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. 509. SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1828. PRICE 6d

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS held, at the Institution, John's Bridge, on the 25th June, 1828—

Rev. Mr. M'CANCE, Chairman—

A letter having been read from Richard Boyce Osborne, Esq. presenting the Institution with sixty barrels of potatoes—

Moved by Edward Hobson, Esq. and seconded by Mr. Edward Kelly—

Resolved—That our Chairman be requested to convey the best thanks of this institution to the said Richard Boyce Osborne, Esq. for his very valuable donation.

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.

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.

Sir George A. Robinson, Bart. and others, Plaintiffs;
The Rev. Standish 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.

ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

JOHN WEEKES, MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS the honour to announce to his numerous Friends and the Public, that he has just received a Splendid and Fashionable Assortment of every Article in his Line, suited to the approaching Season—he would particularly recommend to their inspection his SUMMER WAISTCOATS and TROWSERS which cannot be exceeded; he can fix no specific price for Trowsers, as he has such a variety at various prices; but his Marseilles Waistcoats at 10s each, or three for 27s; Trowsers proportionably cheap. The prices of his CLOTHS are already established. Having reduced his profits to little more than a small Commission, it will not be in his power to grant the usual Credit beyond Six Months, nor to allow Discount. Indeed, if Gentlemen were aware of the loss they sustain by taking long credit, they would not exceed that period, as it must be evident, where a long credit is given, more than a proportionate profit is laid on to cover losses and casualties.

J. WEEKES begs to remark, that the great Reduction in the price of Cloths took place six months before it was acknowledged by any other in the Trade, and in place of allowing candidly that there was a Reduction, it was intimated by some that his Cloths were YORKSHIRE of inferior quality, now indeed when that did not succeed, and when it could be concealed no longer, it is at length acknowledged that there is a Reduction. A discerning public will decide (independent of his superior style of Fitting and Workmanship not to be exceeded by any in this part of the kingdom), who has the fairest claim on their patronage and support, he has only to say, that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of that decided preference he has so liberally experienced since the reduction in his prices.

N.B.—Any Gentleman wishing to find his own Cloth, can have his clothes made up by him, with the same care and punctuality as if bought from himself.

FAMILIES about to FURNISH, will find, on inspecting the Ware-rooms of HENRY L. COOPER, 93, Bishopsgate-street, Within, the following Articles, at prices decidedly reasonable, for Furniture of superior Style and Manufacture:—

UPHOLSTERY—Comprising the improved Elastic Steel Stuffing for Carriage Cushions, Chairs, Sofas, Mattresses, &c., in addition to a handsome assortment of Bedstead Furnitures, Window Cornices, Curtains, &c.

CABINET WORK—Of the first quality and Materials—Also Solid Furniture for Foreign Climates.

SHIPPING—Cabins fitted up with elegance and despatch, and Passengers' requisites provided.

CHAIRS—Appropriate for Dining, Drawing Rooms, Bed Rooms, &c.

CARPETS—Superior Brussels Carpets, 4s 6d per yard (no inferior quality kept), Kidderminster and Venetian equally moderate.

LOOKING-GLASSES—From the most magnificent to the smallest, for Chimnies, Pier, and Toilettes; on the larger sizes, the reduction will be found to amount from Fifty to Seventy-five per cent.

CARVING and GILDING—Some very beautiful specimens for Console Tables, Glasses, &c.

PAPER-HANGING and PAINTING—In the richest as well as the plainest style.

FUNERALS—Attended in the most respectful manner, and particular regard paid to economy.

HOUSE AGENCY—Houses and Estates registered for Letting or Disposal, without charge.

SALES, APPRAISEMENTS, and COLLECTION RENTS, FURNITURE WAREHOUSED.

H. L. COOPER, 93, Bishopsgate-street, Within, London, has the honour of being employed and patronised by some of the first Families in the Kingdom, and, for style and price, challenges competition with any respectable Establishment.

THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY POUNDS REWARD.

WE the Magistrates, assembled in Petty Sessions at Newcastle, on Tuesday, the 17th June, 1828, feeling abhorrence for the horrid attempt made on the life of Henry Prendergast Garde, Esq. at Mollogh, on the bounds of his own Estate, in the Parish of Mollogh, in the County of Tipperary, by a man concealed behind the hedge, who snapped a gun at him, on the evening of the 16th instant, in order to bring to justice the person or persons concerned, do hereby promise to pay the Sums annexed to our names, for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders

Dated at Newcastle, 17th June, 1828.

(Here follows a List of the Subscribers).

DUBLIN CASTLE,

23d JUNE, 1828.

The Lord Lieutenant for the better apprehending and bringing to justice, the persons concerned in the attack made on the life of Henry Prendergast Garde, Esq. as mentioned in the foregoing Advertisement, is pleased hereby to promise his Majesty's most gracious pardon to any of them (except the persons who attempted to fire at Mr. Garde) who shall, within Six Months from the date hereof, discover his Accomplices, so as they or any of them be convicted.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 23d day of June, 1828.

By his Excellency's Command,

W. GREGORY.

UNITED STATES' BARREL STAVES, HONDURAS MAHOGANY, GALWAY KELP, ENGLISH SACKS, &c.

ROBERT JACOB is now landing a Lot of UNITED STATES' BARREL STAVES of good quality.

He has on Sale some good HONDURAS MAHOGANY, and prime GALWAY KELP. He is constantly well stocked with Single and Double Twilled, and Plain English SACKS of excellent quality.

Office, Quay, Waterford.

Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance business, transacted as usual.

He has Floating Policies on the London, Liverpool, and Bristol Steamers, which empower him at once to insure Goods shipped on them. The Premium is very moderate.

21st of 6th Month.

FEE SIMPLE ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD the Town and Lands of DRUMENAGH situate on the sea side in the Barony of Gaultier and county of Waterford being an Estate in Fee, subject only to a Yearly Quit Rent of £2 16s 3¾d. 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.

MORRIS, BOURNS, AND CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN BROWN),

6, Westmorland-street, Dublin,

MOST respectfully take leave to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry of this City and its Vicinity, that an extensive and splendid selection of Goods from their Establishment, consisting of PLATE, PLATED WARE, JEWELLERY, and WATCHES, will remain on Sale for a few days at the Shop lately occupied by Mrs. DUDLEY, on the QUAY.

M.B. and Co. relying with confidence on the character and experience, their House has gained by 20 years' strict and undeviating attention to the wishes and interests of its customers, think they should only forfeit their respectability by falling into the system of NEWSPAPER PUFFING, adopted by some houses of 3 or 4 years' standing. On the same principle of avoiding false representations, M. B. and Co. do not arrogate to THEMSELVES the merit of being EXCLUSIVE Manufacturers, as to assert such a right would be impossible for any House to do with truth. In confirmation, however, of their being Manufacturers, they would feel honoured by any of their customers inspecting their workshop on visiting Dublin, and they beg likewise to refer to the prompt execution of all orders they have been favoured with in this city, which could only have been accomplished under their own immediate inspection.

Waterford, June 27, 1828.

A second hand CAMEO NECKLACE, BROOCH, and EAR-RINGS for Sale.

MR. KEALE, SURGEON-DENTIST.

From London, Paris, and Edinburgh,

FOR 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.

ADDITIONAL DAY CARS,

FROM THE

ROYAL MAIL AND DAY-CAR OFFICE,
COMMINS'S HOTEL,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET-HOUSE,
QUAY, WATERFORD.

THE Public are respectfully informed that a well-appointed Day-Car leaves this Office at 5 o'clock every Morning, passing through Carrick, Clonmel, Fethard, Cashel, Thurles, Borrisoleigh, and arrives in Nenagh by 7 o'clock—leaves Nenagh at 5 o'clock every Morning, and arrives in Waterford by 7 o'clock same day.

MALLOW CAR, at 5 o'clock in the morning, through Carrick, Clonmel, Caher, Mitchelstown, Doneraile, and arrives in Mallow by 5½ o'clock—leaves it every morning at 6½ o'clock, and arrives in Waterford by 7 o'clock same day.

The rest of the Royal Mail and Day Cars start from this Office, in the following order, daily (Sunday excepted) with PASSENGERS AND PARCELS.

TOWNS.	HOURS OF STARTING.	FARES. s.	d.
Ballyhale,	3 o'clock, p.m.	3	0
Borrisoleigh,	5 o'clock	9	0
Cork,	5 o'clock, a.m.	12	6
Clonmel,	5 and 9 o'clock. a.m. and 3 p.m.	3	6
Cashel,	5 and 9 o'clock, a.m. 6s and	5	6
Carlow,	3 o'clock. p.m.	8	0
Carrick,	5 and 9 o'clock, a.m and 3 p.m.	2	0
Caher,	5 o'clock, a.m.	5	0
Clogheen,	5 and 9 o'clock, a.m.	5	6
Doneraile,	5 o'clock	10	6
Dublin,	3 o'clock, p.m.	11	6
Dungarvan,	3 ditto	5	0
Enniscorthy,	6 and 11 o'clock, a.m.	5	0
Fermoy,	5 o'clock, a.m.	10	0
Fethard,	ditto	5	0
Freshford,	3 o'clock, p.m.	6	0
Foulk's Mill,	6 and 11 o'clock, a.m.	4	0
Kilkenny,	3 o'clock, p.m.	5	0
Knoctopher,	ditto	3	0
Kilmacthomas,	ditto	2	6
Limerick,	5 o'clock, a.m.	10	6
Landscape,	ditto	9	0
Mitchelstown,	ditto	8	6
Mallow,	ditto	12	0
Nenagh,	ditto	11	6
Roscrea,	ditto	10	6
Rathcormick,	ditto	11	0
Ross,	6 and 11 o'clock, a.m. and 3 p.m.	2	0
Stonyford,	3 o'clock, p.m.	3	6
Stonepound,	6 and 11 o'clock, a.m.	4	0
Taghmon,	6 and 11 o'clock, a.m.	4	6
Thurles,	5 and 9 o'clock, a.m.	7	0
Tipperary,	5 o'clock, a.m.	7	6
Templemore,	ditto	9	0
Wexford,	6 and 11 o'clock, a.m.	6	0
Watergrass-Hill,	5 o'clock, a.m.	11	6
Urlingford,	3 o'clock, p.m.	7	6

Cars leave Kilkenny at 5 o'clock for Cork, Limerick, Nenagh, Mallow, and Doneraile, and the adjacent Towns in the South; also at 6 o'clock for Waterford and Thurles. A Car starts from Thurles for Limerick at 9 o'clock, A.M.—and for Nenagh at 3 o'clock, P.M.

Tramore Cars as usual.

The Proprietor will not be accountable for any Money, Plate, or Millinery whatever, sent to or from any of the above places, over the value of £2 sterling. Neither will he be accountable for damage occasioned by wet or friction.

20lbs. of Luggage allowed to Passengers free of charge—1d per lb. under 50 miles, and 1½d per lb. for any distance above that.

C. BIANCONI, Proprietor,
E. COMMINS, Agent.

June 25, 1828.

TO BE LET,

By the year, or for a Term of Years, and immediate possession given,

THE HOUSE, GARDEN, and FIELD, at GRANGE, lately in the possession of Mrs. Allen. There is a STABLE, JAUNTING-CAR HOUSE, and a good supply of WATER, on the premises.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. Ivis and Mortimer.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, June 28.—The quantity of corn coming to market continues very scanty, and yesterday the demand was very dull in consequence of the fine weather and the prospect of an early harvest. Wheat, 24 to 27s per barrel; barley, 10s to 12s; oats, 10s to 10s 6d, and by mealmen 6d over. Flour and oatmeal are unchanged in price; 2ds, 31s to 33s per bag; 3ds, 22s to 27s; 4ths, 14s to 16s; oatmeal, £10 to £11 per ton by wholesale, 11s 6d to 12s per cwt. by retail. Best neighbouring butter yesterday, 78s to 79s per cwt.; weighed at the crane on Wednesday 101 firkins, Thursday 295, yesterday 222. Our provision merchants, with but two exceptions, have ceased killing hogs; bacon pigs hold their price, 38s to 38s 6d per cwt. Beef 4½d to 6½d per lb. for joints; mutton, 4d to 6d; lamb, 2s 4d to 3s 6d per quarter; veal, 5d to 7d per lb. Salmon, 5½d to 6 per lb. Old potatoes so abundant that holders will give them for almost any price offered. Newport coals, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; Swansea do., 3s per barrel.

ASSIZE OF BREAD FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	White. lb. oz. drs.	Ranged. lb. oz. drs.	Household. lb. oz. drs.
Penny	0 5 7	0 8 6	0 11 3
Twopenny	0 11 6	1 1 4	1 6 6
Fourpenny	1 7 4	2 3 2	2 13 4
Sixpenny	2 3 2	3 4 7	4 4 2

Middle price of Wheat and Flour last week, was 27s 6d per barrel, besides an allowance of 8s per quarter on white, and ranged, and 10s on household, for the benefit of the Baker. Purchased by bakers last week 577¼ cwt. of flour.

Dublin Corn Exchange, June 24.—Owing to the continued fineness of the weather, the corn market of to-day was very dull. Wheat sold heavily at a further decline of 6d per barrel; oats were likewise lower; flour and oatmeal dull at late prices; wheat, red, 26s to 29s; ditto, white, 28s to 31s; oats, 10s to 12s.

Provisions.—The demand for bacon at last market was very good; prices of former week were fully maintained; there were a few lots of very prime thin bacon, for which 58s per cwt. were obtained. Hams were also in fair demand at 46s to 51s per cwt. Butter in good demand for export at 80s per cwt. for first quality; about 100 firkins remained last week.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.—Beef, from 40s to 47s 6d per cwt.; mutton from 5d to 5hd per lb.; veal, 5d per lb lambs, from 14s to 20s; pork, from 33s to 34s per cwt;; milch cows, from £8 to £12 each, springers bring from £12 to £16 each; hay, from 1s 6d to 2s 2d per cwt; straw, from 1s 4d to 1s 10d per cwt.

Clonmel, June 25.—Within a few days, some wheat and oats have made their appearance, the former from 14d to 17d per stone—the latter at 8hd to 8¾d. Flour remains at former quotations; oats 11s 6d to 12s per barrel. Potatoes at the extremely reasonable price of 1½d and one penny per stone, and white potatoes so low as one halfpenny per stone! About 190 firkins of butter at the weigh-house yesterday—firsts at 77s to 76s per cwt.

London Corn Exchange, June 23.—Our supplies of all descriptions of grain were unusually small this morning, which caused higher prices to be demanded; but neither that, nor the unsettled state of the weather could procure them, and last Monday's prices were those paid for fine samples of wheat. Barley continues the same price, and although the arrival is small, very little has been done in this article. Beans and peas of both descriptions, sold freely at last Monday's currency. Oats, although in short supply, were exceeding dull sale—still prices have not given way. In other articles there is no alteration.

Wheat, 45s to 67s; rye, 28s to 30s; barley, 30s to 34s; malt, 54s to 58s; white peas, 40s to 42s; boilers, 44s to 47s; grey peas, 42s to 45s; small beans, 42s to 44s; tick do., 40s to 42s; oats (potato), 24s to 27s; (Poland), 23s to 24s; (feed), 16s to 20s; flour, 50s to 55s; seconds, £30 to £28.

June 25.—The arrivals of most sorts of grain this week are very small, of oats, however, from Ireland, the quantity is fair. The weather has been remarkably favourable since Sunday last, and this causes much dullness to be experienced to-day in the sale of all kinds of corn, at the same prices as quoted on Monday. There is rather a better demand for fresh-made flour, but no sale for any other kind.

Arrivals—English, wheat, 1,750 qrs.; barley, 90 qrs.; oats, 400 qrs.; flour, 3,700 sacks. Irish, oats, 5,700 qrs.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED—June 24th, Mary, Ward; Hope, Hewett, Baltimore, potatoes.—25th, Munster Lass, Neil, do. do.; Hope, Smith, Swansea, culm (for Ross); Prosperous, Mitchell, Cowes, ballast; Economy, Jones, Dunmore, ditto; Gipsy (steamer), Corlett, Liverpool, m. goods.—26th, Nora Creina (steamer), Stacey, Bristol, do. and passengers; Mary, Hughes, Milford, culm (to Dunmore).

SAILED—24th, Mary Ann, Sheridan, Cork, general cargo; Daddon, Beer, Swansea, oats and flour.—25th, Menapia, Moyse, London, provisions.—26th, Marquis of Ely, Connor, and Fame, Stewart, Liverpool, grain and flour; Fortitude, Nicholas, Newport, cattle.—27th, Gipsy (steamer), Corlett, Liverpool, gen. cargo.

Wind—at 8 a.m. S.S.E.

Arrived from Waterford—At London, 20th, Three Sisters, Jones; 22d, Hope, Williams. At Deal, 21st, Ann, Mills.

Arrived from Dungarvan—At Portsmouth, 23d, Galway, Quinton; Alfred, ——.

Arrived from Youghal—At London, 20th, Caroline, Walters.

SHIP NEWS.

QUEBEC, May 19.—The *Æolus*, from Waterford, had her larboard bow stove in by the ice on 11th inst. off Gaspee; the pumps were constantly manned, but it was found impossible to keep her free, and 12 of those on board (including master, first mate, and three passengers) got into the pinnace, and were picked up the next day by the Abeona from Whitby, arrived last night. Nine passengers and six of the crew remained on board, and it is feared went down in the vessel.—*Lloyd's List.*

BIRTH.

In Johnson-street, Clonmél, the lady of the Rev. Mr. Riordan, of a son and heir.

MARRIED,

In Dublin, on the 21st inst., William Roe, of Bloomfield, county Dublin, Esq., to Arabella, third daughter of the late Thomas Mahon, county Roscommon, Esq.

On the 18th inst., at her father's cottage, Williamstown, county Dublin, Thomas Forrest O'Connor, Esq., of Tralee, to Mary Anne Adelaide, second daughter of Ralph D. Thornton, Esq. Attorney-at-law.

In London, June 16, the Hon. E. Stafford Jerningham, second son of the Right Hon. Lord Stafford, of Stafford Castle, Staffordshire, to Miss Mary Anne Smyth, niece of Mrs. Fitzherbert.

DIED,

At Ballinacarig, Carlow, Wm. Lecky, Esq. M.D.

By orders from Government, issued in consequence of recent outrages, Hercules Ellis, Esq. chief of police at Carrick-beg, has received orders to proceed in a few days to Four-mile-water; and Wm Percy, Esq., Chief of Police at Caher, proceeded yesterday to Newcastle—at which places the police has been considerably reinforced, and where these officers are respectively to remain till those quarters of the country are brought to a state of tranquillity.—*Clonmel Paper.*

Intelligence is received at Glasgow of a sad casualty near Mull, where a boat with 26 passengers foundered, and of that number 21 unfortunately perished, including husbands, wives, brothers, and sisters.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. M. A. Taylor brought forward his motion censuring the application, without the authority of Parliament, of the surplus of the funds placed in the hands of the commissioners for liquidating the claims of English subjects upon France, to the building Buckingham Palace. After a long debate the previous question was carried by a considerable majority.

Harry Mills, the far famed 40s freeholder of Louth, who was lately exhibited with triumph at the Association, paid all his debts in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Dublin, on Saturday, including a large sum to his landlord, Mr. Wolfe M'Neil,

LONDON—MONDAY, JUNE 23.

The intelligence from Oporto is to the 15th; that from Lisbon is not later than the accounts received on Saturday. The latter were brought by the Terror bomb, which arrived at Plymouth with Portuguese Noblemen, who had made their escape from Lisbon. They wished to have gone direct to Oporto; but motives of delicacy prevented the Commander of a King's vessel from proceeding thither for that purpose, and therefore they came to England with the intention of repairing to Oporto as quickly as possible.

Sir John Doyle who had left Lisbon for the purpose of proceeding to Oporto, was intercepted by some troops of Don Miguel's army, and sent back to Lisbon. He was immediately confined in Belem Castle.

The Lisbon Gazettes contain nothing but reports. There does not appear to be the least truth in the account of the retreat of the Constitutionalists from the Mondego.

According to letters from Oporto, dated the 15th inst., the Constitutionalists were at Coimbra, and their advanced guard at Leiria. Almeida had declared for Don Pedro. The militia of Soure and other places between the Mondego and the Tagus had marched to join the Constitutionalists at Coimbra.

Some fighting had taken place on the 5th between Pombal and Leiria, and Miguel's troops fell back upon Leiria, with the loss of two pieces of artillery.

Oporto is perfectly tranquil, and the town's-people do military duty. A plot was discovered the other day, by which the prisoners in the different prisons were to have been armed, and to have taken advantage of some fires that were to have been lighted near the prison. The Monks are represented as the authors of it, but it was happily found out and frustrated.

The blockade of Oporto is a mere mockery. Vessels sail in and out of the port without being molested, though there is a Portuguese corvette of 26 guns off the harbour. The forbearance of the corvette is attributed to some information given her by the Cordelia and Britomart brigs of ten guns each.

All communication between Lisbon and Oporto is cut off; but it will probably soon be restored by the constitutionalists.

Upon the whole, these accounts from Oporto are cheering, and induce us still to persevere in our prediction, that the fall of Don Miguel, and the final ruin of his senseless and wicked projects are at no great distance.

We are informed by the *Gazette de France* of Saturday's date, which quotes as its authority the *Augsburg Gazette*, that the Porte has just declared its wishes for the presence of the French and English Ambassadors to negociate on the basis of the treaty of the 6th July, and that the Reis Effendi had delivered to the Netherland Ambassador, letters of invitation for the two Ambassadors. We have had more than once nearly the same news.

If credit be given to the following article in a German paper, which, however, does not vouch for the authenticity of the intelligence, Ibrail was taken by storm on the 29th:—

Frontiers of Poland, June 6.

According to private accounts from the army, the authenticity of which we cannot, however, answer for, the fortress of Braila was stormed by the Russians on the 29th of May. The resistance, it is added, was very obstinate, as the Turkish garrison would neither give nor take quarter. The town, too, is said to have been, for the most part, burnt down, the Turks having set fire to it towards the end of the desperate combat.—*Nuremburg Correspondent. June 15.*

We have no very interesting details from the Morea. Ibrahim remains with his troops between Navarin and Modon, and the ports are closely blockaded by the allied squadrons. But it astonishes us not a little to find that the Greeks themselves are not more active in raising an army capable of undertaking operations against Ibrahim, who must be straightened for provisions, and who is cut off from all communication with Egypt.

The domestic intelligence from France has within these few days assumed a character of increased interest.

The ordinance for the suppression of the Jesuits, that is, for the placing under the regime of the University eight establishments, which were under the direction of Jesuits, have created the greatest sensation. They are treated by some of the Paris Papers as proofs of the liberal principles of the Government—and by others as acts of great oppression and persecution.

The law relative to the Press has been passed by a large majority—and a commission has been appointed to take into consideration M. de Pompieres accusation of high treason against the late ministers. Six out of the nine members of the commission are decided liberals. M. de Pompieres and his party seem to have very confused ideas upon the subject of treason.

COURT NEWS.

Prince Lieven, the Russian Ambassador, had a conference with the Duke of Wellington on Saturday, at the Treasury.

Viscount Itabayana, the Brazilian Minister, had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen on Saturday, at the Office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

A deputation of the Irish distillers had a conference with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Saturday, at the Treasury.

The Right Hon. Stratford Canning transacted business on Saturday, at the Colonial Office, Downing-street.

Lord Leveson Gower had an interview on Saturday with the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Earl of Clanwilliam, Lord Stuart de Rothsay, and the Right Hon. Stratford Canning, transacted business on Saturday at the Foreign Office.

Mr. Secretary Peel arrived in town on Saturday morning from Brick Hill.

Prince Polignac, the French Ambassador, and Prince Lieven, the Russian Ambassador, had a long conference yesterday afternoon with the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Aberdeen.

Despatches were received yesterday at the Colonial Office, from the Honourable General Ponsonby, Lieutenant-Governor of Malta.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Earls Bathurst and Aberdeen, Viscount Melville, Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Secretary Peel, Sir George Murray, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Herries. The Council met at three o'clock, and continued sitting for three hours.

A deputation of the merchants and traders connected with the tobacco trade waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Saturday at his residence in Downing-street. Lord George Seymour, Chairman of the Commissioners of Excise, and Mr. Carr, Solicitor to the Excise, attended the conference of that department.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24.

THE PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE.

We have at length important intelligence from the theatre of war in the East. The Russians forced the Danube on the 7th in three divisions, at Ismail, Ibrail and Henshova. The passage is said to have been opposed with obstinacy by the Turks, but owing to the defection of 1,000 *Zaparaga* Cossacks, who went over to the Russians with their Hetman, the Turks were compelled to yield, leaving twelve pieces of cannon and one mortar behind them. Active operations have therefore commenced, and we may now expect important intelligence almost with every tide.

On the other hand the news from Constantinople, as derived through the Austrian papers, would warrant the presumption, that the Turks are making extraordinary efforts to resist the Russians. The Seraskier has left the capital and taken the command of eighty thousand men of the new levy—that is of those disciplined in the European fashion. Several parks of artillery had set off for the defiles of the Balkan. A fleet was also assembling for the mouths of the Bosphorus—and it was daily expected that the Sultan would set out from Adrianople under the protection of the Prophet.

The entire force of the Turks in Europe is stated at 145,000 men, besides the irregular masses, on which little dependence can be placed. Of these 145,000, 65,000 are required for garrisoning Constantinople, and manning the batteries in the Bosphorus—so that the Turks will have 80,000 men at liberty to meet their enemies. We do not include the Asiatic troops. But we doubt whether much dependence can be placed on their co-operation, for General Paskerwitch is advancing on the Asiatic side upon Erzerum. This may be, and we dare say is, only *a diversion*—but it will be sufficient to distract the attention of the Moslems, and to weaken, of course, the efforts of the Sultan on the European side.

It is to be observed, that all the previous rumours which had reached England from Germany, of the disposition of the Porte to negociate on the basis of the treaty of London, are negatived very distinctly, as well by facts, as by the altered tone of those journals. It now seems to be understood—why it was not understood before, we really cannot conceive—that the Emperor of Russia would not move 300,000 men towards the Danube, merely for the purpose of moving them back again. The money market is at length affected, and Consols have declined *one per cent.*

The news from Portugal is, on the whole, satisfactory. Don Miguel has ordered the National Guards, or rather the City Police, to leave the capital, for the purpose of meeting the Constitutionalists, who were moving on Lisbon. It is said that the prisons of Lisbon are crammed with victims—2000 having been taken up in a fortnight. *Isnue had been joined* on the 11th by the Constitutionalists, who compelled the rebels to retreat. The former are now at Santarem, so that we may soon expect decisive accounts. In the mean time it has been distinctly acknowledged, by Mr. Peel, in answer to a series of questions put to him by Lord John Russell, that the functions of the British Ambassador in Lisbon are suspended.

There was a rumour in the city this morning, that the life of his Most Christian Majesty had been attempted. The report grew out of the following circumstance, mentioned in the Paris papers of Sunday:—

"PARIS, JUNE 22.—On the 18th inst. a man of about 30 years of age, cleanly dressed, and appeared to belong to the working class, presented himself at St. Cloud, and asked to be introduced to the King. He persisted; but his demand was refused. He then went away, and proceeded to an inn; but the violent speeches he made against his Majesty and the Royal family were so offensive that he was taken up and two pistols loaded with bullets found upon him. He had also powder and balls found in his pocket. He declared, upon his examination, that his name was Pernet; he mentioned his place of abode, and in it was found a large quantity of powder and ball. He was interrogated to-day (21st June), by one of the Judges of Instruction."

THE IRISH MILITIA.

Parliament, on the passing of the Estimates, looked with a very hostile eye at the item for defraying the expenses of the Irish Militia Staff; and if reliance may be placed upon *appearances*, this cause of expense is doomed to undergo considerable retrenchment, if not an entire suppression. From what transpired during the discussion on Friday last, the probability is, that this residuum of the Militia, will be appointed to bear a share in the general military duty of the country—especially in constabulary operations—the number of the Corporals being reduced, and the Bands (as such) abolished. The English Militia undergoes its regular annual training—and if called out by the Executive, would in a few weeks form a fine military force, sufficient to spare the whole of the troops of the Line, to any necessary effort of emergency.

LIMERICK, JUNE 25.

On Sunday night, the house of Mr. D. Landers, at Rathcannon, was attacked by an armed party who fired several shots, broke his windows, and left a written notice, threatening him with instant death, if he should attempt to levy the amount of some decrees which he had lately obtained.

On Monday, a large party of Police were assembled near the fair of Ballinvreeny, where a fight was intended by the factions styling themselves three and four year olds. Messrs. Wm. and Hugh Massy, Magistrates, remained on the ground until the business of the fair was over.

The fair of Croom, on Monday, was interrupted by a serious riot, between two large factions, which, of late, frequently disturb the peace of the country. This conduct is very audacious, as occurring in an extensive Police station, and in the immediate vicinity of several Magistrates.

ACCIDENT AT KIRKALDY.—From mid-day yesterday the town of Kirkaldy presented a bustle and activity of a melancholy description. At an early hour numbers began the necessary preparations for paying the last sad duties to the mortal remains of their unfortunate relatives. It was necessary that several funerals should take place during the day, and as the same individuals were obliged to attend at various places, arrangements had accordingly to be made for the general accommodation. In every direction groups of men dressed in mourning, were passing along the streets—a deep melancholy shaded every countenance, and bursts of sorrow were heard as the bodies were borne along to the grave, "the house appointed for all living." The appearance of the Church, the scene of the catastrophe, makes a deep impression on every visitor. At no distant period, the inside had been tastefully painted and otherwise ornamented, and the shapeless pile of ruins to which the one side is reduced, form a striking contrast to the gaudy and attractive appearance of the other. Many of the windows are demolished, and so dreadful was the pressure at the foot of the stair leading from the southern gallery, that upwards of four feet of a strong partition were forced into the passage. The fallen gallery measures exactly fifty feet in front; and there were certainly nearly four hundred people upon it when the fatal accident happened. Many of the respectable people at Kirkaldy pass high encomiums on Mr. Irving for his conduct on this melancholy occasion. During the day he had been assisting his father-in-law, Mr. Martin, in dispensing the sacrament to his congregation, and was on his way to the pulpit when the accident occurred. He ran instantly to one of the doors, where he did every thing in his power to restore order and aid the distressed. In the course of Tuesday and Wednesday, twenty-three bodies were interred in the burying grounds of Kirkaldy, Pathhead, and Abbotshall. About 200 persons have been more or less injured.

TO HIS GRACE
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord Duke,—It ought not to be a matter of surprise to any one, that the writer of this letter should address your Grace. Your late speech on the Catholic question has led some to think, and confirmed others in the opinion, that you are anxious to settle that question finally. I have been at different times engaged in the consideration or discussion of the Catholic claims. I have bestowed on them all the attention and study of which I am capable, and should I now be so fortunate as to render the slightest assistance to your Grace by the further application of that study and attention, I should both gratify my own wishes and contribute something to the public good. It is true that your Grace is supposed by many to have entered fully into the views of those who have doomed the Catholics to perpetual exclusion, notwithstanding that you have thought proper, as head of the Government, to abstain from harsh language towards so large a body of the King's subjects, and even to let in a glimmering, resembling the light of hope, upon the gloom which envelopes them. There are others who think that your Grace, like all the statesmen who have gone before you, would be regulated in your policy more by necessity than by preconceived opinions; and that whilst, in compliance perhaps with your own sense of duty, or if not, with the wishes of those on whose support you depend, you would willingly postpone the Catholic question to an indefinite period, yet that you are disposed to watch the course of events, and even to enter into an alliance with your Catholic countrymen, should your foreign allies cease to be your friends. Fear is the beginning of wisdom, and though the Irish were not to be feared, the state of England and of her foreign relations may produce a salutary dread even in your mind; and out of that fear may spring those wise and healing measures which it is our most anxious desire you should adopt. Having before us, then, the state of Europe, and not of Europe only—knowing, as we do, the difficulties which beset us at home, we may, though not endowed with more than ordinary foresight, discover that at no very distant period your Grace may be seriously, and sincerely disposed to settle finally and amicably the claims of the Catholics. My object therefore is to offer before-hand my feeble assistance to your Grace, so that if the time should arrive "when something may be done," you may avail yourself of it; but should that time not arrive—should peace be re-established on the Continent, should our trade and manufactures flourish—should our income exceed our expenditure, and England enjoy as heretofore, both peace and plenty, then the reflections which I am now about submitting to your Grace, may lie with the parchment of our petitions, buried in oblivion.

I will proceed however on the supposition that men in power are upright and sincere; and with a most anxious wish on my part to assist in pointing out the way to avoid those difficulties which appear to impede the progress of our claims to a satisfactory adjustment.

From a perusal of the late debate in the house of Lords I infer, that the opposition to the Catholic question, on constitutional grounds, was and is confined to a very small number, a number perhaps not exceeding the minority who voted against the repeal of the test and corporation laws, and that the majority opposed to the Marquis of Lansdown's motion consisted principally of Noble Lords, who are only anxious to have competent securities provided against the danger apprehended to the church and state, from the admission of Catholics to the privileges of the constitution. The position of the question is thus altered, and if circumstances urged the settlement of it, that settlement could not be long retarded. It is difficult to suppose in a case where great interests are concerned, and those engaged in conducting them have only to settle details, that an agreement may not quickly be come to, if the parties so engaged are animated by a spirit of peace and concord, if they proceed with good faith and a sincere desire, by mutual allowance and concession, to hasten—not obstruct the consummation of their labours. In political questions, as in war, the end proposed is security and peace; and whilst the parties combat in the field, or employ all their resources in preparing for action, they secretly make overtures of peace to each other, and often sign the preliminaries with arms in their hands. 'Tis so at present with the Catholics, and those who are opposed to them:—they have contended, and will still contend; but they are, on both sides, wearied of the combat, and anxious, many of them, to bring it to an honourable and safe conclusion. Let wisdom, then, supersede violence, and amicable discussion take the place of force. To you, my Lord Duke, it belongs to proclaim a cessation—not in any ambiguous language, which only serves to excite to new exertion, but in terms plain, distinct and intelligible. You cannot say to the sea of our troubles, "be still,"—nor to the tempest which rages in Ireland, "do not blow." We are a nation grown up to manhood, and the only force which can subdue us, without ruin to the State, is the force of equity. But, though strong, and daily waxing stronger by exertion, we desire most earnestly to conclude our struggles. Our cause is just; those great principles which have informed Europe, are operating in our favour—we are supported by the voice of wisdom herself, and by the sympathies of the entire world; we are not doubtful of the issue of the contest in which we are engaged; for if young, we are vigorous—if poor, we are frugal—though dispersed, we are united; there is no luxury, nor corruption, nor wasting principle, within us; and, such is our devotion to the cause in which we are engaged, that, let it require a sacrifice of 10 per cent., or 20, upon our time, our labour, or our income, we are prepared, from the peer to the peasant, to offer it up on the altar of our common wrongs. But, with all the confidence which this knowledge of ourselves and of our situation, inspires we are prepared to desist from our pursuits, if your Grace only invites us to do so, in a manner suited to your own dignity, and to the justice and importance of our cause. We are willing even to precede your Grace, and to assist you by our most zealous co-operation, to remove whatever obstacles are opposed to the adjustment of our claims. You are reported to have said, "let our agitations cease, and, perhaps, something may be done." Even in those expressions, vague and indefinite as they are, we would fain discover a disposition to peace, and though they will not cause us to desist from exertion, but rather prompt us to increase it, they induce me to offer to your Grace the following reflections on the subject of those securities, on which the adjustment of our question is now admitted to depend.

The nature and object of "security" is to provide against danger, either existing or apprehended. The principle of the securities required of us is, "to provide against the danger to which the constitution in church and state may be exposed, if Catholics be placed on the same footing in the state as their Protestant fellow-subjects." The danger to be guarded against is supposed to arise from the encroachments of the see of Rome, or from the influence which the Irish Catholic clergy are supposed to possess over the laity of their communion.

In providing security against this apprehended danger, it is required on the part of the Catholics, and conceded by those opposed to them—1st, that the former are to enjoy the free profession and exercise of their religion in all its integrity—2d, It is required and conceded in like manner, that the relations of the Catholic church in Ireland with the Holy See, is a subject distinct from the influence of the Irish Priesthood over the Irish Catholic laity—3d, the danger apprehended from Papal influence, and that supposed to arise from the influence of the Irish Priesthood over their flocks being distinct, the securities to be applied to them should also be distinct.

Thus in the re-establishment of the Gallican church, under Bonaparte, the future relations of that church with the See of Rome, were determined by a *Concordat*, whilst the co-operation of the French clergy with the Government was provided for, and secured by, the "*Lois organiques.*"

This *Concordat* and these *organique laws* are referred to, not as precedents to be followed, but as illustrations of the distinctness to be observed in treating of the relations of the Catholic church in Ireland, and of the influence of the Catholic clergy over the Irish people—these are, in reality, two subjects not only distinct but different—nay, so different, that the influence of the Pope over the Irish clergy, and that of this clergy over the Catholic people of Ireland, might increase or decrease in an inverse ratio; and hence it is that, supposing danger to be apprehended from both these sources, the securities to be provided should not only be distinct but different.

Let the latter of these subjects be first examined.

The influence of the Catholic Clergy over the laity of their communion arises partly from the nature of the Christian religion, and the ministerial duties which the clergy in every Christian church, but especially in the Catholic, are called on to perform, and it arises in part from the state of society produced by the past and present system of Government pursued in Ireland.

This influence, so far as it arises from the first of these causes, cannot be removed, if, as has been conceded, the Catholics are to enjoy the free profession and exercise of their religion in all its integrity; nor is it desirable either to remove or diminish it, as it tends, of its own nature, to preserve order, to inculcate submission to the law, and obedience to every constituted authority. But on the other hand the clerical influence arising from the state of the law and the system of the government is liable to great abuse, and may be justly considered dangerous.

How is this danger to be remedied, and what security can be devised to provide against it? It appears to me that if the cause which produces this influence were removed, the influence itself would cease, so far as it arises from that cause; and if the laws were made equal, and the government administered impartially, that such clerical influence as is liable to abuse would disappear altogether. At all events this mode of providing security should be first tried, for if novel or suspected measures were resorted to, new evils might be created, the salutary influence itself of the clergy might be impaired, even religion might become less sacred in the eyes of the people, than which no greater evil could happen in Ireland.

If after this mode of proceeding were adopted, the Catholic clergy were found to exercise an improper influence, or excite apprehension, the Government supported by the good sense of the people, and assisted by the Catholic Bishops could make and enforce such regulations as would effectually confine the Priesthood to the discharge of their own professional duties. As this influence now exists, it is likely to increase and to become still more liable to abuse. It may be found, in some time, regardless of all restraint, or employed in the subversion of that which it would be its duty to preserve; but if the laws were equalized, and the Government impartial, it would be powerful only for good, or if it diverged into any undue course, it could be restrained by measures, which, if now adopted, would be liable to suspicion, and therefore should fail of their purpose.

As to the intention perhaps generally entertained of neutralising this influence by the employment of gifts, or pensions in purchasing the Irish Catholic Priesthood from among the people, to whom by blood and profession they belong, that is impossible. Whether a legal provision could hereafter be made for them on such terms as would be satisfactory to all parties, is to me extremely doubtful, but I know that if it were attempted, the attempt should be made only when Ireland is pacified, and a new mind and temper infused into the people—even then, the arrangement should proceed on the principle of affording relief to the laity, rather than of providing comforts for the clergy.

A provision, as now spoken of, is confessedly intended to attach the clergy to the State, by detaching them from the people, and the people from them. The consequences of it as calculated, are "to diminish the strength and purity of the Catholic religion, and thereby promote the security of the Established Church." With such impressions abroad, no arrangement of the kind can be made—indeed no such arrangement ought to be made. The Catholic clergy never will partake of any provision, of whatsoever description, which will render them liable to even a suspicion of being detached from the people, and the Established church never can find her security in the moral degradation of any priesthood. Let the question which excites all the passions, which generates every where distrust, jealousy and contention, be settled, and then such an arrangement as that now mentioned may be calmly considered, and, if found practicable, equitably adjusted. There is no necessity for its hasty adoption, and in the present circumstances of the country, and of the opinions prevailing with different parties, it cannot form any part of the designed securities.

Having thus briefly, but with perfect candour, placed before your Grace my ideas as to one species of danger, against which security is to be provided, and having pointed out that security, which is, in my opinion, effectual and placed within our reach, I shall now discuss the other apprehended danger, point out the security suited to its nature, and which, like the former, is of easy application, and by no means inaccessible to your Grace.

In considering the means whereby to guard against the encroachment of the See of Rome, it is necessary to have precise ideas of the dangers to be apprehended from it, as there can be no necessity of guarding against that See more than against any other, unless it be in the power of the Pope to do some injury to the British State or Government, or interfere with the legal rights or privileges of its subjects.

One class of the encroachments of the See of Rome, against which our ancestors were often called upon to guard, was the collation to ecclesiastical benefices, whether the subjects were natives or strangers—a second class nearly connected with this, were the legal privileges claimed by the clergy, for both their persons and property as exempt from the civil jurisdiction, of which privileges the Pope was the official and legally recognised guardian.

The statute of Elizabeth, abolishing the Papal supremacy, power and jurisdiction within this realm, and establishing in its place that of the Sovereign, has put an end to these two classes of encroachments, and to all the matters of provision and appeal growing out of them.

The next danger or encroachment proceeding from the See of Rome, consisted in the ancient and often exercised pretension of the Popes to depose the Sovereign of these realms, and to absolve his subjects from their oaths of allegiance to his Majesty. This danger is removed, or sufficiently guarded against by the universal and uniform opinion of Catholics and Protestants in this country, if not throughout Christendom, that the Pope has no such power of deposing sovereigns, or of absolving subjects from their oaths of allegiance. This danger is still further removed by the disclaimer of the above mentioned papal pretension being embodied in the oath of allegiance, as taken by Catholics.

As every species of apprehended danger or encroachment of the See of Rome might justly be reduced to one or other of the above heads, and as the papal supremacy and jurisdiction within these realms, are abolished by law, and as the oaths taken by Catholics and Protestants include a direct and express disclaimer of the doctrine of the deposing and dispensing power of the Pope, it would seem to follow that all the securities which could be desired for the safety and protection of our constitution and Government against the encroachments of the See of Rome, are already in our possession—and that whilst we profess and perhaps think, many of us, that we are seeking securities against papal encroachments, we are only apprehensive of our own Irish Catholic subjects, and endeavouring, at the suggestion of our own fears, to provide against the growth of the Catholic religion in Ireland. This is a reflection worthy of serious consideration, for if this be the case, all the efforts to settle the Catholic question whilst it continues on its present basis must prove abortive. They cannot succeed, for if the proposed settlement proceed on the admitted principle that "the Catholics are to be permitted the free profession and exercise of their religion in all its integrity," and that its existence in this shape is at the same time sought to be weakened or counteracted, under the pretence of guarding against papal encroachment, good faith is wanted, and the parties treating can never arrive at a satisfactory adjustment.

I would therefore presume to submit to your Grace, that if the existence of the Catholic religion in Ireland be an object of apprehension, or a danger to be guarded against it, it ought to be met fairly, and considered upon its own merits, or let the proselytizing societies be reinforced, or a second crusade organised and employed against it; but let not the danger supposed to arise from it be confounded with the encroachments or apprehended dangers from the See of Rome, with which in reality it has no connection.

I know this religion is hated gratuitously by some, and your Grace has on a late occasion witnessed the excess and folly into which a person of high station has been betrayed in yielding to the zeal which animated him against it. You have heard another of a widely different character and mind, endeavouring to conciliate prejudice by indulging in remarks upon this religion totally unworthy of his talents and his wisdom. You have heard it said, "that the Irish once had a christianity pure and undefiled, but which afterwards Norman English overlaid with superstition." It should have been said, "that previous to the arrival of the English, and for centuries before their coming, the Irish church was perfectly independent, though in occasional communication, and uninterrupted communion with the See of Rome, but that the lumber of the Decretals, the tithes and all that was odious and burdensome in papal power and clerical dominion were of Norman English importation, and as to superstition that "it is an excrescence of our rude nature, rather than of our religion, but an excrescence from which no church or nation ever was exempt." To men labouring under superstition may be applied the saying of the poet,

Nemo nam sine vitiis nascitur
Optimus est qui minimis urgetur,

What one man calls religion, another calls ceremony, whilst a third again designates it "superstition." Where the extreme begins or the mean ends, whether in belief or practice, a wise man will not pretend to determine, and he who looks at human nature passing through ages, like sand through a time glass, may abound in his own sense, but will not pretend to fix a standard to which mankind must conform under the penalty of losing their reputation. One thing however is certain, additions made to the essential practices of true religion, and which may be designated "superstitions," are not so noxious in themselves as that casuistry which would trifle with the name of God, and call him to witness what is true only by implication, or in a sense inconsistent with the words we utter.

But to return to the subject under consideration.

That the state of the Catholic church in Ireland or rather the attitude and movements of those who belong to it, excite strong apprehensions is evident, but in my poor opinion a thorough knowledge of our position, good faith and conciliatory disposition, such as ought to exist between the inhabitants of the same country and the subjects of the same King, are alone necessary to remove those apprehensions and bring all our unhappy differences to a satisfactory adjustment.

It may appear to your Grace as it does to many others, that the Catholic church in Ireland ought to be paralysed by inducing the Pope to co-operate in placing the appointment of her Bishops in the hands of the King, whilst the arrangement entered into for that purpose would be designated, "a security against papal power or encroachment." But this would be a proceeding inconsistent with good faith, equity or any of those principles whereby freemen should be governed or their hearts united in affection to the throne, leaving out of view the anomaly of a Protestant government calling in the aid of the Pope to assist them in pulling down the liberties whether civil or religious of their own subjects. I would say to those who cherish such views, "be generous to the Irish—spare the constitution—do not indulge your jealousy of us to the inslavement of our priesthood—the King does not require the patronage of our church—he cannot understand her interests, nor be a Protestant and be anxious to promote them. Leave us a free people—let us exert all our energies, and if you confide in our oaths which have never been violated, or in our honour which has never been tarnished, you will not have hereafter to repent of your own generosity, or to complain of our ingratitude. You may, by imposing bonds upon us, remove the alarm felt by some timid churchmen, but you will give a death blow to freedom in Ireland, and inflict upon our own common christianity the deepest wound. The Catholics of Ireland excite apprehension! They do and justly, for they are numerous, powerful and discontented: but let them be admitted fully and freely to all the blessings of the constitution and if their hearts be of flesh, if they have children and love them, if they have property and value it, if they have law and privilege and prize them, if they have a country and almost adore it, they will be among the best, the most loyal, the most devoted subjects in the realm. The Pope to them would be almost unknown or unthought of, but their country, their laws, their religion and the government which promoted their interests and watched over their welfare, would engross all their respect and all their affection."

It is thus, may it please your Grace, that the danger from the growth of the Catholic religion in Ireland, which danger fear or fanaticism alone has created, should be provided against, and not by measures founded upon false pretences—measures having for their object to weaken and disturb our church, whilst it was virtually or expressly stipulated, that she should be left free to struggle against all the difficulties with which in her humble state she must always and necessarily be incompassed. But then, it may be asked, is nothing to be done to secure the constitution in church and state against the danger to arise from papal encroachment? Yes, these encroachments are to be even still more effectually shut out than they are at present, by closing up the only channel through which, by possibility they might operate. The state is already perfectly secure against them, but I would be anxious to see the Catholics of Ireland equally secure. At present and for the whole of the last century they have not been molested, but they are liable to inconvenience, and even to be vexed and troubled by the Pope, whilst he holds in his hands, as he now does, the unqualified right of appointing bishops to the Catholic church in Ireland. My object would be to have the right of electing those bishops vested in those who have the most direct and immediate interest in their appointment, and by an arrangement which would effectually exclude all foreign influence or encroachment—providing at once for the interest of the Irish Catholics, and satisfying those Protestants who are still so weak-minded or misinformed as to entertain apprehension of the Papal power.

How a measure of this kind could be effected appears to most people a question difficult of solution. It is difficult without doubt, but the difficulty arises, not from the nature of the thing itself, but from the state of distrust and alienation in which the Catholics are kept by the Government. Were the Government to act frankly and cordially with the Catholic clergy and people, and availing themselves of the support to be thus obtained, propose to the Pope an arrangement, having for its object to render the Catholic church in Ireland more national, and the appointment of its prelates entirely domestic, there is little doubt but such a proposal properly urged would be acceded to.

An arrangement of this sort by which the Pope would agree to vest in some one of the Irish Catholic prelates such power in matters of conscience and ecclesiastical discipline as is now exercised by some congregations of Cardinals in Rome, or such as has often been committed to legates of the holy see, and which would also authorise some persons or body of persons to elect native clergymen to the office of bishop, so often as such office became vacant in the Catholic church in Ireland—reserving to himself the same right only of rejection, as is reserved to him with regard to the bishops-elect of France, Belgium, or Germany—such an arrangement as this, simple and precise as it might be, would answer every purpose which could be reasonably desired. The question then above proposed which appears to many so difficult and intricate, is in fact simple and easy of solution. By the arrangement, the outline of which has just been sketched, the right of electing the Catholic Bishops in Ireland would be transferred from foreigners to some body of electors natives of the country, subjects of the King, to men bound by their allegiance, by their oaths, their interests and their duty. The intercourse with Rome would be diminished, and almost cease, if the extensive powers, relating to cases of conscience and matters of discipline before alluded to were vested in some Irish bishop or bishops selected by the pope and approved of by the Government. Any remaining correspondence on spiritual or ecclesiastical matters might be made to pass through the hands or office of such bishop or bishops, and be subjected to such rules and regulations as would be agreed upon, and specified in the arrangement with the See of Rome.

In treating of this subject, two reflections naturally suggest themselves—the first is, that if the government thought it advisable to imitate the conduct of other States, by entering into an arrangement with the Pope for the regulation of the Catholic church in Ireland, it should not proceed on the principles of distrust, but of confidence in its own subjects; for, to depend more on papal aid to adjust our civil relations, than on the tried fidelity, loyalty, and interests of the Irish Catholics, would be, in my opinion, not only an oversight in policy, an infringement of our rights as British subjects, and a disparagement to our government and country; but it would give an advantage in the discussion to the Court of Rome which she ought not to have. For what has Rome to lose by the rejection of a proposal to which the Catholics of Ireland are not a party?

The second reflection is, that a proposal made to Rome by the government, acting in concert with the Irish Catholic clergy and people, would not only be irresistible, if well conducted, but would, at the same time operate most beneficially on the public mind and feeling at home, and ensure a favourable reception to an arrangement, which, if entered into under suspected circumstances, might be looked upon with indignation or treated with contempt.

I have said thus much upon securities, not because I consider them necessary, for danger to the constitution is as likely to proceed from Mecca as from the Vatican; but because I think an arrangement such as I have mentioned would be useful to Ireland, and would serve to allay the apprehensions of those whom your Grace is, perhaps, obliged to satisfy. Were I a minister of the King, I would say to his Majesty—"Sire, if you govern Ireland justly, and give to your Catholic subjects the full benefit of equal law, they will be contented, faithful and loyal, and among the foremost to resist all encroachments on the constitution of the country, or prerogatives of the crown. But, should they act otherwise; should they become forgetful of their allegiance—regardless of their oaths and interests—traitors to their King and country, which I deem impossible—then your Majesty can earn the applause of mankind, and the approbation of your own conscience, by restraining and punishing them—even as much as you now do by extending to them all the constitutional blessings to which they aspire."

To my colleagues in office I would say—"The Papal influence which is feared may be considered as it has been found to operate since the gradual but general, and now universally acknowledged, extinction of that power in the civil concerns of the European States. If then, in the first place, this power were to continue such as it now is, and such as the present notions of mankind, doom it to be hereafter, no security beyond those which we possess, is at all necessary. For a disposition to revive a power which would not be respected, but condemned, cannot exist on the part of the Pope, unless he be totally destitute of common sense, and to suppose that the Catholic Bishops in Ireland would be induced, by such a Pope, to violate their oaths, and become hostile to a government and country which cherishes and protects them, is to suppose them not only capable of the most atrocious crimes, but equally destitute as the Pope himself of common sense and common prudence."

The other light in which this Papal power may be considered is—by supposing that Europe may retrograde to that state of feudalism and barbarity from which she has been advancing for the last four hundred years. Supposing that this may happen, and that the temporal power of the Pope may advance even more rapidly than it has declined; and that in its progress it may attempt to influence the Irish Catholic Clergy to become disaffected to the State;—we ought to reflect that in this country the Pope can have no means of exercising this influence, unless such as are purely spiritual, and is it credible that with such auxiliaries, he can persuade any body of intelligent men to adopt his interpretation about the two words of Peter, or persuade them that the Kingdom of Christ is other than the Redeemer has described it. But admitting the worst that can be imagined, is this nation and government to be also blindfolded, and the legislature rendered incapable of providing for the safety of the State—endangered, as you suppose it may be, by those ecclesiastical traitors, and their fanatical adherents?

I have done, My Lord Duke, with this subject—at least for the present; I should not have noticed it, but for the purpose of proclaiming, that as far as my sentiments prevail, there is in the Catholic body, combined with the most firm determination to persevere in their constitutional pursuits, a disposition to concur, earnestly and zealously, with the King's government, in settling this great national question, on the basis of preserving and securing every existing institution, whether Catholic or Protestant, in all their integrity.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord Duke,
Your Grace's most obedient, humble servant,
J. DOYLE.

Carlow, June 19, 1828.

The Cuckoo—There is at present in the possession of Mr. G. Carfrae, at Currie, a cuckoo, which was brought up by him from the nest, and, after surviving the winter, is in excellent health and condition. This is the only instance known of a bird of that species living in our climate during the period of migration, when so many of our summer songsters are obliged to seek in southern countries the food and warmth denied them in the northern regions of the globe. It was procured in the end of July last, and has been principally fed on raw meat, cut into small pieces, although it evinces a manifest predilection for insects of all kinds. About 2 months ago it was first heard to emit the well-known cry peculiar to the species, which it has frequently repeated since. At present it has nearly assumed the blue colour of the adult bird, the moulting process having commenced several weeks ago. During the winter it manifested no propensity to become torpid. It was exhibited at a late meeting of the Wernerian Natural History, where it conducted itself so as to give great delight to all the members present.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

MR. O'CONNELL.

(From the *Dublin Evening Post* of Tuesday).

COUNTY OF CLARE ELECTION.

Major Macnamara has declined offering himself as a candidate for the county of Clare. But the county of Clare will have another candidate besides Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald—Mr. O'Connell offers himself to the constituency of Clare, as a candidate for the representation.

This, unquestionably, will be a most extraordinary scene. Mr. O'Connell has all the qualifications necessary—and there is no law which prevents him offering himself to the county—there is no law which prevents his election. In short, if he should have the majority of the votes, the Sheriff must put him in the return.

Again, there is no law which will compel Mr. O'Connell to take his seat. If there be not a call of the House, he may hold the representation during the present Parliament, without entering the House of Commons, or wait the passing of an Emancipation Bill.

In case of a petition against him, in the event of his return, it cannot possibly be tried until February next, and Mr. O'Connell, in the mean time, will be Gazetted, and exercise all the privileges of a Member of Parliament, by franking letters, by communicating with Ministers, &c.

But we imagine in the event of his return, he purports going farther than this. He will present himself to the House of Commons, with a view of taking his seat—and by this means open the question of Catholic Emancipation on an entirely new ground.

It is impossible adequately to describe the sensation that this announcement caused in Dublin yesterday. We suppose that the astonishment it will create in London will be equal. The eyes of the Empire will, therefore, be very speedily turned to the county of Clare.

Certainly the eyes of the Empire will be turned to the County of Clare. It will be the arena of one of the most extraordinary occurrences in our History. It will constitute, or we mistake not, an epoch in the Annals of Catholic Ireland. It will be the first time since the Revolution that a Catholic has offered himself to the people of Ireland.

The thing is in itself extraordinary—but the circumstances which surround it—the crisis, in which it occurs, will give it a character of the utmost value to the Catholic cause.

Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald has represented the county Clare for twenty years and more. He has been, we understand, as far as the small gentry of that county are concerned, a good representative—he has a great stake in the county—he has great personal interest—and he always voted for the Catholic question. At present he comes in a most imposing character. He is not only a high functionary, but a Minister of the King's Cabinet. He comes not only with influence and authority and power, but his hands are full of gifts and his mouth of promises. Yet with the advantages of undisputed possession—with, in short all the advantages belonging to his station, his office, his fortune, his influence—and let us add, for we would be just—to his talents which are not inconsiderable, he will be compelled to incur a contest of the most extraordinary kind.

We have not time to say more at present. We must content ourselves, therefore, by referring our readers to Mr. O'Connell's Address.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY CLARE.

Fellow Countrymen,

Your County wants a representative; I respectfully solicit your suffrages to raise me to that station.

Of my qualification to fill that station I leave you to judge. The habits of public speaking, and many, many years exercise in public business render me, perhaps, equally suited with most men to attend to the interests of Ireland in Parliament.

You will be told that I am not qualified to be elected; the assertion, my friends, is untrue. I am qualified to be elected, and to be your representative. It is true, that, as a Catholic, I cannot, and of course never will take the oaths at present prescribed to Members of Parliament, but the authority which created these oaths—the Parliament can abrogate them, and I entertain a confident hope, that if you elect me, the most bigoted of our enemies will see the necessity of removing from the chosen representative of the people, an obstacle which would prevent him from doing his duty to his King and his country.

The oath at present required by law is—"*That the sacrifice of the Mass and the Invocation of the blessed Virgin Mary and other Saints, as now practised in the Church of Rome, are impious and idolatrous.*" Of course I never will stain my soul with such an oath; I leave that to my Hon. opponent Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald. He has often taken that horrible oath—he is ready to take it again, and asks your votes to enable him so to swear. I would rather be torn limb from limb than take it. Electors of the county Clare, choose between me, who abominate that oath, and Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, who has sworn it full twenty times!

Return me to Parliament, and it is probable that such blasphemous oath will be abolished for ever. As your representative I will try the question with the friends in Parliament of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald. They may send me to prison—I am ready to go there to promote the cause of the Catholics, and of universal liberality. The discussion which the attempt to exclude your representative from the House of Commons, must excite, will create a sensation all over Europe, and produce such a burst of contemptuous indignation against British bigotry, in every enlightened country in the world, that the voice of all the great and good in England, Scotland and Ireland being joined to the universal shout of the nations of the earth will overpower every opposition, and render it impossible for Peel and Wellington any longer to close the doors of the Constitution against the Catholics of Ireland.

Electors of the County of Clare, Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald claims as his only merit that he *is* a friend to the Catholics.—Why, I am a Catholic myself!—and if he be sincerely our friend, let him vote for me, and raise before the British Empire the Catholic question in my humble person, in the way most propitious to its final success. But, no—fellow-countrymen, no—he will make no sacrifice to your cause—he never made any sacrifice to that cause—he will call himself your friend, and act the part of your worst and most unrelenting enemy.

I do not like to give the epitome of his political life—yet, when the present occasion so loudly calls for it, I cannot refrain.

He first took office under Percival—under that Percival who obtained power, by raising "the base bloody, and unchristian cry of No-Popery" in England.

He had the nomination of a member to serve for the Borough of Ennis. He nominated Mr. Spencer Percival, then a decided opponent of the Catholics.

He voted on the East Retford Bill, for a measure that would put two violent enemies of the Catholics into Parliament.

In the case of the Protestant Dissenters in England, he voted for their exclusion, that is, he voted against the principle of freedom of conscience—that sacred principle which the Catholics of Ireland have ever cultivated and cherished, and on which we found our right to emancipation.

Finally, he voted for the suppression of the Catholic Association of Ireland!!

And after this, sacred Heaven! he calls himself a friend of the Catholics.

He is the ally and colleague of the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel—he is their partner in power—

they are, you know, the most bitter, persevering and unmitigated enemies of the Catholics, and after this, he, the partner of our bitterest and unrelenting enemies, calls himself the friend of the Catholics of Ireland.

Having thus traced a few of the demerits of my Right Hon. opponent, what shall I say of myself?

I appeal to my past life for my unremitting and disinterested attachment to the religion and liberties of Catholic Ireland.

If you return me to Parliament, I pledge myself to vote for every measure which can strengthen the right of every human being to unrestricted and unqualified freedom of conscience.

To vote for every measure favourable to radical Reform in the representative system, so that the House of Commons may truly, as our Roman Catholic ancestors intended it should do, represent all the people.

To vote for the repeal of the Vestry Bill—the subletting Act, and the present grinding system of grand jury laws.

To vote for the diminution, and more equal distribution of the overgrown wealth of the Established Church in Ireland, so that the surplus may be restored to the sustentation of the poor, the aged, and the infirm.

To vote for every measure of retrenchment and reduction of the national expenditure, so as to relieve the people from the burden of taxation, and to bring the question of the repeal of the Union, at the earliest possible period, before the consideration of the legislature.

Electors of the county of Clare, choose between me and Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald—choose between him who has so long cultivated his own interests, and one who seeks only to advance yours, choose between the sworn libeller of the Catholic faith, and one who has devoted his early life to your cause—who has consumed his manhood in a struggle for your liberties, and who has ever lived, and is ready to die for the integrity, the honour, the purity of the Catholic faith, and the promotion of Irish freedom and happiness.

Your faithful Servant,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RENDEZVOUS OF THE CATHOLIC PARLIAMENT.

The house, which will ever be celebrated as the theatre upon which this body exhibited, is situated on Burgh-quay, near Westmorland-bridge, on the south side of the river. It was once occupied as a tavern; but the entertainment it afforded in that character not being sufficiently attractive for the public, it yielded to that which the Catholic orators do not fail to furnish. The house is newly built and very large; but, strange, the room which has been chosen for the debates is the least adapted of the entire for the purpose. At the door below stands a porter clad in green, a three cocked hat resting on the top of his head; it is his duty to direct all strangers to the scene of business. After toiling up four pair of stairs, you meet another porter in similar attire, and with wonder inquire where the Association is to be found, for there is not the least appearance of any thing to indicate that there is a room near you, with four or five hundred persons listening to the debates. Directed by the porter, you turn a few yards to the right, and after entering a small door-way, in passing through which you must have a due regard for your head, you descend several steps of stairs, and at length find yourself in the midst of this scene of turbulent declamation, if secresy were the object, the room is admirably calculated for it. No person would dream of its situation, unless it were pointed out. the interior arrangements are *a la* St. Stephen's. In the centre of the floor is placed a long table, at the northern extremity of which is the chair, and round the room are forms resembling those in the gallery of a theatre. There is a gallery facing the chairman, appropriated for ladies. The room is capable of containing between four and five hundred persons. O'Connell occupies the treasury benches, and Lawless, as leader of the opposition, takes the place opposite to him, at the other side of the table. Sheil sits on the same side with O'Connell, but always four or five removed from him lest it should be supposed he was altogether acting under his influence. The young orators take their places behind O'Connell or Lawless, as they support the treasury or the opposition. It is remarked, that the young orators throw away more time upon their persons than their speeches. The hair has been just under the hands of a coiffeur, the cravat exquisite, the waistcoat hanging upon a button, with a large exposure of linen, and, to complete all, kid gloves and a white cambric handkerchief dangling in the hand. These are the characteristics of the debutants in eloquence; then a languishing look at the ladies, and the most extravagant praises of the beauty and virtue of Irishwomen. It is a new species of tilts and tournaments where the applause of the fair only is sought. O'Connell and Lawless contrive never to come in till the business has fully commenced, and the room is crowded. Their vanity is then gratified by huzzas, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and the roaring of "Make way there for O'Connell! Clear the way for Lawless!"—*London Paper.*

TITHE COMPOSITIONS.

SUMMARY OF THE COMPOSITIONS WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN THE SEVERAL DIOCESES OF IRELAND.

Armagh.—38 parishes; incumbent £15,708 13s 6½d.

Clogher.—22 parishes; lay impropriator £1,291 10s 9½d; incumbent £8,630 11s 2½d.—total composition £9,922 2s.

Meath.—113 parishes; lay impropriator £7259 17s 5½d; incumbent £21,082 2s 1½d—total composition £38,541 19s 6½d.

Down and Connor.—32 parishes; lay impropriator £1,100; incumbent £10,202 4s 8¾—total composition £11,302,4s 8¾d.

Derry—33 parishes; incumbent, £19,256 15s 4½d.

Raphoe—11 parishes; lay impropriator £352 15s 0½d; incumbent £6,089 6s 2½d—total composition £6,442 4s 2¾d.

Kilmore.—13 parishes; incumbent £1,980 4s 1d.

Dromore.—5 parishes; incumbent £1,912 17s 8½d.

Ardagh.—20 parishes; lay impropriator £2,304 14s 11¾d; incumbent £4,544 14s 10d—total composition £6,849 9s 9¾d.

Dublin.—81 parishes; lay impropriator £3,877 14s 4d; incumbent £13,177 13s 5½d—total composition £17,055 7s 9½d.

Kildare.—30 parishes; lay impropriator £2,287 7s 4d; incumbent £6,202 9s 1d—total composition £8,489 16s 5d.

Ossory—41 parishes; lay impropriator £567 15s 2d; incumbent £11,209 2s 8½d—total composition £11,776 17s 10½d.

Ferns and Leighlin.—96 parishes; lay impropriator £7,810 0s 8d; incumbent £25,116 16s 1½d—total composition £32,200 16s 9¾d.

Cashel and Emly—79 parishes; lay impropriator £3,392 1s 7¾d; incumbent £17,784 5s 8½d—total composition £21,176 7s 4d.

Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe.—109 parishes; lay impropriator £5,734 6s 1¾d; incumbent £30,635 12s 11½d—total composition £35,419 19s 1½d.

Waterford and Lismore.—48 parishes; lay impropriator £2,161 3s 0½d; incumbent £11,764 1s 4½d—total composition £13,925 4s 4½d.

Cork and Ross.—49 parishes; lay impropriator £1,566 12s 10¾d; incumbent £17,915 7s 2½d—total composition £19,482 0s 1d.

Cloyne—52 parishes; lay impropriator £3,512 4s 8½d; incumbent £16,420 6s 0¾d—total composition £20,032 10s 9d.

Killaloe and Kilfenora.—109 parishes; lay impropriator £3,265 1s 4½d; incumbent £21,114 4s 3½d—total composition, £24,379 5s 8d.

Tuam.—51 parishes; lay impropriator £2,354 0s 5¾d; incumbent £9,939 2s 9½d—total composition, £12,293 3s 3d.

Elphin.—52 parishes; lay impropriator £2,289 3s 5½d; incumbent £6,572 15s 5½d—total composition £8,861 18s 11d.

Clonfert and Kilmacduagh.—57 parishes; lay impropriator £86 10s 0½d; incumbent £8,535 13s 4½d—total composition £8,622, 3s 4¾d.

Killala and Achonry.—12 parishes; lay impropriator £1,220 5s 0½d; incumbent £2,189 15s 2½d—total composition £3,212 0 2¼d.

Total.—1,153 parishes; lay impropriators £51,606 4s 5½d; incumbents, 278,037 15s 6¾d; total composition £329,644 0s 0½d.

N.B.—The amount of composition under the head of 'Incumbent' is, in many parishes, divided between two and more ecclesiastical tithe owners.

W. GREGORY.

Dublin Castle, 19th April, 1828.

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY FROM CONSTANTINOPLE TO ENGLAND.

BY THE REV. R. WALSH, LL.D. M.R.I.A. &c. &c.

On entering the plain that surrounds Constantinople, the author says, "The first and most striking impression was the exceeding solitude that reigned every where around. We were within a few hundred yards of the walls of an immense metropolis, where 700,000 people lived together: but if we were at the same distance only from the ruins of Palmyra, we could not have witnessed more silence and desolation. The usual villas which are scattered near the suburbs of a large city were not to be seen, and the crowds which generally throng the entrance no where to be met with. A single team of buffaloes, dragging an aruba, or a solitary horseman scarcely visible on the horizon, were the only objects that indicated the existence of social life close by the great city. Nothing, perhaps, marks the indolence and inactivity of the Turkish character more than this circumstance. The shores of the Bosphorus are very populous, and from Constantinople to near the Black Sea is one continued village. The intercourse is proportionally great, and the surface of the water is a moving picture of boats passing and re-passing. This mode of motion is peculiarly adapted to oriental indolence. The Turk reclines on a cushion, smoking his pipe, and is carried the distance he wants to go without exertion or discomposure. If he had a residence in this quarter, he could only walk or ride to it, as there are, generally speaking, no carriages or proper roads on which they could run; the vicinity of the city, therefore, on this side is abandoned; and, with the exception of a very few scattered farms, it is a perfect desert. In about four hours we passed San Stephano, on the sea-shore, the usual residence of the Franks, particularly the English, during the autumnal months. It is built on a point of land which projects into the sea, and this promontory is the favourite haunt of quails, who make it their point of starting from, on their migratory excursions. The immense quantity of these birds found in different parts of the East, has been always a subject of remark; and the island of Ortygia, in the Egæan Sea, was so called from the flocks which frequented it. At Constantinople they are first a luxury, and then the commonest food, of which every one gets tired. They first appear, as I have been informed, on a promontory near Derkon, on the Black Sea; and then on the promontory of San Stephano, on the sea of Marmora. It should seem, therefore, that their migration was from Russia, and their progress towards Africa. When they land, and before they take their flight, the ground is covered with them, and as you walk along they spring up from every tuft or little bush; on the next day they are gone. It is very remarkable, that while every year presents this phenomenon, just under the eye, and circumscribed to a particular spot, nobody can really tell from whence they come, or whither they go. After the most diligent inquiry, I never could learn that they have been seen in a flock flying over either land or sea. To account for this, it has been asserted that they migrate in the night, but if they crossed the Black Sea, they must be on the wing during the day, for they have no resting-place till they arrive at Derkon."

At Burghaz "the weather was dark and doubtful, at intervals spitting rain. We wandered from the road in the pitchy darkness, and got entangled in gardens and old houses, and here we floundered for a long time before we regained the road. At length the horizon became streaked with a pallid gleam of light, which indicated a clear sky, and extricated us from our difficulties. We were now on the spot which was the limit of the Russian campaign in 1810. The main body of the army proceeded no farther than Shumla. Bands of clouds of Cossack Tartars had passed the Balkan, and rode up to the suburbs of Burghaz, which is within eighty-four miles of Constantinople, having plundered the country the whole way. The country was the same flat denuded plain as that we had passed the day before, and these Tartars must have felt themselves at home. About nine o'clock, however, we arrived at a wood, and the trees were the first we had met since we left Constantinople—a distance of one hundred miles. This wood was a grateful variety, and continued for three hours, to the vicinity of Kirklesi."

Here the author relates some singular characteristics of the Turkish nation. "The Turks of this place are so rude and ignorant, that they think a man degraded who understands any other language than Turkish; when I addressed Mustapha, therefore, in English at the post-house, he could not answer, as it would have exposed us both to the contempt and insult of the fellows about us, from which he had no means of protection. It had happened to him, he said, in the same place before, and both he and the gentleman he travelled with were attacked, and in great danger. This determined hostility to knowledge is, perhaps, the most extraordinary trait in the Turkish character, and distinguishes them from every other nation at the present day. It is hardly possible to conceive a people priding themselves on being ignorant, and despising those who are not so. Nor is this confined to the rude rabble of Kirklesi. There is a number of janizaries attached to the palaces of the different missions at Constantinople, as guards of honour, and they are in constant communication with the inmates of the palaces. The only one I ever heard of, who acquired a knowledge of the Frank language, was Mustapha, and he was a renegado, and did it at the hazard of his life. The prejudice is not less among the upper and educated classes. The Turks, in their intercourse with foreign nations, are always obliged to use rayas as interpreters. The important function of dragoman to the Porte was always performed by Greeks till the late insurrection; and when the Turks thought they could no longer confide in them, there could not be found in the empire one, of themselves, capable or willing to hold a communication in a foreign language, and they were obliged to confer the situation on a Jew. They have since that, however, established a seminary for the instruction of a few young Turks in the different Frank languages, that they may be able to undertake and discharge a duty so important and confidential, and no longer depend on the suspicious fidelity of strangers. This tardy and reluctant adoption of a measure so indispensable, is a strong proof of the pertinacity with which they adhere to ancient prejudices, which no one but a man of the energetic character of the present Sultan could dare to oppose, or oppose with any effect."

Other traits of character are thus amusingly mentioned:—Mustapha, the janizary, was under the hands of a barber; and Dr. W. observes, "Here I had occasion to remark the strange aptitude of a Turk to differ from a Frank, even in his most trifling habits. The house next to the barber's shop was in progress of building, and there was a man writing down some inventory. All the persons I saw engaged were working in a manner opposite to our usage. The barber pushed the razor from him—ours draws it to him; the carpenter, on the contrary, drew the saw to him, for all the teeth were set in—ours pushes it from him, for all the teeth are set out; the mason sat while he laid the stones—ours always stands; the scribe wrote on his hand, and from right to left—ours always writes on a desk or table, and from left to right; but the most ridiculous difference existed in the manner of building the house. We begin at the bottom, and finish to the top: this house was a frame of wood, which the Turks began at the top, and the upper rooms were finished and inhabited, while all below was like a lantern. However absurd these minutiæ may appear to you, they are traits of Turkish character, which form, with other things, a striking peculiarity. It is now more than four centuries since they crossed the Hellespont, and transported themselves from Asia to Europe; during all that time they have been in constant contact with European habits and manners, and, at times, even penetrated as far as Vienna, and so occupied the very centre of Christendom. Yet, while all the people around them have been advancing in the march of improvement in various ways, they have stood still and refused to move; and such is their repugnance to any assimilation, that almost all the men who attempted to improve them, have fallen victims to their temerity, or the Turks themselves have perished in resistance; and, with very few exceptions, the great body of them are, at this day, the same puerile, prejudiced, illiterate, intractable, stubborn race, that left the mountains of Asia.—And so indisposed are they to amalgamate with us in any way, that they still preserve a marked distinction in the greatest as well as in the minutest things—not only in science and literature, but in the movement of a saw and a razor."—*Lit. Gaz.*

KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN, JUNE 21.

THE REV. ——— BUSHE v. VILLIERS STUART, ESQ.

Mr. J. Scott, King's Counsel, applied on behalf of the defendant, for time to plead, until the end of Michaelmas Term. There were three actions brought by three persons against Mr. Stuart for the tithes of the mountain of Slievegrine, in the county of Waterford. Mr. Stuart's attorney, Mr. Greene, had lately died, and his widow retained Mr. Stuart's title deeds, and although Mr. Stuart undertook to pay at once, what was due for costs, the papers were not delivered. Mr. Scott moved, on the affidavit of Sir William Jackson Homan, the land agent of Mr. Stuart.

The Chief Justice—When was the declaration filed?

Mr. Sheil—On the 4th of May. My Lord, I am counsel for the church (a laugh), and I submit that it would be hard that my clients should be deprived until Michaelmas Term of the reward of their spiritual services performed on the mountain of Slievegrine (a laugh).

Mr. Scott—The defence of Mr. Stuart consists in a denial that the mountain is in the parish of Ardmore. Mr. Stuart is sued as owner of the mountain.

Mr. Sheil—If Mr. Stuart will give up all claim to the mountain, which consists of thirty thousand acres, by undertaking in open court, I, on behalf of the church, will consent to give time to plead.

Mr. ——Surely under the plea of nil debet will be let in.

Mr. ——The truth is, my Lord, we cannot get our deeds. A fatality has arisen, on the ground of that fatality that we

Mr. ——Surely the clergy are not to be compelled the Christian virtue of fasting Scott, shall, by groping among old determine whether the vague conjecture client can furnish matter for a plea. Sir William does not swear to the fact, but to the possibility of defence.

Mr. Ronayne—As to the mountain containing thirty thousand acres, they are not worth thirty thousand pence; though Mr. Bagge, the agent, who is also Commissioner for the parish, assessed them at three pence per acre, while the best land in the parish was only rated at eleven pence.

The Chief Justice—There is no pretence for delay. Refuse the motion with costs.

DUEL BETWEEN MR. LONG WELLESLEY AND MR. DE CRESPIGNY.—On Thursday a duel was fought on the sands at Calais, between Mr. Long Wellesley and Mr. de Crespigny. The dispute originated in a remark made by Mr. Wellesley respecting some parts of the conduct of Mr. De Crespigny's father. He was requested to retract it; and on his refusal, a challenge was sent him by the two Mr. De Crespignys, which he accepted, when all the parties started off full speed from Dover to Calais. Colonel John Freemantle, of the Guards, was second to Mr. Long Wellesley, and Captain Brooke, also of the Guards, attended his antagonist. The duel was fought on the sands immediately after the arrival of the seconds. Both parties fired together on a given signal, at the distance of ten paces; and neither of them happening to be wounded, the seconds immediately interfered. A question here arose with respect to the second challenge, as to how far it was or was not to be accepted, when Captain Brooke decided that Mr. Long Wellesley had done as much as he could be required to do. The parties then separated and returned from Calais on Friday morning to Dover, where Mrs. Bligh, at the York Hotel, was waiting in great anxiety the arrival of Mr. Wellesley. Accompanied by him and Colonel Freemantle, she has since left Dover for London.

Government intends not to fill up any vacancies that may occur in Paymasters of Militia regiments, whose duty will be consolidated with the office of adjutant.

ORDER OF LIBERATORS.

DUBLIN, JUNE 25.—A Grand Chapter of this Order was held yesterday at the Corn Exchange, pursuant to public advertisement. The admission was only by tickets, and the strictest order was preserved. It was understood that the proceedings would not commence until half past three o'clock; but when we entered the Great Room at a quarter past three, we found Mr. O'Connell stating from the chair the objects and principles of the Institution. He wore a broad green ribbon, to which was appended the medal of the Order.

Mr. O'Connell, having dilated at length upon the nature of the Order, observed that it was instituted for practical purposes, and their object was legal and useful. He would propose that a committee should be appointed, to appoint the master, prelate, chaplain, register, secretary, and other officers, for the ensuing three months, and to report on that day week. He considered that each of the companions of the order should be appealed to from the chair, to know what he had done for the benefit of his country, if it were only the registry of a single freehold.

Mr. Coppinger proposed the committee, and in the course of his address supported the objects of the Order on the principles of ancient chivalry.

Mr. Norton seconded the motion in a very romantic speech; after which the committee was appointed, and the companions separated. So ended the chapter. There were 32 persons present, including the reporters.—*Saunders' News Letter.*

THE THEATRE.

Last night the tragedy of *Coriolanus* was announced for representation, the Roman hero to be performed by Mr. Luke Plunket, who, upon the occasion, out-Plunketed Plunket. We regret that we have not had time to give his performance in detail. We are compelled to confine ourselves to a few interesting points. Near the close of the first act, he most unexpectedly advanced to the front of the stage, and addressed his amazed auditors as follows:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I had but two days to prepare myself, and if you can excuse me I shall feel very much obliged to you. I have not, for eight years, looked into a single line in this tragedy: I considered myself, however, able to play the character, but finding that I cannot go on, I have to entreat your indulgence."

Mr. Plunket retired and the curtain fell. He, however, very soon re appeared, brandished a shillelagh, and vociferating "*Scots wha hae*," in which he was loudly *encored*. After he had made *we fear, his last bow*, an interval (not a silent one) of some minutes elapsed, when Mr. Calcraft presented himself, and expressed his regret to be obliged to appear before the house under such extremely unpleasant circumstances. Mr. Plunket had assured them that he was prepared with his part; nor had he (Mr. Calcraft) the slightest possible intimation or idea to the contrary, until the occurrence which they had all just witnessed. Mr. Calcraft concluded by saying, that they would do all that their situation permitted, to make up for the disappointment by music, and getting up, as well as they could, some new piece before the pantomime.

Mr. M'Keon then appeared, and sang "*Oh no we never mention her*," which was loudly applauded. Mr. Brough succeeded with "*Steady, boys, steady.*" Mr. Balls recited "*Bucks have at ye all,*" with happy point.

Miss Hamilton and Mrs. Haydn Corri followed and sung several songs, which were highly applauded.

The lively little piece of the *Secret* was then produced, and went off with considerable *eclat*.

The pantomime of *Harlequin and Poior Robin* closed the entertainments—and the evening passed off with a degree of good humour and waggery such as we never before witnessed.

It is stated in a letter from Lisbon, that "Don Miguel knocked down his elder sister last week, and she now bears the marks of his brutality on her arms and feet. He has 500 persons now in prison on mere suspicion; 380 are dismissed officers. Every family is in terror."

Notwithstanding the poverty of Don Miguel's treasury, he contrives to keep up a strong body of partizans for the purpose of having *Vivas* shouted when he appears in public. The following anecdote is related of one of this honourable body:—A gentleman discharged an idle servant; he lately met him better clad than usual, and asked him how it happened, as he had no place? "Oh, Sir, I belong to the *Vivas*, and I get my dinner each day and a shilling; and they gave me these clothes that I may look respectable."

On Friday evening the Innisfail steamer sailed from Cork for Dublin. Among the passengers was a man somewhat intoxicated—he had placed himself on the verge of the vessel, for the purpose of speaking to his wife, then on shore, when one of the crew (a man of colour) humanely approached him to warn him away from danger. Little did he imagine that he was himself on the brink of eternity; the poor fellow fell overboard, and never rose! The vessel sped her way onwards, apparently regardless of what had happened, a single effort not having been made by the captain or crew to save the life of a man who fell a victim to a humane and benevolent disposition.

A small steam packet, of about two horse power, made by two working mechanics of Boston, at their over-hours, came from that place last week, and went up to the river of Cambridge, for the inspection of Cantabs. It is a complete steam packet in miniature, and would make a pretty little pleasure vessel for a river.

The present House of Commons contains no less than *ninety-one* naval and military officers; namely, 9 Admirals and 16 Captains, and 26 generals and 40 Colonels and Majors, forming together just one-seventh of the whole representation.

A female servant at Brislington, near Bristol, was lately charged with stealing a £20 note from her master, and on a constable being sent for she acknowledged that she had rolled it up and swallowed it. An emetic being administered the note was recovered uninjured.

RAILWAYS.—The Royal assent was given on Thursday week to four bills for establishing Railway Companies, and several others, we believe have passed this Session. In America, too the plan of making a railway across the Isthmus of Panama is undertaken by a company.

The coach drawn by two kites was recently exhibited before his Majesty, at Windsor. It distanced every vehicle on the road.

The late Ordnance of the King of France, in regard to education, is the most severe blow the Jesuits have yet received; it strikes at the root of their power.

A pedant who was in the habit of expressing his little ideas in very large words, was requested by an acquaintance to M'Adamise his language.

RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

The commencement of the campaign is certainly by no means auspicious to the Russian arms. If a place so feebly garrisoned as Brailow, and one from which so little resistance was anticipated, arrest the progress of the imperial army for a month—it is but reasonable to anticipate that the passage of the Danube cannot be completely and securely effected before the commencement of the autumnal season shall have rendered military operations in the swamps of Wallachia as fatal as they would be on the borders of the Maracaibo Lake, or in the island of Java.

In fact, the only chance of a safe or speedy approach for the Russian arms to Constantinople, under any circumstance, is by the sea; and it is not impossible that apprehensions of meeting the mistress of that element in the course of a progress to the Turkish capital, may deter Nicholas from committing to the waves the fortunes of Russia.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE AT SOUTHAMPTON.

During the past week, the town of Southampton has been thrown into a state of excitation, in consequence of the following dreadful circumstance. Mr. White, a master baker, who was very much respected by his brother tradesmen in the town, had a family consisting of a wife and five children. In the early part of the week he obtained some intimation that his wife was in the habit of receiving the visits of a resident of the town, named Macdonald, and that they carried on a criminal intercourse. Macdonald was a friend of White's, and at first he doubted whether Macdonald could be guilty of violating friendship by seducing his wife; he, however, determined to use an artifice by which he thought he might be able to ascertain if a criminal intercourse existed between the parties. He informed his wife that he was about to spend the evening with a convivial party, at a tavern in the town, and he should not return home till a late hour. Instead of going to the tavern, he secreted himself in a place adjoining his parlour, in the partition of which he had bored a hole. In about an hour after he had concealed himself, he heard Macdonald arrive, and in a few minutes he was an eye-witness of the guilt of the parties, and of his own dishonour. Armed with a knife, he came from his hiding-place, and rushed upon Macdonald, who attempted to escape, but was not able to do so, and he received a wound in the neck from the hand of White, which severed the carotid artery, and laid him on the floor a corpse. White then threw down the knife, and ordered a constable to be sent for, to whom he surrendered himself, to await the result of the verdict of the coroner's jury. He was conveyed to prison, and the coroner on Friday, held an inquest on the body of Macdonald. Evidence was given that his death was caused by a wound inflicted in his neck with a knife, by White, at a time when he caught him in the act of adultery with his wife; and the jury, under the direction of the coroner, returned a verdict of *Manslaughter* only against White.

STORM.—We were again visited with a very heavy storm of thunder and lightning, on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by torrents of rain. In the neighbourhood of Collingbourn, a shepherd, his dog, and five of a flock of sheep he was attending, were struck dead by the lightning. At Chute, a large barn was completely blown down; a great number of trees have been torn up by their roots, and hundreds of tons of hay destroyed.—*Devizes Gazette.*

MARCH OF IMPUDENCE.—The following advertisement appears in a London morning paper:—"Matrimony—"A gentleman of *rank and independence*, a widower, without children, of *the most amiable disposition*, just returned from his travels on the Continent, wishes to unite himself in matrimony with a single or widow lady, equally situated as himself, and *after take a tour on the continent* for two or three months; he will make it a most delightful trip to her, as he knows the language and the different places; and if *she has a country place to return to after, the more agreeable*, as he is very fond of a country life. There is no lady wishing to possess a *fond good husband* will be disappointed in replying to this, which will be attended to with the strictest secresy and honour. Letters, &c. &c."

An Irishman on being told it was becoming the fashion to dine later and later every day, said—"By the powers, I suppose it will end in their not dining till to-morrow."

A small but very ingenious steam-engine manufactured under the superintendence and direction of a young officer in this neighbourhood, and attached to a cannon, for the purpose of propelling ball, (of which it is said it will discharge to a great distance twenty every minute) was this week put on board one of the vessels in our canal basin, to be conveyed to a seaport town, where it will meet the officer, who purposes taking it with him to the Cape of Good Hope.—*Sheffield Courant.*

The competition among the steam-boats in the United States has risen to such a pitch, that between Norfolk and Bridgeport the new boats now carry the passengers free. On the Hudson, the fare from New York to Albany, which was originally *ten* dollars, is reduced to *one*, and one of the boats advertises in the New York papers, that in that price is included the charge for board.

SINGULAR FACT.—We sometime ago noticed, that there was a gentleman, a native of this borough, who had been 20 times to the East Indies, China, &c.; there was a slight mistake, however, in our statement. Mr. King is the gentleman to whom we alluded, and he has been twenty-one voyages, so that averaging each trip, to and from at about 16,000 miles, will give a total for the forty-two trips of upwards of 670,000 miles! Mr King was purser on board the Ganges, Captain Richardson, so early as 1778, during the Governor-Generalship of the celebrated Warren Hastings, and since then, amongst other vessels, he sailed out in the Rodney, the Caledonia, the David Scott, the Marchioness of Exeter, the Walpole, the Thames, the Duchess of Athol, and the Lord Lowther. We believe an instance parallel to this is not to be found in the annals of mercantile enterprise.—*Berkshire Chronicle.*

PEAT EARTH.—To an inexperienced eye, peat earth so much used for growing American plants, &c., would appear, from its dark colour, to be as rich as the best vegetable mould; but it is not so, in fact; for we often find tracks of peat land as barren as the desert. The excess of vegetable matter, indeed, appears to be injurious rather than useful, and requires to be less in quantity, and to have its fibrous texture destroyed. Unless it is connected by a mixture of the firmer earths, it is too porous and loose; too easily saturated with moisture, and too easily freed from it.

Dr. Franklin observes of his juvenile propensities, to argumentation, "I have since remarked, that men of sense seldom fall into this error; Lawyers, Fellows of Universities, and persons of every profession, educated at Edinburgh, excepted."

Waterford Mail.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY, JULY 23.

SLAVERY.

Earl GROSVENOR, having a petition to present on the subject of slavery, would take this opportunity of putting the questions of which he had given notice to the noble duke opposite. He must first take the liberty of explaining to their lordships the reasons which induced him to come forward upon this most important subject. He was not actuated by any feeling of hostility towards that class of persons, or any individuals belonging to it, who had rendered themselves obnoxious to the laws in the British colonies. He was hostile not to the men, but to the system, which, being one of absolute power on the one hand, and of abject and unqualified submission on the other, was necessarily productive of abuse. After the numerous petitions which had been presented to their lordships on the subject, it might appear as if they were regardless of the public voice if no notice were taken of the subject. These were his inducements to call the attention of the house towards it. Since the year 1807, when the sense of this country had been loudly expressed, little had been done to ameliorate the condition of the slaves. Up to the period when a distinguished member, now no more, had proposed certain resolutions to the House of Commons, which were unanimously agreed to in that house, and unanimously re-echoed by their Lordships, nothing had been done; and subsequently to that period, although he could not say that nothing had been done, what had been effected was so little, that he felt shame and regret to say how little. The noble earl then proceeded to read at great length extracts from the petition of the Anti-Slavery Society. After a long inaction, the noble earl proceeded, the island of Jamaica had passed a law, but a law so inadequate to the expectations of the country, that his Majesty's government were compelled to reject it. The next island to which he would allude was that of Demerara, a colony which had no legislature, and being under the power of the crown, was a convenient field for the trial of an experiment. Here the government might have tried the effect of manumission. If they did not find some method of enabling the slaves to work out their own salvation, what but some violent convulsion could ever put an end to the system. The planters, as a body, were averse to the manumission of slaves in any way. They must be acted upon by the legislature of this country, if any thing effectual were to be done. He contended that there had been instances in which free labourers had performed the work now done by slaves. If the West Indies were sunk to the bottom of the sea, did their lordships entertain the least doubt that they would still have an adequate supply of sugar? Those who said the Africans would not work enough if restored to freedom, were persons who wanted them to work harder than human beings ought to be compelled to work. The planters had paid no respect to the recommendations of the government and legislature of Great Britain; they had, on the contrary, treated them with contempt, and in their public meetings, and declarations, and petitions, had lavished terms of contumely and abuse upon the noble earl opposite, formerly colonial secretary, and upon all the other authorities of this country. It would be impossible, and if possible it would be unsafe, to improve the minds and characters of these unfortunate beings, while their bodies were kept in slavery. The attempt to do so could have no other effect than to make them mad. He had felt an apprehension that his Majesty's present government did not feel all the zeal upon the subject which its importance deserved. The threat of withdrawing the protecting duties on sugar not from the West Indies, would probably have had a beneficial effect. He despaired he confessed, although he hoped he was wrong, of any beneficial steps being taken, unless by the coercion of the West India interests. He begged to inquire of the noble duke what was the state of affairs at Sierra Leone, and what the intentions of government were with respect to that settlement; and he also requested to know what was the policy his Majesty's present government had determined to adopt with respect to the several subjects to which he had adverted.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, he did not mean to follow the Noble Earl through the detailed speech which he had just made, but would rather confine himself to the specific interrogatories with which he had concluded, particularly adverting at the same time to that part of his speech which alluded to certain circumstances, or indeed insinuations, that the present Government did not intend to follow up the resolution of both Houses of Parliament on the subject of slavery. Now he could [illegible] the Noble Earl, that his Majesty's servants who were in office when these resolutions had been passed, the government which had succeeded them (of which he was not himself a member,) and the present administration, were each and all of them invariably determined to give effect to the views of Parliament on this subject. They had felt it their duty to proceed in the sense and the spirit of the votes to which he alluded—namely, gradually, so as to keep in view the peace and tranquillity of their valuable possessions in the colonies, and the property and prosperity of all classes of the inhabitants. His Majesty's servants had taken the most prudent steps for this purpose, and he hoped to show not without having made some progress in the execution of their work, as well as having already gone far in establishing the principle they were enforcing. He ought likewise to observe upon the irritation displayed by Jamaica and other colonies on this subject. He might be permitted to say, it was natural for men to be irritable who thought their property likely to be seriously affected by these measures of legislation; it was natural they should feel acutely, and perhaps labour under prejudices, right or wrong, when these changes were urged upon them. Still he admitted it was the duty of government to persevere in executing the wishes of Parliament, till they were complied with—a compliance which he firmly believed was no less necessary for the advantage of the colonial proprietors, than of the slave population under them (hear). To show how far the principle had been adopted by the colonial authorities, he had only to refer to the Jamaica act of the last legislative assembly, the withholding the royal assent to which was yet not on account of any refusal to adhere to the principle, which it had in fact fully recognised, but because of its having mixed up separate matters in the act, which it were better to have detached from it. Jamaica had, therefore, adopted a great part of the principle recommended by the government at home; and other colonies, St. Christopher for instance, had gone some way in the same path. On the whole he should say, considering the prejudices naturally interwoven with West India views of this subject, it was more wonderful to behold the progress already made than to express any strong censure for what remained to be done in furtherance of this business. Nevertheless it was the duty of the government to persevere in the mode best calculated to execute all these measures gradually and temperately. The Noble Earl had asked what they intended to do respecting manumission. They ought to recollect, that the court of policy of Demerara had petitioned against that part of the order in council; the privy council had not yet decided upon that petition, which of course still remained under the consideration of his Majesty's government. It was no doubt intended to carry that principle into execution; still, like every other part of so nice and complicated a consideration, the mode of acting upon it must be regulated by contingent circumstances. They must bear in mind, that within the last year there had been no less than four gentlemen in the office of secretary for the colonies, and really it was not possible, without very calm and deliberate consideration, to come to a safe conclusion upon a point of this kind; for himself he could own, that up to this day the government had not made up their minds as to the mode of giving a practical application to the principle which, he again admitted, they were bound to see executed. As to the general state of the slave trade, notwithstanding the treaties for its limitation or suppression which Great Britain had already made with every maritime state in the world, it was melancholy to be obliged to admit that it was still carried on to a great and lamentable extent (hear). He adverted to this fact, to show all the difficulties which surrounded this subject. England had spared no pains nor expense to arrange these treaties; yet he was afraid it would appear that at this very moment more slaves were borne away from Africa (not, however, into the British colonies), than were exported from thence before the abolition. As to the courts of arbitration at Sierra Leone, they were very active—above 100 and odd cases had been brought before them for adjudication in the course of a few years; about 12,000 slaves had been, through their agency, set at liberty, and the expense was near £16,000 a-year. If they had not been as effectual as could have been wished, no blame attached to the individuals engaged in them, who were certainly both zealous and active. With respect to the people of colour, regulations had been framed in Jamaica for enabling them to enjoy certain privileges, and hold certain situations in common with the white inhabitants.

Lord CALTHORPE was unwilling to rest his case against the slave trade on the cruelties of individuals to slaves. That trade, as it now stood, was a gross outrage upon the best interests of humanity, and notwithstanding the resolutions of 1823, reflected the greatest discredit on the government that sanctioned it. He could not see a more clear proof of the evil effects of slavery on the colonists, than their refusing to give effect to the resolutions of Parliament, passed as they were unanimously by both houses. He thought that Parliament could not devise any means more effectual to enhance the value of colonial property, than by improving the condition of the slaves, and he was sure that whilst Government abstained from enforcing the resolutions of Parliament, no steps would be taken by the colonists to alleviate the miseries of slavery.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, he had not expressed an unqualified satisfaction at the conduct of the colonists; but it was to him some satisfaction that some of the colonies had adopted the principles of the resolutions of Parliament, and, considering the irritation which prevailed in the West Indies, the adoption of the principle held out a hope that the objects of Parliament might be attained without violence.

Lord CALTHORPE explained,

LORD SEAFORTH said, he could not let that opportunity pass without protesting against the unmerited reflections which were cast upon the West India proprietors. For his own part, he thought the emancipation of slaves must, to be safe, be effected through the instrumentality of their masters, and not by the interference of parliament. He was sanctioned in this opinion by a speech delivered in the house of Commons by Mr. Canning; and farther by Mr. Brougham himself, in his observations on colonial slavery. Mr. Fox also, in the year 1806, corroborated that opinion. Even Mr. Wilberforce said, that after the question of abolition was disposed of, the rest must be left to those who were directly interested in slavery. He would take upon himself to say, that there was sincere disposition on the part of the colonists to improve the condition of their slaves.

Earl BATHURST said, he considered parliament as pledged to obtain the final abolition of slavery.

The petition was then laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, JUNE 23.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

Sir JOHN BRYDGES presented a petition from the Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees, of Black Rock, Dublin, Bart., against further concessions to the Roman Catholics, and praying the house to adopt certain measures to protect the Protestant establishment, and to set the question at rest for ever. The petition, he said, displayed the same ardent zeal in support of the Protestant cause, and for the salvation of his country, as the Hon. Baronet had invariably evinced for a series of years. He moved that it be read at length. The petition having accordingly been read by the clerk, was, after a few words from Mr. Grattan, ordered to be printed.

On moving the order of the day for going into a committee of supply,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that he had intended to have moved a resolution, investing the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland with power to apply such funds as might be voted for Charter Schools, the Society for Discountenancing Vice, the Belfast Academical Institution, and other objects of that nature, to the purposes of general education in Ireland.

Mr. RICE acquiesced in the principle of foregoing the present opportunity of discussing these votes, but he did so expressly on the understanding that he compromised nothing. In the absence of the noble lord appointed to the office of chief secretary in Ireland, and considering the recency of his appointment, he (Mr. Rice) was willing to leave to the Irish government, as at present constituted, to apply or withhold those grants as upon inquiry might seem to be expedient.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT acquiesced in the arrangement proposed. He wished to take advantage of that opportunity to explain away an imputation that had been cast on him on a former evening with respect to the Cork institution. A Right Hon. Gentleman had said upon that occasion, that he had searched in Ireland for the restrictions which he (Sir J. N.) stated had accompanied the original grant, but that he could not find them. Nevertheless, the fact was so; and when he (Sir J. N.) originally supported it, it was with a clear understanding that the sum of £3,000 was to be continued only for three years. He was anxious to be clearly understood on this subject, for he had hitherto taken care to stand clear of jobs and pension bills, and he was determined to go out of the house as free and as independent as when he came into it.

Mr. FRANKLAND LEWIS recommended that a part of the money should be appropriated to the useful portions of the institution; namely, the Botanical Garden and Agricultural Society.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained, and assured the Right Hon. Bart. that he misunderstood him if he supposed that he cast the slightest reflection on him on the occasion of the former debate.

Mr. Secretary PEEL recommended the house to postpone any discussion upon these votes till next session. In the present circumstance of the Irish government, satisfactory explanations could scarcely be expected, and he certainly thought he should best consult the public service by abstaining from any observations upon these votes.

JUDGES' SALARIES.

Mr. FERGUSSON, before the House went into the Committee, begged to suggest the expediency of increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland. The salary of a Judge of that Court was only £2,000, while that of an English Judge was £5,500, being nearly thrice the sum.

Mr. Secretary PEEL said, that in consequence of what had been done for the English Judges, the Judges of Scotland had certainly a claim to consideration. As to the appointment to the Judicial Bench in Scotland, it had been the object of his Majesty's Government to look only for that professional eminence which entitled their possessor to elevation. He could assure the Honourable Gentleman that nothing gave him (Mr. Peel) more pleasure, than the elevation of Mr. Cranstoun to the Bench.

Mr. L. FOSTER hoped that when his Majesty's Government were considering the cases of Judges, they would not forget the Irish Judges. It was not right that the Chief Judges in Ireland should have less than the Puisne Judges in this country.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proposed the grant of £14,384 for the use of the Protestant Charter Schools in Ireland.

Sir J. NEWPORT said that these schools were most discreditably managed. In one case the schools were given up, and the children withdrawn; but the corporation who gave funds for its support, when they demanded them to be returned, were met with a distinct refusal.

Mr. SPRING RICE allowed the vote, on the understanding that the Irish Government were to be left with a discretionary power to treat with this institution, the Foundling Hospital, and others, as they pleased—to bestow, or to withhold, the money.

£9,000 was then voted for the Society for the suppression of vice.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

On the grant of £8,928 for the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth,

Mr. MAXWELL said he viewed the grant with much displeasure, as he considered the principles of the Roman Catholic religion to be quite inconsistent with the safety of a Protestant state.

Mr. S. RICE did not wish to force a discussion, but he entreated the Hon. Gentleman not to misinterpret his or his Hon. Friend's silence, for they were prepared to contravene all his statements, and that on the very evidence to which he had referred.

This and the two following votes were then agreed to, viz.—£25,000 for the Society for the Education of the poor of Ireland, and £32,000 for the Foundling Hospital.

The report was ordered to be received to-morrow, and leave was given to sit again on Wednesday.

The Mail.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28.

We have received the London Journals of Wednesday; but their contents are very unimportant. The following are the only few paragraphs they contain worth noticing:—

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 18th instant, received this morning, confirms the statement that the Porte is anxious for the return of the French and English Ambassadors, and wishes moreover to be on friendly terms with *all* Powers.

An extraordinary instance is mentioned of the *tolerant* sentiments of the Sultan; he has ordered the Greek Patriarch to read masses in the Christian churches for the success of his arms. Christians are desired to pray for the success of Mahometans against Christians!

An official notice has been sent to Lloyd's by the Earl of Aberdeen, stating that an effective blockade of the bar of the city of Oporto has been declared by Don Miguel. This notice certainly places our Merchantmen in an awkward predicament, and more so the M[illegible] Palmella and his companions, who have proceeded in a [illegible] vessel for the above port; should they be unfortunately taken, no mercy will be shown to them, but there is no doubt that government have stationed vessels off the bar to warn them off.

Mr. Wilmot Horton yesterday brought the subject of emigration before the House of Commons. We have been convinced *ab initio*, that whatever there may be in Mr. Horton's principle, his details are not to be trusted. We do not believe that the expense of draining this country of paupers would be so small, or if it were, that the drain would be so great a relief as he imagines. Mr. Horton, at the suggestion of Mr. Peel, whose views of the subject are more practical and definite, ultimately withdrew his motion.

Sir J. Newport's motion for an inquiry into the state of the church in Ireland was negatived.

It is now understood about the Government offices that the Treasury business in the Commons will be gone through by the 15th of July; that an adjournment will take place for a few days to enable the Lords to dispose of the business forwarded to them by the Commons; and that the prorogation may be expected to be about the 22d of July, by his Majesty, in person, if possible.

The Duke of Wellington met with an accident yesterday morning while riding through Bruton-street. On turning a corner of the street, the horse on which the Duke rode slipped and fell on its side. His Grace received but little injury from the fall, merely having one of his shoulders slightly bruised. His Grace was able to continue his ride to the Treasury, where he remained during the day, and in the afternoon attended the meeting of a Cabinet Council.

LIES OF THE DAY.

Mr. Brougham has subscribed £500 to the King's College, London.

We are informed, that the Marquis of Lansdown has intimated his intention of residing upon his Irish estates, and of erecting a Church, at his own expense, for the exclusive accommodation of his tenantry.

The Electors of Limerick have presented a magnificent piece of plate to Mr. Spring Rice, in token of their warm approbation of his conduct.

Mr. Huskisson has in the press a religious essay, entitled "*Resignation—a Virtue.*"

In compliance with a custom by which a certain class of 'articles' take their inevitable round through the public prints, we have inserted a long letter in to-day's paper from the celebrated Doctor Doyle to his Grace the Duke of Wellington. This long epistle has none of the wild flashes—the meteoric illuminations which invariably enlivened the reader in the writings of J.K.L., and contains, after all, nothing of sufficient moment to redeem its deficiency of those attractions. It is really altogether a most prosy affair, and contains but one single proposition wearing the least appearance of novelty, viz. a proposal to make the nomination of the Irish Catholic Bishops altogether domestic, with a view to an arrangement of the Catholic Question. All the rest is mere argumentation, and a round-about sort of stuff, which to one that hates long speeches, as report says a certain Noble Duke does, must prove of a very nugatory character indeed.

The Clare contest, it will be seen, is to proceed—and the Catholic Rent, which has been so long husbanded, is at length to be poured out—for what purpose? to oust an *eligible* candidate, and a tried friend of the Catholic Question; and to set up *Daniel O'Connell*, who cannot sit in Parliament!! This may be making a good use of the pittance wrung from "poor room-keepers," "the miserable inhabitants of cellars," &c.—but what good to *them*, we are utterly at a loss to conceive. The money might, however, be converted to a worse purpose, and for our parts we heartily wish success to Daniel O'Connell, and that he may be "triumphantly" returned for the County of Clare.

CATHOLIC RENT IN WATERFORD.

It appears from what occurred at a meeting of the Catholic Rent Committee in this city on Tuesday, that this patriotic fund is rather in a drooping state at present in this district. Those who are in a capacity to look into the humbug, view it altogether with great apathy, and it is confessed, that the only—*the only* contributors to it are "the poor inmates of rooms, garrets, and cellars"! We subjoin the following speech from the *Chronicle* of Thursday, in proof of this statement:—

"Mr. John Fitzpatrick, upon reading the minutes of the last evening's proceedings, and the respective sums of Catholic rent forwarded by the different districts, commented strongly upon the *apathy* of a *certain class* in this city in the collection of that fund. He said, that what was raised, *was exclusively contributed by the poor inmates of rooms, garrets, cellars*, and that it would be better that those whose names appeared as contributors to that fund annually, should pay 8d per month; for himself he would do so; he would not say that he would not pay his annual subscription besides—every exertion should be made; and they should endeavour, even to their own inconvenience, to swell this fund. He trusted, that upon sending up the next monthly collection, that *some individual would be deputed who would have the* MANLINESS *to declare who were* IN REALITY *the supporters of the Rent, &c. &c.*"

We sincerely congratulate our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens on the evidence of the recovery of their senses indicated in this passage.

THE TRAMORE ROAD.

This road which forms so important a [illegible] of communication, and one so much trav[illegible] variably kept in the most disgraceful s[illegible] present appears to be so totally neglec[illegible] short time it will be next to impassab[illegible] which already gape with a tolerable [illegible] every day increasing their expanse, [illegible] material whatever provided, along [illegible] miles, to fill them up. Is it by [illegible] that this niggardly system is pract[illegible] lamentable fact, that Grand Juri[illegible] public spirited individual or two [illegible] in both City and County, to attend [illegible] such great public importance? The [illegible] leading from Waterford on which whate[illegible]penditure might be required for keeping it in the best state, ought to be more liberally afforded than the Tramore road. Tramore, as a bathing place, is perhaps the very first in Ireland. For purposes purely salutary, it has always had the preference from medical men; and, of late, it is so much enlarged, and has so many comfortable, as well as elegantly furnished lodging-houses, at the most reasonable prices, that it is equally desirable as a place of amusement or of health. We have a right therefore on behalf of the public, to require that the high road leading to such a bathing place and considerable town, shall not be permitted to grow as rugged and as disagreeable as some wretched bye lane, leading to nothing, but that it shall be kept at last in passable repair.

We trust this little notice may meet with early attention, and more particularly, as the longer the necessary repairs are deferred, the greater will be the public inconvenience and eventual expense.

THE COOPERS.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, JUNE 25.

At the Petty Sessions of this town, on Monday last, the magistrates on the bench were, Michael Cox, of Castletown, and Henry Briscoe, of Tinvane, Esqrs., and the Rev. Standish Grady, of Carrick-on-Suir.

The cases disposed of were of an ordinary nature, with the exception of a complaint at the suit of a farmer, named Philip Ryan, of Belline, in the county Kilkenny, against Mr. Daniel Haliday, of this town, weighmaster, "for refusing to brand two butter firkins and detaining the same." On account of the great interest felt by all classes, with respect to the coopers and butter trade, the court was crowded to excess, and several of the most respectable of the neighbouring county Kilkenny gentlemen, amongst whom was Major Curry (the Earl of Bessborough's agent), attended, apparently for the purpose of conducting the prosecution, and felt the most lively interest in the case.

Ryan being sworn and examined, deposed that on the 16th inst., he brought two firkins to the crane of Carrick-on-Suir, to be branded, which Mr. Haliday refused to do, on account of being desired not to do so, by a person commonly called the Cork man (an inspector appointed by the coopers to attend the crane), and that Mr. Haliday detained the firkins from him.

Counsellor Mulcahy, of Clonmel, on behalf of Mr. Haliday then rose and addressed the bench. He said, that as to Mr. Haliday having refused to brand the firkins, Magistrates in Petty Sessions could take no cognizance of it; notwithstanding, his client was anxious for an investigation, lest some false imputation might be cast on his character; and that with respect to his having detained the firkins, he proceeded to show by the several Acts of Parliament for the regulation of the butter trade in Ireland, that a weighmaster is justified in seizing firkins, if he in his judgment consider they are not made conformable to the acts of Parliament, and that he is also empowered in that case, to saw such firkins across. He further stated, that in the event of a weighmaster being in error, it was only to be determined by the Magistrates and Assistant Barrister at the Quarter Sessions, and that in case a weigh-master is wrong in his opinion as to the legality of such firkins, provided such was not the case through corrupt or influential motives, still he contended it is but an error in judgment, for which no man could be criminally accountable. After some further brief observations, he cross-examined Ryan, who admitted that he did not see Mr. Haliday, nor had any conversation with him, but with his man, on the day he brought the firkins to be branded.

Mr. Mulcahy then said,—Consequently, your Worships, Mr. Haliday could not have refused to brand Ryan's firkins, but Mr. Haliday should, and was bound to refuse to do so, if they were not made of seasoned ash, oak, or sycamore, and of the size and weight the acts required.

The case here, after some desultory conversation, was dismissed by the Bench, and all parties seemed to have felt generally satisfied with its issue.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

This second Grand Council and *native* Directory of the Catholic people of Ireland, has given its full sanction to Mr. O'Connell's scheme of contesting the county of Clare, with a member of the Wellington Cabinet. They have voted a large supply for the purpose, at once, out of the Catholic Rent, which, however, they expect to have repaid by an additional exaction from the people. They meet now daily, and mean to do so till the fate of Clare is decided. At the meeting on Wednesday, Richard Walshe, Esq. in the Chair,

Mr. O'CONNELL said, I have made my arrangements. I am ready to make every personal sacrifice, and Mr. O'Gorman and myself, *as soon as the Court rises on Saturday*, PROCEED FOR CLARE. We will hear mass at Nenagh on Sunday. We will proceed then from Nenagh, and my friend O'Brien Dillon has promised me a reinforcement of 3,000 cavalry, from that to Ennis, which we will enter amidst the shouts and congratulations of the people. And I now prophecy that though there be 100,000 people collected together not the slightest outrage of any kind will be committed—there will not be the least tendency even to a breach of the peace. I pledge my existence for this (hear). When we come to the hustings, our enemies will see with how much pleasantry and good humour we can meet them. The losers it is said, have leave to laugh, although they are seldom inclined; but win or lose we will laugh at our enemies. I only now return to the subject of finances, to call upon my fellow citizens, amongst whom I have now lived for full 30 years, to aid in the Catholic rent, if they approve of the experiment I am about to make. I shall be dragged by the Sergeant at Arms to the bar of the House of Commons, for not taking an oath inconsistent with my opinions. I shall be brought there for not answering the summons of the Speaker. I shall then be allowed to address the house from the bar, and I will then tell them that I am ready to do my duty to the country—that to sit in that house I have but to commit the trifling sin of perjury (hear and cheers). Any man who swears that which he does not believe is a perjurer. I will tell the Speaker that if he will permit me, I am quite ready to take my place, and if there be not room for me on the Treasury Bench, I will be always sure of finding space [illegible]ugh on the Opposition Benches. I will then [illegible]se that he will admit me, and it is not at all [illegible]ble he will send me to Newgate. But the [illegible]n those oaths—the true nature of them [illegible] carried to the remotest part of the [illegible]e—it will resound through the world, [illegible] will cry out against England for her [illegible]eers). It will be wafted along the [illegible] will be carried over the waters of the [illegible]ssippi—freemen will shudder at the oath upon the banks of the Ohio, and where wildernesses existed before, but liberty has now produced a paradise and a garden—in them, in all these places, the spirit of liberty will be invoked, and one united shout of execration be raised against British bigotry—sufficient for ever to put down the Peels and Wellingtons. Yes, the experiment is worth making. It is even a favourable opportunity for our enemies, to give us gradual emancipation; and if it did not proceed according to their wishes, they could easily retract it. It is another plan for my country's good. It is one other experiment for the liberty of Ireland, and with my life I am ready to consummate it (long continued cheering).

Mr. REDMOND proposed the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

"That a public subscription of Catholic rent throughout Ireland be now set on foot, for the specific purpose of defraying the expenses of Mr. O'Connell, as a candidate for the representation of the county of Clare, and that the amount received be applied to repay the sum advanced from the old Catholic rent" (cheers.)

We are pleased at finding that Doctor Keale has again been able to visit our city, and to remain amongst us for a few days, as an opportunity is thereby afforded our friends who were disappointed on his last visit, now to call upon him, and have his advice and exertions.

Passengers by the Nora Creina from Bristol, on Thursday:—Richard Power, Esq. M.P.; Mr. and Mrs. Mansergh and suite; Mr. and Mrs. Hughes; Mrs. Sheppard and Miss Lee; Mrs. Vickery and family; Mrs. Goff and Master Goff; Mrs. Garret; Mr. and Mrs. Curry; Mr. and Miss Lyster; Messrs. Bushe, Burnett, Mathews, Martin, White, Sargent, Payne, &c.

The Earl Fitzwilliam and Lord Milton have arrived in Dublin.

It is reported that Lord William Paget will be forthwith appointed Inspector-General of the Waterguard in Ireland, worth £2000 a year. This will occasion a vacancy in the command of the Lord Lieutenant's yacht.

The German Papers predict the approach of a comet, which will destroy the world in the year 1832.

HYDROPHOBIA.

The *Leeds Intelligencer* gives a dreadful account of a number of people who were bitten at Huddersfield last week by a dog labouring under hydrophobia. The greatest alarm and anxiety prevailed in consequence. We would recommend the utmost attention to be paid to keeping up dogs at this season, and hope all civil officers will enforce the laws relating thereto.

COUNTY OF CLARE ELECTION.

(From the *Limerick Chronicle* of Wednesday).

Our anticipation is not disappointed, our calculation has not erred, the sense and good feeling of the electors have triumphed, and the vain effort of a reckless few to convulse an highly respectable and hitherto tranquil county, is utterly frustrated. Major M'Namara, a gentleman of fortune and ancient family, has refused to comply with their repeated solicitations. At fault, and exasperated by failure, an express was despatched to Dublin to announce the event; and what does fame now say—why, that Mr. O'Connell will appear on the hustings, and stand a poll! Surely, the merest simpleton in Clare must gape with surprise at this would-be mockery of election—a person not qualified by law, or property in the county—a stranger to the soil—a candidate ineligible—offer himself for its representation to the Imperial Parliament! The proprietary of that county must feel insulted indeed at so audacious an innovation, but the idea is really too absurd for notice—adapted only to the intellect of a jester or a maniac? The futility of a base and unworthy attempt to oust a valued representative is best exemplified in one simple fact, that throughout this extensive county, not one gentleman of character could be found to oppose the powerful claims of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald on his constituency. It is true that the Right Hon. Gentleman has an hereditary claim on the favour and gratitude, not of the people of Clare only, but of the Irish nation. It is a fact recorded in the annals of Irish history, that his father, the venerated and patriotic James Fitzgerald, at the eventful period of the legislative union, abandoned high office with great emoluments, and forfeited a noble title by his firm and unqualified hostility to that disastrous measure—and for the pure and disinterested spirit here manifested, will the electors of Clare expel his son from the county? It is also fact that the same James Fitzgerald was the fearless and uncompromising advocate of his Catholic countrymen—the senator who enlarged their political influence, and promoted their temporal comforts by obtaining from the legislature a privilege to take extended leases of landed property in their native country—and for this is his son now to be expelled the county of his birth? It is, moreover, a fact that the uniform devotion of Mr. Fitzgerald to the cause of his Catholic countrymen, had long impeded his political advancement with certain influential members of the cabinet, yet this cause he has never compromised to procure office, and for this is he to be expelled from Clare? It is, in fine, a fact, that both in and out of parliament, in and out of administration, the question has always had his ardent and zealous support, without regard to men or measures, and for these services will Irish feeling, will national gratitude heedlessly reject an useful public officer, of high talent and capacity! Forbid it honour; forbid it justice.

In consequence of Mr. O'Connell's avowed intention to disturb at any hazard the natural order of things in Clare, we have now to call imperatively on the landed proprietors of that county, Protestant as well as Catholic, to stand forward with firmness and determination, to assert their legitimate influence, as a duty due to themselves, their country, and the government, to assemble on Monday next, in defence of principle, character, fortune, and personal interests, which an invasion equally spurious and unnatural, threatens to shake and subvert. We entreat of them to look at the frightful consequences which may ensue. By rallying round the candidate they have tried and approved, by rearing the standard of true independence at Ennis, on Monday, and showing a strong and united front, can they now stem the torrent of religious rancour which menaces destruction to their happiness—and their liberties.

The following very appropriate article is copied from the *London Times* of Friday:—

"The county of Clare is threatened with what may, without much exaggeration, be termed the horrors of a contested election. Among the gross departures from common decency and common gratitude, on the part of the Catholic leaders, we should find it difficult to cull such another instance. Mr. V. Fitzgerald has all his life been a steady, consistent friend to emancipation, and his only crime is, that he has taken office under the most united and efficient administration that has directed the councils of the country since the death of Mr. Pitt. To crown this proceeding the Catholic rent—that fund which has been wrung from the misery and ignorance of the Roman Catholic peasantry, under the pretence of defending them against their Protestant landlords—is to be used on this occasion, to oppose a man who has invariably supported them with his voice and his vote. We do hope that bigoted and brutalized as many of the 40s men are, there are even among them not a few who must see through one of the most barefaced and impudent attempts ever yet ventured on, to make their votes subservient to the passions of the contemptible declaimers of the association. We do hope also that we now possess a government which, if any such practices are attempted by the priests as took place at the election of Mr. V. Stuart, will not fail to convince those prostitutors of a holy calling that the laws are not to be always insulted with impunity."

The fair of Spancel-hill on yesterday, was the largest known for several years past, and the multitude of all classes on the green almost countless. The exhibition of horses was considerable, few, however of a superior order, and the prices demanded, in many instances exorbitant—the sales were extensive but at a decline, and not in correspondence to the number exhibited. Colts carried in some instances 88 to 100 guineas a pair, the show of black cattle was large, and good heifers averaged £9 to £12 each, sheep in general rather dull.

Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, with a crowd of his friends, canvassed the principal proprietors at the fair, and was very successful.

Mr. Lawless attended the fair of Spancel-hill, yesterday, and addressed the multitude on the Clare election; he was alternately hissed and cheered.

The High Sheriff has appointed Francis Gore, jun., Esq. his Assessor at the ensuing election, for the county of Clare.

There was a Roman Catholic meeting in the chapel of Ennis, on the last Sabbath, when Mr. Lawless and Mr. O'Gorman Mahon addressed the congregation, conjuring them to dismiss Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald from the representation. Mr. James O'Gorman spiritedly vindicated the political conduct of Mr. Fitzgerald, and recapitulated the services of that gentleman and his family to the electors of Clare. The chapel was a scene of great disorder, and the congregation dispersed after a resolution had been carried to oppose Mr. Fitzgerald's return.

Lord Stuart, of Rothsay, is to be our Ambassador at Paris, in the room of Lord Granville, who retires, from motives wholly unconnected with English politics. Lord Stuart, of Rothsay, will set out for the capital of France in a few days.

The new Secretary for Ireland, Lord Francis Levison Gower has appointed his brother-in-law, Mr. Henry Greville, to be his private Secretary. This place has a salary attached to it of six hundred pounds a year, with apartments in the Castle.

On Monday his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant tried a sail in the bay, on board of his pleasure yacht the Pearl; but, owing to the calmness of the day, he was unable to proceed. Previous to leaving the Viceregal Lodge, his Excellency gave audience to some of the gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of the repeal of the duty on coals, when his Excellency assured these gentlemen that the measure should receive his most cordial support.—*Dublin Paper.*

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