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. VI.—No. 609. SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1829. PRICE 6d

NOTICE.

THE MAYOR requires the owners of DOGS in this City to keep them up, or Log them, as the Law directs—otherwise he will issue his Warrant to the Constables, to authorise them to destroy said Dogs.

Waterford Town Hall, June 10, 1829.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Notices for the Registry of Freeholds, at the next General Sessions of the Peace, must be served on the Clerk of the Peace, on or before the 19th day of JUNE instant, for the Division of WATERFORD; and on or before the 21st day of JUNE instant for the Division of DUNGARVAN and LISMORE. All Freeholders must register in that Division of the County in which their Freeholds are situate, and give thirty days Notice of their intention so to do to the Clerk of the Peace.

BAT. DELANDRE, Clerk of the Peace.

Form of Notices may be had on application at the Peace Office, Waterford.

Waterford, June 6.

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

GENTLEMEN,

THE circumstance of my having declined to take any steps towards the renewal of a Freehold Registry, in lieu of that which has been destroyed by the operation of the Forty-Shilling Freehold Disfranchisement Act, will have naturally prepared you to expect from me an explanation of the course which it is my purpose to pursue in reference to the Representation of the county.

Events have occurred during the present Session of Parliament, which, I feel, leave me no choice as to the propriety of resigning into your hands the trust which I have had the honour to hold since the General Election of 1826—at which period I was induced to come forward as a Candidate to solicit the favour of your suffrages, actuated, I confess, by the ambition (I trust pardonable in me) to secure to myself that place in your confidence which you had permitted the friends of my family, from a remote distance of time, to occupy, and still more by an earnest desire to co-operate to the extent of my poor abilities in promoting the cause of Religious Liberty. With these views I made all possible exertions to form a registry; and, being powerfully seconded by my own tenantry, and supported by a large body of influential and independent gentlemen, I found myself in a position to look with confidence to the issue of the struggle, had the election taken place at the expected time of the year, or if the delay which then occurred had been extended to such a period in the following year as might have corresponded with the usual duration of a Session of Parliament by which time the majority appearing for my friends and myself on the poll-books of the county would have been matured. The dissolution of Parliament, it will be recollected, took place in the month of June, 1826—on the day, to the very hour, most unfavourable to my interests. Under such circumstances I should naturally have shrunk from a contest which promised to be so unequally maintained, had not the assurances of the Catholic body convinced me that success could not but be the result of zeal and enthusiasm such as that which characterised their determination to vest the representation of the County solely in the hands of those whose support of their cause in Parliament they could rely on with confidence. The event surpassed even the most sanguine anticipations of those who had induced me to abide the issue of it. To the patriotic exertions of the Catholic Clergy, and the pure disinterestedness of the Forty Shilling Freeholders, I became indebted for the seat I have since occupied as your Representative. With these occurrences fresh in my recollection, I need not say with what pain and reluctance I found myself called upon to acquiesce in a measure for depriving a large portion of freemen of that franchise, to the independent exercise of which it will ever be my pride to acknowledge, I owe my first return to Parliament, and you may easily conceive, that with a triumphant registry of many hundred Forty Shilling Freeholders of my own immediate tenantry, the disfranchisement of that body could not but prove to me an unpalatable measure, both on private as well as on public grounds; but with the knowledge that it was a necessary and preliminary step to the attainment of that which had been the great object of my political life, it became a paramount duty in me not to impede, by factious and unavailing opposition the progress of a measure which had been so long sought for as indispensable to the welfare and prosperity of the Empire. I therefore at once determined to sacrifice every personal consideration, and bowed with deference to a regulation since sanctioned by the Legislature; but as I can no longer look upon myself as the Representative of that Constituency by which I was so independently returned, I feel it due both to myself and to others, and in order that the principles upon which I have acted may be fully understood, and (if I may say so) appreciated, to resign a station which, under other circumstances, it would have been my pride and ambition to have sought to retain the possession of. In fine, Gentlemen, on due consideration of the subject, I have resolved to afford the county the earliest opportunity to exercise its functions under the regenerated system of Election begging you at the same time to believe that in declining to offer myself as a Candidate again to your notice, I am actuated by no insensibility to the honour which it is in your power to confer, but from a conviction that I could not, at the present moment, make an effectual registry without causing considerable dissatisfaction and invidious distinctions amongst a certain class of tenantry which I should, by all means be anxious to avoid, and to which I infinitely prefer the alternative of retiring for the present into private life; but I trust on resuming a seat in the legislature for whatever place it may be, my friends in this County will always do me the justice to believe, I shall not fail, on any occasion, to advocate the cause of Ireland, and the interests of the county of Waterford in particular, to the best of my power and abilities.—With these sentiments, and the assurances of my highest respect and esteem,

I have the honour to subscribe myself,

Gentlemen,

Your much obliged and very faithful servant,

HENRY VILLIERS STUART.

Dromana, May 6, 1829.

THE WATERFORD AND BRISTOL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW VESSEL

THE CITY OF WATERFORD,

WILLIAM BAILLY, Commander,

Burthen 400 Tons, and 160 Horse-power Engine,

IS intended to be despatched FOR BRISTOL every WEDNESDAY, and FROM BRISTOL every SATURDAY, with PASSENGERS, GOODS, and CATTLE.

ORDER OF SAILING FROM WATERFORD:

——— 17th June 3 ——— Afternoon.
——— 24th ——— 9 ——— Morning.
——— 1st July 3 ——— Afternoon.
——— 8th ——— 9 ——— Morning.
——— 15th ——— 3 ——— Afternoon.
——— 22d ——— 8 ——— Morning.
——— 29th ——— 3 ——— Afternoon.

The NORA CREINA has proceeded to Liverpool to get on board her New Boilers, and be otherwise put in perfect order, after which, she will resume her station as hitherto.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JOHN BOGAN, Agent.

Bristol Steam Packet Office,
Mall, Waterford, 2d May, 1829.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Lord Lieutenant that a violent outrage was committed at the Collieries, on the borders of the townland of Ballylahane, near to Wolfhill, and a few miles distant from Stradbally, in the Queen's County, on the property of Mr. Hanlan, the whole of the working utensils belonging to his Colliery being destroyed, together with the doors and windows of a new house just built by him.

His Grace, for the better apprehending and bringing to justice the persons concerned in the above-mentioned outrage, is pleased hereby to offer a Reward of

TWO HUNDRED POUNDS

to any Person or Persons, who shall, within six months from the date hereof, give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of all or any of the perpetrators of the above-named outrage.

And further, his Grace is hereby pleased to declare that if any person or persons concerned in the above-mentioned outrage, shall give such information, he or they shall receive his Majesty's pardon, as well as the said reward.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 7th day of May, 1829.

By his Grace's Command,

W. GREGORY.

FEVER HOSPITAL.

SEALED PROPOSALS for supplying the FEVER HOSPITAL for ONE YEAR, with BREAD, BEEF, PORT WINE, GROCERIES, SWEET and SOUR MILK, STRONG and TABLE BEER, and SOAP and CANDLES, will be received by the MANAGING COMMITTEE, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 8 o'Clock, P.M., at the CHAMBER of COMMERCE.

MR. C. CRAWCOUR,

SURGEON DENTIST, OF LONDON,

BEGS to acquaint the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry of Waterford, and its Vicinity, that his stay cannot extend beyond SATURDAY NEXT, in this City, but from the encouragement he has met with and the polite attention he has received, which he hopes to appreciate, he intends to visit this City occasionally once or twice a year, when his utmost attention shall be paid to all those who may favour him with their commands. To such as have already done so, and to the Medical Gentlemen who so kindly recommended him, he returns his grateful acknowledgments.

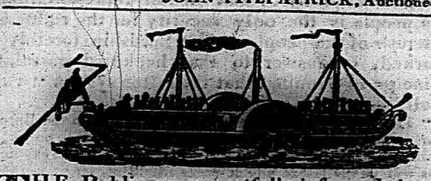
Waterford, June 12, 1829.

IN THE MATTER OF SAMUEL NEWPORT, A BANKRUPT.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

BY order of the Commissioners in this matter, at the NEWTOWN HALL, WATERFORD, on MONDAY the 15th day of JUNE instant, at One o'Clock in the afternoon, certain DEBTS, claimed to be due to the Bankrupt's Estate, and the INTEREST in two POLICIES of INSURANCE on the Life of one of the Persons returned in Bankrupt's Schedule as a debtor to his Estate. The particulars of those debts and Policies of Insurance are set out in Schedules, which may be seen in the offices of Messrs. Tandy, Ivie and Mortimer, Agents to the Assignees; and S. Kildahl, Agent to the Commission. Terms at Sale. Dated 6th June, 1829.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.



THE Public are respectfully informed that the beautiful fast-sailing Steam Packet ECLIPSE William Dando, Commander, will leave the Quay of WATERFORD for DUNMORE, on SUNDAY, the 14th inst. at TEN o'Clock, A.M. precisely, and will leave Dunmore on her return to Waterford, at FOUR o'clock in the Afternoon.

FARE.

Cabin, 1s 6d—Deck, 1s—Same rates back.

The ECLIPSE will continue to ply daily during the week, between ROSS and WATERFORD, leaving Ross each Morning at Eight o'Clock, and Waterford each Evening at Four o'Clock.

FARE.

Cabin, 1s 6d—Deck, 1s—Same rates back.
Refreshments may be had on board.

In the performance of any of her various passages, the ECLIPSE, to afford the utmost possible accommodation to the Public, will, on a signal being given from any suitable landing place, put in for Passengers.

Ten Minutes before the commencement of each voyage a Blue Peter will be hoisted as a signal.

Apply to

ANTHONY JACKSON,
Ship and General Agent.

☞ For SALE, the handsome fast-sailing coppered and copper fastened Cutter ATALANTA, 58 Tons per register—clincher built, adapted for a Yacht, or any trade requiring extreme speed in sailing.

Waterford, June 13.

Just Arrived at Waterford, and will Sail on the 25th inst., for

CHARLOTTE-TOWN,
Prince Edward's Island, and
PUGWASH,
Nova Scotia,
The remarkably fine fast-sailing Ship
JANE AND MARGARET,
Of Sunderland, Burthen 500 Tons,
G. L. SIMEY, Commander.

THIS Vessel has superior Accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and will afford a good opportunity to Emigrants going to the United States, Halifax, St. John's, N.B., Miramichi, Richebucto, &c. &c.

For Freight or Passage apply to

ANTHONY JACKSON,
Ship and General Agent.

Waterford, June 9.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, June 13.—Corn is in very limited supply, but not the slightest alteration in prices during the week. Flour also is steady at last quotations, but the finer qualities looking down rather than up, contrary to expectation. Butter yesterday 76s to 79s per cwt generally, but two prime lots obtained 80s. We can notice no change in other articles.

ASSIZE OF BREAD FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	White.	Ranged.	Household.
	lb. oz. drs.	lb. oz. drs.	lb. oz. drs.
Penny	0 4 7	0 7 2	0 9 4
Twopenny	0 9 6	0 14 4	1 3 0
Fourpenny	1 3 4	1 13 2	2 6 0
Sixpenny	1 13 2	2 11 7	3 9 0

Middle price of wheat and flour last week was 34s 0d 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 461 cwt. of flour.

Dublin Corn Exchange, June 9.—Wheat and good oats were in demand. There was much inquiry after flour and oatmeal, and should the present dry weather continue there will be shortly a good deal doing in both articles. Wheat, red, 36s to 41s; ditto, white, 40s to 41s; oats, 12s to 16s.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, June 8.—On Tuesday prices of wheat gave way 1d to 2d per bushel, with a very dull market; the trade has since remained very inactive, and the few sales effected in wheat have been at gradually receding prices. Some parcels of oats were sold on Saturday rather below our previous currency; but the extreme dryness of the weather, and the injury the spring corn is now supposed to be receiving in consequence, has caused many holders to withdraw their samples, and a few moderate orders would probably enhance prices. Barley is 3d per 60lbs. higher, and all qualities scarce.

June 9.—Prices of wheat at this morning's market were noted 3d below the rates of last Tuesday, and even at this abatement very few sales were effected. Two or three cargoes of oats were sold to the Yorkshire millers, at a decline of about 1d per 45lbs., but the trade in this grain also ended heavily.

London Corn Exchange, June 8.—Our supply of wheat of our own growth continues to arrive sparingly, still having an immense arrival of foreign. Our market was very heavy this morning, although there were many country buyers at market; but as the factors demanded last Monday's prices, the sales were very few, still that day's prices must be quoted. Malting barley sold for 33s per quarter, and the grinding qualities were also very dull sale, and somewhat lower. Beans and peas were far from being brisk, but not cheaper. Oats were brisk sale and a trifle dearer. In other articles there is no alteration.

Wheat, 60s to 78s; rye, 28s to 30s; barley, 20s to 33s; malt, 50s to 58s; white peas, 34s to 36s; boilers, 38s to 41s; grey peas, 34s to 37s; small beans, 34s to 37s; tick ditto, 32s to 35s; oats, potato, 28s to 30s; Poland, 24s to 28s; feed 18s to 24s. Flour, 60s to 65s; rapeseed, £22 to £26.

IMPORTATIONS LAST WEEK.—Wheat (English) 1876 qrs.; barley, 3780; Malt, 3540; Oats, 10314; Rye, —qrs; Beans, 1069 qrs; Peas, 278 qrs; Flour, 7056 sacks. Wheat (Irish), 10 qrs; Rye —— qrs; oats, 12330 qrs; barley, —— qrs. Wheat (Foreign), 32888 qrs.; oats, 19680 qrs.; rye, 830; peas, 833 qrs.; barley, 3800 qrs.—American flour, 3970 barrels.

IRISH PROVISIONS.—In Irish beef and pork but little doing; the following prices are merely nominal:—India beef, as to quality, £6 to £6 10s; mess ditto, £5 to £5 2s 6d; India pork, £5 5s to £5 7s 6d; mess ditto, £3 to £3 10s. The butter and bacon market is by no means lively, though the present dry warm weather might be expected to cause an animated demand, particularly for the latter, of which the import is likely to be much larger than was generally calculated upon. Some few sales of Waterford and of Limerick butter, for immediate shipment, have been made at 70s to 72s on board; but for July and August shipment the trade look for the prices being at or under 65s on board. Prime singed sizable Waterford bacon, 42s to 43s, landed; heavy 30s to 40s; Limerick, 1s to 2s less; Belfast bales middles 36s to 38s; fierce middles 34s to 36s; prime Waterford bladder lard, 48s to 50s; Dutch butter 82s to 84s for the best; old Irish, 40s to 50s; new Waterford and Limerick, 76s.—*London Price Current of Friday.*

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.—9th, Agnes, Wilson; and Emma, Miller, Swansea, culm—Pheasant, Browning; and Joseph, Harris, Cardiff, coals—John Byrkin, Ball, Lydney, do.—10th, George, Williams; and Daddon, Beer, Swansea, culm—Liverpool, Scallan, Ayr, coals—Liberty, Blanchard, Southampton, brick and hoops—11th, Selsey, Lancaster, Falmouth, ballast—Royal Eagle, Allen, London, gen. cargo—Rose Macroom, Jacob, Memel, timber and deals (for Ross)—Lee (steamer) Chapman, Liverpool, m. goods—12th, Jane, Howlan, Memel, timber.

SAILED.—9th, None—10th, City of Waterford, Baily, Bristol, gen. cargo—11th, Resolution, Williams, Cardiff, pigs and sheep—Rose, Thomas, Wales, whiskey and tallow—Gipsy (steamer,) Owen, Liverpool, gen. cargo—Sultan, Read, London, bacon and butter—Mary, Stafford, Bristol, flour—Charles, Jeffery, ditto, pigs—Caroline, Stephens, Cardiff, bal last (from Ross)—Two Brothers, Hughes, Carnarvon, ditto—12th, John, Newman, Bristol, wheat, and flour.

Wind at 8, A. M. N. N. W.

Arrived from Waterford at London, 5th, Menapia, Moyse. At Deal 6th, Clonmel, Davies. At Lisbon, 19th May, William, Lowton.

BIRTHS.

At Kildavin, county Carlow, the 7th instant, the lady of the Rev. Allen Morgan, of a son.

June 7, in Mountjoy-square, Dublin, the lady of James Trail Hall, Esq., of a daughter.

On Monday, in Cork, the lady of Capt. Phillips, late of the 45th regt. of foot, of a son.

MARRIED.

June 4, Robert Dering, Esq., nephew of the late Sir Edward Dering, Bart., of Surrenden-Dering, in the county of Kent, to Letitia, second daughter of the late Sir George Shee, Bart., of Lockleys, in the county of Herts.

On the 7th instant, at Ballygrada Church, county Cork, George K. Tivy, of Rosacon, Esq. to Amelia, daughter of the late Thomas Nash, of Ballyheen, Esq.

In Cork, on Tuesday, Captain Mowle, of the Herald steam-packet, to Margaret Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. George Robinson, of Paul-street.

On Monday last, in Fethard, county Tipperary, Wm. Upton, of Cashel, Esq., to Miss Priscilla Kent, of the same city.

At Taney Church, the Rev. John Gore, second son of John Gore, of Doncormick, in the county of Wexford, Esq. to Margaret, relict of L. Henry, Esq., late of Harcourt-street, Dublin.

DIED,

On Tuesday, Mr. John M'Cormick, Parade.

At his house, Regency Square, Brighton, Lord Thurlow, on Wednesday week. His Lordship was in his 48th year.

At Cheltenham, on the 3d instant, Jane, daughter of the late Robert Doyne, Esq. of Wells, county of Wexford.

Suddenly, at Leighlin-bridge, on Thursday evening, (week), in the 32d year of his age, Wm. Fitzmaurice, Esq.

On Wednesday week, in Bolton street, Clonmel, Mrs. Eleanor Tinsley, wife of Mr. William Tinsley, of that town, a respectable builder.

Last Saturday, at Donnybrook, near Doneraile, in her 16th year, Eliza, daughter of William Hill, Esq.

In London, aged 57, the Hon. Thomas Stapleton, eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord Le Despencer.

At Gibraltar, aged 36, Bartholomew Casey, Esq., Senior Lieut. 43d Light Infantry.

LAW KALENDAR.

County Waterford Sessions—Waterford, July 20, Dungarvan, 22.

County Tipperary Sessions—Clonmel, July 14; Nenagh, 21

County Kilkenny Sessions—Kilkenny, July 14; Thomastown, 21.

County Wexford Sessions—Gorey, July 20; Wexford, 23.

LONDON—TUESDAY, JUNE 9.

The following Russian bulletin details the events before Silistria to the 22d ult. It claims, as usual, a victory, which, however, in many of its details, has no small resemblance to a defeat. The Turks are described as having been at several moments of the day in possession of the field, and when they retired at last, there was no attempt whatever to molest them in their retreat. The Russians say that the Turkish loss amounts to *two* thousand, and their own to but *one*. There is always much to be suspected in numbers so very round as these, and it is highly probable that we ought to reverse the proportion. Not a word is said about prisoners, and therefore we may safely conclude that none were made: on the whole we are inclined to think that the *victory* is very unquestionable even by the shewing of the Russians themselves.

RUSSIAN BULLETIN.

Warsaw, May 1.—By Express.

The following bulletin has just been received, dated from the camp before Silistria, 10th (22d May). The preparations for the siege continue to be made with the utmost activity; the enemy remains quiet, and seldom disturbs even our outposts, which are stationed at only 300 fathoms from the counterscarp of the place.

Despatches have just been received from General Roth, informing us of important advantages gained over the Turks led on by the Grand Vizier in person. The latter had left Schoumla with the intention of attacking Pravadi. General Roth had given orders for the concentration of the various corps, at the head of which he intended to march into the field; but the battalions did not all arrive in time at the place of rendezvous on the road to Eski-Arnautlar, five versts from Pravadi. Only 6 battalions, with 12 field-pieces, and 100 Cossacks were assembled, yet the Grand Vizier, not venturing to leave this feeble force on his flank, determined upon attacking them. On the 5th (17th) of May, at half-past three a.m., he advanced towards Eski-Arnautlar, at the head of 15,000 men, infantry, and cavalry. The handful of brave fellows stationed there were in a moment surrounded and attacked by an enemy four times their own number. The regiments Selenguinsk, Ochotsk, and Yakoutsk, baffled, during five hours, every attempt by the Turks to break through their lines. Towards nine o'clock Major-General Waohten arrived to their assistance from Devno, with four battalions, four pieces of artillery, and two regiments of Cossacks. Their appearance dispersed the enemy's cavalry, and the Grand Vizier seemed disposed to abandon his enterprise, falling back two versts into the valley of Nevtsha. The affair appeared at an end, when the Turks receiving a reinforcement of 10,000 men, Redschid Pacha resolved once more to attempt the fortune of battle. At about three p.m. 4,000 Turkish cavalry advanced towards the heights, situated between our corps and the city of Pravadi, it being evidently their intention to pass round the left flank of General Roth. The latter thought it his duty to oppose this movement, and advanced against the Turkish cavalry, at the head of the Ochotsk regiment, the 31st Chasseurs, and six pieces of artillery, supported by a battalion of the Yakoutsk regiment, another of the 32d Chasseurs, and four field pieces. In an instant the Ochotsk regiment and the 31st were surrounded by the enemy's horse, whose numbers appeared to increase and the whole Turkish infantry advanced, supported by the fire of 10 pieces of artillery. The enemy encouraged by their immense superiority in numbers, furiously attacked our square, and might easily have destroyed the Ochotsk regiment, if Colonel Lischin, hastening to its assistance, at the head of the 32d regiment, had not rushed in upon the enemy's masses, which were at the same time taken in flank by the Yakoutsk regiment. The combat was kept up for some time longer with unexampled fury, but, notwithstanding the disproportion of force, our troops did not yield a foot of ground. At length, at about eight in the evening, the Grand Vizier abandoned his plan, and retired into the valley of Nevtsha. The loss of the enemy was immense; 2,000 remained upon the field of battle. We have also to lament the loss of Major-General Rinden; and our loss in killed and wounded amounts to nearly 1,000 men. During the night our little corps was reinforced by two battalions and four field pieces from Devno, and six battalions and twelve field pieces from Bazardjik, and on the following day the Grand Vizier abandoned his plan altogether, and retired to Schoumla. Thus ended, to the enemy's discomfiture, an enterprise the success of which they seemed to consider as certain.

P.S. A courier has just arrived from Admiral Greigh, with news that the Turkish fleet which had entered the Black Sea had hastened back to the Bosphorus, on learning that our fleet was going to meet it. Immediately after the hasty retreat of the enemy, the commander of the Russian fleet reinforced the squadron stationed off the channel of Constantinople, and ordered some ships to cruise on the coast of Natolia. About 20 Turkish transports fell into our hands, and a new frigate was set on fire by our squadron near Schilli, not far from the Bosphorus. After this, Admiral Greigh retired to Sizeboli, from which place this report is dated.

CORPORATIONS!

THE ROTTEN BOROUGH OF WEXFORD.

(From the *Wexford Herald.*)

The corporation of Wexford most truly deserves to be commiserated. Until within these last few days it had two heads, but at present it has *only* one. Whatever it has lost in wisdom by the deduction of one "knowledge box," perhaps it finds a counterbalancing advantage in being less of the monster in appearance. But it is reduced to a very pitiable condition—it is assailed on all sides—friends and foes combine to make it the object of their conjoint attack; and it has to deal with treachery in the camp. Its situation, in fact, is such, that he who would not sympathise with it must have a heart hard as adamant, and cheeks, like Pluto's, fitted only for tears of iron. Whatever opinion it may entertain of its enemies, it has surely every reason to cry out "save me from my friends!" One of its members, Mr. Roper, honestly declared at the hustings, "that of all close and rotten boroughs, the borough of Wexford was the closest and the most rotten!" We have said, that it had, until within these few days back, two heads; let us now see how these two heads chewed alternately the corporation cud from the year 1789 down to very nearly the date of these presents. The "Agreement" between the late Lord Ely and the late Mr. Neville ran thus:—"It is agreed between Lord Loftus and Mr. Neville that a cordial union shall subsist between them in the borough of Wexford, which is to be continued *to their issue male*, and in failure thereof to the nominees to whom each of them respectively shall *bequeath his interest*, each to have *one member of parliament, mayors, &c. alternately*, but each mayor to act in trust for both parties to keep up their common interest. The burgesses in like manner to be chosen alternately, equal numbers of freemen to be made, and all expenses to be borne equally, and as far as each can effect to make their friends equally trustees for both parties; and in case of minority, this agreement to be fulfilled by the guardians." This document was regularly signed by the high contracting parties, and by four respectable witnesses, and thus was the matter most amicably and socially settled between them, and the corporation of Wexford, mayor, burgesses, and freemen, handed over from one to the other with as much facility as an estate in the West Indies is transferred to him who bargains for it, with its negro population, men, women, and children.

On the death of the late Marquis of Ely the present Marquis fully ratified and confirmed the aforesaid agreement, which continued without interruption down to the present year, for when the parties did agree, "their unanimity was wonderful." The Noble Marquis, however, after an interval of some years, began to consider that the step he had taken was not legal. He seems to have consulted Hudibras upon the subject; and to have discovered, in respect to an oath, that

"He that made and forced it broke it,
Not he that for convenience took it."

If this were true with respect to an oath, there could be no doubt of the correctness of its application with regard to a merely written agreement. Acting upon this convenient discovery, the Noble Marquis broke at once through the petty paper treaty, and determined that he would no longer have "a rival near his throne." Some people's consciences have a tough swallow, but let that pass. The members of the corporation of Wexford have abundantly proved their spirit, respectability, and independence, by becoming parties to such a compact. They have submitted to the dictation of the Marquis of Ely, and have returned to the Imperial Parliament not their but *his* Representative. We have spoken of the slaves of the West Indies; they, poor wretches, are sold against their will; but the *Freemen* of the Corporation of Wexford voluntarily dispose of themselves, and thus descend a degree lower in the scale of degradation than even that of West Indian vassalage. We contemplate the return of Sir Robert Wigram with pleasure and regret—with pleasure, because we know of no individual who has stronger claims to the suffrages of the Corporation from the great and manifold benefits which his family has conferred upon the inhabitants; but with deep regret, that one of such high character, and held in such general estimation, should become elevated to so dignified a station in such an unworthy manner.

The new Pope, it is said, has announced his intention to abolish celibacy amongst the priesthood; and that he will bring forward this important affair at the first convocation of the college of cardinals.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Sligo and suite arrived in Dublin on Sunday from Epsom, where they had been attending the races. His lordship and the Marchioness left on Monday for Westport, where it is their intention to remain during the season.

Chief Justice Best, besides his judicial pension, is to receive, it is said, £4,000 a year as Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords.

A piquant story is in circulation relative to the advancement of the Lord Chief Justice Best to the peerage; it is said that some little time back he was waited upon by the Lord Chancellor, who informed him that it was a settled arrangement that he should be forthwith promoted to a seat in the upper house. The Chief Justice heard the news with apparent indifference, at the same time demanding a short time for consideration. At the appointed hour he gave a decided negative to the proposition of Lord Lyndhurst. The next day his Majesty's commands were conveyed to the Chief Justice (it is asserted by an autograph letter), indicating a wish to see him at the earliest possible moment. His reception was cordial, and the royal regret was expressed at the refusal of the intended honours. The reply of the Lord Chief Justice went to say, that the unceremonious manner in which dignity was, as it were, forced upon him was the principal motive for the negative. The King seemed surprised, and said, "the Lord Chancellor has exceeded my instructions, which were, to submit the proposed arrangement for your consideration and approval." It is needless to observe that this condescension was followed by immediate acquiescence.

General the Earl of Rosslyn, Colonel of the 9th Lancers, and a Grand Cross the Bath, is appointed Lord Privy Seal—Lord Rosslyn, although he succeeded only to the peerage of Lord Chancellor Rosslyn, his uncle in 1805, is in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and has uniformly professed ultra-Whig politics; he was one of the ardent supporters of the late Queen Caroline, and second to Mr. Stuart in the fatal duel which occurred between that gentleman and the late lamented Sir Alexander Boswell. The accession of this gallant officer to the cabinet has caused quite as much surprise as satisfaction to the country, who perceive in that and in the daily increasing coolnesses in high places, the fulfilment of all our prognostications as to the stability of a Tory ministry, after having ceded the one point, the maintenance of which alone gave them the superiority over the Whigs in the eyes of all constitutional Englishmen.—*John Bull.*

The following, we believe, will be found to be a correct statement of the facts relative to the proposed grants of land on the Swan River:—It was proposed that 250,000 acres of land should be granted to each applicant, who, to relieve their overburdened parishes, agreed to take out, at their own expense, 1,000 families to the new settlement, granting each family 100 acres of land, and five hundred acres of every township of ten persons, for church, school, hospitals, &c.; so that, taking 1,000 families at 5,000 souls, 100,000 acres would be directly divided amongst the settlers in fee simple, 50,000 would be appropriated to public purposes, and the remaining 100,000 acres would be the proprietor's to reimburse him for the expense of taking out the people, &c., who, on their part, would work three days a week for seven years. A difficulty arose as to the indemnification to be given to the parishes (who were to furnish clothing, &c. at the rate of £50 for each family of five persons) for their not returning again, which Government could not surmount; and Mr. Macqueen and others (who were actuated by the desire of relieving those parishes where distress and want of employ were driving the unfortunate inhabitants to poaching and other destructive habits) very properly withdrew, when the principal object they had in view, could not be attained.—*Times.*

Mr. Secretary Peel had a long interview with the Duke of Wellington, on Tuesday morning, in Downing street; shortly after which his Grace left London for Hatfield. The Duchess, accompanied by her son, the Marquis of Douro, and two Ladies, also left Downing-street at two o'clock, in a carriage and four, for the same place.

DEATH OF SIR HUMPHREY DAVY.—It is our painful duty to inform the public that science has lost one of its brightest ornaments by the death of Sir Humphrey Davy. A friend has communicated to us a leter from Professor Mauncir, of Geneva, who informs him that Sir Humphrey died there on the morning of the 29th ult., and that the *savans* of "that little but learned republic," to use the late Lord Stanhope's expression, appeared to feel his loss as acutely as it will undoubtedly be felt in this country. They intended to do homage to his memory by attending his funeral in a body.—*Atlas.*

The last meeting of the British Catholic Association was held on Tuesday last, the Duke of Norfolk in the chair. A resolution for dissolving the meeting, and a vote of thanks to Mr. O'Connell and the great parliamentary advocates of emancipation were carried unanimously.

Sontag's husband is Count Clam, an Hungarian nobleman of high character, but not of great fortune. The Count and Countess will retire to Hungary as soon as the latter shall have realized a certain sum by the exercise of her great professional talents.

TARTAR ON THE TEETH.—Mr. La Beaume has lately ascertained that tartar on the teeth is produced in the same manner as coral by animalcula, which having formed the nidus, insinuate themselves between the gums and teeth, causing diseases of both, and their secretion often contaminates the breath. Mr. La Beaume has also ascertained that washing the teeth with vinegar and a brush will, in a few days, remove the tartar; and the use of powdered charcoal and the tincture or rhatany will effectually prevent its formation.

ANECDOTE OF GEORGE THE THIRD.—His late Majesty was very partial to Mr. Carbonel, the wine-merchant, whom he frequently admited to his Royal hunts. Returning from the chace one day, the King entered affably into conversation with the wine-merchant, and rode with him side by side for a considerable distance. At length, Lord Walsingham, who was in attendance, called Mr. C. aside, and whispered something to him. What's that? What has Walsingham been saying to you, inquired the good humoured Monarch. I find, Sire, that I have unintentionally been guilty of disrespect by not taking off my hat when I addressed your Majesty: but you will please to observe that when I hunt, my hat is fastened to my wig, and my wig to my head, and as I am mounted on a very spirited horse, if anything goes off, we must all go off together. The King laughed heartily at the whimsical apology.

Waterford Mail.

PARLIAMENTARY SUPPLEMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JUNE 4.

Colonel SIBTHORPE presented a petition from an inhabitant of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, named Ratter, claiming the invention of the Congreve rocket, and praying for compensation.

Several other petitions on various subjects were presented, and some bills of no public interest read a third time and passed.

Mr. P. THOMPSON said he had a petition to present of some importance, but seeing none of his Majesty's ministers in their places, he should postpone it for the present. [It was now near five o'clock, and there was a cry of "adjourn" from some voices.]

Sir J. MACKINTOSH said if a motion for adjournment was made, he having a petition of some importance to present, would propose as an amendment, that the house has not confidence in his Majesty's ministers. Sir James afterwards presented a petition from Charles Bucke, of Islington, complaining that the managers of theatricals were allowed to avail themselves of published dramatic productions, without the permission of the authors. Some years since the petitioner published a tragedy which was immediately brought out at Drury-lane, and he had received no compensation.

Mr. G. LAMB said he thought the law in this respect required alteration.

PUBLIC DISTRESS.

Mr. BROUGHAM presented a petition agreed upon at a public meeting at Birmingham, complaining of the distress entailed upon the country by the alteration in the currency. The honourable member said, that with certain exceptions he agreed with the petitioners. A great relief should be afforded to the people from their burthens; but he could not agree in the statement of the petitioners, that the departure from a paper currency had occasioned a depreciation of fifty per cent. Thirty was probably nearer the mark. Let every possible and reasonable reduction be made, still there remained the dead weight of eight hundred millions. And yet what could be done with it? Neither justice nor policy would justify the reduction of taxation as far as it was required to meet the interest of that debt. But the same did not apply to salaries which were raised in consequence of the depreciation of the currency; that depreciation no longer existed, and therefore it would be no breach of faith now to reduce them.

Mr. LAWLEY did not think the alteration of the currency the cause of the present distress of the country. They might be traced to other causes—to overspeculation, to over production, &c.

Mr. WODEHOUSE said, the change in the currency had already produced so many evils, and so many were yet in store, that he could not avoid thus publicly stating his opinion. The standard of gold in this country was unknown elsewhere.

Mr. E. DAVENPORT felt inclined to support the prayer of the petitioners. The depreciation in the currency in 1822 was admitted to be twenty-five per cent. and all salaries should be reduced at least in that proportion. He thought a well regulated issue of one-pound notes would benefit the public.

Mr. BENETT was of opinion that the forced restoration of a metallic currency was one of the principal causes of the present distress. The only means to pay off our public debt would be to impose an income tax. Sooner or later some such measure must be resorted to. Since the withdrawal of the one-pound notes, the country bankers had no interest in accommodating the farmer or manufacturer, and hence arose much of the distress under which these classes laboured.

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN observed, that it was strange that while the public distress was admitted to be extreme, no effort was made to reduce the public expenditure. He was ready to prove that the export trade of the country had fallen off to the amount of from nearly nine to thirteen millions. He did not under-rate our export trade; it was valuable; but for a period of thirty-one years it had fallen off at the rate of six millions per annum; and this could be shown from Parliamentary documents. With respect to the petition before the house, he mainly agreed with its statements; at the same time he would never consent to any breach of faith with the public creditor.

Mr. W. WHITMORE said he heard with astonishment that our foreign trade had greatly diminished, the reverse being so notoriously the fact. Since 1814 there was certainly a fall in the value of our manufactures, but so was there in the raw material, and the vast increase of machinery should also be taken into account. It was said that our exports had declined, but facts would prove decidedly the reverse. From 1790 to 1799, the exports were £17,000,000; from 1800 to 1809, £26,000,000; and from 1810 to 1819, £36,900,000. From 1821 to 1826, the export increase was £45,000,000; in 1827 it was £51,000,000; and in 1828 the amount of export equalled £52,000,000. So much for the alleged decrease of our export trade.

Mr. H. GURNEY begged to say that he thought a careful issue of small notes would be serviceable to the public; but he trusted they never would be allowed to be issued on the responsibility of private bankers (hear).

Mr. ATTWOOD said he had yet to learn how far overtrading in a commercial country could be considered as a crime. It was gratifying to him to see the evil attributed to intelligible causes, by the unanimous opinion of the inhabitants of one of the first towns in the empire.

Mr. Secretary PEEL said, he had felt so anxiously upon this subject, as to have had the curiosity to inquire into the comparative state of some of the most important branches of our manufacturing industry since the return to cash payments. One of these was the cotton trade, and for the inquiry as to that article, he had selected Manchester. The result of his inquiries was, that in one township of Manchester, the number of factories established in 1823 was forty-eight, and the annual value at which they were assessed for parochial objects, was £16,000. In 1828 the number of factories actually in employment, besides others which had been closed in consequence of the existing distress, was sixty, while the parochial value of the same description of property had in the same time advanced to £23,000. He knew it would be said that when capital was once embarked in these undertakings, they were still carried on, although at a loss. But what he wanted to be told was, why all these new factories had been established since the passing of the act of 1819, if its effect had been to produce such universal distress as had been described? (hear, hear). The right hon. gentleman then showed the increase of cotton factories and their assessed value had been going on in nearly the same proportion in the other townships of Manchester. In applying the same inquiries to the state of the silk trade in Manchester, he found that in 1828, the number of looms employed for the manufacture of silk, was two thousand five hundred; in 1828 the silk looms at work amounted to eight thousand; and those employed upon the mixed manufacture had increased one-fourth. He believed that the stagnation which in so large a portion of the trade and industry of the country was at present placed, depended upon a variety of simultaneous causes, to all of which the transactions of commerce must be liable. In the last year it was acknowledged, that there had been an over production, and the mischief was increased by a bad harvest. Then the operation of the American tariff produced a certain effect in checking the foreign demand for a time. He did not believe that this could be more than a temporary evil; because, by means of private smuggling, the object of the American government must ultimately be defeated. Added to these unfavourable circumstances, the civil divisions in the new states of South America, the war in the Levant, and the state of Portugal, all had their effect in diminishing the demand for our manufactures, and obstructing the general commerce of the world. He believed, however, that there were symptoms of improvement abroad, and in his opinion, there was a much better chance of the vessel righting herself, in her being left without interference (hear).

Mr. BARING agreed that a great deal of the distress of the country was owing to the ordinary fluctuations, which were the nature of commercial business. The suppression of the small notes could only have produced a local effect in remote agricultural districts.

Mr. W. HORTON took the present opportunity of addressing to the house the views which he had intended to explain upon moving the resolutions of which he had given notice as to the distress of the labouring poor. He contended that the population was redundant, especially in Ireland and the agricultural districts; and quoted the evidence of Mr. Northhouse, given before the emigration committee, to show that the removal of 1000 by emigration would give as great a relief to the country as giving employment to double that number. The proposition to be considered was—can and will you increase the capital applied to the employment of labour, or can and will you reduce the quantity of labour in the market? He was decidedly of opinion that the latter course was the preferable one, and upon that opinion he had framed his second resolution. The right honourable member then entered into details as a refutation of the statements of Mr. Sadler, respecting the mortality in the Canadas among the emigrants who went out in 1824; and said his only object in proposing his resolution was, to put them on record.

Mr. SADLER said, the statement allowed by the right honourable gentleman was a mortality of one in twenty-one—a frightful destruction. But let him look at the births and deaths. The deaths were nearly two to one birth, and if that did not establish the conclusion to which he had come, he knew not what could (hear). He denied too the fertility of the Canadas, especially in grain. They were told that the agricultural labourers were superfluous; but the very first piece of evidence appended to the emigration committee report showed that there was a great scarcity of labourers in the summer months. While mankind was held in slavery and thraldom, the population was not thought superabundant. In Barbadoes, where the population was twice as dense in proportion as in this country, and the means of subsistence infinitely less, there was no complaint of a redundant population, for there slavery reigned. The poet's doctrine had been—"The day that made a man a slave, took half his worth away;" but the new notion appeared to be, that the day a man became free he became worth nothing at all (cheers). He should give to the whole subject his best attention, and take an early opportunity next session of further attempting to support his opinions.

Mr. HUSKISSON contended that colonization ought to be encouraged. He thought emigration with capital advantageous to the country, but sending out paupers would be attended by more difficulty than many imagined. Adverting to the question of the currency, Mr. Huskisson said, that he was glad to find that government would not depart from that system, which, although it had led to temporary suffering and distress, would ultimately rescue the country from destruction. Let them guard against a system which had led to depreciation of the currency, and the panic which was felt in 1825. He had heard somewhere a metaphor respecting paper currency. Like a sky-rocket, it rose with splendour, but lost its brightness, and when its fire was extinguished, it fell in darkness, like the shaft of the rocket, upon the heads of those who had raised it.

Mr. W. HORTON subsequently proposed his resolutions; on which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the reading of the orders of the day, and the amendment was carried without a division.

SWAN RIVER SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Secretary PEEL said he wished to explain a matter which applied to him personally as a public officer. It was supposed by many individuals that he had used his influence as a minister of the crown in order to obtain an enormous grant of land for a brother in New South Wales. A relative of his, a second cousin, had obtained a grant of land, with which he should say, upon the honour of a gentleman, he had no concern (hear). Some time since, that gentleman, who was the son of a cousin of his, wrote to him, stating that he was desirous of going out to New South Wales as a settler, and in June 1828, he wrote to the secretary to the colonies, saying—"a relative of mine, named Thomas Peel, is desirous of going out to New South Wales as a settler. He is possessed of capital, and has a knowledge of farming. I shall be obliged to you to give him any facilities you can." He did not feel that he was using any improper influence in that communication (hear). Some time after he received a letter from the gentleman, informing him he had abandoned the intention of going to New South Wales and would go to the Swan River with three others, carrying out a number of persons. On the 24th of November he wrote to Mr. Thomas Peel, stating that he had spoken to Sir George Murray, and that the colonial department would not sanction the undertaking. Three of the gentlemen who made the proposition afterwards declined going out, and it appeared that the grant of land was made to Mr. Thomas Peel, but he declared that he never made any application in favour of that grant.

Sir GEORGE MURRAY said, he was sure that any confirmation on his part of the disclaimer of his right honourable friend was quite uncalled for. The proposal made by four gentlemen concerned in the speculation was that of carrying out ten thousand persons. A proposition was made to them to moderate their views, and an arrangement was made by the Colonial Department upon a smaller scale. Three of the gentlemen left it, and Mr. Peel adhered to it. The whole of the proceeding went on without Mr. Peel taking the least part in it.

Mr. BROUGHAM said he only spoke the sense of the house in saying, that never was an explanation more unnecessary than that of Mr. Peel.

COLONIAL SLAVERY.

Mr. OTWAY CAVE, in a brief speech, brought forward the resolutions of which he had given notice, providing, that from the year 1830 all persons born in the colonies should be considered free, whether born of slaves or not.

Mr. LUMLEY seconded the first resolution.

After a few words from Mr. W. Smith, Sir G. Murray, and Mr. Huskisson, who all considered it too late in the session to enter upon a question of such importance, the gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place, the seconder of the resolutions dividing against them, consequently no tellers could be appointed, and the motion was lost.

Adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

A new writ was ordered for the University of Cambridge, in the place of Sir N. Tindal, who had accepted the office of Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

NOTICES FOR NEXT SESSION.

The following notices were given for next session:—Sir H. Parnell—for a census of the population of the kingdom. Mr. Stewart (of Beverley)—select committee, to inquire into the revenue, expenditure, and commerce of Ceylon. Col. Sibthorp—bill for the regulation of posting throughout Great Britain, and placing it on some regular system. Mr. Bright—select committee on the state and management of the river Thames above London-bridge, in relation to its internal navigation. Mr. C. Palmer—committee, to inquire into the jurisdiction and practice of the privy council with regard to colonial appeals.

STATE OF EDUCATION.

On the third reading of the Charities' Inquiry Bill, Mr. D. W. HARVEY complained that the commissioners had, in eleven years only, reported upon sixteen counties.

Mr. BROUGHAM defended the commissioners. It was true that twenty-six counties remained untouched; but of those twenty-six, the twelve counties of Wales formed a part. The commissioners up to 1828 had examined 18,000 of the most important charities, and the whole number to be examined was about 40,000. He was convinced that the commissioners had been of very great service. Those who had the administration of charitable funds had been induced to set their house in order. He could not but remark, while travelling, that many new almshouses bore very old dates. The exertions of the commissioners had also increased the available funds of the charities to the amount of nearly £600,000. With a desire of learning what change the last ten years had produced in the state of education, he had taken the liberty of writing circular letters to about 1000 parochial ministers of the established church. From the answers he had received, it appeared that in 500 parishes in 1818, there were 1,400 unendowed day schools, and in 1828, in the same parishes, there were 3,200 schools. The number of children attending the schools had met and greatly increased, it being in 1818 about 49,000, and in 1828 about 105,000. The parishes had not been picked out in any particular way, and if the increase on the whole country should be in proportion, and there was no reason to think otherwise, instead of there being only 480,000 children receiving education at the unendowed day schools as there were in 1818, there would be upwards of 1,100,000 acquiring that blessing. There were still 2,000 parishes without schools, but then it should be remarked that most of those parishes were extremely small, and incapable of supporting a school.

The bill was then passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Ecclesiastical Courts' bill was read a third time and passed, after an ineffectual opposition on the part of Mr. Hume.

The silk manufacturers' bill was also passed.

A number of returns were then moved for respecting Canada, the practice of suttees in India, &c. and the house adjourned at half-past one o'clock, to Friday.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

(From the *Examiner*.)

It is one of the curious signs of the times, that when the *Edinburgh Review* is under cover of a personal attack attempting a sap of Parliamentary Reform,* a Tory nobleman is standing forth in the character of an advocate of that grand remedy.—We hail the appearance as an auspicious omen.—When converts of the great fall in, and the rotten fall off, we may be assured the good cause is making rapid progress. We know sufficiently well that there are men who have displayed their parts, and made their reputations through the advocacy of principles to which they are at heart no sincere friends, and whose success they would indeed regard as a deplorable evil. Nothing could be less palatable to these persons than a victory, and when they begin to apprehend too rapid an approach to such an issue, it is their part and their policy to interpose treacherous impediments, and bring into play all the arts of betrayal. The *Edinburgh Review*, which runs off the lees of Whiggery, attempted in No. 96 to pierce law reform through the side of Mr. Bentham; in No. 97 it endeavours to wound the cause of parliamentary reform through an onslaught on Mr. Mill. We abhor the motive and the design, but we rejoice in the indication.

To a certain portion of the Whig party, this "granting the favour" has in all things been the cruelest infliction, as involving the most disagreeable and unequivocal exposure of weakness or insincerity. They woo power—the King at last "grants the favour," and they are seized with a frigidity—indeed they had rather not—the terms don't please them—the time is gone by—the morality is doubtful; but the pleasure vain; they must to the cabinet, and then a clear and sad case of incapacity is made manifest. In other matters, as in office, we see the same distaste for the favour in a portion of the Whig party. Law reform, parliamentary reform, and in short all the reforms were good for sieges, but secretly undesired as conquests. Like the coward Fribble in the farce, they cry (aside) "Hold me fast—(aloud)—let me get at him. I shall tear him to pieces—for the love of pity, let me go!" Similar to this is the game of fast and loose with popular principles. When nothing is to be done, the talk is great; as practicability dawns, desire wears, *doubts* arise, coldness supervenes, and silence, neglect, or positive treachery, is the last symptom. In the Canning administration, when Whigs and Tory were connected in an union of embarrassment and shame, the awkward distress of which is only to be compared with that of a certain animal congress described by Lucretius with great particularity—in those days, it will never be forgotten with what impudent treachery Mr. M. A. Taylor's Chancery reform was smothered, while one of the accursed Castlereagh-begotten acts was absolutely laud-

* Art. 7, last Number.

ed and maintained. A subdued parallel of that dishonest system of policy is now observable.—While the Government was hotly and obstinately hostile to improvement, the whole mass of the Whig opposition was full of the show of zeal, activity, and spirit; but as the government discovers a disposition to concede, they evince a reluctance to advance. In the suit they are gallant Lotharios; but in the success, they are Jerry Sneaks. The radicals play Brother Bruin, but the Major and the Lady are too much for the poor faint-purposed cuckoo's resolution.

We heartily rejoice to see the honest Tories undertaking the cause of reform, and bringing pretensions to test.

The Marquis of Blandford well expressed himself in these cutting terms:—

"In courtesy to former advocates of the measure, I would willingly have left it in their hands, for it seems right and reasonable that those who have argued so powerfully against decayed boroughs and proprietary influence should go on with their own work; but as they seem to have declined the patriotic undertaking, the conviction I feel of its pressing necessity is too powerful to me to heed the charge of temerity in thus presuming to succeed to their office. We shall now see who are the declaimers; and who the doers, in the work of parliamentary regeneration; we shall now see who are true and steady to their purposes, and who would wish to give those purposes a long adjournment; it will now be seen who are strenuous in their wishes to purify parliament, and protect the great interests of the country. The question has been now for some time laid upon the shelf; the bills and draughts of bills which have been prepared are now, from long neglect, covered with dust, and buried in oblivion.—Honourable gentlemen, the former friends and advocates, of the measure, may, if they please, bestow upon ministers the compliment of their silence, but I do not feel disposed to imitate their courtesy. Every day's experience proves the necessity of some measure of this sort. The country expects, I may say, demands, some statutary provisions for the safety of its interests—the interests of its agriculture, its trade, its manufactures, its finance, and especially the interests of the Protestant community, against the influx and increase of the Roman Catholic party."

We need not say we differ with the speaker regarding the character of the immediate cause of his conversion, but we thoroughly agree with him in the general position, that the fair representation of the people is the only security for the rights and interests of the people. His Lordship forcibly remarked, in answer to the hacknied postulatio principii of Canning, that the rotten system "works well":—

"True, it does work very well for the jobbers in the Borough market; it does work very well for all who go on to power, and profit, and distinction by the system; and I dare say ministers will be the last to say it works ill. But sir, it works destructively for the empire at large—it works destructively for the country and its colonies—it works against every one of the great interests of this country—against the well-being of its trade, its manufactures, its agriculture. Majorities, and (according to my views of the questions which have been carried) fatal majorities in this house, have been dwelled by means of this influence; and what is most mischievous, is, the existence of such a system degrades this house in the estimation of the people—the representative body loses the respect and confidence of the body represented."

Such language was not held by a Burdett, a Wilson, or a Hume, and how was it entertained by the honourable house, and the ministerial leader?—Not with the hacknied insults, or still more contemptuous refusal of reply, amidst coughing, spitting, and the shuffling of feet, apt expression of the shuffling of members, but WITH DEFERENTIAL EXCUSES. They void their saliva no longer on our gabardine. The growing power of our cause is felt, and commanded its respect. Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Hume, and Mr. W. Smith, were the only liberal members who spoke on the occasion of the Marquis of Blandford's motion for the improvement of the representation.

"Mr. J. C. Hobhouse said, that if he thought the introduction of any reform would make the house less inclined to the grant of religious liberty to his country, he would rather that the house should remain as it was. His conviction was the contrary. When the right honourable gentleman opposite had introduced the Catholic relief bill, he had boldly stated, that it was his firm conviction, that the majority of the popular parts of the representation were decidedly inclined towards Catholic emancipation. For the principles of free trade he (Mr. Hobhouse) had always been an advocate, only thinking that it had not been carried far enough, and only lamenting that it had not been introduced sooner. If he thought the people of England so completely obtuse, and so thoroughly incapable of receiving the truth, as to reject the doctrines of free trade, then he should say, that he would sooner accept of such a portion of the intelligence of the country as they already had in that house, than to refer to those who were so completely ignorant of their duty and of their best interests."

This speech would tempt us to infer that Mr. Hobhouse had not given much consideration to the subject of representation. Representation in its proper sense does not imply an identity of opinion between the people and their Parliamentary guardians. The people originate a power which they are incapable of exercising, but of the exercise of which they are able to judge by its working on their own condition, and other palpable indications. They put their interests into the hands of attorneys, wanting the skill to conduct the cause themselves, but not wanting the judgment to make a prudent choice of an agent for that object. We do not think with Mr. Hobhouse, that the majority of the English nation was formidable to emancipation; we believe the contrary to have been the fact; but that persuasion in no wise affects our reliance on representation; and we are convinced that the mass of the people adverse to the Catholics would have waived their opinions in deference to the judgment of their chosen representatives. It is only when touched in the purse that they are likely to be wilful and dictatorial; and error leaning to the side of economy is not of any great peril in the state. The instruction of the people is of course a desirable accompaniment to the increase of their influence, and that instruction is in sure and steady progress.

COUNTY OF CLARE—REGISTRY OF FREEHOLDS.

On Friday last, on Mr. Major's taking his seat, he expressed himself highly gratified with the proceedings of the previous day, and said that he felt convinced that not a single man had been registered who had not the clearest claim to a ten pound freehold interest.

The first three claimants to register were rejected on the ground of insufficiency of value, all having let a portion of their holding.

The fourth applied to register from a house and two acres of land in fee simple, an objection was taken on the ground of his having no legal instrument in proof of his title—it had been in the possession of his grandfather, and it was the reputation of the county that the lands had been his for ever.

Mr. Major over-ruled the objection as to title, and on proof of value passed the registry.

Amongst several who were then registered, two were rejected—one on the ground of his not being the eldest son—he was in possession, and his father had given him the property by word of mouth.

Several holding portions of commons then came on, the greater portion of whom registered—some were rejected for insufficiency of value.

A man named O'Connor came up to register, but it was proved that the notice had been served in the name of his son, who had died since, his name being the same.

The last two applicants this day rejected for insufficiency, were rejected on the evidence of Mr. Fitzgerald, secretary to the Brunswick Club. The total number of notices disposed of were thirty-three, of whom 17 were rejected, and 16 allowed.

On Saturday business was resumed at 11 o'clock, and eight freeholders passed without opposition. Laurence Hayes then appeared and said he held 26 acres at a rent of £26 13s 4d—that they were worth 29s per acre. A witness was produced who swore that he would give £10 above the tithes, and was able to pay it.

Mr. William Fitzgerald, of the Brunswick club, examined by Mr. Greene—I know the farm; I held it up to the time they got it; I do not know the particular boundaries of this man's land; taking the five acres on the hill land, I would think £1 an acre very high; I gave it up as I lost by it; the witness pays the same rent at which I gave it up; before I had it, cottiers had the land at one hundred pounds, and they were all broken by it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Callinan—I am not a cottier; they would make more of it than I would; all in 1822 were broken that were made to pay their rent.

Barrister—The house upon the land would be worth something to a poor man when it would be of no value to Mr. Fitzgerald.

In answer to Mr. O'Gorman—I am a considerable stock master; the land was not taken over my head; I refused to take it at £100. After one or two questions of no importance, the following dialogue took place between the witness and Mr. O'Gorman.

This is not the first time you have been on the table to diminish the franchise, Mr. Fitzgerald? It is not.

Have you any interest in the part you are taking? None whatever.

Mr. O'Gorman—I ask you, sir, this question, and though you are a respectable gentleman, I avow, your worship, my intention is to impeach his credit. You say you have no interest in this? I do.

You have no interest in the franchise being diminished? None.

Have you any anxiety on the subject? I have a strong feeling on the subject, and that feeling is to prevent any but *bona fide* freeholders being registered.

Barrister—That is a very commendable feeling, indeed.

Mr. Fitzgerald—I neither ask nor desire that any but *bona fide* freeholders should be registered.

Mr. Greene—Yes, and these were his instructions to us.

Mr. O'Gorman—Do you mean to tell me that this was your only feeling on the subject? That was my only feeling.

Did you employ any agent against the franchise? I did not.

Do you know those who did? I do.

Upon your oath, have you contributed to the payment of the attorney? No, but I will cheerfully, if I am asked.

Have you contributed to the fund out of which Mr. Green will be paid? I have.

Did you not tell me this moment that you had not paid any thing for the attorney? I did not; I have been called on as a subscriber to a fund, but it never was for this purpose.

Are you not treasurer to that fund? I am.

Will not the money come out of your hands? It will; I wish to explain.

Answer my question first.

Barrister—The gentleman's credit has been impeached, and he has a right to explain.

Mr. Fitzgerald—I have clearly a right to explain with respect to the fund. I am simply a subscriber to it and nothing more. Persons in Dublin have determined on this disposal of it. The fund is at the disposal of a large body of persons; except with their consent it cannot be given away; if they consent I will observe their orders; in that fund I am but a small subscriber.

How much did you subscribe? A pound or guinea.

You are the treasurer, and have money in hands? I have.

Is not that money employed for the purpose of diminishing the franchise? As far as my instructions went it was only that I should prevent any but *bona fide* freeholders being on the books.

Don't you know of agents being employed here for the purpose of opposing the franchise?

Barrister—The witness's answer has been explicit as to that.

Mr. Fitzgerald—I am here for the purpose of opposing fictitious votes being put upon the books.

Mr. O'Gorman—In fact you come forward from nothing but a pure moral motive, that no improper claim should be put upon the books! You have said that? I have.

I now ask you, upon your oath, have you come here for the purpose of establishing the franchise of any one man? I have not, except those persons who are honestly and fairly entitled to it; and within the last hour I prevented a man from registering, who is a Protestant, and would have voted with his landlord, and because I did not think him entitled, I prevented him coming forward.

You said you were secretary? I am not.

You said you were treasurer to the fund? I am.

Is it not the wish of the entire body to diminish the constituency? I do not know their wishes, for it is a large body.

Do you know of the resolutions of any such body?

The Barrister objected to this question.

Mr. O'Gorman—Well, then, I shall give it up. Were you present at any meeting in Dublin? I never heard of any meeting—I was not present at it.

Did you get any instructions to issue money? None whatever.

Upon your oath, is it not the object of these persons who employed Mr. Green, to lessen the franchise, to enable them to set up a candidate? As to swear positively as to their object I cannot; but I can answer you as to my belief. The object of these persons I believe is to curtail the franchise as you call it; but as I would say to have real independent freeholders, and I believe their object is to give a fair chance to a candidate. They wish to set up a native candidate, who has claims on the country. I have never said any thing I am afraid or ashamed of.

Mr. O'Gorman—I dare say, Mr. Fitzgerald; but the facts I wanted I have got from you.

After some other observations of no moment, the Barrister said he should reject the claim for insufficiency of value.

Nothing material took place, several were rejected for insufficiency, and at the close of the [illegible] business for the district of Ennis was concluded.—*Dublin E. Post.*

BANDON.—On Wednesday last, the sessions at Bandon opened before James Major, Esq. the newly appointed Barrister, and appearances speak favourably that he will make a most intelligent and upright Judge. After rejecting some applications for want of freehold title, &c., there were only five registered—on the second day, there were only two allowed—on the third day only two—and on the 4th, being the last day for holding the sessions, there was not one application. The only persons in court for the entire day, were the Barrister, the Sub-Sheriff, the Deputy Clerk of the Peace and the Chief Constable of the Barony. The number of notices served on the clerk of the peace, for the sessions, was ninety-two, and on the first day, there were a good many freeholders, but from the scrutiny of the Assistant-Barrister on the application of the first individual, they all left the court. The Assistant-Barrister, Sub-Sheriff, and Deputy Clerk of the Peace, proceeded to Clonakilty, where a sessions was held, on yesterday and although one-hundred-and-eighty notices have been served for that sessions, it is the general opinion that, the freeholders will make themselves as scarce there as they had done in Bandon.—*Cork Constitution of Tuesday.*

DUBLIN.—Mr. Blacker, the chairman, attended at Kilmainham on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last to investigate the claims to register votes. One hundred and sixty-five persons served notices under the late act—of the above number twelve £10 and twelve £20 freeholders were registered *during the four days!*

COUNTY GALWAY—EYRECOURT, JUNE 6.—This day the special sessions for the registry of freeholders under the new act, closed for this district—the Assistant Barrister (Mr. Woulfe) opened the session on Wednesday, the 3d—the number on the list of applications was about three hundred, after deducting the double entries, the total number registered was one hundred and twenty-six; not more than six were rejected. With regard to a case that has arisen very frequently here, namely, the case of a person applying to register a ten pound freehold, when the freeholder only occupied a part, and that part did not yield a profit of ten pounds a year over the rent, our Barrister has decided differently from the decision reported in the papers to have been made in other counties; he has allowed a freeholder so circumstanced, to vote when it appeared that the part retained by him in his own possession was worth ten pounds a year, and he has thrown the whole burthen of the rent upon the part which the freeholder had let, so that if this part was able to pay the whole rent reserved from the freeholder, the part retained by the freeholder in his own possession was in effect rent free, and if worth ten pounds a year entitled him to vote—this seems to be an important point, and well worthy the consideration of the Assistant Barristers at large.

COUNTY KILDARE.—On Monday last a sessions was held in Athy, county Kildare, for the purpose of registering freeholders—only *two* persons claimed the right, *one* of whom was rejected!

LONDON—MONDAY, JUNE 8.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Accounts from Madrid of the 24th ult. state, that the King of Spain was considering of a fourth alliance, and that a Neapolitan Princess was spoken of.

Letters from Toulon of the 25th ult. mention that six bomb-vessels were actively fitting out there, to proceed against Algiers.

Letters from Alexandria to the 16th of April announce, that up to that period the army of the Pacha, destined for Constantinople, had not marched, nor was the time fixed for its departure known.

STATE OF PORTUGAL.

(From the *Times* of Monday.)

By two packets which left the Tagus on the 14th and 20th ult., we have received papers and letters of those respective dates from Lisbon.—The intelligence which they communicate, though not of much interest, is in keeping with the cruel career of the usurper's government. Having shed the best blood of Oporto, and committed there judicial murders which even the brutal despot is obliged to explain, or attempt to justify, in an official article, a similar tragedy, on a greater scale, was put in preparation for the inhabitants of the metropolis. It is computed that the number of victims intended to figure in this horrifying pageant amounts to 45. These are to be selected from a hundred prisoners accused of being the most guilty. A commission is appointed to try them—this commission has already rehearsed its parts, under Government direction—the farcical prelude will soon be over, and the Lisbon public will be called to witness another sanguinary exhibition calculated with sinister splendour to eclipse the last. That there are some wretches who can enjoy those sights, among a people brutalized by the Inquisition and its *autos da fe*, is evident from pomphlets written to justify the atrocities, and to excite the vengeance of Government. One of these, published by the Court Preacher, Padre Jose Agostinho (which has been sent us) advises the hanging of all the Constitutionalists one after the other, and wishes that the work may now begin while the days are long and the weather is propitious. "May God," says that Miguelite priest, with jocular atrocity, "send that the executions begin in these long days of May, which give full time for them. As this year threatens scarcity, let the people be joyfully treated daily with fresh meat from the gallows." This fanatic afterwards petitions that at least 60 persons from Madeira may be hanged, and 47 of the prisoners from Algarve.

We have only room for the following extracts from our Correspondent's letter of the 20th ult.:—

"Lisbon, May, 20

"Since my last letter, an order has been issued to proceed with more expedition in the trial of state prisoners, and a commission has been appointed of the most ferocious dezembargadores, to select the best out of 100 victims, that the tribunal may sentence them, and have them executed at once. It is under the impression of these new acts of atrocity that we have received the London mail of the 6th inst. by the Magnet packet, which came in the night before last. We were in some degree relieved with the news which it brought of the great European Powers having at last pronounced Miguel an usurper, and having signified to him that he must quit the throne and this kingdom, along with his execrable mother. It would be vain for me to attempt to describe the effect of these blessed news upon this population at large, and the rapidity with which they reached, not only all the angles of this vast metropolis, but even the distant prisons and fortresses of St. Julian and Cascaes. The people have assumed quite another aspect, and a cheerful appearance has replaced the gloom previously spread over all. May God send such accounts to be true!

"Miguel, on Sunday morning (17th instant), embarked, by nine o'clock, at the navy arsenal in his royal barge, to go up the river to Samora, a hunting residence, in order to witness the marking with red-hot irons the young wild cattle of the extensive plains of Alentejo, it being a sort of annual festival for the no less wild keepers of those savage animals. At such fetivities Miguel never failed to appear before he was sent out of the country by his father; but since his return he had kept away till now, when his first inclinations overpowering him, he went to his Samora's amusement.

"I must inform you that the gallant Baron Bulow, the Hanoverian Colonel, whose imprisonment I mentioned by last mail, succeeded in getting away from here without signing his condemnation to perpetual transportation to Africa, if he should return to this country. The energy of his remonstrances, and the character shown by him was such, that government was obliged to alter its orders, which it supplied by the following:—'That the Baron should embark in eight days, otherwise that he should be sent from Belem prison to Fort St. Julian, in order to be transported for life to India, by the first convict ship that should sail.' As what the Baron required was to be let go and embark by the first English ship going to England, he very willingly obeyed this time the wanton African sentence."

(*From the Portuguese Papers.*)

"Lisbon, May 11.

"It is confirmed that the King our Sovereign has been proclaimed in the Cape Verd Islands, in Bissago, Cacheo, and other Portuguese possessions on the coast of Africa, and in Damao, in India, with the greatest joy and all possible solemnity.

"May 13.

"The five men of war which sailed on the 18th of last month with troops for the Island of St. Michael, returned to this port yesterday from the Azores. The troops were landed on the 2d of this month to the general satisfaction of all the inhabitants, who received them with illuminations, ringing of bells, &c. The Providencia brig remains stationed at the island.

"Oporto, May 7.

"The Correio contains a long article on the "melancholy and disastrous spectacle which we have just witnessed in this city, in the execution of the criminals, at which nature lamented and justice triumphed, but this is what always happens when criminals are condemned for crimes against God and against the King." The article proceeds to show that such examples are just and necessary, and that society, the state, the throne, and the human race, cannot exist unless the enemies of the human race, society, the throne, and the state perish.

"May 8.

"This morning the executioner left this city with the six heads of the criminals lately executed, to expose in the places appointed, besides the four already fixed up."—*Correio do Porto, May* 9.

On Thursday when the Duke de Chartres, Lord Jermyn, and General Baubrand were forcing their way through the crowd on the Course at Epsom, some kind friend relieved the General of his purse, containing 29 sovereigns. Lord Jermyn lost his gold watch, and received in exchange a smart blow on the breast. Another blow from another of the gang was well aimed at the Duke, and as well parried by him, by which he saved his watch and purse.

Lord Winchilsea has recently very much enlarged his fine park, at Eastwell, in Kent. Its circumference exceeds ten miles, and is well stocked with some of the finest trees in England. His Lordship is surrounding his entire domain by a new brick wall, which will be completed in ten years having limited himself to the building one mile in each year.

COURT CIRCULAR OF MONDAY.

The Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Eldon had audiences of the King yesterday at his palace, in St. James's.

The Duke de Chartres had an audience of the King on Saturday.

His Majesty gives a grand evening party this evening at his palace in St. James's.

The Princess Augusta, the Princess Sophia, and the Duchess of Gloucester, visited his Majesty yesterday.

Prince Leopold gave a grand dinner party yesterday at Marlborough house.

A Cabinet Council was held at half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Foreign office, Downing-street, which was attended by the Duke of Wellington, Earls Bathurst and Aberdeen, Viscount Melville, Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Secretary Peel, Sir George Murray, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Herries and Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald. The Lord Chancellor joined his colleagues about half an hour after they had assembled. The Ministers subsequently remained in deliberation till near half past five o'clock. Previous to the meeting of the Council, the Earl of Rosslyn had an interview with the Duke of Wellington, at his residence in Downing-street.

The Ambassador from the Netherlands received despatches yesterday morning from his government. His Excellency afterwards proceeded to the Treasury, and had a conference with the Duke of Wellington.

Despatches were sent off on Saturday night from the Colonial-office, for Sir Thomas Kempt, the Governor-General of Upper and Lower Canada, and also for Sir John Colburn, the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.

The Duke of Cumberland left town yesterday morning for his residence at Kew.

The Earl of Eldon entertained the Duke of Cumberland and a numerous party of the members of the house of Peers to dinner on Saturday, at his residence in Hamilton-place. There were five Dukes among the party.

Mr. Agar Ellis entertained the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Secretary Peel, Lord Clifden, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and a select party to dinner on Saturday, at his residence in Spring-gardens.

The Prussian and Brazilian Ministers, and the Bishop of London, transacted business with the Earl of Aberdeen on Saturday.

STATE OF PARTIES—THE CABINET.

The different parties in the state show their influence and power more promptly and fully in the House of Comons than any where else. In considering therefore the concurring and opposing forces in that assembly, we, in fact, contemplate the workings of the great, influential bodies of the State, through the most accurate medium which is presented to us.

In that assembly we find there are at present three great parties:—the Ministerial—the High Tory—and the Whig. Besides these, there is the independent body, which although, as its name intimates, it is not to be depended upon by any party, is very favourably disposed towards the existing administration. Its numbers, however, are not considerable.

None of the three great parties have sufficient strength to resist the power of the other two, provided they coalesce; and it thus becomes obvious that to carry on the business of the State with the necessary degree of steadiness and vigour, the present Administration must be strengthened by a junction with one or other of the remaining parties.—From no union of this kind having taken place when the new Chancery Bill was sent down from the Lords; from both the High Tories and the Whigs intimating their intention of resisting its progress; Mr. Peel found he durst not risk a division, and an important Cabinet measure was thus thrown out.

We believe the Duke of Wellington has done every thing in his power to propitiate the High Tory party, with the view of forming a strong and effective Government through their support and cooperation, but in vain. We believe we cannot describe the temper with which they have met those advances by a more appropriate term than that of *sullen*.—It is understood they have been made in vain. On what grounds the Tories proceed in adopting this course, it is difficult at present to determine. That they conceive it possible for them to form an Administration, independently of the Duke of Wellington and the existing Cabinet, it is almost impossible to believe; and yet it is difficult to account for their conduct on any rational ground, independent of this irrational supposition.

For;—the Duke not being able to strengthen his Government by an alliance with the Tories, is obviously obliged to seek support from the Whigs, and possibly the negociations, with this object in view, may be too far advanced to be affected by any change of tactics which may now be attempted by the other party. We perceive, however, that Lord Rosslyn has not as yet taken his seat in the Cabinet, and the number of the leading men of this party is so large, that it may be found very difficult to bring the existing negociations with them to a satisfactory conclusion. There can be little doubt that no inconsiderable obstacles oppose themselves to an arrangement with either, and that that party which is most moderate in its views will probably be successful. Consequences of the last importance may be dependent on the issue of these negociations.—*London Record.*

SWINDLER EXTRAORDINARY.

About a fortnight ago a highly-respectable gentleman of this town (Liverpool) was travelling in the mail from London to Liverpool. Among the passengers in the coach was a person fashionably attired. He appeared to be about 25 years of age; was in height 5 feet 7 or 8, middle-size; had large whiskers and mustaches; wore a light blue coat, with gilt buttons, and brown cloth trowsers: and had a fashionable and military appearance. His dress came under the description of "shabby genteel;" but, as he was on a journey, this circumstance did not attract much attention from his fellow-passengers. He took a prominent part in the conversations which arose during the journey, and which, like conversations in general, was extremely miscellaneous. He spoke with the air of a man of fashion, and his manners were rather prepossessing. He seemed, from his conversation, to be well acquainted with the fashionable circles of the metropolis, and spoke of his intimacy with my Lord This and my Lady That. He pretended to be equally well acquainted with the sporting circles; affected to know all the leading men on the turf; and intimated, that he himself kept some first-rate cattle. In the course of the conversation, he informed his fellow-passengers, that he was an Irish peer, that his title was Lord Clonbrock, and that he was on his journey to visit his estate in Ireland, having ordered his servants to join him, with his carriages and horses, at Liverpool, where he expected to find them on his arrival. Our fellow-townsman paid his lordship marked attention, who was not backward in improving his acquaintance with a gentleman whom he had the penetration to discover was extremely wealthy, and an intimacy with whom might be turned to good use in Liverpool. His lordship, conversing about the fashionable circles of London, inquired who was his companion's tailor. Stultz, was the answer. "Ah! d—n that fellow!" exclaimed Lord Clonbrock. "He leads me such a life. No sooner does he discover a new cut or a new shape, than he runs after me, boring me to death with his solicitations to favour him by condescending to wear a suit for the purpose of giving the new cut or the new style vogue in the fashionable circles. The obsequiousness of the fellow is very tiresome; he pesters me morning, noon, and night, until I am sick of his eternal 'my lord.' 'Pon honour, I shan't patronise the fellow in future." Our townsman, quite taken with the conversation and the manners of his noble companion, invited his lordship to visit him at his country-house, situate a few miles from Liverpool, if he should purpose making any stay in the town. When the mail reached the inn, his lordship immediately inquired whether Lord Clonbrock's servants, horses, and carriages had arrived. On learning that they had not, he pretended to be in a violent rage, and vented his indignation against his servants for their carelessness; observing, that their negligence had left him wholly without luggage. His lordship took up his abode at the King's Arms, in Castle-street, having before they parted received from his companion a renewed invitation to visit him at his country-house. The invitation was, we believe, accepted: Lord Clonbrock did our fellow-townsman the honour of dining with him at his seat, where he was introduced, as the story goes, to a party as the Irish peer, and, by his conversation and his knowledge of fashionable matters, highly entertained the company. After staying a day or two at the King's Arms, his Lordship called at an hotel situate in the higher part of the town, and introduced himself to the inkeeper as a friend of a gentleman whom he named. He intended, he said, to take a bed for the night, and desired the inkeeper to send down to the King's Arms and settle his bill. The latter asked whether his Lordship would give him the money to pay the bill, or whether he should pay it himself and charge the amount to his Lordship's account. His Lordship said that it was a matter of little moment; but, putting his hand into his pocket, he gave the innkeeper three sovereigns, a sum sufficient to settle his Lordship's account with the King's Arms. He then inquired whether a certain gentleman had not in the stables some hacks which he was desirous of selling. The reply was, that they were not there, but at Mr. Lucas's Repository, whither the innkeeper, after vainly endeavouring to direct his Lordship to the place, offered to accompany him. To the Repository, they repaired, where a horse belonging to the gentleman in question was shown to his Lordship, who expressed himself pleased with its appearance, saying, that it would just suit his weight, and that he should buy it of his friend. His lordship showed, whilst at the repository, his knowledge of cattle; and the innkeeper never dreamt but that he was acting the cicerone to my Lord Clonbrock, though he did, we believe, think him a queer looking fellow for a peer. When quitting the Repository, a carriage in the yard attracted his Lordship's attention; and, on being told that it had been seized for debt, he exclaimed against the pusillanimity of persons submitting to have their property seized by bailiffs; observing, that he should think nothing of beating off a dozen such rascals. Before parting from the innkeeper, his Lordship asked who was the most fashionable tailor in Liverpool. He was told that Mr. Richardson, in Lord-street was esteemed one of the most fashionable tailors in town. "Ah!" said Lord Clonbrock, "I have heard of him. I'll call at his shop and order a new suit, for those d—d servants of mine have, through their confounded negligence, left me wholly without a change." Hereupon they parted, never to meet again; for his Lordship, in walking up Church-street arm in-arm with his friend of the mail-coach, was recognised as an old acquaintance by a young gentleman who is in the habit of going the Oxford circuit. "Did you know," said he to the gentleman in question, "who you were walking with to-day?" "Certainly," replied the other; "it is Lord Clonbrock." "Lord Clonbrock, indeed; he is no more a lord than I am; he is a notorious swindler; I saw him tried and convicted for swindling before Mr. Justice Littledale a year or two ago." The gentleman was perfectly astonished at the information, which he could scarcely credit. The flight of Lord Clonbrock, however, confirmed its truth; and he had the mortification to find, that he had been duped by an artful, a notorious swindler, who, had he not been fortunately recognised in time, might have swindled him out of both horses and money.—*Liverpool Albion.*

SERIOUS CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Some time prior to the month of August, 1826, a Bank of Ireland note for £500 was paid into the bank and sent up to the cancel office, for the purpose of being cancelled, but it is supposed that the cancel marks were so slightly impressed, as to afford a facility to its being re-issued by some persons connected with the establishment, and on the 19th of August, it appeared that the same note was again tendered at the bank for payment, and the full amount obtained, but at the time it was so paid, the original number was altered to 2554. The bank having a note of that number, and of the same amount, standing out and unpaid, entered this cancelled note as it, and thus the matter rested until last week, when the *bona fide* note, No, 2554, was presented at the bank and payment made, this of course led to an investigation, and the result was, that the note for which payment was received in 1826, was found to have been previously cancelled, and from various circumstances which transpired during the investigation, suspicion was attached to Mr. Robert Wilson, who held a situation as librarian in the cancel office as being the person who re-issued the note, and received payment. The consequence was, that informations were lodged on Saturday at the Head office of police, which led to his apprehension at an advanced hour of the day, as we have already stated. He was brought up for re-examination on Monday, attended by Mr. Hall, his Solicitor, by whose direction he declined answering the questions put to him by the magistrates. He was then remanded, some further informations having been received. The witnesses are bound over to prosecute, and the prisoner will be tried at the next commission. He has been upwards of twenty years in the bank, and has hitherto borne an irreproachable character.—*Saunders's News Letter.*

EPSOM RACES.

(From The *John Bull.*)

The *lamentable distress of the country* has again exhibited itself during the past week; such, indeed, is the *pressure of debt and wretchedness* under which the people of this country labour, that not more than *one hundred and fifty thousand people* could contrive to get to Epsom, although four post horses could be had for the day for the *moderate* charge of sixteen guineas.

The old story of the Derby was re-acted—the favorite in the distance, and an outsider at the post. Frederick, a horse that nobody spoke of, against whom 40 to 1 would have been betted at starting, won the stakes; and Exquisite, the next worst in public estimation, came in second, both horses belonging to one individual, who was Forth. Forth wins nearly 25,000 pounds by the event; the consequence of which is likely to be a scamper over the water, performed by some gentlemen who will have to pay, but have not the *quoi faire*.

The company was good, and as we have already said, the assemblage of people enormous. The Duke of Cumberland was present, and the Duke de Chartres, who came from Lord Darnley's near Rochester, to witness the spirit stirring sight. The Duke of Sussex also was there, with a large party of in-siders and out-siders, and the Princess Maria da Gloria in a sort of state coach.

Friday's sport was excellent, and, what is remarkable enough, the first and second horses in the Oaks belonged to the same owner, as did the first and second horses in the Derby—the Marquis of Exeter's Green Mantle was the winner; and his Lordship's Varna the second. As the Marquis made his bets so that Green Mantle was to win, the event can hardly justify an opinion of the relative merits of the two horses.

The display of *poverty and wretchedness* was nearly equal to that of the day before—some few accidents happened, but none very serious that we have yet heard of.

It is calculated that just before the start for the Derby, there were not less than five thousand persons on horseback at the warren.

CURRAGH JUNE MEETING.

The June meeting commenced on Monday, the 8th instant. On the Sunday preceding the meeting the Marquis of Sligo arrived. The inhabitants of Kildare, anxious to testify their affections to the Noble Marquis on his arrival, proceeded in great numbers to the extremities of the town, for the purpose of drawing his carriage, which, with great difficulty his lordship prevented them from doing. The Noble Marquis in the evening caused some barrels of strong beer to be distributed amongst the peasantry. He was most warmly received, by the noblemen and gentlemen of the Turf Club, who congratulated him upon his return to this country after so long an absence. At seven o'clock the members sat down to a most splendid dinner at the club house. Amongst the number present we noticed the Earl of Portarlington, Earl of Howth, Major Kirwan, Capt. Browne, &c. &c. We have not seen a meeting so numerously attended since his Majesty's visit—the King's stand was crowded with all the rank and beauty of the county. His Grace the Duke of Northumberland and suite intend honouring the course with their presence on Thursday (past).

APPALLING AND ATROCIOUS MURDER.

On Friday last an inquest was held in Kiltoghard church-yard, county of Leitrim, on the body of a man named Culliane, who, it is stated, was inhumanly murdered by his own wife and daughter on the night of the 11th of May last. The deceased and his wife, it appears, had some trifling altercation on the above evening: shortly after which the mother and daughter urged their unhappy victim to go out for a pint of spirits—which he did; and on his return they induced him to drink freely of it; and, after he went to bed, they procured a piece of check, twisted it into the form a rope, put it round his neck, and strangled him. The wife, then, to complete the awful deed, jumped upon his chest! The only words which the poor man was heard to utter, were—"Peggy, I'm choaking." So premeditated was this cold-blooded murder, that the other daughter, a girl apparently about 15 years old (who gave the information to Hubert Waldron, Esq., a magistrate of the above county, and was witness to the scene), deposed that her mother and sister had purchased the shroud in Mohill two days previous to the perpetration of this horrid crime, and bound her to secresy by the promise of a new suit of clothes. The jury, on viewing the body, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against the wife and daughter." The parties accused are now in custody.—*Roscommon Gazette.*

TRIALS FOR MURDER IN FRANCE.

At the assizes for the department of Lot, lately held at Cahors, two brothers, Jean and Joseph Noubel, were tried for the murder of a man named Carle, a blacksmith. The deceased, it appears, was drinking in a cabaret with the two prisoners in the month of November, and, as they all were intoxicated, a violent dispute arose between them. Carle, though hardly able to stand, left the place to go home, and was found the next morning opposite to the house where the prisoners lived, bathed in his blood; and though every attention was paid to him, he expired the next morning. The principal suspicion against the prisoners arose from the circumstance of their having been heard to menace the deceased before he left the cabaret; but as the crime of assassination was not satisfactorily made out, the jury unanimously acquitted them.

A woman, named Marie Pichon, about forty years of age, was then placed at the bar, charged with poisoning her husband. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had been a widower, and the parties had only been married a few weeks. The deceased was much esteemed among his neighbours, but the prisoner bore the character of a violent, obstinate, implacable woman. It was said about her, that having some time since been deserted by one of her lovers, she had set fire to his farm, in order to punish his infidelity. Thus her marriage with the deceased was formed under rather inauspicious auspices, and a person having told her, a few days before the wedding, that she would not be able to controul her husband, she said, "I will either be mistress, or I will poison him." Quarrels soon arose between them, and the husband beat his wife so severely, that she went back to her parents. She was, however, induced to return to him, but the sentiment of revenge seemed to have taken possession of her mind. She was heard to throw out menaces;—and on one occasion she told her husband, that if he continued to grumble at her, she would find a way to send him to sleep. On the morning of the 3d of February the unfortunate man returned from labour, and partook of some soup; but finding that it had a disagreeable taste, he asked her what she had put in it, and she said nothing but grease. He had scarcely finished it before he found himself unwell; he returned to work, however, but soon began to vomit, and remained for some time in a state of insensibility. When his wife, who was sent for, arrived, she said to her husband with much composure, "You always pretend that the bile kills you," and approached him as if to caress him, but he seemed to repel her with horror, and in the bitterest manner cried out that she had poisoned him. The unfortunate man expired in the course of the night. When the body was opened, the presence of arsenic was detected, and the evidence left no doubt that it had been administered by the prisoner. It was proved, too, that she had bought an ounce of the deadly mineral, under pretence of destroying rats, and it seems she had put the whole of it into the soup she had made for the deceased. The jury found the wretched woman guilty, and she was sentenced to death.

OLD ENGLISH.

The author of "The Five Nights of St. Albans" is very happy in his imitation of the quaintness of our old English style—as a proof of which we extract the following anecdote told in this manner:—

"At Paris one morning, a hungry poor man, begging his alms from door to door, did at the last espy very good cheer at a cook's house; whereat, by and bye, his teeth began to water, and the spur of his empty and eager stomach pricking him forwards, he made as much haste towards the place as his feeble feet would give him leave; where he was no sooner come, but the pleasant smell, partly of the meat, partly of the sauce, did catch such sure hold of the poor man's nose, that, as if he had been fast holden by a pair of pincers, he had no power to pass from thence, until he had, to stay the fury of his raging appetite, eaten a piece of bread which he had of charity gotten in another place, in the eating whereof, his sense was so delighted with the fresh smell of the cook's cakes, that albeit he did not lay his lips to any morsel thereof, yet, in the end, his stomach was so well satisfied with the smell only thereof, that he plainly acknowledged himself thereby to have gotten as good a breakfast, as if he had indeed there eaten his bellyful of the best cheer; which, when the cook had heard, being an egregious wrangler, and an impudent companion, what doth he, but all hastily steps forth to the poor fellow, lays fast hand upon him, and in a hot, choleric mood bids him pay for his breakfast. The honest, poor man, half amazed at this strange demand, wist not well what to say; but the cook was so much the more fierce and earnest, by how much he perceived the good man to be abashed at his boldness: and did so cunningly cloak the matter, that in the end the poor man was content to refer the deciding of the controversy to whatsoever person should next pass by that way, and without any more ado, to abide his judgment; which thing was no sooner concluded, but by and bye, cometh unto the place a very natural fool, and such a notorious idiot as in all Paris, his like was not to be found. All the better for me, thought the cook, for more he doubted the sentence of a wise man than of a fool. Well, sirs, to this foresaid judge they rehearsed the whole fact; the cook cruelly complaining, and the other patiently confessing as before. A great multitude of people were gathered about them, no less desirous to know what would follow, than wondering at that which had gone before. To conclude, this natural, perceiving what money the cook exacted, caused the poor man, to put so much money betwixt two basins, and to shake it up and down in the cook's hearing: which done, he did arbitrate and award, that as the poor man was satisfied with only the smell of the cook's meat, so the cook should be recompensed with only the noise of the poor man's money. Which judgment was so commended, that whoso heard the same, thought, if Cato or Solomon had been there to decide the controversy, they could not have given a more indifferent or just sentence.—*Edinburgh Literary Gazette.*

PARIS, JUNE 1.—There has been some talk lately of an intended voyage to England, by no less a personage than Charles X.; and I have reason to believe that at one time his Majesty seriously contemplated such an excursion; but it appears that he has lately had some mortifications of a pecuniary kind, which have so discontented him, as to render it doubtful whether he will even take his projected tour into the provinces. His Majesty, it seems, not satisfied with the enormous sum allowed him by the country for his support, has drawn largely upon the government for his hunting and other royal amusements; and some minister has been honest but indiscreet enough to whisper a lesson of prudence into the royal ear. The expenditure of the King is indeed enormous; but it ought to be taken into consideration that out of his allowance he has to provide for most of the branches of the royal family.—*Court Journal.*

ROBBERIES IN THE PARIS POST-OFFICE.—For a long time past a system of plunder has been carried on in the post-office department at Paris, a great number of money-letters having been stopped, or their contents abstracted.—A man named Mallarne, who had been detected in plundering a letter was tried for the offence on Saturday, and sentenced to the pillory, and seven years' imprisonment. The criminal, who styles himself count, had been advanced from an inferior situation, with a salary of a bureau £30 a year, on the establishment, to be a chief of the bureau of distribution, with emoluments which afforded about 4,400 francs, or £176 a year.

An inquiry is now going on at Paris as to the titles purchased by Frenchmen and foreigners at Rome. Many of the possessors of these titles are found to be persons of light character, who, having become Marquises, Counts, Barons, and Knights, by purchase of the Pope's Secretary, set themselves up for fine gentlemen in Paris, and practise a good deal of deception on the unwary. These titles are disposed of there by an agent, at something like the following prices:—For a Marquisate, 30,000 francs; for a barony or a countship, 12,000; and for a knighthood, 5,000. More than one purchaser of knighthood has had the effrontery to dub himself *Sir*, in English society here.

ENGLISHMAN KILLED IN FRANCE.—A melancholy and fatal accident occurred at Dieppe on Sunday last. The Diligence from Paris had stopped at the barrier, and the conductor got down to deliver in his list of articles subject to the *octroi*, when one of the passengers, Captain James, R. N. attempted to alight on the other side of the vehicle, where there were no steps. He had placed his feet on the wheel, unseen by the conductor, when the latter called to the postilion to go on, and Captain James was thrown to the ground, when both wheels of the heavy vehicle passed over his body, and he was killed on the spot. Captain James was a stranger at Dieppe and to his fellow passengers, but his name was ascertained from the passport.—*Brighton Gazette.*

It is well observed that the Anatomy Regulation Bill, which has been withdrawn, drew an odious distinction between the rich and the poor, and yet, farther aggravated the utter discontent arising from reflecting on the different conditions of mankind. The former were allowed to pamper themselves when alive, and to be buried in their splendid mausoleums when dead; whilst the latter, starved and neglected while living, were to have their bodies sold and delivered up, after the breath was departed, without the least regard to decency and the observance of sepulchral rites.

The ceremony of marriage, says Dr. Clarke, among the Kalmucs, is performed on horseback. A girl is first mounted, who rides off at full speed. Her lover pursues; if he overtakes her, she becomes his wife, and returns with him to his tent. But it sometimes happens that the woman does not wish to marry the person by whom she is pursued; in this case she will not suffer him to overtake her. We were assured that no instance occurs of a Kalmuc girl being thus caught unless she has a partiality for her pursuer. If she dislikes him, she rides, to use the language of English sportsmen, *neck or nothing*, until she has completely effected her escape, or until the pursuer's horse becomes exhausted, leaving her at liberty to return, and to be afterwards chased by some more favoured admirer.

SPIRITUAL ACCOMMODATION.—At a dissenting place of worship in Leicester, on Sunday week, an individual happening to be behind time, the minister who had been before disturbed by persons coming in, told him that he was half an hour too late; but to accommodate him he would begin his sermon again, which he accordingly did.—*Leicester Chronicle.*

NECESSITY OF WATER IN THE VEGETATION OF SEEDS.—Seeds if kept perfectly dry will never vegetate.—They require, therefore, some kind of moisture, and that moisture must be supplied by water. Beans and peas may be kept moistened by olive oil and alcohol only, but otherwise under circumstances favourable to vegetation, without their showing the least symptom of germinating. Water then, is an essential principle, though quantity varies with the species of plant.—If in excess, it is more prejudicial than a total deficiency; since, in the first case, it excites decay, in the latter event the seed remains unaltered. That the first case ever appears in practice, arises from the faulty cultivation of the soil; for if properly drained, however retentive it may be, no natural deposition of moisture is ever too abundant or continuous.

QUANTITY OF SOFT METALS RAISED IN ENGLAND BY STEAM-ENGINES.—According to the tables of the produce of the soft metals raised in Great Britain, as given in a new work entitled *Records of Mining*, the quantity raised in a year is as follows:—Copper, 12,535 tons; lead, 47,000 tons; and tin, 5,316 tons. The same work, in examining the question of the amount of improvement which has taken place at various times in steam-engines, shows, that as much power is now obtained from one bushel of coals, as in the earliest periods was to be had from seventeen bushels. The following extract from a table, showing the average duty reported in each year of all the engines working in one district, and the average duty of the best engines at each period, gives the improved results after an interval of fifteen years:—

Years.	Engines working.	Average duty of the whole.	Average duty of the best engines.
1818	24	19,456,000	26,400,000 tons.
1828	54	37,100,000	76,763,000

FASHIONABLE HOURS.—If we may regulate an opinion by our experience, and by the reeking chimneys of St. George's and St. James's, seven o'clock is the medium dinner hour at this season of the year, of the "humane whom heaven has blessed with affluence." At nine, therefore, unless in a mansion where Ude, or one of his promising pupils, rules the roast—the last *saute* or *salmi* may be supposed to be fairly digested, and the last glass of claret duly discussed. Yet from that hour till nearly twelve, no better diversion is provided, to cheat the weariness of *ennui*, than that of grumbling over a deplorable cup of coffee; and the moment selected by our grand-mothers to betake themselves to their *papillotes*, is the very one assigned to our grand-daughters for the commencement of their elaborate *crepifications.* From twelve till two, consequently, is the mob-hour of the ball-room; from two till four the period for dancing without dread of extermination; and from four to six the *beau moment*—the happy "last few moments," which render the *galopade* and the *cotillion* so delightful. But "then—"what then?"—Why then, comes *le point du jour*.—*Court Journal.*

The lady who lately eloped with a foreign Prince was arrested in her flight to the continent by the promptitude of a certain military nobleman, and conveyed to the seat of her father, where she remains for the present.—*Morning Post.*

When Madam Mara and her husband (who was a celebrated violoncello player) were at Berlin, it came to the ears of Frederick, at whose court they were retained, that Mara had been beating his wife. Indeed, she had been prevented from appearing before his Majesty in consequence of the unseemly results which her husband's *discipline* had produced upon her face. On this occasion the King sent for Mara, and having severely rebuked him, said—"as you are so fond of *beating*, Signor Mara, you shall have enough of it; and sent him to one of his regiments for a month, and compelled him to act in the capacity of *drummer*.—*Court Journal.*

Waterford Mail.

MR. O'CONNELL'S DEPARTURE FOR CLARE.

(From the *Limerick Chronicle* of Wednesday,)

This public character arrived in Limerick at two o'clock on Monday morning in a chaise and four from Dublin. At that early hour he was recognised by some midnight stragglers, who, under influence of the *spirit* hailed his *entree* with loud shouts of joy, and pursued his carriage through the streets screeching with exultation.—When the candidate for Clare drew up at the Mail Coach Hotel, a large concourse saluted him with frequent cheers. After day-light the popular excitation grew stronger, numerous trees were cut down, and planted in various parts of the city, and printed placards calling on the people of Limerick to be at their post, to remember the days of Sarsfield and to greet the man who had crushed the tyrants of their forefathers. Mr. O'Connell heard mass at St. Michael's chapel, and then held a levee at his Hotel, where he received an indiscriminate host of visitors, including Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, commanding the 60th Rifles, stationed in this garrison, who tendered his compliments, also his wishes of success, accompanied by an expression of concern that Mr. O'Connell could not afford him the pleasure of "a day" at the mess, but hoping on his return, as Clare's representative, that he should enjoy that happiness.

At two o'clock, Mr. O'Connell presented himself to the assembled multitude—he glanced at the different position Ireland was now placed in, compared with the state of debasement his countrymen were writhing under when last he met them; next, he took a copious review of the evils still to be removed, and the good to be accomplished, promising them that, if the Freeholders of Clare were not cramped in the exercise of their rights, before two years more he would have full and ample justice done to his country. "It is not two years," said Mr. O'Connell, "since I told you that emancipation was on the way, and it has been consummated in half the time (cheers). The moment the Brunswickers started up I knew it must be at hand. We thank the Brunswickers—from our hearts we have a right to thank them; we were laughing at them, and I must tell you, my friends, that many of them are now laughing at themselves (cheers). To whom also are we indebted for the great victory we have achieved? To fourteen hundred enlightened Protestant noblemen and gentlemen of Ireland, who felt that, while the Catholic was degraded, the Protestant was debased. But to neither shall I yield the exclusive merit of attaining the emancipation of our country. You owe it to yourselves—to your orderly and improved habits—to your following the advice I often gave you to obey the laws and to avoid whiteboyism, during the continuance of which Ireland must be enslaved—(loud cheers). Continue in the same path—be peaceable—respect the proper authorities—and the Vestry Bill, the Grand Jury Assessment Bill, the Sub-letting Act, with the thousand other oppressive enactments still in the statutes, must sink into the grave of the penal code—(tumultuous applause). I have spoken of how much we are indebted to the liberal Protestants of Ireland. Can we ever forget Thomas Steele—(cheering)? As many of my county Limerick friends are here, I am bound to say that I received the kindest and most untiring support of the county member, Thomas Lloyd, than whom there is not a better or more upright man within the walls of Parliament. I can never forget the valuable services of my friend, Mr. Thomas Spring Rice, the able and talented member for this city." Mr. O'Connell alluded to the advantages this country would derive from the restoration of her local Parliament, the return of absentees, the expenditure of their income at home, rendering their tenantry more comfortable, and giving employment to the people. "As to hundreds of those who fill the seats of the honourable house, they scarcely know or care anything about us; they even do not understand our accent (loud laughter.) This my friends, would not be a Catholic question, it would be a question of Irish interests; then let the Protestant, the Catholic, the Presbyterian, and Dissenter, heart and hand join me, and I promise to restore them their parliament (cheers.)" Mr. O'Connell concluded by impressing the necessity of subordination to the law, and not evincing any angry or untoward feeling even towards their enemies. They, thank Heaven, could now stand upright in the land of their fathers; he would not delay them longer—his friends in Clare were waiting for him. One thing however, he would recommend not to indulge in excesses for the day—let them retire to their homes, and enjoy in the company of their wives and families a cheerful glass; but when he should return, as he hoped to do, crowned with the laurels of a second victory, he would then toast their healths, and meet an interchange of the Irish heart in a brimful bumper.

The cavalcade then proceeded; but the shopkeepers all through the line of route felt so alarmed at the violent agitation of the multitude, as to close up their windows at once, and suspend business altogether. It was three o'clock when the candidate for Clare set off for Ennis; several of the tradespeople surrounded him with their colours, and his carriage wheels groaned under the crowd which covered it. A group of country fellows fell into the cortege, on whose breasts were displayed the green ribbons and medals of the Order of Liberators—Mr. O'Connell himself, habited in a green sash, of the same order, sat on the dickey, occasionally returning the uproarious gratulations of his numerous followers by uncovering his head and bowing. Immediately before him moved a heavy truckle dragged by "three asses," supporting a tall tree, on whose branches reclined an itinerant fiddler and piper, playing dulcet notes to the multitude, and perched above all heads was a young æronaut, wielding a large green flag. In this manner Mr. O'Connell was paraded through the streets of Limerick, until the procession gained the liberties, and here his admirers took leave of their favourite, after receiving his cordial acknowledgments. At Meelick, the peasantry joined the procession, and on gaining Cratloe, a vast crowd assembled; here, and at Six-mile bridge, and at Newmarket, he addressed the country people. At the latter place, he said—"I understand that the agent of Sir Edward O'Brien is opposing the freeholders; Sir Edward has two sons in Parliament, one for the county and the other for the borough of Ennis. I will state a fact; he said he would stand by me to assert my right as your representative in Parliament; this he told my agent. He never fulfilled this promise. If I can foretel, and I am sometimes prophetic, Sir Edward's son shall walk out of the county—(tremendous cheering)—and when I get into Parliament, the monopoly, and the corruption of the borough which his other son represents, shall be dragged before the county. How, said Mr. O'Connell, can any man think of canvassing freeholders whom he endeavours to disfranchise?

THE CANDIDATE AT ENNIS.

On Tuesday morning, at one o'clock, the candidate for Clare made his public entry into Ennis. The houses were illuminated and covered with evergreens. His carriage could scarcely pass. At length he arrived near Carmody's hotel. Here, at that hour, Mr. O'Connell rose up, and after endeavouring to still the shoutings of his friends addressed them—"I have addressed my fellow countrymen five times yesterday, and this is the fourth time this day that I have also addressed them. I am, therefore, a little exhausted, but in mind—in an unceasing endeavour to serve our common country—my spirit shall be ever inexhaustible. I am as fresh and vigorous this moment as if I only began. Yesterday, at Maryboro' I addressed assembled *millions* of our countrymen upon the subject of a gross, palpable, and paltry injustice, which was done to them, and you, and me, by Wellington and Peel, after I had forced upon them emancipation. They have ten-fold excited your sympathy in my regard by the baseness of their conduct towards you, and surely you will not give them an opportunity of repeating this conduct towards you (No, no—we will return you). The 40s. elective franchise was taken from them, and the £10 substituted in its stead. They would give him an opportunity of having that franchise—that right—restored. He promised them religious freedom, and he kept his word. The Catholics were now free, and the Brunswickers were no longer their masters—and a paltry set they were to be our masters. They could turn up the white of their eyes to heaven, but at the same time they put their hands very slily into your pockets. They would discount God Almighty for the ready money. But while they had such men as Hewitt Bridgeman, or Tom Steele, or, oh! yes, he would emphatically name him, Major Macnamara, such men it was who fought the battle—it was consoling to him to think that they shared the triumphs. He would call on the gentry of Clare to separate themselves from the disgraceful Dublin bloodhounds, and join what was intended for the good of the people. The question was no longer a question between Protestant and Catholic—that was at an end—it was now who was a good or bad man. If they thus decided, which would they choose Bumbo or him? He hoped they would rub off the foul stain of any connexion with those bloodhounds, and ratify the former *election* which they made (we will, we will). —What good did any member ever before in Parliament do for the county of Clare, except to get places for their nephews and cousins, &c.? What, he would ask, did he do? He procured for them emancipation (loud cheers). Your late High Sheriff, said Mr. O'C. was by name Molony, but it ought to be Mollowny; he thought that would be too Irish, and he changed it—Now what would you think of O'Gorman Mahon for your High Sheriff, or Mr. Hugh O'Loughlin. If there was an innocent man in gaol by a Brunswick faction, would you be afraid if O'Gorman Mahon was the Sheriff? Or if you had a jury of Catholics, would you not prefer it to a jury of Brunswickers. He was fatigued; to-morrow he would address them; he was not like a member of Parliament, whom they only heard from, perhaps, only once in six months. They would hear from him often, and they would see through the newspapers what the member for Clare would say for them and his country. After recommending the thousands who wedged his carriage to form themselves into police, as they did last year, and to keep the peace, Mr. O'Connell wished them good night, and leaving the top of the carriage from which he spoke, he went into Carmody's inn, where about sixty gentlemen were in attendance to receive him at dinner [supper we should suppose.—*Mail.*]

THE Friends of the HOUSE of CURRAGHMORE are requested to hold themselves disengaged, as a Member of that Family will probably solicit their support on the approaching Election for the County of Waterford.

The Mail.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS OF WEDNESDAY.

We are informed that Count Villa Flor with eight or ten officers of his Staff have sailed to Terceira to take the command of that island, who are determined to defend it to the last extremity against any attack from Don Miguel.

A strong report prevails at the west end of the town, that some serious disagreement prevails again amongst the Ministry, which causes great anxiety to his Majesty.

The letters from the manufacturing districts in Yorkshire are again exhilarating. The manufacturers acknowledge that they are "pretty well employed," and that they have hit upon a new system of doing business, by which they can work *nearer*, and not give such long credits, of which the exporter gained the profits, and they ran the risks. Their present object is to sell for short bills, and in consequence they lower their prices.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

June 10.—Our market was in a lifeless state this morning; scarcely a sale has been effected; nor will any, until the factors lower their prices, as the consumers are alive to the immense foreign arrivals, without the slightest alteration in prices; therefore we must quote nominally as on Monday.

Importations since Monday.—English, wheat, 1,700; barley, 1,950; oats, 6,700. Foreign wheat, 10,500; barley, 100; oats, 1,600. Irish, oats, 1,350. Flour, 3,900 sacks.

Irish Provisions.—The prices of provisions are rather lower. Butter was dull last week, but there were rather more inquiries yesterday and this forenoon, and the prices are 1s to 2s higher. Bacon dull.

The question of Parliamentary Reform, which now appears to be taken up by members of a party which was once the farthest from encouraging innovation of any sort, is one which, however hacknied, or however sought to be avoided, could never at any time be directly met, by any of its opponents. There was always something either in the character of the advocates of the measure, or in the extent of the reform they sought for, which gave a handle to their adversaries, and finally reduced the cause itself, into a state of general contempt. At one time the very name was dreaded as a synonime for revolution, for revolution such as had desolated France, and had made her cities and her villages run red with blood. At another, some visionary, or some ignorant mechanic put himself at the head of the professing band, and by adopting as his motto 'annual parliaments and universal suffrage'—or some other extravagant watch-word, drew down derision upon the whole sect. But there was nothing in these circumstances to justify the defence of rotten boroughs, and the notorious corruption, through which a numerous portion of the representative assembly obtained their seats within it. The corruption was palpable and could not be defended. What has failed however in the hands of indiscreet advocates, may meet with a very different measure of success in new hands, and we venture to augur that such will prove the case, from the hearing obtained for it the other night, when brought forward by the Marquis of Blandford. What a precious thing that rotten borough system is, we have a nice (but quite a fair) sample in some of the disclosures made at the recent exhibition at Wexford. There we find a deed of partnership regularly drawn up between the borough-mongers, and not merely is the representative department agreeably provided for between them, but all the snug patronage of the borough. All is assumed for their mutual advantage. The officers of the corporation are to be their mere vassals, and even the *Mayor* is to hold his magistrateship, emoluments and all, *in trust* for the benefit of the high contracting parties! The long-sighted contractors are not satisfied even with an agreement for their own lives; they peep into futurity, and settle the inheritance upon their grandchildren and great grand children. Such is the way in which the rotten borough system puts the rights and liberties of the people into the pockets of one or two individuals, and such is the gross abuse, and mockery of representation, which fills our *representative* assembly with members. Can such things be defended? Is this the way in which the numerous, respectable, and intelligent inhabitants of such a town as Wexford are to have a representative thrust upon them? Is it right that the government of the town should be entrusted to a magistrate who derives his appointment from such a foul source of jobbing and corruption? These are the fruits of rotten-boroughism, and these are the evils which it is the especial object of Parliamentary Reform to remedy. It is truly said that the system works well for the jobbers, but it is impossible that it can work well for any body else. A House of Commons thus made up does not represent the people, and ought to be reformed.—That is the first object of Reform; but there would be great advantage attending it out of doors; for no place can thrive where rotten corporations and corrupt boroughs exist. They weigh like an incubus upon the inhabitants, and not only do no good themselves, but prevent others from doing it.

THE AFFRAY AT CARRICK.

We have learned with great satisfaction that Mr. Grady is better, and that his case is considered less unfavourable than it was at the first moment. On Tuesday an inquest was held on the body of the boy Slattery, and the finding was, "that the deceased had come by his death from a gun shot, fired by a soldier of the 76th, who with others was acting under the orders of Mr. Pearce, Chief Constable of Police."

The circumstances of the unfortunate transaction were nearly as stated by our correspondent in our publication of Wednesday. A dispute arose in a public house between some soldiers of the 76th and of the 65th regiments, and the quarrel being espoused by some civilians, and wearing a politico-religious aspect, soon swelled (on a Whitsun-Monday) into a general riot.—We are sorry to hear that Mr. Gibbons, who was shamefully beaten by the mob, lies seriously ill. A military court of inquiry sat at Carrick on Wednesday and Thursday upon the conduct of the soldiers. We have not heard the result.

An adjourned Quarter Sessions for the city was held yesterday before Counsellor Hassard, *locum tenens* for the Recorder, assisted by the Mayor, and Henry Alcock, Esq. J.P. On the opening of the court, Counsellor Walsh said he was happy to inform the Bench, that the assault case in which he was Counsel, was settled out of doors, the party indicted having made an apology to his client every way satisfactory to his feelings. He therefore begged that the informations might be quashed, which was ordered accordingly. A number of assault cases were disposed of, but of no interest except to the parties concerned.

The Depot of the 97th regiment, under the command of Major Patterson, marched in here on Thursday morning from Fermoy to relieve the 65th, in the duty of this garrison. They are about 200 strong.

The registry of freeholds proceeds in the county of Waterford much in the same way it does in other counties—the miserably small number of those who can effect a registry, or who even attend for the purpose, being no less striking here than elsewhere. On Tuesday evening the session closed for Kilmacthomas, when out of 144 notices only 32 registries took place, 8 being rejected for insufficiency of value. The registries were chiefly of the tenantry of the Marquis of Waterford, or in the Beresford interest.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—Thursday evening, as two men were preparing a blast in a limestone quarry at Dunkitt, county of Kilkenny, the charge by some means exploded, and injured both of them seriously; one indeed in a dreadful manner. Both his hands were torn completely from the arms; he has lost the sight of one eye, and been grievously injured in other parts of his body. He was removed the same night to the Leper Hospital, and yesterday morning was obliged to undergo the ampulation of both arms above the elbows. Doctor Mackesy was the operating surgeon. His name is Thomas Ryan; he is aged about 30 years, and is a widower with two children. The other man has been much injured about the face and eyes, and dreadfully bruised, but has lost no limb; his name we have not heard.

Both houses of parliament adjourned on Friday for the Whitsun holidays—the Lords to Wednesday—the Commons to Friday (yesterday.)

On Tuesday the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron passed through Limerick for Rockbarton, from Roxborough, county of Galway, the seat of his son-in law.

CLARE ELECTION.

MR. TALBOT GLASCOCK'S ADDRESS TO THE WORTHY AND INDEPENDENT FREEHOLDERS OF CLARE.

Health and Salutation—The solicitations of several judicious friends, and the hope of being useful to my country in Parliament, as I have been ornamental to her elsewhere, induce me to offer myself to your honest and worthy notice on this most interesting occasion. I come amongst you, men of Clare, a new man, with all my promises *as yet* unbroken. I wish, for the honour of your choice, I could say the same of *some* of my competitors; but I scorn to be personal. I need not tell you *who is who*. I have a better opinion of your sense than to deem it necessary. As to myself, I cannot say that I have the honour to be personally cognizant of many of you, but as *more people know Tom Fool than Tom Fool knows* I dare say I am not an utter stranger in your county. No; I flatter myself that in no part of England, Ireland, Scotland, or the Isle of Man, would Toby Glascock be mistaken for a fellow who had just dropped out of the clouds. Let Sheil steal from Shakespeare, according to his usual custom, and exclaim—

"Little shall I grace my speech
In speaking of myself;"

I am of another way of thinking. Nothing advances a man so well in this world as the puff personal, and therefore I am not altogether such an antiegotist as *Dickey Sheil*. I can bear to hear myself talk of myself, and to decline "*egomet*" *per omnes casus*. The modest merit which shuns applause is generally too successful in the escape; in my humble opinion applause would make but a lubberly catchpole. But, gentlemen, though I shall never be tired of speaking of myself, I will make but few positive pledges; for between you and me they are a d--d sight more easily made than *redeemed*—that I know by experience. This, however, I will say—"*Send me to Parliament*," and upon my honour, as a gentleman and an Attorney, I will take my seat.

Send me to parliament, and I will do my best to effect a *counter-emancipation*, and free you from the glorious privilege you now enjoy of looking out for more convenient lodgings in America or elsewhere.

Send me to parliament, and I will never shake hands with Cobbett after what I have said of him.

Send me to parliament, and I will not slinge about the lobbies for three months, whilst your interests are in jeopardy within doors, hawking my patriotism from Peel to Goulburn, and from Goulburn to Billy Holmes, that I may sell it to the best advantage.

Send me to parliament, and if the government enter into a league with your hard hearted landlords to exterminate you, I will not write over to Ned Dwyer that "my heart is so full of joy and so fraught with sorrow, that I don't know whether to laugh or cry; but that '*to-morrow*,' plase God, I will write to my constituents, and put them in a way not to be bamboozled." I will not write all this, I say to Ned Dwyer, and afterwards remain as mute as a shark with his mouth open in the wake of an hospital ship, until my constituents are fairly bought and sold, ejected and undone.

Send me to parliament, and I will not call upon you to raise a new Catholic rent for my exclusive benefit and for the use of my "fine family."

Send me to parliament, and I will not flatter ministers to their faces and tell lies of them when I come home.

Send me to parliament, and I will do all that my honourable opponent *promises to do*, and I solemnly pledge myself to do no one thing that he will do.

My motto is "a Talbot, a Talbot," not a Malahide Talbot, but a

TALBOT GLASCOCK.

FREEHOLD REGISTRY.

The Registry for the division of Limerick concluded on Saturday afternoon, when the total number registered in four baronies was but 73, out of two hundred and seventy-six, who served the regular notice on the Clerk of the Peace.

STATE OF THE REGISTRY IN THE COUNTY CLARE, TO SATURDAY LAST.

Barony of Islands, comprising the Town of Ennis.

Number of Applicants,	..	..	199
Number Registered,	..	64	
Number Rejected,	..	31	
Did not appear,	..	..	104—199

Inchiquin Barony, including the Village of Corofin.

Number of Applicants,	..	..	124
Number Registered,	..	28	
Number Rejected,	..	20	
Did not appear,	..	..	76—124

At the Ennis Registry Sessions on Saturday, it appeared from the evidence of Laurence Hayes, a man who was disqualified, that Mr. Synge, a gentleman grossly calumniated for his religious sentiments, advanced £240 for a tract of land on behalf of a number of poor cottiers, and was receiving it back from them by instalments of £20 a-year.

On Sunday Dean O'Shaughnessy left Ennis for Ennistimon, to exercise his influence on behalf of Mr. O'Connell, and to attend the Registry now holding there. The clergymen exerted themselves very actively, by exhorting from the Altars, last Sunday, their flocks in the county Clare, to support Mr. O'Connell for the second and last time.

Counsellor O'Gorman harangued the Roman Catholics of Ennistimon, from the Parish Chapel, after last Mass, on Sunday, in favour of Mr. O'Connell, condoled with the 40s freeholders on the loss of their franchise, and entreated them to use their influence over the £10 freeholders. Mr. O'Connell is now in Ennistimon, at the Registry.

Ennis is quite gay, the streets are decorated with trees and the front of the houses hung with evergreens and garlands; the town is enlivened with an amateur band, and the strains of vagrant vocalists.

There is not a particle of doubt but that Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, will announce himself for the representation of Clare, before a few days more elapse.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The account of Mr. O'Connell's proceeding at Limerick, which we copy from the *Limerick Chronicle*, is worthy of perusal. The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury appears to us rather extraordinary: it is certainly a novelty to find a commander of his Majesty's forces anxious to cultivate acquaintance with a man decorated with the insignia of party, and openly professing hostility to the government of the country. We find the *Ex-Member* as prolific in the language of irritation as ever. The term "bloodhounds" is as cordially applied to the Protestants as ever. "They would discount God Almighty for ready money," though horribly blasphemous, is not a new-coined expression. We still place confident reliance on the general good that will spring from the new state of the law by which the elective franchise is regulating; but we cannot at the same time help deploring the state of society in Limerick and Clare, occasioned by the trading agitators. Government will, we have no doubt, exercise the strong arm of the law to put a stop to these abominations. As usual, the chapels are resorted to for political purposes. The scene at the chapel of Ennistymon, while Mr. O'Gorman was addressing the congregation, was most disgraceful.—*Dublin Packet.*

Tuesday, the 16th, is the day fixed for the election for the University of Cambridge. In the mean time each party is making the most strenuous efforts. The members of the University will not fail to bear in mind that it is a contest between Whig and Tory. We contemplate, therefore, with confidence the signal triumph of Mr. Baukes, who is warmly supported by every person connected with the administration.—*Courier.*

We have seen at this early period a beautiful specimen of eleven acres of wheat in ear, on the grounds of Richmond Villa, near this city, the residence of John Wallor O'Grady, Esq.—*Limerick Paper.*

Mr. Lawless's agent has received notice from the Crown Solicitor, calling on Mr. Lawless to appear on the first day of the next term in the Court of King's Bench, or that his recognizances will be forfeited.

The late Lord Thurlow, whose death we announce with sincere regret, held the offices of Clerk of the Hanaper, Patentee for making out Commissions of Bankruptcies, and Clerk of the Custodies of Lunatics and Idiots—the whole yielding an aggregate of, we believe, nearly £10,000 per annum, besides very extensive patronage. These are all offices in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

The Postmasters-General have issued orders that a general inspection of the Post-office department throughout the Kingdom shall immediately take place, with a view to further improvements.

IRISH ESTIMATES.—There has been a committee of the House of Commons sitting almost every day for several weeks past on the Irish miscellaneous estimates, of which Lord Leveson Gower is chairman. A great number of witnesses have been examined, in reference to nearly all the branches and departments of public expenditure in Ireland, and a mass of information obtained which will lead to many alterations, and expose numerous abuses. This Committee obtained leave to sit during the adjournment of the house, in order to enable them to present a Report before the Prorogation. A more important document has not appeared for some time than it will prove to be.

On Wednesday last an honest and industrious man, supporting a wife and family by labour, whilst passing through the horse fair, observed a woman as if secreting something in an adjoining field.—Upon her leaving the place he discovered a small bag containing 2 sovereigns 11 half crowns, and 25 one shilling pieces, all counterfeit! which he immediately handed to Mr. George Graham, at the gas works, who gave them to the Mayor, in whose possession they now are, and some of which particularly the sovereigns, were well calculated to deceive those not in the habit of frequently seeing such.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

THE WEATHER—THE CROPS, &c.—The early meadows for the most part are very indifferent, owing to the long continuance of dry weather. They are at present scarcely worth more than 30s an acre on an average. A gentleman living in this city has a meadow near the Black Quarry which produced nearly four tons to the acre last year; it is now ready for the scythe, and the gentleman does not calculate on obtaining more than a ton, if so much, per acre. A very extensive agriculturist in this county mentioned to us a few days ago that he had a large lot of bullocks which were declining so fast in consequence of the drought, although fed on hay, &c. of the best quality, that he was obliged to turn them into his early meadows. The wheat crop, generally, looks well—we saw a six acre field in this neighbourhood on Monday last in full ear, and a field of barley partially shot out; but, generally speaking, the oat crop, and early sown barley looks sickly, and appears to be in a very precarious state.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

THE IRISH BUTTER BILL.—This bill, so important to the landed and farming interest of Ireland, passed the House of Lords on Friday night, and now only waits the Royal assent.

CANADA.—It is stated in a Liverpool paper, that the Welland canal, sixteen and a half miles long, which connects Lake Erie with Lake Ontario, is to be completed in July; and as the Ohio Canal will be opened to the extent of one hundred and twenty six miles at the same time, it will then be practicable to convey the produce of the interior parts of Ohio, far beyond the Alleghany mountains, to the British isles, entirely by water. But when the Ohio canal is finished, an unbroken line of inland navigation will exist from the Gulf of Mexico, through the Mississippi and the Lakes, to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, over a space of three thousand miles. This is altogether unparalleled in the Old World.

THE KING'S COUNCIL.—His Majesty will hold a court and council at St. James's palace on Wednesday, at two o'clock. The Earl of Rosslyn and Sir Nicholas Tyndal, the New Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, will attend and be admitted to the Privy Council. The principal business of the council, however, will be the preparation of the King's speech for the prorogation.—*Standard of Monday.*

LONDON ROYAL INSTITUTION.

ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.

There was a most numerous meeting of the members on Friday evening last, the attraction being a promised narrative by Dr. Clarke of his ascent of Mont Blanc in 1825, since which no traveller has been able to reach the summit of this the highest of the Alpine range of mountains.

Dr. Clarke, in a simple and instructive (the lecture was intended more as an instructory one to parties intending to make the ascent than a scientific detail) manner, led his audience from Geneva to the summit of the Mont Blanc, detailing all the difficulties of the enterprise, which, however, with caution, he considers not by any means so dangerous as has been represented. At 9,000 feet above the level of the Mediterranean the air becomes extremely rarified, and the sky exhibits a blue-black appearance. He does not consider it at all safe for persons to attempt the ascent having a tendency to apoplexy, for at the height of 15,000 feet above the level of the sea the extremely rarified state of the air, as well as the almost unbearable oppression of the sun's rays, though surrounded with snow, for that tendency would be increased to an alarming extent. So oppressive is the sun that on sitting down in the shade he was asleep instantly. The passage of chink (as the lecturer styled it,) just above the Grande Platcau (a surface of ice and snow many acres in extent, 10,000 feet above the level of the sea,) is a point of great difficulty. This chink is about seven feet wide and of immeasurable depth. To get over it the guides, at the utmost peril of their lives, first proceed to render the passage more easy; and the lecturer describes the feelings of the traveller to be horrible, when it is known that the most minute accident would inevitably precipitate the guide to the depth below.—He cautions travellers to pay implicit attention to guides, as the accident in 1822 when three persons sunk into the caverns of snow, was occasioned by this want of caution. It is somewhat appalling, said Dr, Clarke, to be carried over an abyss of unknown depth, slung upon cords and drawn over. On arriving at the summit of Mont Blanc the toils are amply repaid. Language, said the lecturer, cannot depict the scene before the traveller. The eye wanders over immeasurable space. The sky appears to recede farther, and the vision appears to possess double power. The Alpine scenery here is awfully grand, and the alternate thaw and freezing (for when the sun is down it freezes rapidly) produces the most grotesque figures. The lecturer described his progress up the mountain by a reference to the model of Mont Blanc, belonging to the Zoological Society, and thus rendered him perfectly clear in his details. The only living creature found on the summit of Mont Blanc, is a small white butterfly (the *aurora*), which flits over the snow. The chamois is found 10,000 feet above the level of the sea; Mont Blanc is 15,600 feet above the Mediterranean. Specimens were exhibited of the compositions of all the mountains round Mont Blanc. Periodically an immense quantity of snow falls down from the summit of the Blanc, enough, as the guide said, to crush all Europe like flies, were it within its vortex. On throwing stones down the precipices, thousands of feet deep, the traveller feels an almost irresistible desire to throw himself after them. The lecturer, on concluding, was most loudly applauded.

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