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. VII.—No. 722. WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1830. PRICE 6d

BIBLE SOCIETY.

A GENERAL MEETING of the WATERFORD AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY will be held at the WESLEYAN METHODIST MEETING HOUSE, Quay, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant.

The Chair will be taken at ONE o'Clock precisely.

A Deputation from the Parent Society will attend.

Signed by Order,

RICHARD RYLAND, CHARLES HARDCASTLE, } Secretaries.

Waterford, July 7, 1830.

FOOTMAN WANTED.

WANTED, a FOOTMAN in a Gentleman's Family, in the country. He must be a person of from 40 to 45 years' old, and produce undeniable testimonials for honesty, sobriety, cleanliness, quietness, good temper, and attention. None other need apply.

Application to be made to Mr. Thomas Dillon, John's-street, Waterford.

July 13.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, for such TERM as may be agreed on, the MILL called JOHN'S MILL, with the CORN STORES and KILN thereto belonging, situated at JOHN'S BRIDGE in the LIBERTIES of the CITY of WATERFORD.

Reference to John Alcock, Esq. Lady-Lane.

Waterford, July 7.

TO BE LET, FOR THE SEASON,

BENVOY COTTAGE, near ANNSTOWN, Furnished or Unfurnished, consisting of a Parlour, Kitchen, four Bed Rooms, a Pantry, Stable, Car House, grass for a Cow and a horse.

Application to be made to Mr. Thomas Walsh, Dunhill Lodge.

Dunhill Lodge, June 28.

LAND AGENCY, &c.

A PERSON of great experience and accustomed to the Receiving of Rents, and Valuing of Lands, with the General Regulation of Tenantry, wishes to engage as AGENT to any Gentleman that may want a Receiver.

Most respectable reference, &c. can be given.

For particulars apply to Joseph Nash, Esq., Bridge-street, Waterford.

SURGEON-DENTIST KEALE,

AT the solicitation of several highly respectable families in the City of Waterford and its vicinity, begs leave to announce his intention of arriving at MRS. DENNEHY'S MALL, on the 11th, where he will sojourn until the 15th instant, when he must resume his professional duties in Limerick.

Mr. K. feels highly gratified that his LATELY IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, inserted without springs, solely dependant on Atmospheric Pressure and Cohesion, have merited the approval of several highly talented and Scientific Gentlemen.

The attention of Parents to their Children's teeth is of primary importance, preventing irregularity and deformity of Features, and the numerous diseases incident thereto. An early application is essentially required.

It is greatly to be deplored, the serious and frequently irreparable injuries sustained by patients employing TYROS or inexperienced persons who assume the title of Dentists.

As it sometimes occurs, that it is perfectly impossible for Mr. K. to absent himself from his professional avocations in Limerick, he feels it his duty to apprise such Ladies and Gentlemen, as require his assistance in distant parts, that he can accommodate them with splendid lodgings at his house, No. 10, Cecil-street.

☞ The utmost secrecy observed, and immediate attention to Correspondents.

Limerick, July 1, 1830.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF DUNGARVAN.

GENTLEMEN,

AS a dissolution of Parliament may now be speedily expected, I solicit from you a renewal of that trust, with which I have twice before been honoured.

If I ventured on former occasions to address you with some confidence in your favourable inclinations towards me, I cannot now feel that confidence diminished.

Gentlemen, since last I appeared before you, the great cause of Catholic Emancipation has triumphed. May I not, therefore, without arrogance, anticipate, that free and emancipated voters will not now refuse those suffrages which were so kindly given, when we were jointly labouring for that glorious object to which I pledged my support, and ever felt pleasure in contributing my efforts however humble. I congratulate you, I congratulate the County and the Empire on the establishment of religious liberty.

Still the statute of relief, however glorious and beneficial, is as I stated when last addressing you: "only the foundation stone of Ireland's prosperity;" many benefits must be conferred by new legislation, more perhaps of the evils of former legislation must be reformed, before Ireland can enjoy that happiness for which she is by nature so amply endowed.

The repeal of unnecessary and injurious taxation, the enforcement of economy in the departments of the State, the reform of extravagant and unjust assessments, the improvement of the condition of the poorer classes, and many other subjects too numerous for the limits of an Address, must occupy the early and earnest attention of the next Parliament. If again honoured with your confidence, I shall strenuously devote my humble exertions to the promotion of efficient measures for these purposes.

The highly important questions still under consideration in Parliament make it my duty to give my attendance there, but as soon as I feel that I can with propriety absent myself, I shall hasten to pay my respects to you personally.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most faithful servant,
G. LAMB.

Whitehall, July 5, 1830.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, July 14.—There is no corn coming in from farmers, and prices must be quoted nominally as on Saturday. Indian corn, 36s to 38s per barrel; do. meal, 34s to 36s per bag. Rice, 14s to 16s per cwt. Butter yesterday, 70s to 72s 6d per cwt.—weighed 290 firkins. In other articles no change.

Cork, July 12.—To the merchants, first quality, 68s; second do. 66s; third do. 63s; fourth do. 58s; fifth, do. 54s; sixth do. 50s. To the country—first quality, 60s; second do. 56s; third do., 52s; fourth do., 48s; fifth do., 44s; sixth do. 40s.

Clonmel, July 10.—Since our last, about 900 firkins of butter were purchased at our weigh-house, averaging on firsts about 70s 6d per cwt—price yesterday 70s 69s. Flour and oatmeal remain as last quoted, as do potatoes—but new potatoes are now at one halfpenny per lb., and getting remarkably large and firm for the season.

Dublin Corn Exchange, July 9.—There was a scanty supply of wheat to-day, and a brisk demand at an improvement of 1s to 2s per barrel, but oats, were dull and rather lower. Flour 1s per cwt dearer. Oatmeal dull at former prices. Wheat, red, 38s to 41s 6d; do. white, 40s to 43s; oats, 18s to 20s.

London Corn Exchange, July 9.—Our supplies being short, and the weather stormy, these combined have caused a farther advance of 2s per quarter on fine English wheat; and there is a still greater advance on bonded wheat, arising from an expectation of a reduction in the duty. Oats are deficient in quantity, and may be quoted 2s higher. Monday's prices have been refused for flour, and we expect an advance on Monday next.

MARRIED.

At Thomastown, King's County, the seat of Valentine Bennett, Esq., by the Right Rev. Dr. Kinsella, R. C. Bishop of Ossory, John Archbold, of Waterford, Esq., to Jane Eliza, third daughter of the late Joseph Laffan, of Kilkenny, Esq.

John Hudson, Esq. of Dungarvan, to Mary, second daughter of Michael O'Brien, Esq. of Ballytrea.

DIED.

Friday evening, at the advanced age of 75, Miss Frances Alcock, a lady of the most benevolent dispositions. She was daughter of the Venerable Alexander Alcock, Archdeacon of Lismore.

In Tipperary, on Friday last, much and deservedly regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends, in the prime of life and manhood, Robert, fourth son of Joseph Dexter, Esq.

On the 5th, at Cheltenham, Robert Hamilton, Esq. for many years Prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench. It is said that Arthur Bushe, Esq., fourth son of the Lord Chief Justice is to be immediately appointed to the situation. The salary is £1500.

At Cashel, on Tuesday, in consequence of having fallen from his horse, Mr. Matthew Hickey. He was to have set out for India the day after the fatal occurrence.

Friday, at Clonmel, Mr. Edward Burke.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, JULY 9.

His late Majesty's Coffin.—The splendid coffin, manufactured by Messrs. Banting, to receive the remains of his late revered Majesty, was this morning exhibited in Coventry-street. The coffin is seven feet long, nearly three feet and a half wide, and three feet deep. It is made of the finest Spanish mahogany, and is covered with superfine purple velvet, and thickly studded with silver gilt nails. On either side there are four handles, and as many scroll ornaments, all of them of massive silver richly gilt. Besides these there is a profusion of smaller ornaments of the same material and workmanship. On the lid, besides a variety of other ornaments, are the royal arms of England, splendidly emblazoned and richly chased. Below is the plate of inscription, and underneath a wreath of laurel. All are of massive silver gilt. The inside of the coffin is lined with rich satin beautifully quilted and ornamented.

The hospital of Sidi Ferruch received before the 24th ult 523 wounded and 75 fever cases.

A letter from Constantinople states that the exchange of the treaty of amity and commerce, concluded with the United States of North America, took place on the 30th May.

A dreadful fire took place at Constantinople on the 30th of May, which destroyed nearly 400 houses.

Letters from Victoria, of the 28th of June, state that the Spanish government continue to reinforce the army stationed in the Basque provinces.

The bishop of London made his second visitation to the clergy of his diocese yesterday, at St. Paul's cathedral, and after the usual service, and an excellent sermon from the dean, the bishop delivered an address in which he adverted to various topics connected with religion. His lordship, after giving his opinion that it would be vain to attempt to repress the spirit of inquiry which was abroad, said the clergy should endeavour to keep pace themselves with the intellectual advances of the times. Great difficulty and danger he said existed, and all their efforts would be requisite to oppose the growing immorality of the age. The bishop then gave his opinion that persons taking holy orders should be limited to one living only, except in some special and peculiar cases, and stated, that though it was not generally known, the fact was that when a clergyman accepted a plurality of livings, the living which he first held became vacant, and might be given away by the bishop of the diocese in which it lay. His lordship, after some further exhortations, alluded to clerical agency offices, and having strongly deprecated the practise of applying to such places, said he had determined not to admit any person to holy orders who had obtained a living through such a medium.

A FACT.—Notwithstanding the general correctness of parliamentary reports, Mr. Sadler, Mr. Trant, and some other members, engaged a Mr. Hodges specially to report their speeches *verbatim*; but upon reading them when so reported, they were found to be such sheer nonsense, that the practice was speedily discontinued.—*New Times.*

Sir Robert Peel is said to have openly given in his adhesion to Mr. Hume, as a candidate for Middlesex; which may, in some measure, account for the hon. member for Aberdeen's subdued tone towards the government since the commencement of the new reign.

Last Friday were exhibited for sale, in the Market-hill, Huntingdon, two mandrakes, the plants, or rather roots, mentioned in Genesis. They were about 20 inches long, and in shape resembled the formation of the human figure.

SATURDAY, JULY 10.

Representation of the City.—A meeting was held this day at the New Corn Exchange Tavern, Mark-lane, called by public advertisement, to consider the best means of obtaining an independent and honourable man to stand as a candidate at the next election. After some delay Mr. Smith was called to the chair, and two motions for adjournment were put and lost. Mr. Tickner and Mr. Jones addressed the meeting, contending that the city could not have four more independent representatives. On a question for adjourning the meeting for a week, a squabble took place respecting the division, it being said there were non-freemen in the room. Ultimately the Meeting adjourned to this day week.

It is now arranged that the Lords are to adjourn from Wednesday till Friday next (the Royal funeral being on Thursday,) and that the prorogation is to be on the Tuesday or Wednesday following. The prorogation will be by commission, and the King will meet the new parliament.

Address to His Majesty.—The citizens of Westminster have presented a requisition, most numerously signed, to the High Bailiff, requesting him to convene a special Court of Burgesses, for the purpose of considering the propriety of addressing his Majesty on his accession to the throne of these realms. The High Bailiff immediately acceded to their request, and fixed Tuesday next for holding the meeting.

The Lord Mayor has issued placards announcing the fact that the funeral of his late Majesty is fixed for Thursday next, on which day he expressed his confident hope that the citizens of London will show their respect for deceased royalty, by a total cessation of business, and by closing their shops.

America.—Congress closed on the 31st of May. The measures of this session appear to have healed the breach between the northern and southern states. America has in vain struggled to obtain from the English ministry a free trade with the West Indies. The Governor of Georgia has by proclamation annexed the territory of the Cherokee Indians to the state of Georgia.

Mexico.—The Spanish expedition (3000 troops) has arrived at Havannah.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

9th—Dove, Veale, Glasgow, gen. cargo.

10th—Peter and Mary, Gibbons, Ayr, coals.

11th—City of Waterford (steamer), Bailey, Bristol, m. goods and passengers—Sultan, Reade, Newport, coals—Duke of Wellington, Mathias, Swansea, ditto—Harmony, Angel, Swansea, culm.

12th—Hazard, Cooke, Swansea, culm—George Williams, do. coals—Favourite, Lowes, Pembray, do.—Samuel, Lovering, Glasgow, do.—Swan, Darcott, Llanelly, coals—St. Bridget, Hayes, Bury, culm.

13th—Hope, Williams, Cardiff, coals.

SAILED.

9th—Gipsy (steamer), Owen, Liverpool, gen. cargo—Four Brothers, Booth, Pill, pigs—Native, Daly, Cork, flags—Ruby, Wingfield, Bristol, provisions—New Blessing, Tedball, Pill, cattle—Neptune, Bragg, Bristol, provisions—Freeman, Stephens, Swansea, ballast.

10th—New Genius (steamer), Stacey, Bristol, m. goods and passengers—Selsey, Lancaster, Falmouth, [illegible]—Vine, M'Neill, Ayr, [illegible].

11th—Sophia, Richards, Bristol, cattle and sheep—Tom Pipes, Williams, Neath, [illegible]—Zephyr, Mac Donough, Limerick, [illegible]—Integrity, Stoughton, Youghal, coals.

13th—Sir John Newport, Nicholls, Newport, ballast.

13th. Wind at Noon, E.S.E.

Arrived from Waterford, at London, Robert and Henry, Davis—Wharfinger, Coxon. At Quebec, Munster Lass, Kenny—Argyle, Dunn—Rose Macroom, ——. At Southampton, Prospect, Mitchell. At Halifax, June 14, Solon, Evans.

Arrived from Ross, at Quebec, Tottenham, ——.

Arrived from Youghal, at Quebec, Castor, ——, Good Intent, ——. At Portsmouth, Kitty, Murray. At Southampton Lady of Curraghmore, O'Connell.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

The select committee appointed to consider the laws which relate to the growth and cultivation of tobacco within the United Kingdom, and to report their observations and opinions thereupon to the house, and to whom the several petitions on the subject were referred; and who were empowered to report the minutes of evidence taken before them to the house, have considered the matters delegated to them, and have agreed to the following resolutions:—

Resolved—1. That it is the opinion of this committee, that by the statute 12 Car. 2, c. 34, the cultivation of tobacco was prohibited in Great Britain and Ireland; that by the 19th Geo. 3, c. 35 (British act), this prohibition was repealed with regard to Ireland, and tobacco grown in Ireland was allowed to be imported into Great Britain, under the same regulations as plantation tobacco.

Resolved—2. That it is the opinion of this committee, that from the year 1799 to about the year 1819, no advantage appears to have been taken in Ireland of the permission to grow tobacco for home consumption; at that period, the trade with Great Britain having entirely ceased, a [illegible] cultivation appears to have attracted notice; in the year 1829, 500 Irish acres are said to have been applied to the growth of tobacco.

Resolved—3. That it is the opinion of this committee, that it appears from the evidence, that the tobacco at present raised in Ireland is, to a great degree, inferior to that of American growth, though a hope is entertained by the cultivators that its quality might be hereafter improved; and that from this inferiority, and from the disadvantages attending the cultivation of tobacco, arising from the humidity and uncertainty of the climate, the proposed duty of 1s 3d on the pound would be a higher duty than it could afford to pay in competition with the customs duty of 3s on the pound on foreign tobacco.

Resolved—4. That it is the opinion of this committee, that to levy a high excise duty upon tobacco grown in the United Kingdom would be attended with a very great expense, and necessarily create a large increase of the excise establishment; that even under the strictest regulations, and the most unremitting vigilance, the greatest fraud and abuse would be likely to prevail from the great temptation to smuggling created by high import duty, and the facility of evading any excise law which could be enacted; whereby the amount of revenue which would be derived from such an excise duty would fall very short of making good the loss of revenue on foreign tobacco, and consequently that a necessity would arise of imposing new taxes to make good the deficiency.

Resolved—5. That it is the opinion of this committee that heavy duties of customs have been imposed upon the importation of foreign tobacco, upon which a much higher rate, *ad valorem*, is now levied than upon any other imported commodity.

Resolved—6. That it is the opinion of this committee, that upon all foreign tobacco manufactured in Great Britain and Ireland a drawback is allowed, estimated to be equal in amount to the duty which has been paid upon it; that if a lower rate of duty should be imposed upon home-grown tobacco, the drawback upon its exportation in a manufactured state should be apportioned to the reduced duty; this could only be done as to such articles as were made of home-grown tobacco only; as to all snuff and tobacco manufactured, in which the foreign and home grown were mixed, as no means could be devised of ascertaining their respective proportions, it must happen either that the trader must be injured, or the revenue defrauded in the amount of drawback actually allowed.

Resolved—7. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the act of Union having placed each part of the United Kingdom on an equal footing as to all matters of trade, if the cultivation of tobacco be continued in Ireland, it must be allowed in Great Britain; and in that event, it appears to be probable that the cultivation would be extensively introduced into the southern counties of England.

Resolved—8. That it is the opinion of this committee, that as the value of all the tobacco (exclusive of any portion which may be smuggled) annually consumed in the United Kingdom does not exceed £350,000, there does not seem to be any foundation for the opinion, that a considerable public benefit would be derived from allowing the cultivation of tobacco in the united kingdom; that the large profit which has hitherto attended the growing tobacco in Ireland, and the employment which it has afforded to a part of the labouring population, have been the result of its being free of duty; that these advantages, if continued in their present degree, must speedily produce the sacrifice of a considerable part of the revenue now derived from foreign tobacco, amounting to £2,800,000 a year; that, on the other hand, the cultivation of tobacco in Ireland would cease altogether without a high bounty, were foreign tobacco untaxed, or (what comes to the same thing) without a very discriminating duty, so long as the supply from abroad shall continue to be taxed for the purpose of revenue; that therefore it does not appear to be advisable to divert labour and capital from other branches of industry, more especially when the required protection to be thus afforded cannot be attained without the sacrifice of a very considerable amount of public revenue.

Resolved—9. That it is the opinion of this committee, that it further appears from the evidence, that smuggling of foreign tobacco is at present carried on to a great extent; and that all the measures now adopted, at great expense, to the country, are and will be ineffectual to repress it, so long as the temptation of evading a duty, equal to twelve times the value of the article on which it is imposed, remains.

Resolved—10. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the reduction of the present duty, whenever the circumstances of the country will admit it, will be the most effectual remedy to preserve the revenue from fraud; and that a reduction to such a rate as would be effectual to that object, would necessarily be regarded by the home-grower of tobacco as being destructive of his interests, and as no longer affording sufficient protection to the cultivation of that plant; that this consequence of allowing the home cultivation of tobacco forms a very strong objection, in addition to those already suggested.

Resolved—11. That it is the opinion of this committee, upon a full consideration of the case, that it is expedient to extend to Ireland the prohibition of growing tobacco, which has so long existed in England and Scotland, and that the prohibition should take place from the 1st Jan. 1831.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 9.

13th Regt. of Light Dragoons—J. Legrew, gent., to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Schroeder, appointed to the 7th Dragoon Guards.

15th Regt. of Foot.—Assistant Surg. H. Caldwell, from the half-pay of the 31st Foot, to be Assistant Surg., vice Collis, who exchanges.

24th ditto.—Lieut. J. Harris, to be Capt., without purchase, vice Monckton, deceased; Ensign W. G. Brown, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Harris; Gent. Cadet H. Farrant, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Brown.

33d ditto.—Cornet F. Stafford, from the half-pay of the 12th Light Dragoons, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Tully, who [illegible].

36th ditto.—Capt. H. Mitchell, from the half-pay of the 96th Foot, to be Captain, vice F. J. St. Quintin, who exchanges.

58th ditto.—Lieut. W. F. Vernon, to be Paymaster, vice Grant, deceased.

41st ditto.—H. Greville, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Kirkbride, whose appointment has not taken place.

53d ditto.—Capt. J. Q. Pardey, from the half-pay of the Royal Staff Corps, to be Captain, vice E. B. Philips who exchanges.

61st ditto.—Ensign R. Gloster, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Burslem, deceased; Gent. Cadet R. Aldridge, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Gloster.

62d ditto.—Capt. C. F. Noyes, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice J. H. Anstruther, who exchanges.

Unattached.—To be Majors of Infantry, without purchase—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Wm. Cochrane, Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, in Nova Scotia; Brevet Lieut. Col. D. M'Dougall, Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in Nova Scotia; Brevet Lieut. Col. J. F. Love, Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in New Brunswick.

Orders have been issued from the Horse Guards to the 36th, 37th, and 69th regiments to embark in October next for Barbadoes, to relieve the 33d, 35th, and 91st regiments, ordered home. The 36th are now at Fermoy, the 37th at Enniskillen, and the 69th in Dublin.

THE NUMBER OF JESUITS IN ENGLAND, &c.

Cumberland, 1; Dorset, 2; Essex, 2; Hants, 1; Hereford, 1; Lancaster (Stonyhurst and thereabouts), 97; Middlesex, 5; Lincoln, 2; Monmouth, 1; Northumberland, 1; Norwich 1, Oxford, 1; Somerset, 1; Suffolk, 1; Wilts, 1; Worcester, 2; York, 8; Flint, 1; County of Kildare (Clongowes), 45; King's County (Tullabeg), 10; County of Dublin, 2; Dublin City, 1—Grand Total in England, Ireland, and Wales, [illegible].

INTENDED ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

(From the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal.*)

We have heard on good authority which we are disposed to trust to, that it is the intention of his Majesty King William, to visit Scotland, accompanied by the Queen, at no distant period. Arrangements for this object, it is said, are already in progress. The royal yachts are being put in a state of preparation, and, as in the instance of his late Majesty's visit, a steam ship is engaged, in case of adverse winds, to take the yachts in tow. The route at present spoken of is to Edinburgh direct, where the yachts will leave the King for the purpose of going round to Glasgow, which place their Majesties intend to visit, and from thence, it is surmised, they will proceed, via Belfast, to Dublin. The drawing rooms will, of course, be particularly splendid, from the circumstance of the Queen's accompanying her royal consort. She will be the first Queen of Great Britain who ever visited the Scottish metropolis, and we believe the first English one.

PURITY OF ELECTION.

It seems to be agreed on all hands, that the declaration of Mr. Hume on Wednesday night—that the people of England have the power of returning a majority of independent members of Parliament, and they have themselves alone to blame if they do not—was, to say the least of it, a very ill-judged one. Mr. Hume might as well have said, if every man were to live within his income, no person need be afraid of imprisonment for debt. There is no doubt that if the people of England choose to return a majority of independent members, they can do so; but we know that the motives to exercise the franchise corruptly are in many places too powerful to be resisted; that in other places they dare not vote conscientiously. It is well observed by a contemporary (the *Globe*) "that there is an error in Mr. Hume's calculations. The right of suffrage is, in many cases, sufficiently extended; but where the right of suffrage is extensive enough, the districts are too small. All the men who boil a pot in this or that borough vote at elections; but the borough in question is so small, that all the men who have a pot to boil amount to one hundred or two hundred persons. The fact that they are poor does not of necessity make them incorruptible. In fact, this is the real cause of a great part of the corruptibility of Parliaments, that the right of voting is in the hands of knots of indigent persons—of persons so low in fortune and intelligence, that they look to the recurrence of an election as the occasion only of a little jollity at the expense of a candidate, or, in extreme cases, of putting a few pounds into their pockets." If any man were to offer £20 to a Peer of the realm for his vote in any case, the offer, of course, would be rejected with scorn. If any man were to offer a freeholder of a Scotch county £20, it would be rejected with equal indignation. But we know that there are ways of gaining over Peers as well as pot-walloping electors, and that the constituents of the forty *dependent* Scotch members (for Mr. Hume reduced the number of independent to *two*) would consider any candidate who told them, that if they elected him they need look to no favours through his influence with the Ministry, as a very impertinent fellow. The seventy or eighty freeholders for a Scotch county sell themselves to the candidates as regularly as the electors for a pot-walloping borough. The difference between the cases is, that the number of electors in Scotland being smaller, they obtain each a larger price, not paid in ready money, but in sharing patronage with the Member. Our contemporary (the *Times*) well observes, with respect to this power of returning independent members:—

"The counties are particularly described by Mr. Hume as being in possession of this enviable power. But will the Hon. Gentleman affirm that an English County Election, as at present conducted, is likely to end in the return of the fittest and most independent Member of Parliament? Let the Hon. Gentleman look at the frightful expense of an election contest for any, but especially for a large county, and then say that a county is in general a less strict monopoly than the closest borough. If by the words 'most independent,' the *richest* individual be meant, then we agree with the position of Mr. Hume, that a county member will, in nine cases out of ten, be the richest person, or rather some one member of the richest family in the county for which he is delegated. But is a county member, so elected—namely, through his faculty of spending an immense sum of money, or rather through the affluence of his knot of relatives and friends—the more *free* for the magnitude of the alliance to which he owes his return? We are far from thinking so. Such a member is generally—we do not allege always—but the creature of a junta, whose particular interests, prejudices, and instructions he must obey, or he will be abandoned by them. The fact is, that there are two evils to contend with, and that the remedies under the present system are incompatible. The constituency is too small for independence, and too large for the pockets of any but the wealthiest candidates. Should the constituency be increased, additional expense would be incurred by the candidate; yet without such increase there is no chance of an independent exercise of the elective franchise."

There cannot well be conceived a greater inconsistency than to speak of the power of returning independent members, without first making it the interest of the electors to return independent members. It is the interest of the Marquis of Stafford, of the Duke of Northumberland, of Earl Grosvenor, of Mr. Coke of Norfolk, and several other individuals, that the government of this country should be conducted according to the strictest principles of economy, because they can hardly gain as much from the public purse as is taken from them by excessive taxation; but it is not so obviously the interest of a peer, possessed, perhaps, of only a few hundred pounds a year after paying the interest on his mortgages, to vote in favour of economy, his subsistence being chiefly derived from the produce of the taxes. We know, then, that as long as human nature is human nature, the generality of men will seek to promote their separate interest at the expense of the public, and that, if the means exist, the result will correspond with them.

Livings and Schools.—The annual rental and dividends of endowed public charities throughout the kingdom is £5,566,263 4s 6d. There are 767 cathedral dignitaries; 1,015 livings in the gift of government; 3,567 in the gift of the church; 784 in the gift of the universities; 197 in the gift of public bodies; 5,030 in the gift of the nobility and gentry; and 68 in the gift of the inhabitants! Roman Catholic congregations in England and Wales, 388; Presbyterians, 258; Independents, 1,289; Baptists, 838; Quakers, 396; Wesleyan Methodists, 2,807; Calvinistic Methodists, 424; other Methodists of different classes, 698; Home Missionary Stations, 241; the National School Society educates about 275,000 children; the British and Foreign School Society, partly supported by the Dissenters, educates in England and Wales about 53,000; and the Sunday Schools supported by the different classes of Dissenters are in number about 5000, in which are educated about 700,000 scholars.

Abuse.—Cato, the Censor, being scurrilously treated by a fellow who led a licentious and dissolute life, "A contest," said he, "between me and thee is very unequal; for thou canst hear ill language with ease and return it with pleasure; but as for my part, 'tis unusual for me to hear it, and disagreeable to speak it."

A veteran General and friend of the late Philosopher Kant, when in his 80th year, married a fine girl of 18. While informing his friend of the fact, he said, "I don't think I have to hope for any posterity." "Certainly not," replied Kant, "but to *fear*."

The new Judge, Baron Foster, is brother-in-law of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

(From the *Clonmel Advertiser.*)

In our last we briefly adverted to the foul assassination which took place near Golden, *in the middle of the day*, on Tuesday. The following extract of a letter enters fully into the distressing subject:—

Golden, July 8.

Yesterday, *about one o'clock in the day*, a farmer named James Hearn was assassinated near this place while working in his potato garden. The murderers, it is supposed, had thrown a small gap or fence with the view of admitting pigs to trespass from the road—and poor Hearn was in the act of making up the gap, when his assassins pounced upon him, and murdered him on the spot! Two shots took effect, either of which would cause his death, after which his brains were knocked out and literally scattered round the body. So horrible a murder case I never witnessed. One of the guns was broken upon the head of the unfortunate man, and the thick part of the stock or the butt was also left behind, and is in possession of the police. The head was absolutely broken to pieces. The assassination was committed within less than half a mile of the place where the men were gibbeted for poor Mr. Baker's murder, and not more than 100 yards from the house of Thomas Burke, a farmer, and father-in-law to the deceased. The house of one Dickey is not more than 50 yards from the spot. This day an inquest was held on the body by Chas. Bradshaw, Esq. one of the coroners; the jury was [illegible] place; and a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown was returned, after all the circumstances of this foul murder were minutely investigated. Hearn had taken a farm within a year, from which a man named John Regan was ejected.

On Tuesday last a man of the name of Hogan, who had been appointed by Captain Power to the situation of woodranger at Knocknatee, went to get possession of the place, when the former woodranger, Martin Power, seeing him approach, fired a gun loaded with shot at him, wounding him slightly in the thigh, and went off, leaving him in possession of his appointment without further opposition.—*Ibid.*

PARTY PROCESSIONS.

"Dublin Castle, 28th June, 1830.

"My Lord—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to call your attention to a subject of the utmost importance, as regards the preservation of public tranquillity in your county. The period is approaching at which, in certain parts of the county, a custom has prevailed of organising meetings and processions for the display of political or religious opinions. It is unnecessary for me to advert in detail to the lamentable consequences which have arisen out of the observance of this practice, and which may, therefore, be expected to occur from its continuance. Recent examples of these consequences must be fresh in your recollection. His Grace has every reason confidently to hope, that some compensation for the calamities to which I have alluded is to be found in the effect which examples so distressing must have produced in the minds of the advocates and supporters of such proceedings. He is convinced, that the conduct of the latter has very frequently originated in *motives* and *opinions* not only *justifiable*, but *praiseworthy* in themselves, and that on this account the appeal which experience makes to their good sense, and attachment to the law, cannot be made in vain.

"Impressed, as his Grace is, with this conviction, and satisfied that the disposition to such practises has been materially diminished by the sense of their results, his Grace considers it to be not less his duty to impress upon the civil authorities the necessity of co-operating in every possible exertion for the prevention of a recurrence of the practice and its consequences.

"His Grace confidently trusts that persuasion and the exercise of personal influence on the part of those authorities, will, in the present state of public feeling, be found adequate to the attainment of this important object. If there be any reason to apprehend that the opinion be unfounded, as regards your particular neighbourhood, it is important that his Grace should obtain timely information on this head.

"His Grace requests you will be pleased to communicate these sentiments to the magistrates, and other influential gentlemen in your county.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant.

W. GREGORY.

"The Earl of Enniskillen, Governor of County of Fermanagh."

Armagh Orangemen.—In consequence of attempts that were making to get up Orange processions in Armagh, on the 12th instant, as formerly noticed in this paper, Arthur I. Kelly, Sovereign of Armagh, General Thornton, and some others, published, on the 26th ult. a declaration of their "decided and unanimous disapproval of such proceeding," and admonished all "loyal and well-disposed" persons to desist from such party displays. It appears that this caution was not likely to produce the effect intended; and that party feeling was beginning to assume such a character, that an intention was entertained of applying to government, to have the county subjected to martial law. A meeting of nearly thirty Magistrates took place in the Court-house of Armagh, on Monday last, for the purpose of devising farther means for preserving the peace of the County. A second Magisterial order was issued; but it is couched in such terms as to be rather calculated to promote than suppress the anticipated absurd and wicked fooleries of faction. It is well known, that some of the Orangemen have not hesitated to declare, that they are determined to disregard the injunctions of the Magistrates; and yet, with such knowledge, the Magistrates have merely issued a timid "recommendation" to counteract such lawless insolence. Mild language may be exceedingly advisable at times; but we think, on an occasion like the present, when men thus openly set the law at defiance, it is right to meet them with a firmness that will overawe their turbulent lawlessness. Troops, we observe, have been ordered into Armagh, and several other Counties, noted as the scenes of former party contests; and we trust, if men will persevere in setting the law of the land at defiance, and endangering the lives of the community, Magistrates will see the necessity, by a firm and faithful exercise of the authority and power placed in their hands, of so completely putting down these annual outrages of public decency and loyalty, as will deter the actors in them from a repetition of them in future. It is really too hard, that it is necessary to have our country traversed by an armed force, to protect the innocent peasantry, because a set of wicked and foolish adherents of party choose to gratify their folly by their stupid but mischievous exhibitions.—*Northern Whig, July 3.*

Importance of Chemistry.—"You will allow that the rendering skins insoluble in water by combining with them the astringent principle of certain vegetables is a chemical invention, and that without leather our shoes, our carriages, our equipages, would be very ill made. You will permit me to say, that the bleaching and dying of wool and silk, cotton and flax, are chemical processes, and that the conversion of them into different cloths is a mechanical invention; that the working of iron, copper, tin, and lead, and other metals, and the combining them in different alloys, by which almost all the instruments necessary by the turner, the joiner, the stone-mason, the ship-builder, and the smith, are made, are chemical inventions. Even the press, to the influence of which I am disposed to attribute as much as you can do, could not have existed in any state of perfection without a metallic alloy. The combining of alkali and sand, and certain clays and flints together, to form glass and porcelain, is a chemical process. The colours which the artist employs to frame resemblances of natural objects, or to create combinations more beautiful than ever existed in nature, are derived from chemistry. In short, in every branch of the common and fine arts, in every department of human industry, the influence of this science is felt; and we may find in the fable of Prometheus taking his flame from heaven to animate his man of clay an emblem of the effects of fire in its application to chemical purposes in creating the activity and almost the life of civil society."—*Sir H. Davy's Last Days of a Philosopher.*

Waterford Mail.

LITERATURE, &c.

THE COUNTRY WITHOUT A GOVERNMENT, &c.—A PAMPHLET JUST PUBLISHED.

The time seems, in the opinion of all men, now to be come, when it behoves the people of this country, and none more than those who in station or in possessions stand at their head, to ask themselves a few plain but most important questions, touching the constitution of that administration which has for two years past undertaken the management of public affairs. It is the object of the following pages to assist in answering those questions which must have already occurred to every body's mind, especially during the last two months.

When we speak of the members of the present administration, we, in fact, use, from habit, a very unnecessary circumlocution. The shorter, as well as plainer, and by far the more accurate expression is, *the Duke of Wellington*. He has thought proper to become the sole minister of this great country, whose interests are complicated beyond those of any other state, whose affairs are in a condition of unprecedented embarrassment, whose policy, domestic as well as foreign, involves every abstruse and difficult question in the science of national economy and of legislation; and the time which his Grace has chosen for making this extraordinary display of his attributes and his accomplishments, is to the full as extraordinary as the scene on which he has been pleased to exhibit himself—a crisis not only of unwonted pressure upon all classes of the people, but one in which the greatest changes are making in our system, both of commercial polity and of jurisprudence. The moment is one requiring all the resources of civil wisdom and experience in the acts of government; but it is, at the same time, one in which a familiarity with the art of war is absolutely of no use. And to this prodigious task, the work of regenerating our finances and our laws, his Grace brings the capacity of choosing his ground for a battle, of conducting a siege, and of arranging a commissariat.

The Duke of Wellington (he is called by his flatterers of both sexes, *the Duke*, as we say, *the King*) is a confident, perhaps a presumptuous man. His great success in war, and the remarkable services which he has rendered his country, make it very natural that he should rely upon himself, and estimate highly his own endowments. But he is a sensible man, notwithstanding. He cannot but feel the strange nature of his present position. What would he say to a gentleman of the long robe, if upon the faith of his victories at Nisi Prius, or sessions, he were to present himself at head quarters, and assume the conduct of a siege, or the disposition of troops for a general engagement? But this would, in reality, not be more ridiculous than a general officer presiding over the complicated details of our financial and legal reforms. To gratify the learned pretender, might wear, at first sight, a more destructive appearance, because the discomfiture which his self conceit and blunders must entail upon him, would cost the lives of many men within a few hours. But assuredly the whole effects of the soldier's failure in Downing-street, at the Bank, and in Westminster Hall, are likely to be far more disastrous; and in his path through those unknown regions, he is certain to leave behind him much more lasting and wide-spreading marks of his incapacity and presumption.

This is the light in which the subject must strike every man of reflection. It is the light, too, in which, three years ago, the matter must have struck his Grace, when he declared that he must be worse than a lunatic to dream of being minister. But the great blame which would unquestionably attach to him, if no peculiar circumstances existed to account for his conduct, must be shared with others, and in part ascribed to those very circumstances.

The late King (it is in vain to deny the matter from any courtesy) made his private and personal feelings a prominent principle of government. He would not hear of this man; he must not have that man named: and the courtiers, always the cause, because the instruments of mis-rule, were ready enough to cry out, "name him out,—the King will have it so." When, therefore, the ministers of Christmas, 1827-8, exposed their weakness and disunion, and when the parasites of Windsor dared not suffer the royal ear to be invaded with the names of those men, who alone could form a strong and able government, it was hardly a matter of doubt, that the Duke of Wellington must be Prime Minister. It is injustice, it is ignorance, to blame him for accepting power under these circumstances; but it is both just and unavoidable, to charge him with monopolizing it, and resolving, as he has pertinaciously done ever since, to rule alone—to surround his throne with ciphers, and to bear nothing like an equal near it.

This monopolizing, or, it may perhaps fairly be called, domineering spirit, has been especially displayed since the resignation of Mr. Huskisson, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Grant, if, indeed, it did not occasion that event; and, no doubt, it has been encouraged by the kind of men whom the Duke has since had for his colleagues, with the exception of Mr. Peel, who appears not quite enough to have felt his own importance; and Lord Rosslyn, who, belonging to a different class, became of no weight when he quitted it. It has been also greatly encouraged by the arts of those worst of enemies, the parasites of both sexes, by whom great men are so apt to be surrounded, and who have actually been extravagant enough, in their fawning, to represent their idol as of himself all-sufficient, nay, have discovered in him the powers of a politician, and even of a debater. His Grace ought to be aware, that some of these sage counsellors have, to say the very utmost, about as much right to hold an opinion upon such subjects, as the most ignorant of their waiting maids.

One of the first questions which men naturally ask, is, how can all this have been suffered to go on so long? Nor is the answer far to seek. There was a rare combination of accidents in favour of any one man who had a sway over the late King, and a firm purpose of his own, how deficient soever he might be, in every other quality required in a minister. The conduct of Mr. Huskisson, and others of Mr. Canning's friends, in deserting his allies, and joining those who had hunted him to death, made distrust of them for some time almost a matter of necessity. The unhappy differences of 1827 continued to sever Lord Grey, and one or two other leading Whigs, from the rest of that powerful party. Some of its most preponderating members were known to be averse to office, from personal and accidental considerations. To others the King had insuperable objections. For a season, therefore, the Duke's cabinet, or board of general officers, was pretty secure; and, indeed, all wish to remove them was disavowed; while some hopes of their attempting conciliatory measures in Ireland, were plainly expressed. Thus were they carried over the long vacation, and 1829 opened with Catholic emancipation, which gave them another year's forbearance, at the least. But that great event requires a single observation in passing.

The duke's flatterers are fond of appealing to it, in order to contrast his power and his decision with the infirmity of purpose, which always marked the policy of the Whigs, the Grenvilles, and Mr. Canning, towards Ireland. "He has done what none of you ever could." Nothing more true than the fact; nothing more absurd, more thoughtless, than the inference in his praise, if intended as a disparagement of his adversaries. Why could not they do it? Why durst they not even attempt it? Because of the duke, and such as the duke, who had they taken a step towards it, would have raised the cry of no popery, and set themselves at the head of a high church party, to destroy whatever ministry should venture upon such courses. The King and the court were with them, and a change of government would have been the consequence in four and twenty hours. The duke carried the question exactly, because he, its enemy, luckily came over to join its friends. To praise him for doing so is fair and just; but to praise him at the expense of those friends of the measure, whom he had so long prevented from carrying it, and to whom he went over at the eleventh hour, would be exactly like praising Jussuf Pasha for the surrender of Adrianople, and exclaiming—"see how much better a friend to Russia this barbarian is, than her own Diebitch? When did he ever do such a thing!"

Another observation may be permitted upon the same point. The conduct of Mr. Peel was above all praise; he lost his weight in the country, and with the church party; he did so with his eyes open, and to serve the state, not himself. No one who loves his country ought ever to forget this rare claim to gratitude. Nor ought Mr. Peel to forget that he is following a false light, if he ever tries to regain the favour of those whose indignation he faced. His opinions and theirs, are on all, or nearly all other subjects, wide as the poles asunder. But the Whig leaders showed to the full as great a spirit of disinterestedness on that memorable occasion. The duke's government could not have stood an hour, had the Whigs opposed the disfranchisement bill, and thrown it out. This they might have done with perfect consistency; they might even have raised their character with the people of Ireland; they could have incurred no blame for factious conduct; but they honestly preferred the less popular course, and secured the success of the great measure to which they had so often made similar sacrifices, and for which they have reaped so little gratitude.

The next question that suggests itself is not so easily answered as the last. How has such a Government contrived to go on to this time? The end of last session was marked, on the part of the ministers, by an abandonment of every one measure to which any opposition was threatened; and the Whigs preserved them the first night of the present one, when they were on the point of losing the question of the address.

How, then, have the Ministers gone on since the beginning of this session? It must be admitted, that they have gone on as no ministry, of whom we have any knowledge in history, ever yet did. Their career has been a succession of mortifications and humiliations—of constant discomfiture in the debate; and, for the most part also in the division. They have had to meet the whole artillery of the opposition—Whigs, Ultras, Canningites; the heavy troops, and the light troops; and to oppose to all of these, they have but one single debater to whom the house will listen, and to him not always. But they have not yet encountered the worst that may befal them; for the most powerful part of their adversaries has thus far, in a great degree, spared them. The guns have not been loaded with heavy shot, or have been fired over their heads on purpose. But if the principal debaters on the side of the Whigs—if Mr. Stanley—if Sir James Graham—if Lord Althorp—and, above all, if Mr. Brougham, in himself a mighty host, were to unmask the battery which may now at length be supposed to be ready charged, and to await the slow, the very reluctant match—if they were to hold up the government and their measures to the wonder of the country, how could so baseless a fabric continue to exist even for a short period; when it has hardly been able to exist up to this time, saved, as it has hitherto been, by the long suffering and forbearance of its antagonists; manifestly, and in all but a very few debates, walking with studied care, and, as it were, lifting high the foot to avoid treading on and crushing it? Those adversaries too, have hitherto been disunited.—What would they be in concert? The duke has some experience of their power in occasional co-operation; he may conjecture what it could compass, if consolidated by a regular coalition.

Can this last much longer? Can any set of men so far forget what is due to themselves, as to go on in this way, merely because a self-willed master says, "go and expose yourselves for me—I am in the House of Lords, and do not mind what castigations you may receive in the Commons, or what figure you make?"

A remark here presses itself on the attention of all who observe how the present ministry is supported and opposed. A government without talents, or even ordinary powers of debating, may go on for a considerable time trusting to the support of the crown, and of the country, if it possesses the favour of a popular prince, and has either the public voice, or a number of supporters, whose rank and wealth give them weight in the community. Mr. Addington withstood a formidable union of opponents; it may be asked, why should not Mr. Peel? One answer is, that Mr. Peel has far less firmness than Mr. Addington. He speaks better, and is not ridiculous; but he has not Mr. Addington's nerves. The duke, however, has his own, which are better, it may be said. In war he is a bold man, doubtless; in civil conflict he has not yet equalled Mr. Addington. But Mr. Addington had besides, what the duke has nothing of, and Mr. Peel less than nothing—he had popular favour;—he fed the prejudices of the multitude, as he pampered those of the court—he was the champion of the church, as of the King. No such chivalry is the duke's! Again, he had an assured protector in George III. No son of that monarch can give the same confidence to the minister of his choice. But chiefly he had much of the aristocracy of the country with him; the present men have little or none of it, and all, or nearly all, the great families banded against them. If it were no question of talent, no question of popularity—if all the genius, all the eloquence lay on the side of the ministers, the fearful force of wealth and station, embattled against them, would make the struggle most perilous. If, instead of Mr. Goulburn, Lord Ellenborough (himself a host of unpopularity), and Lord Aberdeen, (who has inherited all Mr. Pitt's insolence, with less than Mr. Addington's capacity), the cabinet numbered among its members the Pitts, the Foxes, and the Wyndhams of other days, and were only opposed by such a face as now compose it, there would be the utmost difficulty in keeping together a body divested of aristocratic support, and resisted by all the great houses of England. What English nobleman of weight in the country belongs to the government by the tie of office? How few such support it? The duke has got Lord Lonsdale who opposes no government; the united families of Beaufort and Rutland, who support all governments; and of late Lord Cleveland, whose accession has been as unaccountable, as it had been generous; but whose feelings and principles must be in favour of a strengthened ministry. Look to the ranks of opposition—look to the division on the Galway franchise bill in the Lords, when all the exertions of the duke, and of Lord Rosslyn, could only secure a majority of 15! Against him were seen the dukes of Norfolk, Somerset, Richmond, Grafton, Bedford, Portland, Newcastle, and Buckingham (the Duke of Devonshire being ill, and therefore absent.) But it is useless to go through the list of the great families, who, on that occasion, opposed him; the names here mentioned may serve as a sample of what composed the minority.

But there must be no misunderstanding, wilful, or other, on this matter; the want of aristocratic support, and the powerful coalition of families in opposition, is not the ground upon which the King is called upon to distrust a ministry, which the country has rejected, as utterly incapable of managing its affairs. The constitution of the ministry, and of the opposition, is the real ground of decision. What powers of face can enable any one to look grave at so prodigious a contrast! The Duke of Wellington is a veteran soldier, and, if you will, a hero. He is to rule the senate by his powers of debate, and superintend all our financial and judicial reforms. Mr. Peel is a highly respectable man, both in parliament and out of it; and no ministry could be indifferent to the value of such service as he well can render. At the same time, it is somewhat unfortunate, that the ground of his popularity should have been so entirely changed; for he was of weight, as the leader of the anti-Catholic party, and is now chiefly praised as having carried the emancipation by the sacrifice of his personal influence. Of the Chancellor of the Exchequer it would be cruel to speak; but is the Lord High Chancellor at all fitter for his station? an advocate of no celebrity; indeed, unknown at the bar, as he was in politics, until he became a Tory, and took office, from having been an Ultra-Whig. The most signal passage in his life, was his entire failure on the memorable occasion of the Queen's trial. Of the other ministers, what shall be said? Sir George Murray, a most admirable Quarter Master General, and a very amiable man; till he quoted Horace, and undertook the Colonial Department, supposed to be, also, a sensible one. Lord Aberdeen, a tolerable scholar, and respectable gentleman, about as fit for the Foreign Department as Lord Dudley, whom he succeeded. Lords Ellenborough and Bathurst, whom, to say the least of, is to treat the most kindly;—and there may be one or two more, whose names do not immediately occur to the recollection. Such are the ministers whom, according to report, his Majesty is disposed to consider adequate for the present crisis, and whom some of the chosen friends of Earl Grey, the Duke of Bedford, and the Earls of Jersey, Rosslyn, and Lauderdale, have been most slanderously charged with preferring to that honourable, experienced, and highly-gifted person—because the Duke of Wellington has chosen to have it so! The charge must be groundless; but were it true, let those who are its objects, be well assured, that their support might forfeit the confidence of their country for themselves, without enabling their new favourites to gain any portion of it.

How long the country can bear such a state of things, is another question. The Duke of Wellington must render himself far more precious than he has thus far done, even by all his great services, before the people of England will continue to submit to him as their ruler, if the only terms on which he will consent to trample upon them, are, the having such colleagues as Lord Aberdeen, to manage our relations with the Polignacs and Metternichs; Lord Lyndhurst, to show how much worse the Court of Chancery can be conducted than by Lord Eldon—by indolent incapacity, than by dilatory genius—and, Lord Ellenborough, incredible! to dispose of India. It is very likely that the Duke of Wellington would be a useful and a popular member of any government; but he must consent to have significant figures with him, and not, by the vain effort of giving value to a row of ciphers, expose himself to the derision of the nation.

His incapacity to regulate, unaided, our domestic affairs, cannot be doubted; but has he been more fortunate abroad? Let Greece, Portugal, France, testify against him. In his negociations with all these countries, the erroneous and narrow-minded nature of his policy has been as remarkable as its total want of success.

In the east, while intending to prevent the establishment of Greece as an independent state, he has really occasioned the fall of Turkey. For had he not encouraged the Porte to resistance against the Russians the latter could never have had a pretext for marching to Adrianople. In Portugal, while the moral support and favour he has afforded to the blood-stained Miguel, and the outrages he has suffered to be committed in the waters of Terceira, have degraded our name in Europe, he has yet hardly been able to preserve his favourite *legitimate* upon the throne; and a regency in favour of Donna Maria, has actually, in spite of his efforts, been established in the Azores.—With regard to France, he has disgusted that nation by his support of ultra principles and opinions; he has weakened, nay almost annihilated our influence over the gigantic power of Russia; and all that he has gained for us in return, is, the friendship of worn-out Austria—the general opinion that England is against all liberal institutions—and the consequent abhorrence and contempt of the most enlightened portion of Europe. Such are the fruits, as far as foreign affairs go, of a two years' administration of his Grace, which, when it commenced, found this country looked up to, and courted by all other nations—the centre of enlightened diplomacy, and the umpire of the civilized world.

But, after all, it is at home we must look when we wish to form or to give an opinion of the government—not because foreign policy is less important—for what can be more weighty than the consideration of how the peace shall be preserved, on which our very existence depends? but because questions of domestic policy are more easily understood by all men.

Then let us reflect for a moment on the prospect before us at home, and ask ourselves if the times now approaching seem more easy, or sufficiently easy to be likely to suit the capacity for government of the kind of ricketty thing that calls itself the Duke of Wellington's ministry—if the discussions so near approaching are those to which a general officer and his aides-de-camp are the best suited—if the difficulties surrounding us on all sides are such as his skill and habits may be the most likely to steer us through.

The accession of King William, and the discussion of a regency question, are, by the consent of all men, one and the same thing. If, then, his Majesty were disposed to retain the duke as his minister, *that* is the first debate in which he would be involved. He would, no doubt, upon this occasion, send his subalterns for the volumes of the debates in 1789 and 1810, and read them—and he probably would feel, having perused these, ready to discuss the question. But would that provision of knowledge and sagacity satisfy the exigencies of the case? There are great changes in the world since 1789—even since 1810. There are mighty considerations which now imperiously press themselves upon our notice. The state of the royal family—the condition of the empire—the power of the people—the aspect of foreign nations—and the state of public feeling in France, are all elements in this gigantic question; and the country will demand in its minister a degree of wisdom and capacity—a forbearance, as well, as a firmness—of which his Grace might, peradventure, be found wholly destitute, even though he had gained greater victories than Salamanca or Waterloo.

But to suppose that the Duke of Wellington can dream of trying such questions with a set of colleagues like those who nightly excite the pity of the Commons, and the contempt of the country, is too extravagant. If, however, he can get them to stand in the breach any longer, let them rest assured that a *real* and determined opposition awaits them. That discreet friend Lord Ellenborough has told Lord Grey he prefers an open enemy to an insidious friend.* Well, then, his lordship will be suited to his heart's content. No more courtesy—no more displays of superiority without mischief—no more exhibitions of skill in showing men their weakness, without doing them any harm—no more shaking them good-humouredly over the precipice, and then setting them down on its edge—no more taking them up by the nape of the neck, or holding them on the palm of the hand, and patting them on the head, as the Brobdignag King did Grildrig. The time for action is come—the buttons are dashed away from the foils—the guns are shotted to their lips—they are pointed at the weak parts—that is, they are pointed at all parts—the matches are on fire—and the word only is wanted to make them roar. *The Captain* is a bold man; but to lead the forlorn hope on such an occasion as this, requires a madman, not a bold one.

But is there no other King to be consulted beside "*King Arthur*?" Have we no longer an hereditary sovereign to guide us? What object can it be to William the Fourth to have a troubled and a stormy reign?

It is said the Duke of Wellington will have it all his own way, or he will have nothing to do with it. This is supposing him to be one of the foolishest, and certainly one of the very worst of men. Therefore, we have no right to believe it possible in one so distinguished for good sense, who has given ample proofs of patriotism, and whose government has shown a spirit of rare disinterestedness. Suppose it true, however; and what follows, but that the new sovereign should say, courteously and graciously, but firmly—If you mean to continue my minister, you must look for support to a united people, and to all the great statesmen of the day, who, with hardly one exception, are to be found without the walls of the present cabinet.

The last question that occurs is this—whence arose (for it exists no longer) the notion of the Duke of Wellington alone being able to govern the country as Prime Minister? It arose from the disunion of some parties, now no more—the want of decision of some individuals, now little regarded—the dislike of office in others, now likely to be overcome—but above all from what was held necessary in the late King's time, namely, a firm man to control him. A King who had no childish fancies to gratify—who did not one day want to get rid of his wife at the risk of a civil war—another day to build palaces at the cost of a million—who had no minions to rule over him, and no personal spites to gratify, would never have required an unyielding minister to keep him in order; and the necessity of the Duke of Wellington, as premier, would not have been felt. With the duke's failures abroad, and the deplorable state of his parliamentary campaign at home, much of this supposed necessity, even during the King's life, had disappeared, and men had begun to find out that other qualities were wanted in a minister than those which any ignorant and obstinate, yet bold individual possesses equally with his Grace. But the demise of the crown at once puts an end to all that remained of the delusion, restores to the country the chance, at least, of a respectable government: while at the same time it presents to the Duke of Wellington the fair choice, of either ceasing to govern at all, or being content to govern with colleagues fit for the service of the state.—This is a choice, which he may rest assured, all mankind, except some half-dozen flatterers, have long foreseen awaited him. It is equally clear, that to his own naturally excellent understanding the truth will not come by surprise.

* Every man who knows Lord Rosslyn must expect him instantly to leave a Cabinet that can so treat Lord Grey.

ALGERINE SOLDIERY.

The Algerine soldiery march on foot, as also their officers, with the exception of the Aga and Caia. In marching, the army is not divided into battalions or squadrons, but tents; each large one containing twenty men. The mules and horses remain tied outside, while the baggage and provisions are deposited within. There are Moorish guides for the horses, of which a certain number is allowed to each tent, to carry the baggage and other necessaries. Every man carries a day's provision about his person. The sick and wounded are placed on mules; and fresh relays of horses always follow, to replace those which fall from over fatigue or other causes. The cavalry is distributed in like order, and attended by a proportionate increase of attendants. The soldiers are treated with a considerable degree of mildness, being never struck by any of the inferior officers, which practice is known to have the effect of not only impairing a man's physical powers, but destroying his spirit. By this mode, even the soldiers of a despotism like that of Algiers are something more than the "machine with a musket in his hand" in which light the *philosophic* Frederick of Prussia was pleased to consider one of his soldiers! Notwithstanding the above, a very rigorous discipline is maintained: if any one gives himself up to pillage before the action is over, he is punished with the utmost severity: the Algerine soldiery are also very obedient, not so much through fear of chastisement, as a fondness for their calling; they also possess an esprit de corps, which in them is equivalent to patriotism. Independent of being excellent marksmen, they are brave and [illegible] in battle; nor has their cavalry lost any thing of its [illegible], so warmly panegyrised by the Roman historians. It is, however, to be observed, that if the enemy resist their first charge, or surround them by an unexpected and rapid movement, they are soon thrown into confusion, without the power of rallying. The armies of Barbary are also extremely ill provided with, and still worse served in their artillery; and owing to the quantity of baggage, women and children, cattle, &c. which follow in their train, the march is constantly retarded. Totally ignorant of providing for winter quarters, the season no sooner changes, than all are anxious to return home; this inclination gives rise to mutiny and tumult; which frequently ends in the decapitation of their unfortunate chiefs, as practised by the Punic legions of former days. Whenever an Algerine force is in the field, its operations are not influenced or cramped by councils of war, and previous arrangements; all being left to the general's discrimination and judgment, to act according to the circumstances which may arise in the course of the campaign. The best laid plans which are formed to regulate the conduct of an army can never be equal to meet all the exigencies which occur on service; when success must eventually depend on the advantages an able general may take of local circumstances. The celebrated La Bourdonnaye, being asked how he managed his private concerns so well, while his Indian campaigns turned out so disastrously, answered, "because I was guided by my own judgment in the former; while it was necessary to follow the instructions received from the directors in managing the latter." In marching, an Algerine army observes the following order: the van-guard is composed of a large portion of the infantry, with a squadron of cavalry on each flank, but rather behind—the remainder forms two files, one of which marches on each side of the baggage—two other bodies of horse attend the flanks of this division—the rear-guard seldom consists of more than a few hundred men—in forming an encampment the tents are pitched in a line; when desirous of preparing for battle, the baggage and superfluous followers are detached to a convenient spot, and protected by a suitable guard—a corps of infantry forms the front line; while the flanks are composed of cavalry, and the reserve is ready to act whenever occasion requires. If the van guard is routed, or put into disorder, the cavalry and rear-guard form a compact body towards the centre; by which means it is obliged to re-form, and the vacancies are filled up. Their mode of attack is principally distinguished by impetuosity and violence; they are, at the same time, extremely well calculated for taking an enemy by surprise; and, if successful in a first attack, become truly formidable; but once repulsed, it is very difficult to bring them back to another charge. Soldiers who have an implicit faith in predestination are easily discouraged; and bravery is of little use where this feeling takes possession of the mind. With all these disadvantages, the Algerine soldiery are strongly imbued with a military spirit; war is their ruling passion; and they have not hitherto found much difficulty in gratifying their predominant wishes—without war, they must cease to exist; like the organized banditti who devastated Italy during the early periods of Italian history. A mendicant friar meeting one of their celebrated chiefs, Giovanni Aguto, repeated the usual salutation of "God give you peace!" "And may he take away your alms," replied the captain. "Why do you wish me so much ill-luck?" rejoined the priest. "And why," answered Giovanni, "do you call upon Heaven to send me peace; when you know that I have quite as much need of war, as you have of charity!"—*Pananti's Narrative of a Residence in Algiers.*

ALGIERS.

London, Friday Evening, July 9.

The French Papers of Wednesday contain the detailed accounts of the operations of the French Army up to the 28th June inclusive, and a telegraphic despatch from Sidi Ferruch, dated the 30th, giving an account of operations on the 29th. These accounts contain no allusion to the loss of a convoy mentioned yesterday; but, apparently to quiet the uneasiness respecting the communications of the army, a despatch of Bourmont's, dated so far back as the 22d, is published by the *Moniteur*, which mentions that a very good road had been opened by General Valaze, avoiding steep declivities, and almost equal to those of Europe. In another despatch, which contains the somewhat unusual description of an attack *intended* to be made on the 29th (which attack appears by the telegraphic despatch to have been successfully made), Bourmont informs us that the division of Loverdo was disposed in echellon on the line of communication between the army and Sidi Ferruch. The despatch of Duperre shows that the fleet can scarcely continue in the bay. We add the despatches:—

AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

The Maritime Prefect at Toulon to his Excellency the Minister of Marine and Colonies.

"Toulon, July 4, 1830.

"The Capricieuse sailed yesterday to rejoin the fleet.

"July 5.

"The Robuste sailed yesterday for Sidi Ferruch with provisions and water for the fleet, and one hundred men, who are going to rejoin their corps in Africa.

"July 5—Nine o'Clock, A.M.

"I have received your telegraphic despatch of the 3d.

"I had anticipated your orders. I stopped the discharge of the transports.

"I am causing provisions and water to be shipped for the fleet."

Admiral Duperre to his Excellency the Minister of Marine.

"Sidi-Ferruch, June 30.

"I received yesterday by the telegraph of the army the following despatch:—

"'We are masters of the positions which command the Emperor's Fort. We have taken 25 besieging pieces of artillery.'

"The officer of my staff detached to attend the Commander-in-Chief writes to me under date of this morning:—

"'I confirm to you the news of yesterday; we begin the investment of the Emperor's Fort to-day. The Consuls are at the outposts with a Turkish and French safeguard (a protection, no doubt, in writing, from the Turkish and French commanders). They say that great disorder prevails within Algiers. We have no news of our prisoners.'

"P.S. The Inspector-General of the army, who was present at the action, has arrived on board the Provence. He confirms the above news."

To his Excellency the President of the Council of Ministers.

"Camp of Sidi Khalef, 28th June, 1830.

"Prince—The attack which had been planned for the 28th did not take place. It would have led the enemy upon the plateau, which commands the Emperor's fort. Having been informed that we should find some batteries on this plateau and some other exterior points, I preferred waiting till several pieces of heavy artillery and a part of the stores of the artillery and engineer department should be collected at a short distance in the rear of the first line. This delay was taken advantage of: some works directed by General Valaze rendered the road in advance of Sidi Khalef easily passable by waggons; several redoubts, intended to support the march of our convoys, were constructed, and mounted with the guns captured from the enemy.

"The landing of the horses belonging to the besieging artillery and the civil department enabled us to bring projectiles and stores of all descriptions close to Algiers; consequently, when the attack drives the enemy back into the town, the army will be prepared to carry the enemy's batteries, to fortify our camp, and to begin and even pursue with vigour the siege of the Emperor's castle.

"The troops in front of our first line belong almost exclusively to the Turkish militia. The continual skirmishing which has taken place since the action of the 24th has killed or disabled six or seven hundred men. Being made by musketry, and shots fired at a distance, the wounds in general are not dangerous.—Since yesterday only some men have been reached by the fire of two twenty-four pounders, which the enemy has brought up to his position. The Chef de Battallion Bornes, a very distinguished officer, had an arm carried away.

"Wishing to put an end to this state of things, I have given orders for an attack to-morrow at day break. The following is the order in which the troops will be drawn up when we march against the enemy:—

"The right will be formed by the division Berthezene, the left by the division D'Escars. A brigade o

the division Loverdo will form the second line. The two other brigades of the division Loverdo will be placed in echellon on our line of communication, with the exception of one battalion, which will form, with 1400 sailors, the garrison of the Peninsula. I have entrusted to M. de Leridant, Colonel of the 48th of the line, the command of that important post.

"The Bedouins for several days had showed themselves in pretty considerable numbers on the right of our line of communication. They have been seen again to-day.

"Nine hundred effective men, were collected in the depot established for the army at Toulon. I reckoned on their speedy arrival. This reinforcement would have repaired to a great measure, the losses which we have sustained. Having been informed that you had given orders that all the men who were in the depot should join the third battalions, I thought it my duty to direct the Lieutenant-General commanding the reserve to send on a brigade of that division. Admiral Duperre will place the means necessary for their embarkation at his disposal.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"Lieut.-General, Peer of France, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the African Expedition,

"COUNT DE BOURMONT."

Extract of a letter addressed to his Excellency the Minister of Marine by Admiral Duperré.

"On board the Provence, bay of Sidi Ferruch, June 29, 1830.

"Monseigneur—I have had the honour to inform you that the naval forces, in the gale of the 16th, sustained some damages in anchors and moorings. Another squall assailed us on the 26th, and the loss and damage were more considerable. Several vessels dragged their anchors and broke their cables, chains, and anchorings, which were not sufficiently strong; the safety of the naval forces might have been compromised. These squalls come on frequently, though this is the summer season; the sea instantly becomes tremendous. I now perceive very well that the bay is not safe; but without the presence of a part of the fleet there can be no landing, and consequently no provisions for the land forces. Our situation is exceedingly difficult. I have sent to Toulon for supplies of anchors and moorings.

"The army is engaged with the enemy. I think the enemy will perhaps be attacked to-morrow in his positions in advance of the Emperor's castle, which are strengthened with artillery. This attack will be followed by the investment of the fort. These positions are defended by troops from the Turkish garrison of Algiers. The Commander-in-Chief has not yet sent me his despatches. I shall send them in as soon as they arrive, but I cannot delay despatching a vessel immediately for supplies of moorings and anchors, which are most urgently wanted.

"I furnish three ships' crews temporarily, composed each of eight companies, for the garrison of the entrenched camp. The navy makes unheard of sacrifices beyond its strength, since the greater part of the vessels armed *en flute* furnish for garrison and working parties more than half their sailors. I appointed Commander Hugon to take the command of the crews in the garrison, and the Commander in Chief has given him that of the whole entrenched camp. This officer is consequently detached from the command of the convoy and flotilla.

"I have charged Captain Orvillier, senior captain in this fleet, who before held the command of the second squadron in the absence of Rear-Admiral Rosamel, who commands the second division which is at sea, with the general management in unloading the transports.

"Vice-Admiral Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces.

(Signed) "DUPERRE."

The Express furnishes us with the following important letter, dated from the neighbourhood of Algiers, June 26, at seven o'clock in the morning:—

"After having taken the camp at Staoueli, we left there about 700 men for its defence. On the 24th the enemy, desirous of recovering possession of the camp, attacked us and retook it. Our army immediately marched forward to sustain the attack of the Boys of Constantine and Oran who advanced against us at the head of 35,000 men. A very serious affair took place between the French army and the enemy, and lasted from two in the morning until seven in the evening. The two Beys were completely routed, and they retired with the remains of their army under the walls of Algiers. On the 26th the fort of the Star, containing the arsenal, which served to supply with ammunition the different forts in the neighbourhood of Algiers, was blown up; it had been mined.—The fort of the Emperor is mined throughout, our army takes every precaution necessary to avoid imminent danger. It is given out as a certainty that all the adjacent forts of Algiers are also mined, as well as the southern gate of the town itself. The Dey is in the town with his army. The French army has turned the fort of the Emperor, and is now at half a league from Algiers. It is said that our loss of men, on the 24th, amounted to 600, the number of wounded is much smaller. A demand for a million of cartridges has just been sent to Toulon, from whence they will be forwarded as soon as possible. Notwithstanding these daily attacks, we observe a great difference in the conduct of the Arabs towards us. Some of them have recommenced to cultivate the ground, others came lately to the two first divisions of the army, and brought provisions, which were paid for at a high price, and a few days ago they brought 500 oxen. In the affairs of the 24th and 25th the French army, amounting to 20,000 or 28,000 men, had to sustain the attack of about 60,000 Arabs and Turks, amongst whom were 20,000 regular troops. In the bloody engagements that took place at the bottom of the heights, on which is placed the fort of the Emperor, the artillery manœuvered and kept up such a fire upon the enemy, that he was astounded, and our army taking advantage of this, charged several times with the bayonet the masses which the fire had already thinned. The Congreve rockets occasioned great disorder among the Turkish cavalry."

Extract of another letter, dated 28th ult.:—

"The army has dislodged the enemy from all the positions in the neighbourhood of the fort of the Emperor. The General of the engineers, Valaze, has reconnoitered the outward works, and it is probable that to-morrow the trenches will be opened. The road for the artillery and battering pieces has been made practicable from Sidi Ferruch. Besides the 3,500 men belonging to the navy, the garrison of the entrenched camp of Sidi Ferruch is composed of four battalions of infantry, detached from the division D'Escars. An officer of the 4th regiment who had advanced too far with his troops, made them conceal themselves, and then armed with a two-barrelled gun went on still farther, he was immediately surrounded by the Bedouins. The soldiers hastened to his rescue, but he was already taken off. Four days after his body was found dreadfully mutilated. They had cut off his head, his feet and his hands. The Bedouins have almost all retired. They offered to join us if we would promise to rid them of the Dey and the Turks, and offered their children as hostages. A convoy of gunpowder, under the charge of 200 men, was surprised, and captured by the enemy on the 24th."

Irish eggs are becoming an important article of merchandise. The *Foyle* steamer, lately imported from Londonderry to Glasgow, 35 tons of eggs, which, if we calculate each to weigh two ounces, would be upwards of 600,000; and about a week previously, the same steamer imported 20 tons, or upwards of 400,000, making in all, more than a million of eggs.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

After this year the quarterly pay lists and accounts of the Army are to commence on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October, terminating on the last days of March, June, September, and December respectively, the military year thus to coincide with the calendar year.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 7.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the house resolved itself into a committee on the Exchequer Bills Bill. In the committee,

Mr. HUME said, that as this was the last time that the House would be this session in a committee of supply, he would take that opportunity of making a few remarks, which he conceived might, if proper attention were paid to them, be productive of some advantage to the country. As the great subject of complaint at present was the burdensome nature of our taxation, he would venture to suggest to the country at large, that the means of reducing it would soon be placed once more in its power. On analysing the constitution of the House of Commons, he had discovered that it was still in the power of the people of England, if they were true to themselves, to return a majority of members to it, independent not only of the borough holders, but also of the government itself. He looked upon all the counties of England as capable of returning, if they pleased, independent members. If the counties did not avail themselves of the capability which was in them, they had no right to complain of the burdens to which they were subject. There were 60 county members, who ought one and all to vote for the interests of their constituents; but instead of pursuing that course, he was sorry to say, that there were not more than 15 of them who regularly supported propositions for retrenchment. From Wales there were 23 members returned by the popular voice. There were also 64 members returned by the freemen of boroughs, who, if they performed their duty honestly, would take care to return none but honest representatives. There were 53 members returned by scot and lot; a more extensive right of suffrage could not exist; and it must therefore be the fault of the electors, if the representatives of those places did not attend to the wishes of the people. He found that there were 27 members returned by freeholders and householders conjointly. Such persons must be independent in their circumstances, and therefore, if not corrupt themselves, would return incorruptible representatives. There were 16 members returned by resident freemen, 6 by potwallopers, and 25 by some other right or suffrage, which the hon. member mentioned, but which was not heard in the gallery. In Ireland there were 75 members, freely elected by the people, making a total of 369 members, who might be compelled, if the electors would only perform their duty, to support every proposition for promoting economy in the national expenditure. He had thus proved, that if the electors would only perform their part at the next election, they might get a House of Commons pledged to support all practical reductions; and with such a House of Commons, he had no doubt that our annual expenditure might be reduced from 54,000,000*l.* to 44,000,000*l.* If ministers were only prepared to do their duty to the country, they need not be afraid of meeting such a House of Commons. Indeed, from events which had recently taken place, he was inclined to think that the present ministers, when they had good measures to propose, found themselves trammelled in carrying them into execution by knots of borough-mongers, who sent down their eight or ten members each to protect their individual interests. A House of Commons honestly chosen by the people would enable Ministers to laugh to scorn the efforts of these conspirators against the general welfare. If the Duke of Wellington and the right hon. bart. opposite would act with manfulness and resolution on the principles of economy which they professed, he should not be sorry to see them released from the trammels which now confined them, for he could assure them that he had no desire to see them removed from their places, so long as they devoted themselves with heart and soul to the public service. He had seen several cases lately—the Beer Bill, for instance—in which, though their measures were good, they had been in great danger of being left in a minority. This was owing to two causes—the first was, that they were controlled, as he had before stated, by the borough-holders; and the second was, that the people of England had, at the last election, suffered themselves to be bought by individuals who, in their turn, made no scruple of selling them again to the best bidder. It had been said by a great authority, that with an unreformed House of Commons no honest man could be a minister. He was of opinion that the day for that observation had gone by. He hoped that the next parliament would satisfy the minister that the time had at length arrived in which it was no longer necessary for a minister to be a rogue (laughter, in which Sir Robert Peel joined very heartily). The hon. member then adverted to the state of the representation in Scotland. There were 45 members returned from that country, out of which only 5 or 6 acted an independent part. Now, if the people of Scotland had even the semblance of a real representative system, a very different set of members would be returned to parliament. Instead of 5 or 6 honest members, you would have 40 out of the 45 members inclined to advance the public interest. He really did hope that when the noble duke found himself stung by the aristocracy of that country, he would see that the best mode of getting rid of the annoyance which they caused him would be by giving additional power and privilege to its popular interest. Where did the house generally find the Scotch members at present? Backing the ministers for what they could get from the Treasury for themselves and their dependents (a laugh), and not at all regarding the advantage of the country. Look at the Irish members. Were they better than the Scotch? Not a whit. When any great public question came on, they were either out of the way, or, if in the way, were, with a few splendid exceptions, regularly found among the supporters of ministers (hear, hear). He hoped that, from this day henceforward, his Majesty and his Majesty's ministers would only adopt such measures as were calculated to meet the wants and wishes of the people. If they did that, they would have an easy line of conduct to pursue. They would no longer be in doubt, whether upon this or that particular question they would be left in a majority or a minority, points on which he must confess that of late he had often been at a loss to form an opinion beforehand. For that reason he would advise ministers to throw themselves at once for support upon the people. He likewise trusted that the people themselves would take a more rigid account of the stewardship of their representatives, more especially of the representatives of counties. He trusted that at the ensuing elections they would call upon them to explain the manner in which they had executed the trust confided to their charge, and that if they found any of them who had not executed it faithfully, they would punish such members by not returning them again. He hoped that when parliament next assembled, it would see the situation of some of the ministers better filled. There were many good men among them, but he wished to see more; for as matters stood at present, the right hon. baronet had the whole house on his shoulders alone (hear). He trusted that this would not be the case again—he trusted that the different parties in that house would, in the next session, be all of them more effective than they had been during the present; he trusted that he should not see again a bill three times reported, and then abandoned, no matter whether it regarded reforms in the law, or duties in the customs. He hoped that the new parliament would perform its duties better than that which was now expiring—that the people would reap benefit from the appeal which was now about to be made to their discretion, and that their constituents, judging from the past, would only select such of them for the next parliament as they were convinced would do good for the future (hear).

Sir R. PEEL said, that he had listened with great attention to the recipe which the hon. member for Aberdeen had just administered to the country, for the purpose of securing to the government those large and overwhelming majorities, by which he thought that ministers ought to be supported (a laugh). The hon. member had stated, and had stated truly, the difficulty which ministers often felt in carrying measures, by which they believed that the interests of the public might be most advantageously forwarded. He had likewise observed with great accuracy, that there were often individual interests opposed to what they considered the public interests. He (Sir R. Peel) was however much afraid, that, notwithstanding the exhortation which the hon. member had just delivered, it would be found that the constituent body had also a particular regard to its private interest, and that the representative was, in consequence, compelled to consult very closely its wants and wishes. In the course of the present session, ministers had proposed several measures which they thought calculated to promote the general advantage of the people. Take one of them, the beer bill, as an instance. They had deemed it desirable to destroy the monopoly of beer; but it somehow or other happened that there were several hon. gentlemen who, though they affected to agree with the principle of the bill, met the bill itself with considerable opposition. That was a practical instance of the effect produced upon the house by the consideration of vested rights—which, according to the hon. member for Aberdeen, ought to be disregarded, but which members, by some strange fatality, could not overlook in their wish to conciliate the powerful support of those who possessed them. Gentlemen had looked to the amount of votes at the next poll, and with that view had voted for the continuance of a monopoly which they all in the first instance had been ready to condemn. Under such circumstances, he did not think that the hon. member for Aberdeen should have given the house such a reprehension as he had just administered to it. The hon. member had taken the opportunity of the general election, which was fast approaching, to issue, after the manner of a neighbouring foreign potentate, a general exhortation to the electors (hear, and a laugh.)—The hon. member must of course be relieved from all anxiety about his own individual return, else he could never have displayed such an anxiety about the returns which were to be made from all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Indeed he had never heard any gentleman take a wider range in one speech than had been taken by the hon. member that evening. He had gone over three kingdoms in his excursive flight, and appeared unwearied when he came to the close of it. He had made it, however, all in good humour—"and as I really believe," continued the right hon. baronet, "that the labours of the hon. member, though I am often obliged to differ from his propositions, are directed to promote what he conscientiously considers to be the public interest, I shall concur with him in hoping that in the next parliament he will find many an opportunity of swelling by his own vote and that of his friends the majorities by which he seems to think that the present government ought to be supported"—(hear, hear).

Mr. HOBHOUSE did not think it possible that the people of England could return a majority of members to parliament so independent as his hon. friend the member for Aberdeen supposed. In cases where members were returned by non-resident freemen, the elections could not be freely and fairly managed, owing to the indigence of many of the electors rendering them liable to the corruption of wealthy candidates. Besides, he knew from his own experience in Westminster, that even upon many individuals, moving in a respectable sphere of life, intimidation produced a considerable effect. He defied any man to show him that the House of Commons, even if the electors did their duty, could be so formed under the present system as to be a fair representation of the people.

SUMMER ASSIZES.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

Wicklow	July 22	Kilkenny	August 4
Wexford	26	Clonmel	7
Waterford	30		

Baron Smith and Justice Johnson.

The grand juries of the counties of Wicklow and Tipperary, will be sworn at three o'clock in the afternoon of their respective commission days, and the grand juries of the several other counties and throughout the circuit, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of their respective commission days, and the criminal and civil business immediately after proceeded upon in said counties and cities. Appeals and records, civil bills cognisable at the assizes, and by pais prius, must be entered with the register, before the sitting of the court in each town. All informations and recognizances must be delivered to the crown office, before the commission days; such prosecutors and witnesses in criminal cases, as do not attend at the sitting of the criminal court on the first day in each county, will forfeit their recognizances, and will not obtain any order for their expenses.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Carlow	July 19	Philipstown	July 27
Athy	21	Mullingar	30
Maryborough	23	Trim	August 3

The Chief Justice and Lord Plunket.

NORTH-EAST CIRCUIT.

Drogheda	July 19	Armagh	July 27
Dundalk	20	Carrickfergus	31
Monaghan	23	Downpatrick	August 3

Justice Moore and Justice Jebb.

NORTH-WEST CIRCUIT.

Longford	July 21	Omagh	July 31
Cavan	24	Lifford	August 5
Enniskillen	28	Londonderry	7

Baron Pennefather and Justice Vandeleur.

CONNAUGHT CIRCUIT.

Roscommon	July 19	Castlebar	July 30
Carrick-on-Shannon	22	Galway	August 5
Sligo	26		

Chief Baron and Justice Burton.

MUNSTER CIRCUIT.

Ennis	July 26	Tralee	August 7
Limerick	30	Cork	14

Justice Torrens and Baron Foster.

A New Amusement Discovered.—The editor of the *Sydney Gazette* has discovered a treat in newspaper literature, of which we had no idea. Alluding to a severe castigation from a contemporary, he says, "We consider it a real intellectual treat to be put into the thrashing mill of so longsome logical opponent."

THE INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

We see with regret, though without surprise, that several petitions have been presented to Parliament this session from the operative manufacturers of this and the neighbouring counties, attributing their distress to improvements in machinery, and praying that a tax may be laid on machines. We do not believe that the recent distress has been at all produced by this cause, but we are far from denying that particular classes of manufactures may at times suffer from the effect of new mechanical inventions. When a machine is invented which greatly facilitates any manufacturing process, those individuals who persevere in the old modes of manufacturing must, of necessity find their earnings reduced, and must ultimately be compelled to abandon their trade. It is only in this way that superior machines can be brought into general use. But, admitting that partial and temporary suffering is sometimes produced by new inventions, it is evident to every reflecting mind that general and permanent benefit also flows from them; and therefore a legislature acting on the legitimate principle of consulting "the greatest happiness of the greatest number," could never comply with the request to arrest the progress of mechanical invention.

To forbid the future application of human ingenuity in any such way as would disturb the actually existing course of industry, would be to place a bar on the advancement of society in science, art, or comfort, and to condemn mankind to that stagnation which is the certain precursor of decline.

The Liverpool and Manchester Railway is one of those great improvements, which are attended with loss to some, through productive of important advantage to society at large. A comparison of the good and evil arising from it may illustrate the general question of the desirableness of mechanical inventions. When the Railway shall be opened, every one must acknowledge and regret that numerous individuals will be deprived of their present employment. It is more than probable that nearly all the coaches on the turnpike road, except for intermediate stages, will be discontinued. Many coach proprietors and carriers, many navigators, many inn-keepers, many tradesmen, and a great number of workmen in various departments, will find their "occupation gone."

A sacrifice of property, in horses, coaches, waggons, vessels, and other establishments, must be made. The persons thus suffering will not have incurred the loss by any fault or imprudence of their own. Their case is to be lamented; but let us look on the other side of the picture, and then we shall see reason to acknowledge that the improvement of society ought not to be checked out of commiseration for them. By means of this railway two of the most populous and important towns in the kingdom will, for every purpose of convenience, be brought to within half the distance they are at now. The manufacturer will be brought so much nearer his raw material, the exporter so much nearer his port, and the merchant and broker so much nearer their market. The expense of travelling between the two places will probably be reduced to one-fourth, and the time consumed to one-third. When the number of passengers between the two places, and the value of their time, are considered, these will appear to be advantages of great importance. All the acknowledged benefits of a good inland conveyance, both to a manufacturing and agricultural community, will here be realized in an unprecedented degree. Our present superiority over all other nations in manufacturing will now be rendered still more decisive. The two great towns at each end of the railway, may interchange all their commodities with unequalled facility, and thus they may perpetually feed each other's prosperity. They may both enjoy all the products of the agricultural district that intervenes between them at a cheaper rate and in greater abundance than they have hitherto done. The country will derive an equal advantage; cultivation will be facilitated, markets will be brought into practical contiguity, land will increase in value along the whole line.—Whatever product of nature or of art is to be found near any part of the Railway may henceforth be considered for every useful purpose as existing throughout its entire extent. All the conveniences thus afforded to manufacturers and merchants, importers and exporters, artizans and agriculturists, will naturally lead to an immense amount of traffic on the Railway; and this traffic cannot be carried on without giving employment to human labour to a far greater amount than that which the establishment of the Railway temporarily displaced.

Thus what appears to supersede labour actually gives occasion to its increased employment, and the "partial evil" turns out to be "universal good." We might show in like manner that those wonderful improvements in the machinery of the cotton, woollen, and silk manufactures, which seemed likely to lessen the demand for labour, have actually increased it even in the very departments where the new inventions were introduced. As mechanical inventions have been multiplying, the number of persons employed in the manufactures has likewise been increasing. So that the wounds inflicted on some by superseding their labour are soon closed; the very individuals affected probably gain a new and better employment; and a new stimulus is given to the productive powers of the community, the effects of which may endure to the most distant ages.

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE KING.

(From the *Times*.)

So averse was the late King to be seen during his rides in the parks at Windsor for the last two or three years, that out-riders were always despatched while his pony chaise was preparing, to whichever of the gates he intended to pass across the Frogmore road, driving from one park into the other; and if any body was seen loitering near either gate, the course of the ride was instantly altered, to escape even the passing glance of a casual observer. His late Majesty seldom drove across to the Long Walk from the Castle, because he was there more likely to be met by the Windsor people. His most private way was through a small gate in the park wall, opposite another small gate in the wall of the grounds at Frogmore, at the Datchett side. He there crossed the road in a moment and had rides so arranged between Frogmore and Virginia-water, that he had between 20 and 30 miles of neatly planted avennes, from which the public were wholly excluded. At certain points of these rides, which opened towards the public thoroughfares of the park, there were always servants stationed on these occasions to prevent the intrusion of strangers upon the King's privacy. The plantations have been so carefully nourished for seclusion around the Royal Lodge, that only the chimneys of the building can be now seen from the space near the top of the Long Walk. The King caused the same rigid exclusion to be enforced, while engaged in fishing, from his grotesque building at Virginia Water, and also when visiting the various temples which he had erected on the grounds. A great deal of money was laid out on these edifices; but it was only by stealth and the connivance of servants that these were at any time to be seen. With the exception of the ruined temple, which is ornamented by the casts from the Elgin marbles, these structures are decadent in real taste; they are full of cups and balls, and Chinese drippery, with a great deal of gorgeous and tawdry decoration. His Majesty was as little aware that the fatal result of his indisposition was so near at hand, that up to a very late period of his sufferings his Majesty occupied himself a good deal with the progress of some additions which he was making to the Royal Lodge. He was particularly anxious to have a new dining-room finished by his birth-day, on the 12th of August; not dreaming that a month before that day his remains would be gathered in their tomb. He was also, up to the same late period, occupied by the improvements in Windsor Castle, and used to have himself rolled through the apartments in a chair, which was constructed for his Majesty's use. Notwithstanding these anticipations, it is known that the late King's health had been for nearly two years declining. His old sufferings from the gout had given way to an occasional "embarrassment of breathing," (the expressive phrase of the bulletins), and at times great depression of spirits. His Majesty was often found apparently lost in abstraction, and only relieved by shedding tears. At other times, however, the King took a great interest in the works which were carrying on in the Lodge and the Castle of Windsor, particularly those which he intended for his private use, and spoke of a long enjoyment of them. It is said that for some time before Sir Henry Halford and Sir Matthew Tierney were last called in, his late Majesty was under the domestic medical treatment of two gentlemen who were of his household. His Majesty had for a long time evinced a great indisposition to exercise of any kind—the least exertion was attended with faintness, and his Majesty's usual remedy was a glass of some *liqueur*. He had a particular kind of cherry brandy, which he thought to be of medical use when he felt these symptoms of debility, and to which he resorted to a late period of his life. Until the bursting of the blood-vessel on the day before his death, the King did not think his case absolutely hopeless—even then the slight refreshment of sleep rallied his spirits a little. The decorations of the interior of the late King's suite of apartments were entirely conducted under his own eye. His Majesty would have no pattern of furniture which was to be seen any where else, and he had an utter disregard of expense, either in his original orders or in their subsequent alteration, which often happened to be indulged at a costly rate. The King's suite of apartments occupied the grand front of the wing of the Castle, which faces Datchett; there was a beautiful orangery planted beneath his windows, and a convenient descent into the gardens. Formerly the numerous persons who reside in Windsor Castle and its precincts, the clergy, and retired functionaries, had convenient access by keys to the grounds, or slopes (as they are called), immediately beneath the Castle; but owing to some person having pointed at the Marchioness Conyngham while she walked within the inclosure, the locks were instantly changed in all the avenues, and from that time all were excluded but the King's private party. The late King's service of plate is superb; he had a very plain set in common use; but before his last illness, when the Cabinet Ministers held a council at Windsor, and dined with him, the rich service was produced, and was the object of great attraction. The late King had provided a sumptuous sideboard for its display, which was made of very dark and beautifully-polished mahogany, inlaid with gold, and lined with looking-glass; but when put up it was found entirely to overpower the effect of the other furniture and decorations of the apartment. The obvious course to pursue would have been its removal; instead of which, however, the magnificently decorated arch which the lower part of the sideboard supported was cut away, and the remainder left for use. The apartments are spacious and well-constructed; they have, however, from the nature of the building, only one principal light, and there is too much gold panelling in them for real and simple elegance. There is a heap of furniture of his late Majesty's both stored in town and in Windsor—some of it from Carlton-house was very elegant, though now unused.

Our present King, William the Fourth, entered Cork Harbour on the 3d of December, 1787, in his Majesty's ship, the Pegasus, from Halifax, as Prince William Henry, her then Commander—the object was to visit the Duke of Rutland, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, at Dublin. His Royal Highness, however, was much disappointed on learning that his Excellency had died the 24th of October preceding, and that his remains had been removed for England on the 17th of November, for interment. His Royal Highness was waited upon by James Kingston, Esq., the Mayor of Cork, and dined at the Mansion House, with that hospitable gentleman, who well knew how to handle a bottle of Claret, as most of Alderman Carleton's connexions did. His Royal Highness afterwards dined with the Merchants at the King's Arms, went to the Assembly Room in George's-street, and danced with the daughter and niece of Alderman Kellett, and with Miss A. Lane (now Mrs. Sealy Baldwin, of Bath, daughter of a former Town Clerk)—went to Youghal and dined with the Youghal Corporation, proceeded to the seats of the late Earls of Shannon and Grandison, and afterwards to the Marquis of Waterford's, attended by Sir Richard Musgrave, High Sheriff, where an express from his august parent reached him, and his Royal Highness returned to Cove, embarked for England in his frigate, and landed at Plymouth on the 27th, and went for London. During this latter passage a thunder storm broke over the ship so violently as to destroy some of the sails and shiver the main mast. His Majesty was at that period in his 22d year.

Cheap Vapour Bath.—Few people, unfortunately, either in London or elsewhere, have any idea of the ease with which they may obtain at any time a "vapour bath;" an article perhaps little inferior in importance and real utility to all the drugs of the apothecaries' shops taken collectively. Nothing more is, in this case, required, than for the patient to sit upon some stick or lathe, over a small washing tub, about half full of water, near the boiling heat, with a blanket or two thrown over his head and shoulders, and extending to the floor all around the tub. This will retain the steam about the patient's body, and soon produce an universal perspiration. This simple method, available even to the poorer families, is in every respect equal to the most complex and costly apparatus for obtaining a vapour bath. From ignorance of this, and the exorbitant price demanded for baths of this kind, the poorer class in London are totally debarred the enjoyment of this species of luxury. They are made to believe, by the interested individuals who keep these machines for hire, that nothing less than six or eight shillings can afford them a single bathing, or as many pounds for the purchase of a machine. On passing down Mason-street, in 1828, I heard a poor woman relating to another that her husband was confined to his bed, and quite crippled with rheumatism, and that they were not able to afford him the trial of a vapour bath. I took the liberty of informing her how she could prepare it herself, and repeat it as often as required without any expense. On meeting her again, about a fortnight afterwards, she informed me, with expressions of gratitude, that by following my directions, together with the use of some herbs, her husband was quite recovered, and some days previously gone to his work. Catarrhs and coughs are relieved by aqueous vapours received from the breath; expectoration is thus assisted in humoral asthmas, and the same is conducive to the healing of ulcers of various kinds. Moreover, in fevers, and inflammatory state of the liver, spleen and bowels, in dysentery and dry belly-ache, the advantages derivable from the vapour bath are incalculable.—*The Lancet.*

The rains have occasioned much damage in various parts of the country; and torrents have swept off the entire produce of many acres of cut grass. Haymaking has been a most troublesome source of industry; much of the crop remains uncut, and that which has been secured is considerably damaged. The wheat, however, looks well, but fine settled weather is now most anxiously hoped for, and every succeeding day augments the deep solicitude appertaining to the approaching harvest. Much personal injury has been sustained by the lightning.—*Taunton Courier.*

"Pot-walloping voting" ceases in those boroughs where the elective franchise is gained by boiling a pot in a dominion within the limits of the borough.

Waterford Mail.

OUR FINANCES—THE MINISTERS.

(From the *Times* of Saturday.)

The more that revenue questions are sifted in parliament, the better must they be understood, and the more solid must be the prospect created of an improved administration of the finances. Lord Goderich, on Thursday evening, seemed to object to the mode of relief from taxation which had been adopted by ministers, and—what is more strange—to the amount of it. His Lordship thought that it would have been better to *diffuse* the relief over many articles, than to confine it to the single one of beer; but we differ with Lord Goderich, and for this reason—that by repealing a single tax, we got rid likewise of the machinery for collecting it, and thereby make a twofold saving; whereas on the other principle, the proportion of charge for collection, &c. increases as the net amount of tax diminishes; and it is evidenced by the fact that since the war the expense of collection has not been reduced in an equal ratio with the taxation. The second objection of Lord Goderich goes to the quantum of revenue sacrificed by the repeal of taxes now in progress, which he inclines to think more extensive than would be consistent with the reservation of a due amount of annual surplus for the sinking fund.—The Duke of Wellington met this objection fairly. He said that if the revenue should remain at any thing like the level of 1829, there would be a very considerable surplus; that if the taxes had been diminished, as was stated by the noble Viscount, £3,500,000 a year, *retrenchments* to an equal amount had also been effected, viz., on the navy, army, and ordnance, £2,500,000; in the interest of the debt, £308,000; besides the saving produced by the reduction of the four per cents. of upwards of £700,000 per annum. We agree with the noble Duke in trusting that the relief produced by this great saving of expenditure will tend so far to increase the consumption of articles still subject to taxation, as gradually to restore the surplus income to its level of £3,000,000 per annum, recommended by the 4th report of the finance committee, and realised within the years 1828, 1829, to the average extent of only £2,400,000. The Duke of Wellington promises further reductions of expense, and the public will willingly give credit to one who has already done so much to disburden them, that what he deems it possible to execute he will not leave unattempted. In pensions, superannuations, Army, Navy, Ordnance, and "miscellaneous," we believe that a great deal may be done, the Duke himself acknowledging that out of the 16½ millions which they cost the people of England yearly, there are but 11 millions which can be considered inaccessible. So, with regard to the colonies, there is an abyss of extravagance which must be probed and cleansed, or the country will instruct Parliament to pass a vote, condemning the colonial system as an intolerable nuisance. The civil list, we have often and emphatically denounced as established on a scale too gigantic for a limited monarchy; and the enormous sums of money spent, as well (if report speaks truth) as hoarded, by the late Sovereign, are proofs both of the mischief and the needlessness of leaving so much to the irresponsible disposal of any English King. We have less suspicion of an unworthy use of riches being made by his present Majesty, than by most of his predecessors on the throne. King William may be termed—without offending him—a family man, in many particulars of his life and history. He may have, and, no doubt, will feel that he has, many claimants on his heart and purse; and even should he admit such claims too freely, the public must have a far different impression of the motives under which William IV. bestows his bounty on those who naturally share among them his best affections, than if he had squandered the property of an industrious people on the cravings of licentious and insatiable rapacity. Nevertheless, William IV. ought, under one or more Acts of Parliament, to furnish a better precedent than any of his ancestors, and above all things less exceptionable than the late Sovereign has left after him, of the regulations and restrictions by which the use of the public money should henceforth be controlled.

(From the *Standard*).

The minister on Thursday received from Lord Goderich rather a sharp lecture upon the finance, which drew from him the acknowledgment that he had grossly miscalculated all the financial plans with which he commenced the session; and a promise that he would endeavour to profit by good advice, and to proceed in the work of retrenchment, and to do any thing and every thing if only permitted to retain his present power;—this, with a jumble of figures, delivered, whether designedly or not, "in most admired disorder," made up the financial confession offered by the present First Lord of the Treasury to the last; and we imagine such a communication never before passed between two high fiscal functionaries, and it is probable will never again.

Lord King insinuated that the premier was in the habit of borrowing his hints of statemanship from the guard-room, and mentioned that the incapacity of the administration had become a bye word: but begged hard for the lenient treatment of the Beer Bill (the subject of debate), inasmuch as it was nearly the only public measure effected by the houses of parliament through the whole session.

The Duke of Richmond proposed a clause forbidding the consumption of beer in such places as might be merely licenced by the excise as houses of sale, and not licensed by the magistrates as public-houses. His Grace, in an able speech, demonstrated that the proposed prohibition was necessary, in order to extract from the measure the only moral good that it could, in any light, promise, namely, an inducement to the poor man to share with his family the beer that he might purchase; while such an arrangement was absolutely indispensable, in order to fix a limit to the indefinite multiplication of tippling houses, and to ensure that none but persons of decent character should have the opportunity of establishing places of promiscuous resort for the lower classes; his Grace also dwelt with much earnestness upon the injustice of violating the vested interests of the present possessors of public houses.

The Duke of Richmond then remonstrated against the haste with which the measure was to be carried into effect, which must incapacitate the unfortunate persons whose property was to be attacked from extricating themselves from utter ruin. The Duke of Wellington drily replied, that the public-house keeper could be regarded as having a legal interest in his monopoly for only twelve months.

Before entering into the higher considerations connected with this subject, let us say one word to this last argument of the Duke of Wellington. His Grace, in his reply to Lord Goderich, treated the superannuation allowances of military and naval men, and of the civil servants of the crown, as something too sacred to be touched; but does his Grace know that, from himself, as field marshal, downward, no military man has, by law, more than a year's tenure in his office?—that, by law, *the army is an annual establishment*? and that, therefore, if every individual in it were turned adrift on the first of January next, not one of them would (of strict right) have the slightest claim to compensation? Do we, however, or does the country party, who think with us, desire such an act of harsh justice? No; much as we desire retrenchment, much as we dread a standing army in the present hands, we cannot forget that many gentlemen in the army have invested their property in the purchase of commissions, annual though they be in law; many more have devoted their lives to the profession, notwithstanding its prescribed annual existence; and this they have done, because they knew that whatever the legal term of their service might be, the office was practically an office for life, the officer to be compensated by half-pay or otherwise, where the termination by death should be anticipated by any act of the legislature. Now precisely parallel is the case of the public house keeper: the protection extended to his trade is nominally in force for a year, but practically it has been always a protection during good behaviour; and, as such, every man might fairly rely upon its faithful observance in the investment of his property. So much for the justice of the Duke of Wellington's reasoning. As we hinted before, however, a much more serious consideration of this measure remains behind; it is the consideration of it in connexion with other recent arrangements, all converging upon one point.

It is not difficult to see that the very moment the measure comes into operation, the beer-sellers will be *the only keepers of public-houses*—that important class so admirably well suited to serve every purpose of espionage, will therefore be at once withdrawn from their present proper dependence upon the independent magistracy, and brought into a direct dependence upon, and connexion with, the executive, by the intervention of the excise license.

Now, let us see where we have got—we have a Field Marshal sole Minister—his Quarter-master General at the head of the Colonies—his Lieutenant-General at the head of the Army—his Major-General at the head of the Ordnance—his Aide-de-Camp at the head of the Irish Government, which is no longer to be governed by a Lord Lieutenant, a nobleman giving property, names and family, in hostage for his loyalty, but by this unhoused dependent; he has the metropolis garrisoned by a police corps in direct dependence upon him and free from all control by the magistracy, and which, when completed according to its designed arrangements, will amount to twenty thousand men—all these our military minister *has already*, and now he is about to receive the opportunity of having a spy and an agent in every public-house of the kingdom. The character of the man, to be sure, and the circumstances of the times, must obviate any apprehension from such an extraordinary and perfectly fortuitous concurrence of the instruments of power in his Grace's hands at present; but then there is always the mischief of the precedent. The precedent—the precedent—is the thing to be dreaded.

GENERAL ELECTION.

(From the *Globe* of Saturday.)

The House of Commons, having finished all its necessary business, preparatory to the dissolution of parliament, has adjourned to Tuesday next. The whole of the business of the session will be terminated on Wednesday; on Thursday there will be no meeting, that being the day at present fixed for the funeral of his late Majesty; and on Friday parliament will be prorogued (as at present intended) by commission. On the following day the royal proclamation for dissolving parliament will probably be issued.

There will, if we may judge from present appearances, be fewer important contests in England at the ensuing general election than has been usual on former occasions. The changes which have taken place since the last dissolution have very much weakened party feeling, and there does not seem in many instances to be that combination of great wealth and excitement which induces men to enter into expensive contested elections. There *may*, certainly, be some changes of disposition even yet before the elections take place.

At present there does not seem likely to be any contest in Westminster, London, Southwark, or Middlesex (where we imagine Mr. Hume's return is secure, as the reward of his incessant and meritorious labours). There is a report of another contest in Westmoreland; but though Mr. Brougham would have long ago been returned there if the election had rested with unbiassed and *bonâ fide* freeholders, yet the unbounded sacrifices of the Lonsdale family and their connexions, and the numbers of paper freeholds created, have made, we believe, the return of the Lowther candidates, if they choose to persevere in incurring the expense, as certain as that of the patron's candidate in a close borough. In Northumberland, Mr. Liddell will sit if he can be returned free of expense; but it is not to be wondered at that he declines another contest if it is to be conducted at his own charge; and it is at least doubtful whether his party, though he is an able and respectable member, will incur the expense for him.

It is not yet known who will be elected for Yorkshire; but it is tolerably clear that there are no six or five sane persons who will purchase a chance of this honour for £120,000 a piece. In Cornwall (for there is not a county between it and Yorkshire where there is as yet any probability of a contest) there is a report of a third candidate, in the person of Lord Valletort, Sir R. Vivian having offended, it is said, some of the leaders of the Tory party; but still it is not, we think, likely there will be an actual contest. It is by no means impossible, in short, if present appearances may be trusted, that there will pass a general election without a single county contest in England, or one as to the result of which there will be any doubt.

In the Irish counties, it is said, there is also a remarkable indisposition to spend money in elections; but still, we imagine, there will be several contests to enable parties clearly to ascertain how the balance of power inclines under the new system. When Ireland improves (if it ever is to improve) in the diffusion of wealth among the people, the Irish counties, under the new system, may be expected to send a more independent class of members than any others in the united kingdom. Even at present the expense, too, from the diminution of the number and the higher average condition of the voters, must be much less than before the late change, and we may reckon on some little improvement in the members. The great indisposition to incur the necessary expense in Ireland arises, it is said, from the fact that the Government has now so little to give away. In consequence, no doubt, in part, of a purer Administration, but in still greater part, of the great proportion of the revenue absorbed by the dead weight and fixed expenses, the patronage of the government is certainly diminished.

In the open boroughs, the independent electors are, as usual, active in catching third men. We rather think (owing to the coldness of the season) game of this description is rather rare. In many places, however, "several new candidates are *talked of*." With all this talk, unless, as it is alleged, the decision of the Rye Election Committee affects the other Cinque Ports, there will be fewer important contests even in the towns than usual, though there will be many changes in the persons returned.

This prevailing apathy is certainly not in itself a good symptom; but, if it arises in part from the cause to which it is attributed in Ireland, we may find that the number of independent members in the new Parliament may be much greater than this apathy in itself might lead us to expect. The very cessation of party dissensions is certainly favourable to the combination of honest men in populous towns—not for the purpose of setting up any candidates who will expend a certain sum in making drunk the electors, but for securing the regular return of independent men, with whose principles and characters the electors are acquainted (who may really perform the true duty of Members of Parliament in checking the extravagance of Administrations), and for redeeming open places from the disgraceful practices which really sink their character below that of the closest and most rotten boroughs.

From the 1st to the 30th of June, eight hundred and eight vessels arrived at Liverpool, of which one hundred were from the United States of America.

The Mail.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14.

FALL OF ALGIERS.

Courier office, Saturday, Four o'Clock.

We have just received, by express, the following important communication from Dover:—

"DOVER, JULY 10.—A packet has arrived from Calais bringing the news of the fall of Algiers, on the 5th July, without firing a gun.

"This intelligence has been received by a telegraphic despatch."

Courier Office, 5 o'Clock.

From an official account of the fall of Algiers, which has reached the French embassy, we learn that the city surrendered "at discretion" to General Bourmont, on the 5th of July, at noon; and that when the despatch, announcing the important event was sent off from Algiers, the French flag was flying on the palace of the Dey. The French troops got possession of a great number of brass cannon, and of all the stores of every description which were in Algiers. Twelve ships of war also fell into their hands; but that which gave most lively joy to the French was, to find they had recovered their shipwrecked fellow countrymen, who were confined in that city. The lives of all the unfortunate men of the crews of the brigs Sylene and Aventure, with the exception of those who fell by the fury of the Arabs in the mountains, had been preserved.

CORPORATION OF WATERFORD.

The Corporation having published their resolutions conciliatory, and having furnished the account of their income and expenditure, which appeared in the papers on Saturday, have now nearly gotten rid of that heavy burden of patriotism which so long oppressed them. They have but one thing more to do, previous to another long Scandinavian night of silence and repose, namely, to "return the Member" at the approaching election. After that, we may call for our night-caps and dream of the felicity we enjoy under the reign of such wondrous curators of the public weal.

On the subject of their financial statement, a very few words will be sufficient. Their income for the year ending March, 1830, is given at £6,157. Of their expenditure more than one half, or the sum of £3,627, is laid out in the payment of the interest of their debt, which in round numbers must, at five per cent, exceed at least seventy thousand pounds. After their other expenses, the sum reported to be in hands last March is about £300.

Such an *exposé* of their management of a public fund must be very gratifying to the citizens. As to the manner in which this monstrous debt was incurred we have no account, and we suppose it would be useless now to inquire. The fact is certain, and we may look for its discharge about that time when stock jobbers shall be mourning over the final paying off of the national debt, or at that period when Time itself, that great balancer of accounts, shall be laying claim to his equity of redemption over all our estates, whether we be bodies corporate, or mere humble individuals, acting according to our lights, in a mere private capacity.

With respect to "returning the Member"—we believe the Corporation would be sooner relieved of that trouble, if a Candidate offered such as the citizens could approve of on every ground of choice. It has sufficiently appeared what are the feelings of a large body of the Freemen, and if *Johnny* be again returned at the next election, we can assure the two or three *electors* who march up to the hustings on these occasions to perform the ceremony, that the triumph will be owing much more to the absence of any opponent than to any unanimity of sentiment on the part of the citizens upon the event. And indeed we must say that the Freemen of Waterford should be extraordinary admirers of a cosmopolite sort of patriotism, if they regarded with any peculiar delight the return of a representative who seems to regard any identification with the place he represents as a matter of total indifference. Neither his friends nor himself ever venture to speak of his services to the City of Waterford. In his address he approaches no nearer to it than when he speaks of his "unalterable attachment to the interests of *Ireland!*" He is, in short, an excursive patriot, and disdains to point to any services which he has condescended to perform *near home*. Now, we like a man of an enlarged mind; but we do not see the necessity of his entirely forgetting the little nest in which he has got fledged, and from which he has been sent abroad. Or if the two things be incompatible, and the interests of Ireland require that such men should sit in Parliament, we wish Mr. O'Connell, or some other Reformer, would move that seats should be specially provided for these men of enlarged capacity, and that they should be emphatically designated the "members for all Ireland." Thus all parties will be pleased—*we* in obtaining men of less roving optics—and *all Ireland* in retaining their services.

Henry Villiers Stuart, Esq is expected this week at his seat, Dromana House, in this county.

Yesterday the 80th regiment fired a *feu de joie* on the Parade, in honour of the accession of his Majesty King William the Fourth to the throne of these kingdoms. Being in small out-detachments in England, and on the march since, they had not an opportunity of celebrating the event before.

A man named *John Fitzpatrick* was arrested in our cattle market, on Monday, for having two pigs in his possession which he was offering for sale, and which were supposed to have been stolen. Same day they were identified as the property of William Christmas, Esq. and had been stolen that morning. He was committed yesterday to the county gaol to abide his trial at the assizes.

REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTY.

The following correspondence has been published at the instance of Mr. Wyse:—

"Sir,—We are requested by the Independent Club to inform you that this body is most anxious to know your sentiments respecting the propriety of calling on some gentleman to come forward as a candidate at the approaching election for the county, in order to rescue it from the dictation of one or two peers, and that the electors might have an opportunity of recording their opinions of the manner in which they are represented at present. Your advice is also requested as to whether a private call or a public meeting would be most advisable. Any suggestion or information in your power will be most thankfully received.

"The only object, the only wish of this club is to promote the true independence of this county in the manner the most likely to insure the success of a candidate on the liberal and independent interest.

"The history of the present session proves the necessity of having honest men returned to parliament.

"It is avowedly intended to persevere in the new taxes in a new House of Commons. Many other questions of the first magnitude, such as the poor laws, &c. will be there under discussion. Under these circumstances, union and activity are both necessary; and we hope for your assistance in the cause of the people: and we respectfully suggest whether it might not be more prudent for the independent electors to withhold any pledge until all the candidates are before the county.

"We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

"WILLIAM A. HEARN, } Secretaries.
"J. EVERARD FEEHAN, }

"Independent Club House, George's-street, Waterford, July 8, 1830."

REPLY.

Rathcullin, July 11, 1830.

Gentlemen,—I have just received your letter of the 8th inst., and avail myself of the invitation you hold forth to me to state my sentiments as regards the coming election for the County of Waterford. In doing so, I trust you will give me credit for that earnest solicitude for its welfare, that same anxiety for its perfect independence, which directed my conduct in the eventful struggle of 1826. I have no hesitation in declaring myself opposed to the intolerant system which yet continues to govern this county, and which has placed its representation (as you justly remark) in the hands of one or two peers, whose interests continue opposed to that of the people, in whose hands should alone be vested the right of choosing representatives in the lower houses of Parliament. Influenced by these sentiments, I avow myself prepared to lend my feeble assistance to promote any well organised plan of action which may wrest the representation of the county of Waterford from any one or two families, and place it under the control of popular opinion.

Whilst I declare these my sentiments I regret I should feel myself called upon to disavow all possible or implied connection with your Club. For many of its members I entertain a high respect; but I make this disclaimer, because, from the manner in which your Club is constituted, and taking into account its limited connection with this county, I cannot recognise its pretensions to interfere as a body in the internal concerns of the county of Waterford, whilst I am firmly of opinion that such interference, *directly* or *indirectly* made, will materially prejudice the great cause of independence, which I nevertheless believe many of your members are anxious to promote.

As a first step then to act in the object you propose, I would suggest that you forthwith dissolve what may hitherto have existed under the name or title of a "*County of Waterford Independent Club.*" When this is done, I would respectfully recommend that some of the influential and leading gentry of the Independent Interest of this county, should meet, for the purpose of devising such measures and making such further arrangements as the present state of the county may require, when you will have an opportunity of joining your exertions with the independent freeholders of the County of Waterford, and thus render your services available; but which, under other circumstances, and the history of the late election warrants the assertion—can produce no possible good, but be productive only of an injurious and vexatious opposition.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
FRANCIS WYSE.

To William A. Hearn and John Everard Feehan,
Esqrs. Secretaries to the County and City of Waterford Independent Club.

COUNTY QUARTER SESSIONS.

These Sessions were opened on Monday by the Assistant-Barrister,—John D. Langley, George Meara, Thomas Carew, Henry W. Barron, and Roger Hayes, Esqrs., Magistrates, were also on the bench. The Criminal business was quite insignificant. The only conviction was that of *John Mahony* for stealing a quantity of curled hair out of the carriage of Samuel Grubb, Esq., South Liberties of Clonmel. This fellow injured the carriage to the extent of £15 for the sake of a few shillings value. He bore a very bad character, and was sentenced to *seven years' transportation*.

There were 47 applications for Registry of Freeholds, of which only 27 appeared—3 of whom were rejected, and 24 registered. Of these 5 were tenants of the Marquis of Waterford; 5 of Lord Doneraile; 5 of Mr. Congreve; and 9 single freeholders.

FISHERY ACTS.

The fishery acts continuance bill has been read a third time and passed.

THE IRISH BAR.

The contemplated promotions at the Bar have, we hear, at length taken place. The gentlemen who receive silk gowns are Messrs. Sheil, R. W. Green, and Bessonet. We believe they will take their seats at the inner bar forthwith.—*Dublin Paper*.

CORK HARBOUR REGATTA.

The Cork Harbour Regatta, which was appointed to commence on Monday next, has been postponed to the following day (Tuesday), out of respect to the memory of our late justly revered Sovereign.

WILLIAM CHRISTMAS, Esq., of Whitfield, arrived at his lodge, Tramore, on Monday, from the Continent, where he had been sojourning for some months.

Thursday next, the 15th instant, will be a day of general mourning through England, Ireland, and Scotland, for our deceased Sovereign George the Fourth. That day is fixed for the Royal Burial, and all places of public worship will be open on the sad occasion.

Mr. O'Connell has resigned the County Clare, and is about to start for Meath.

The birth days of the King and Queen occurring within eight days of each other,—viz., the 21st and 13th of August—it is supposed that the keeping of one or both will be altered, as in the case of Queen Charlotte and the late King, to suit the fashionable season, and to promote the advantage of trade.

Wall-Fruit.—The great advantages that arise from the colouring of garden walls on which fruit trees are nailed, have been verified by Mr. Knight, and other horticulturists, and we advert to the subject to point out an improvement in the process that has been suggested by Mr. Harrison, which is well worth our reader's notice.—When the leaves have fallen in the autumn, the trees should be removed from the wall, and the bricks are then to be coloured with coal tar, mixing with every gallon of the tar one pint of linseed oil to destroy the glossy surface. If the latter precaution be not attended to, the young shoots are burnt and destroyed. In laying on the colour care should be taken that no portion of the fluid be sprinkled on the trees, as it materially retards their growth. The coal tar being cheap, a large wall may be covered for a few shillings, and it will not require a fresh coat of colour oftener than once in ten years. The dark colour absorbing the rays of the sun, the wall acquires at least ten degrees of heat more than a plain wall, thus affording great assistance in maturing the buds upon fruit-bearing shoots, and it also tends to prevent the insects harbouring beneath the boughs.

A METALLIC CURRENCY.

(FROM SIR HENRY PARNELL'S "OBSERVATIONS ON PAPER MONEY, BANKING, AND OVERTRADING.")

That a metallic currency has some advantages over a paper currency is unquestionably true, but it is accompanied with many disadvantages. The operation of carrying coin from place to place, the necessity of examining the genuineness and weight of it, and of counting it piece by piece on every occasion of receiving or paying money, are great inconveniences. Besides the history of every country affords numerous instances of the injuries which have been suffered from the maladministration of it.

A metallic currency not only deprives a country of one of the best supports of industry—namely, the assistance of the discounts and loans of Bankers, but it occasions a great loss to the public in maintaining it. If the currency of the United Kingdom were wholly metallic, it would at least require fifty millions of sovereigns; but this amount of the national capital when so employed would become dead stock, and wholly unproductive of any demand for labour, or in making any profitable return.

It may be further observed respecting a metallic currency that it does not protect a country from being exposed to excessive speculation and overtrading. In periods of confidence and great commercial prosperity, all persons in trade have recourse to the extensive use of private papers, such as bills of exchange and promissory notes, and by multiplying these they are able to carry overtrading to as great an extent as they please.

The introduction of the use of paper money may justly be considered as one of the most beneficial of all the expedients to which human ingenuity in improving the relations of society has given birth, and as coined metals were substituted for barter in the first stages of the civilization of mankind, it may be expected as the world becomes more and more refined, that paper money will be substituted universally for coin.

The use of paper money in England, notwithstanding the great defects of the banking system, has unquestionably assisted in producing those energies in trade and commerce by which she has become so elevated in the rank of nations, and it may be fairly assumed that without the aid of paper money it would have been impossible for her to have carried on her immense dealings, for the facilities paper money affords in the circulation and exchange of every article of production are beyond all calculation. The main foundation of trade is credit, and as the necessary effect of paper money is to encourage the extension of commercial credit, the more widely the circulation of paper is extended, the more the transactions of trade will be increased, and the productive industry and wealth of the country augmented.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

In the House of Lords on Friday night the Earl of Stanhope presented a petition complaining of distress. The Noble Lord concluded by calling upon the House to take steps for arresting the progress of famine and distress which were making such rapid strides in Ireland. The Earl of Limerick having denied that distress existed in any considerable degree in Ireland, the Duke of Wellington stated that there was no intention on the part of government to propose any grant towards relieving the distresses in Ireland.

DISTRESS IN KILKENNY.

One of the city constables has just informed us, that a poor woman, named Granny the mother of four young children, has died within a few days at Green's-hill, of actual starvation, and this is but one of the many cases that have occurred in this once flourishing city of ours. We repeat it, that many beings have died amongst us from hunger, or from sickness consequent thereon.—*Kilkenny Journal*.

At a meeting of the committee for the management of the fund for the relief of the poor, held on Friday at the Tholsel, it appeared, on inspection of the funds, that the labours of the committee must altogether cease, unless additional subscriptions be forthwith supplied.—*Ibid.*

LIMERICK, SATURDAY, JULY 10.—According to a census taken by the district committees, under direction of the General Relief Committee, it was ascertained that there are 2,461 indigent and unemployed families within this city for the last month. By the unceasing zeal of the benevolent agents who are in active co-operation with the Relief Committee, upwards of 3,000 destitute creatures, of both sexes and all ages, are at work this week on various bye-roads and passages in want of repair. Incalculable good must be effected by the exertions of the Committee, if the generous and humane will but second their laudable efforts. The funds in hand must be large to answer the heavy calls hourly made upon the Treasurer. The misery and distress under which so many hundreds of our fellow-christians laboured, are almost incredible.

The Rev. Mr. M'Mahon, Roman Catholic Curate of Kilcoleman, in this county, assures us that distress prevails to an alarming extent in that neighbourhood, that 230 families are destitute of food, and that several have pawned every article of furniture to procure means of supporting existence, while many are starving upon one meal in the 24 hours.

The Lord Bishop of Limerick has subscribed £50 to relieve the distress in Tralee.

The Earl of Kenmare has transmitted £300 to the Poor Fund Committee at Killarney, which makes this generous nobleman's contributions amount to £500 in this season of distress.

At the Mayo special sessions, held in Castlebar on Friday last, the magistrates, on the suggestion of George Clendinning, Esq., declined entering into presentments, in consequence of the distressed state of the country.—A similar course of proceeding was adopted at Ballinrobe on Monday, and at Clare on Tuesday.

The fair of Clonmel, on Wednesday, was rather thronged with indifferent stock, in bad condition, and no buyers for stores, except yearlings, which sold from 20s to 40s. There were no fat cows in the fair, but ewes were sold from 20s to 22s; milch cows, £4 10s to £8 10s, and few buyers—strippers, £3 10s to £4 4s for prime. On the whole, it was the worst fair this season.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

The Steward acknowledges to have received from Edmond Rice, Esq, 31 shirts for boys, which have been distributed by the Steward agreeably to the directions of that gentleman.

*** This Journal is extensively circulated in the counties of Waterford, Wexford, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Carlow; it is taken at all the public News-rooms. It is filed at the Commercial Buildings, and at Johnston and Co's., Newspaper agents, *Dublin*—at the Chapter, and Peele's Coffee-house, and at Newton, and Barker's, agents, *London*; at the Exchange, and Lyceum News-rooms, *Liverpool*; at the Commercial Rooms, *Bristol*, and at various other places of public resort in both kingdoms.

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