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. 723. SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1830. Price 6d

GENERAL ELECTION.

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

Gentlemen,

An early dissolution of Parliament being consequent on the recent demise of the Crown, I take the liberty of now repeating my intention to offer myself as an independent Candidate for the Representation of the County of Wexford, whenever the opportunity occurs.

As soon as the business of the present Session of Parliament is concluded, I intend to wait upon you personally, to solicit the honor of your suffrages, at the approaching Election; and in the mean time shall only assure you that, if I should be so fortunate as to be placed in the distinguished situation of being your Representative in the next Parliament, it shall be my anxious endeavour to perform all the important duties of such a station, faithfully, conscientiously, and to the best of my abilities.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your very faithful and obedient servant,
A. CHICHESTER.

Portman-square, June 30, 1830.

TO THE FREEMEN AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

The honourable trust which you have so long confided to my care must speedily be restored into your hands; its longer continuance will depend on your pleasure.

How I have discharged the sacred duties which it involved you are fully competent to estimate.

On the day of Election I shall present myself before you with the valuable credentials of your repeated approbation of my public conduct, as your representative during more than twenty-six years, as the surest pledge of my unvaried, and unalterable attachment to the interests of Ireland.

I am, always, your obliged and grateful servant,
JOHN NEWPORT.

New Park, 1st July, 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.

BY HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL AUTHORITY.

The greatest discovery in the memory of man is universally allowed to be Dr. CULLEN'S highly celebrated Abstergent

SCARLET PILLS.

The most infallible anti-Venereal ever discovered, which during the last fifteen years have effectually cured upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND Persons of that lamentable and destructive complaint, the VENEREAL DISEASE. At 2s 9d per box, or five boxes in one at 11s, with full and explicit directions, whereby persons of either sex may cure themselves with speed, secrecy, and safety, without confinement, or hindrance of business.

It is a melancholy fact, that thousands fall victims to this horrid Disease, owing to persons neglecting themselves, or by applying to those totally unacquainted with the true nature of the Malady, to prevent the constitution from utter destruction (which must inevitably result from improper treatment), such as Ulceration, Diseased Nose, Blotches in the Face, Head, and Body, Obstinate Gleets, Nodes on the Shin Bones, Ulcerated Sore Throats, &c. &c.

The Proprietor pledges his honour that the above unequalled invention, has its decided superiority over every other specific ever yet submitted to the Public.

The high estimation and enormous sale this wonderful Medicine has obtained for the last few years, is a certain criterion of its immense utility, and it should be observed the SCARLET PILLS have now acquired the utmost fame in almost every part of Europe; it has been examined, approved of, and sanctioned by the Faculty of Medicine, and recommended by the most eminent of the profession.

To Gentlemen who travel by Sea or Land, the Convenient Packet at 11s, containing five boxes at 2s. 9d. will be found very advantageous, by purchasing of which 2s. 9d. is saved, duty included.

As a precaution, the Proprietor thinks it highly necessary that a box should be kept in the possession of those who require a certain preventive.

None are genuine but those bearing the following stamp on the outside of each blue wrapper, and sealed with the letter L. SCARLET PILLS.

*** The above most excellent Medicine is sold wholesale and retail, by appointment of the Proprietor, by Edwards and Savage, booksellers, Cork; by Pollock, Figgis, and Co. 16, Capel-street, Dublin; Perrott and Hall, 28, College-green, by whom Country Agents may be supplied—Retailed by J. Hackett, Free Press office, Clonmel; S. PHELAN, bookseller, and at the MIRROR OFFICE, Quay, Waterford; Guerin, Limerick; Downes, Medical Hall, Roscrea; Moderator office, Kilkenny; John Morrison, Fancy Warehouse, North-street, Belfast; and by the principal Patent Medicine Venders in every Town throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland.

*** Dr. L. in consequence of his extensive correspondence, respectfully acquaints those persons desirous of consulting him, that the usual enclosure of £1, addressed Money Letter, post-paid, to his Old Medical establishment, 10, Church-street, Spitalfields, London, is expected, which will always meet with due attention, with an explicit reply to all communications forwarded as above, otherwise they will not be received.

DIED.

On Thursday, the 15th instant, James Galwey, Esq. merchant, of this city.—If strict integrity, benevolence of disposition, and sterling worth can claim the tribute of regret, to the memory of no one could it with more justice be paid than to the individual whose death it is now our painful duty to record.

At Munio, near Ardfinan, on Friday last, after a few days illness, in the fifty second year of his age, James Michael Butler, Esq., late of the 62d Regiment, youngest son of the late James Butler, Esq. of Curraghoan, in the County Cork, and heir presumptive to the Caher title.

In Bagwell-street, Clonmel, on Monday, Miss Jane M'Clelland, daughter of Mr. Wm. M'Clelland.

At [illegible], near Clonmel, of a decline, Mrs. M'Dermott, wife of [illegible] M'Dermott.

[illegible] Parry.—This distinguished navigator and his lady have arrived. We congratulate the colony upon so proud an accession to its respectability.—Sydney Gazette.

FEVER HOSPITAL.

We, the Undersigned, Members of the Regulating Committee of the Fever Hospital, request that you will convene a MEETING of the GOVERNORS of that Institution, for the purpose of receiving the Half Yearly Statement of Income and Expenditure, previously to the approaching Assizes.

JEREMIAH O'BRIEN,
BENJAMIN GRAHAM,
MICHAEL HANLY,
NUGENT O'REILLY.

To the Worshipful Michael Evelyn, Esq.,
Mayor of Waterford.
15th July, 1830.

In compliance with the above, I request a MEETING of the GOVERNORS of the FEVER HOSPITAL, at the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, at ONE o'Clock, on THURSDAY, the 22d Inst.

M. EVELYN, Mayor,

Waterford, 16th July, 1830.

TO BE LET.

A DWELLING HOUSE in Bridge-street. Apply to Isaac T. Jacob.

TRAMORE.

TO BE LET,
Until the 1st of OCTOBER,

AN EXCELLENT HOUSE, well furnished, with a well stocked Garden and Lawn—Coach-house and Stabling for Eight Horses attached.

Application to be made at the office of this Paper.
(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

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 inst., 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 requisite.

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 apprize 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.

N.B.—Doctor Keale, in consequence of the numerous engagements with which he has been honoured, intends prolonging his visit until TUESDAY EVENING.

Waterford, July 15.

SPLENDID EDITIONS—CHEAPNESS AND PORTABILITY.

Published by J. O. Robinson, London; JOHN CUMMING, 16, Lower Ormond quay, Dublin; sold also by every Bookseller in Ireland.

1. HENRY'S BIBLE COMPLETE, in 3 handsome volumes, imperial 8vo., price £3 15s in cloth, an Exposition of the Old and New Testament; by Mathew Henry, V.D.M. To which is prefixed the Memoirs of the Life, Character, and Writings of the Author. By J. B. Williams, Esq., F.S.A.

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6. In ten volumes 8vo., price £5 5s in cloth, printed on the finest paper, the ENTIRE WORKS of NATHANIEL LARDNER, D.D., with a Life by Dr. Kippis.

7. In one volume, foolscap 8vo., price 5s in cloth, MEMOIRS of the LIFE, CHARACTER, and WRITINGS of the Rev. Matthew Henry. By J. B. Williams, Esq., F.S.A.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, July 17.—We have no corn from farmers—parcels of kiln-dried change hands among factors, and wheat is from 30s to 35s per barrel; in barley or oats no change; Indian corn 36s to 38s per barrel; do. meal 32s to 34s per bag; oatmeal 19s to 20s per cwt. by retail; rice 14s to 16s per cwt.; butter 71s to 73s, and 74s per cwt. said to have been paid. Weighed at the Crane yesterday 450 firkins. New potatoes are becoming more abundant, but the price as yet continues high, 10d per basket of 14lbs. Fresh meat, butter, &c. as last quoted.

Clonmel, July 14.—There was above 300 firkins of butter at yesterday's market—firsts, with some mixed qualities, at 69s 3d per cwt. Flour has made a further advance, being now at 44s per bag for firsts, 42s for households, 38s to 40s for 3ds, and 28s to 30s for 4ths. Oatmeal from 19s 6d. to 20s per cwt.

London Corn Exchange, July 12.—Compared with Monday last, we have an advance in the price of free wheat of 2s to 3s per quarter, and of bonded wheat of 4s to 5s 6d per quarter;—this is caused by the continued wet weather, and by the advices from France, which state that the rains there have done serious injury to the crops. Oats are also in demand, and this grain fetches 2s per quarter more than on Monday last for fine parcels, and 1s to 2s more for other qualities. We can quote no variation in barley or in beans and peas, at present, and other articles of grain may be quoted as on last Monday. We have a very good attendance of buyers at Market.

Wheat, 64s to 80s; rye, — to —; barley, 26s to 30s; malting, do. 32s to 35s; white peas 36s to 40s; boilers, 42s to 44s; grey peas, 33s to 37s; small beans 38s to 43s; tick, 34s to 38s; oats, potato, 27s to 32s; Poland, 25s to 29s; feed, 22s to 25s; flour, per sack, 60s to 65s.

SHIP NEWS.

The Fame, Robert Miller, master, from London to Waterford, on the 14th instant, at 9, a. m. the Hook Tower bearing N. by E. distance 40 miles, seeing a brig laying-to, with colours half-mast, went to speak her.—She proved to be the [illegible] of [illegible], coal laden. Her master reported his [illegible]. Capt. Miller requested him [illegible]

LONDON.

MONDAY, JULY 12.

The expedition to Algiers, which has now been crowned with success, will be acknowledged to have been conducted with judgment as well as vigour. Some delay took place after the landing of the French army, to enable it to move with effect, but the intelligence of the first movement of the army from its fortified camp has been followed almost immediately by the announcement of the accomplishment of its object. This success is not more rapid, certainly, than that of Lord Exmouth's bombardment—nor, for the immediate objects, can it be more complete; but the French will be enabled to take securities in behalf of all Europe against the renewal of the piracies, which a mere bombardment from the sea could not enable our admiral to do. The plan which the French, no doubt, have already concocted for the settlement of the north of Africa will now speedily brought forward, and we can only repeat our hopes that no jealousies on the part of the other powers of Europe will prevent civilization from reaping the advantages which France has incurred so much expense to put within its reach.

The misery in some parts of Ireland seems to have attained its height, the inhabitants of particular districts having actually dispersed themselves in search of charity and food, covering the country with moving images of famine and disease. The Duke of Wellington may say with truth that this state of things has not been unfrequently the case in Ireland; but if this defence relieves his administration from *particular* blame, it is not the less a standing dishonour to the legislature and the habitual management of the country. We hear it said that the draft of the report of the committee which has been long sitting on the Irish poor contains (or did contain) a recommendation that rates should be levied in Ireland for the support of the aged and helpless poor. We do not hear that it has been finally sanctioned by the committee; but the periodical starvations in Ireland will become at last, by being known and noted, too deep a disgrace to the United Kingdom to be endured, whatever imagined private interest on the part of the landholders may interfere to prevent it from being removed.

When the intelligence arrived at Paris that his Majesty had been most graciously pleased to appoint that gallant Admiral, Sir William Sydney Smith, to be Lieutenant-General in the Royal Marines, a meeting of naval officers, friends of the General, and who had served in the various engagements with him, took place, when the health of his Majesty was drunk with three times three in silence, as the friend and supporter of England's strongest bulwark—the Navy.

We regret to have to announce the death of the Right Reverend Henry William Majendie, D.D. Lord Bishop of Bangor. His Lordship died on Friday the 9th, at the house of his son, the Rev. Stuart Majendie, at Longdon, near Lichfield. He was consecrated to the See of Chester in the year 1800, and to that of Bangor in 1809. His Lordship was in the 76th year of his age.

They tell us that Sir James Scarlett is a great lawyer, and it may be so. If it be the case, we can only say that a great lawyer need not be remarkable for common sense or understanding. Last night he propounded this sage question:—"I shall propose," said Sir James, "a case of a Dowager Queen being pregnant; and it being probable that she might have twins, why not bring in a bill to determine which of the offspring should reign?" We may ask this knightly midwife how is it known that a lady is pregnant of twins, or, that fact being ascertained, what is the necessity of bringing in a bill respecting the succession? If the children are of different sexes, the law has provided already in favour of the male—if of the same sex, in favour of the first-born: and we can assure the legal physiologist that of twins one is always born before the other.—*Standard.*

TUESDAY, JULY 13.

It has been decided by the Commissioners of the Board of Excise Court, that any person selling liquors or wine in a theatre or any place of public amusement without a license, is liable to the full penalty of £50; and the proprietors of the theatres can also be proceeded against, and heavy penalties recovered, for allowing wines or spirits to be sold therein, such houses not being licensed for the sale of liquors. A few days since the renter of the saloons at the Royal Pavilion Theatre was fined in the mitigated penalty of £15, for selling two glasses of spirits, and it was observed by the court that the law would be strictly enforced.

His Majesty was the other day called on at Bushy Park, by the Duke of Norfolk, who was the first visiter to the Monarch after the late lamented demise. When rising to take his departure, his Majesty is said to have said to the Duke, "You must not go till you have seen the Queen." The King accordingly rang the bell, and a servant appearing, his Majesty said, "John, tell the Queen I want to see her." The Queen speedily entered *sans facon*, and was thus good-humouredly introduced to his Grace of Norfolk.

The late King's Will.—His Majesty has left the whole of his property to the Crown after his debts have been paid. The will is dated in 1826. There has been no codicil to this will since.

It is not intended that the court should remain in mourning beyond the 21st of August.—On that day her Majesty will hold a drawing room, to celebrate the birth-day of the King; and it is understood that those who appear on that festive occasion are not to wear mourning. Her Majesty, however, will hold one drawing room during the continuance of the mourning.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—We have reason to know that the Duke of Northumberland has consented to hold the high office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for another year. It is expected, however, that his Grace will visit England before the meeting of Parliament.—*Age.*

Naval Uniform.—The following official order, dated the 10th instant, has been issued from the Admiralty:—"His Majesty has been pleased to command, that the collars and cuffs of the uniform coats of the Commissioned Officers of the Navy shall in future be scarlet instead of white, and that three buttons be placed under each of the pocket flaps; and also that in future no gold lace be worn on the trowsers. And further, that so much of the order of the 18th and 19th of December, 1827, as directs that officers shall wear white breeches, with white silk stockings and shoes, both at the King's or Queen's Drawing Rooms [illegible]

A GENERAL ELECTION.

The free and independent electors of all the counties, cities, and boroughs of the three kingdoms, are once more preparing to exercise their important constitutional privilege of giving or selling their votes to the various candidates who desire to enjoy the honour of representing them in the Lower House for the next seven years. The manner in which this valuable franchise is exercised is not unlike that which, according to the biographer of Tristram Shandy, was adopted among the ancient Goths on all important occasions. The independent electors deliberate on the choice of their candidates, first, when they are sober, that their decision may not be wanting in prudence, and second, when they are drunk, that it may not be deficient in vigour. According to the accounts in some of the papers, the quantity of ale already consumed must have been sufficient to swell the next quarter's revenue very considerably; and indeed we are rather surprised that none of the advocates for an immediate dissolution of parliament have thought of urging, as an argument in favour of that measure, the effect which an election must have in draining off all the old stock of beer, before the only sensible measure that the Chancellor of the Exchequer ever introduced into parliament—the new beer bill—comes into operation. We wonder that this argument escaped the notice of so sagacious a minister as Mr. Goulburn; it is unquestionably the best that has been urged in favour of a dissolution; and we do not see how Mr. Brougham or Mr. Huskisson could have replied to it.

But notwithstanding this singular oversight, "the time less liked by members than by voters" is rapidly approaching, and many honest electors must already have seen with much regret that there are likely to be very few contests, at least on this side of the Irish channel. Some how or other there seems to be at present a most decided disinclination to spend money, and without money what is an election? In many places it will be difficult to procure the necessary number of members, and scarcely any where will a third man be procured to cheer the hearts and fill the pockets of the electors. Beer there will no doubt be, for without beer an English election would, of course, not be valid; but further than this, candidates in general do not appear disposed to go; voters will not be able to sell their cats and canary birds for £10 or £20 a head, and candidates will no longer be anxious to be shaved at the rate of £30 a time.—On the other side of the Channel, indeed, there seems likely to be some sport, but this will only render the dullness of our elections more intolerable. In Liverpool, it is to be feared that all the bustle will be over in a single day, for no one seems to have spirit enough to spend ten thousand pounds in the attempt to oust General Gascoyne, who, therefore, "sits, and as he sits for ever will sit on."

The approaching elections will not only be distinguished by a system of economy extremely disagreeable to voters in general, but they will also be distinguished by the absence of party spirit. The latter circumstance, indeed, is the principal cause of the former. Nobody at present believes the Constitution in danger, and nobody will therefore buy from the honest electors of England the privilege of saving it. During the last thirty years the Constitution has never been safe for a single moment: it has at all times been assailed on the one hand by Jacobins, Radicals, and Papists, and on the other by Tories and No Popery men. This happily is all over. The Jacobins are defunct, the Radicals are moderated, the Papists, being no longer kicked and abused, have become excellent subjects, the Tories have become Whigs, or something very like it, and the No-Popery men have all been converted or so soundly beaten that they have no stomach for further combats. The consequence of all this is that the country is more tranquil than it has ever been in the memory of man; and that those who would otherwise have been disposed, like the Upholsterer in the farce, to take care of the affairs of the country, have very sensibly begun to look to their own, and that many of them have discovered that they can spend their money much better than in encouraging drunkenness, rioting, and perjury.—*Liverpool Times.*

CORPORATIONS.

☞ *We would direct the attention of the Freemen of Waterford to the following Resolutions:*

At a meeting of the Freemen, and Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the City of Kilkenny, held pursuant to requisition, at the city court-house, on Saturday the 13th inst., Captain Bryan, High sheriff of the county, in the chair,

The following resolutions were adopted:—

1. That the Corporation of the city of Kilkenny was originally invested with considerable property, upon the express condition of applying the funds arising from said property and revenue to purposes of public convenience and utility; whilst important powers, privileges, and franchises were granted to the opulent and industrious classes of the citizens, to be exercised by them for the promotion of the peace, comfort, and happiness of the citizen at large.

2. That in the lapse of time the greater part of the property of the Corporation was fraudulently divided amongst the most influential members, whilst new and odious exactions were inflicted upon the Citizens and Farmers, in order to replenish the public coffers already drained, in violation of law.

3. That the two noble families of Ormonde and Desart usurped within the last 50 years, the entire controul and property of that corporation, share and share alike between them, appointing alternately its Mayors, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Common Councilmen, Freemen, and Subordinate Officers, and deputing to the Commons House of Parliament each in regular succession, Representatives for the city of Kilkenny.

4. That in order to secure to themselves this sweeping monopoly, non-resident Freemen were illegally made, and citizens entitled to their freedom were illegally excluded from the Corporation.

5. That instead of respectable citizens filling the office of Mayor, Aldermen, &c. &c. country gentlemen were obtruded upon them.

6. That instead of honest and able representatives being chosen to convey the wants, the feelings and wishes of the people, the mere creatures of the above noble families, were uniformly selected, who were always obedient to the nod of the patron of the moment, and who was generally himself obedient to the nod of the minister of the day, to whose patronage he in turn looked.

7. That by our former exertions we established the right to the Freedom of the Corporation of those who were entitled to it by birth, servitude, and marriage.

8. That it is the duty of every honest citizen to use every exertion until an end shall be put to the making of non-resident freemen, until the settlers of every religious persuasion shall be admitted to their freedom, and the officers, common council and freemen shall be fairly and fairly chosen by the Corporation at large, consisting of Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Freemen.

9. That in order to effect these important objects, the most efficient measures which could be adopted, would be the selection of an able, experienced and incorruptible representative in the Commons House.

10. That the thanks of the independent freemen and freeholders are eminently due and are hereby given to Pierce Somerset Butler, Esq. for the services rendered by him to the cause of [illegible] and patriotic conduct at the two last elections.

11. That we regret exceedingly, that under existing circumstances, Mr. Butler cannot become the candidate to represent our city at the approaching election.

12. That the high character for talent, knowledge and integrity, which Nicholas Philpot Leader, Esq. has uniformly borne for the last thirty years, point him out as a fit and proper person for that high trust.

13. That Mr. Nicholas Philpot Leader be invited to stand as a candidate for the city of Kilkenny at the ensuing election.

14. That a deputation, consisting of the following gentlemen—T. Lalor, P. Costelloe, W. Finn, E. Smithwick, D. Cormack, T. C. Duffy, and J. Brennan, Esqrs. be deputed to convey to Mr. Leader the resolutions of this meeting, and to receive his answer.

GEORGE BRYAN, Chairman.

ARMAGH, JULY 12.

Three troops of dragoons arrived on the 9th and 10th instant—one troop went to Aughnacloy, and another to Dungannon on Sunday morning, and one company of the 9th foot marched for the neighbourhood of Glenoe on the 10th. Two pieces of cannon arrived here from Charlemont yesterday, and the town had a very warlike appearance this morning. Three Orange flags were hoisted in Thomas-street early in the day, and at half past ten o'clock, three bodies of Orangemen made their appearance in their usual regalia, with colours flying, drums beating, &c.; these were surrounded by the army, horse and foot, accompanied by the General, Sovereign, &c.; and after ineffectual persuasion to put them to disperse, they were marched seemingly as prisoners to the gaol. Here the General and Magistrates harangued them, and read the proclamation, after urging them to disperse, allowed them to march down the Mall, as was supposed to go home; but in an hour after they marched into town, considerably reinforced with men, drums and colours. They were again met by the General, and the troops formed around them, but they seemed undismayed, and alleged they had a right by law so to march. After remaining a considerable time in this situation, they were suffered to retire to their different Lodge rooms, where they will no doubt regale themselves under the idea, which seemed to be a general one among the assembled crowd, that there was no authority to prevent them, or it would have been used.

One o'Clock—A body of about 300 Orangemen have just marched into town, a division of them mounted, and in front ten flags were displayed by this division, and with drums and fifes they marched to Market-street, paraded round it, in front of the soldiers who were in the Market-house quietly, and gave several cheers in a sort of defiance. The leads of the church were filled with people, the bells continued ringing, the cheers were repeated from the church, with waving of flags, &c. After this parade the party marched down Thomas-street, through Dublin-street, and were met at the foot of Scotch-street by the General and Dragoons, but they were suffered to march out of town, and into town again without molestation. Here the soldiers were ordered to prime and load, but it is supposed the humanity of the General prevented their firing, as the crowd of people was immense, and many innocent persons must have suffered.

Three o'Clock.—Two men of the names of Rooke and Scott, who bore one of the flags and were guilty of great insult and threats, have just been committed to gaol under a large escort of horse and foot.

Five o'Clock.—All quiet and no news from the out quarters of the county.

BELFAST, JULY 12.

On Saturday last a copy of a Proclamation by the Lord Lieutenant was posted on the Exchange here, prohibiting, under the authority of the late Act of Parliament, all meetings of persons for the manifestation of political or religious opinions. A notice from Sir Stephen May, Sovereign, was also very generally posted throughout the town, declaring his determination to "take such measures as may be necessary for the effectual dispersion and suppression of all meetings and processions which may on that day (12th of July) be attempted "within his jurisdiction." A number of Special Constables were also appointed to aid the civil authorities, if deemed necessary. Some of the leading men among the orangemen were also requested to use their influence to prevent a procession taking place. This had, in a great measure, the desired effect, the greater number of the Orangemen having declared their determination not to go out. On Monday morning, however, four or five lodges assembled in Donegal-square, where they were met by Sir Stephen May, who ordered them to disperse. They immediately proceeded down High-street, and retired to their lodge-rooms. Five or six other lodges went in procession up Malone-road, and returned into town about four o'clock in the afternoon. On their arrival in College-square, there was a strong party of the night watchmen and constabulary, headed by Sir S. May, and C. M. Skinner, Esq. J.P.—The Magistrates ordered them to disperse, and the watchmen attempted to seize their colours; some resistance was here shown, and a few stones were thrown from the mob; one of the Orangemen had his ear cut by one of the watchmen's pikes, and we have heard of another person, also an Orangeman, who received a slight wound about the head. The procession, however, promptly dispersed—three or four individuals were taken to the Police-office.—In the course of the evening, several of the Orangemen, on coming out of their lodge rooms, were attacked by a mob, knocked down, and severely beaten. At Lisburn, Derriaghy, and Ballinderry we understand, there was a great display of Orangemen; at the latter place they attended divine service. The greatest regularity prevailed at all these places. The men were all sober and orderly, and no riot or disturbance whatever, so far as we have heard, took place.—*Belfast Guardian.*

It affords us great pleasure to state that the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria (heir presumptive to the British throne) are about to visit Great Malvern. Holly Mount, the residence of Thomas Woodyatt, Esq., has been taken for six weeks from the 1st of August, for the reception of their Royal Highnesses, whose suite will occupy three houses in the immediate vicinity of Holly Mount. The presence of the Duchess and her interesting daughter will, no doubt, attract numerous visitors to Malvern. It is said that the King expressed a wish that the young Princess should be named "Elizabeth." Such a change would be most acceptable to Englishmen—associated as the name is with one of the most glorious eras in our history.—*Worcester Journal.*

The old-fashioned heavy wheelbarrows are in many parts of the country laid aside for the improved kind, which for a long period have been used on canals and public works; these are more lighter, and better adapted for unloading their contents. There is also another considerable improvement adopted in some parts of the country, and, if more known, would be more generally imitated. It consists in the application of springs to sustain the load, and relieve it from much of the concussion to which the barrows are liable in passing over rough and uneven ground. These springs [illegible] applied, and at small expense, and will be found to reduce the labour and prevent injury to goods.—*English Paper.*

LITERATURE, &c.

THE CARELESS WORD.

FROM POEMS BY MRS. NORTON.

A word is ringing through my brain,
It was not meant to give me pain;
It had no tone to bid it stay,
When other things had passed away;
It had no meaning more than all
Which in an idle hour fall;
It was, when *first* the sound I heard,
A lightly uttered, careless word.

That word—oh! it doth haunt me now,
In scenes of joy, in scenes of woe:
By night, by day, in sun or shade,
With the half smile that gently played
Reproachfully, and gave the sound
Eternal power through life to wound.
There is no voice I ever heard,
So deeply fixed as that one word.

* * * * *

It was the first, the only one
Of those which lips for ever gone,
Breathed in their love—which had for me
Rebuke of harshness at my glee:
And if these lips were here to say,
"Belov'd, let it pass away,"
Ah! then, perchance—but I have heard
The last dear tone—the careless word!

Oh! ye who, meeting, sigh to part,
Whose words are treasures to some heart,
Deal gently, ere the dark days come,
When earth hath but for *one* a home;
Lest, musing o'er the past, like me,
They feel their hearts wrung bitterly,
And, heeding not what else they heard,
Dwell weeping on a careless word.

T. CAMPBELL.

We shall do this gentleman—just as much justice as he has done himself. Our readers will recollect that, at the request of a literary friend, we, in *The Observer* of the 10th ult. claimed *The Exile of Erin* for the late George Nugent Reynolds, Esq. and charged Mr. Campbell with having pirated that charming song.—Making all due allowances for the *genus irritabile*, and for the necessary incivility of the words "silly" and "calumny," we pass at once to Mr. Campbell's first position—his "character." He, of course, means, by *character*, an exemption from any former charge of plagiarism, and, necessarily from detection. With his other literary transgressions, if he did transgress—and we have heard that he did—we have, *at present*, nothing to do; we have now but one subject in view, and we shall not turn aside to the consideration of any other. 'Tis likely enough that *Mr.* Campbell might not have had "access to any papers of a Duke or a Marquis of Buckingham." We did not state *positively* that Mr. Campbell had access to the Marquis's papers; but as it was suggested to us that Mr. Reynolds had very little intercourse, in England, with any other than the Marquis's family and the immediate circle of his friends, we conjecture the *seeming probability* of of Mr. Campbell's having got possession of the manuscript by having had access to his papers. In this conjecture, it appears that we were wrong, and we regret having adopted it. But no matter how Mr. Campbell got possession of a copy of the song; to deny having "*abstracted*" the manuscript from the Marquis's papers is a poor vindication from the charge of plagiarism! We now come to Mr. Campbell's third defensive position, and, indeed, it is the only one that bears the semblance of argument:—"I had scarcely composed the song when it was every where printed with my name; and it is inconceivable that Mr. Reynolds could have credit for years among his friends for a piece which those friends must have seen publicly claimed by myself." It is not at all inconceivable that Mr. R. could have had credit among his friends for the piece; the only thing inconceivable in the matter is, that they did not publicly expose Mr Campbell long ago! Of this we are, however, certain—namely, that they have privately repudiated, and they still repudiate Mr. Campbell's pretensions, and that it was with their concurrence, and at the request of our literary friend, we claimed its restoration to the fame of the rightful owner. But to shorten, or rather to *nail* the controversy—we have, this moment, lying before us, and supplied by Mrs. Macnamara, of Letterfine, one of Mr. Reynolds's sisters, two manuscript books of his miscellaneous poems and songs, one of which is copied in that lady's hand-writing. The first, or title-page of the book, in her hand-writing, is dated, "29th April, 1783"—just 47 years ago—and in this book we find the contested *Exile*!! It is thus rendered clear, that Mr. Reynolds had written the song, at least seventeen years before 1800, the alleged date of Mr. Campbell's visit to Altona. From this manuscript it appears, that Mr. Campbell has altered—perhaps he thinks amended—a few words and phrases in the manuscript—the title is simply "The Exile"—Mr. Campbell has enlarged it to "The Exile of Erin." With this exception and the verbal alterations in the body of the song, the printed copy and the original manuscript accord precisely. There can be no deception in the manuscript—it has all the marks of old age and consequent decay; the ink is greatly faded—all the book is written in the same hand, and apparently with the same pen. We find also another song written to the same air, '*Sa vourneen Deelish*, and upon the same subject; one is manifestly a sequel to the other—the pirated *Exile*, which is the later written, is, however, the better written, and it was intended as the effort of a *second heat*; they are too nearly a kin to admit of a doubt of their having both emanated from the same source of deeply pathetic and intensely observant feeling. We are authorised to say, that Mrs. Macnamara would have sent, with the manuscript book before us, a certificate proving to demonstration, that her brother the late George Nugent Reynolds, Esq. was the sole author of *The Exile*, for insertion in the present number of *The Observer*, but that she deemed it better to withhold it till next week, in order to have affixed the signatures of other relatives and friends, who are anxious to add the weight of their conjoint testimony, but who live at too great a distance to admit of their having done so this week. Although we feel that it is unnecessary to add one word to the foregoing, still we cannot refrain from offering a few remarks on the internal evidence which "*The Exile of Erin*" furnishes, that it was never written by Mr. Campbell. In re-perusing such of his poems and songs as are within our reach, though we found in them much to admire, we could not hit upon a single sentiment that bore the slightest kindred to the sentiments of *The Exile*. Mr. Campbell's effusions are highly fanciful, and often romantic; *The Exile* is descriptive of pathetic *reality*. Mr. Campbell leads his readers a thousand devious ways, taking care, however, to amuse, and sometimes to delight them; *The Exile* is fixed to one desolate spot—his woes are human and natural, and at once seize upon human sympathy. Mr. Campbell's descriptions are varied and complex; *The Exile* is a single, simple picture, seen at a glance, and comprehended as soon as seen. On the other hand, Mr. Reynolds, as every body knows, was a pure patriot, in the worst of times, accustomed to witness and to ponder upon such scenes as are described in *The Exile*. No man will question Mr. Reynolds's genius.—*The Exile* is the natural effusion of such a mind as his. Mr. Campbell was not, we believe, an *interested* patriot—at least there are neither deeds nor writings of his on record, of which we are aware, to show that he felt interested. He knew nothing, comparatively speaking, of Ireland's wrongs, or of Ireland's exiles. Not so Mr. Reynolds—all the powers of his mind were ardently directed to the removal of her wrongs, and to the amelioration of the condition of many whom he knew to be exiles, for what was *then* criminal, but is not so now—the honest profession of the religion of his choice. To affirm, then, that Mr. Campbell was more likely to have written *The Exile* than Mr. Reynolds, is to place art above nature.—*Sligo Observer*.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

The article on "Bear hunting," which heads the present number, is evidently from the pen of Professor Wilson, and is worthy of his versatile talents. It is humorous—descriptive—ironical—and replete with an agreeable knowledge on all matters relative to natural history. We give the Professor's spirited details of the manners, habits, peculiarities, and so forth, of the great Scandinavian bear:—

"A bear is a fine fellow—whether white, black, brown, or grizzled—pugnacious, voracious, salacious, and sagacious;—at times full of fun and frolic as O'Doherty—next hour grave as the Archbishop of Canterbury;—to day feeding contentedly, like Sir Richard Philips, on vegetables—to-morrow like any Alderman, devouring an ox. Always rough and ready, his versatility is beyond all admiration. Behold him for months sound asleep, as if in church—he awakes, and sucks his paws with alacrity and elegance—then away over the snows like a hairy hurricane. He richly deserves hunting for the highest considerations—and for the lowest, only think on—Pomatum.

"The Scandinavian bear—generally a dark brown—but frequently black, and then he is largest—and sometimes silver—for you seldom see two skins altogether alike—is, as we have hinted, fond of flesh; but ants and vegetables compose his principal food. Indeed, that excellent authority, Mr. Falk, very justly, observes, that an animal which is able to devour a moderate sized cow in twenty-four hours, would, if flesh formed the chief part of its sustenance, destroy all the herds in the country. He thinks that the destruction which the bear commits upon cattle is often owing to the latter attacking him in the first instance, for, when provoked by the bellowing and pursuit of him, which not unfrequently commence as soon as they get a view of him, he then displays his superior strength, falls foul of them, and eats them up before sunset. Bears, Mr. Falk says, may reside in the neighbourhood of cattle for years without doing them any injury, if they will but keep quiet; yet it is equally notorious that they will sometimes visit herds solely for the desire of prey. Young bears seldom molest cattle; but old bears, after having been insulted by them, and eaten a few, often become very destructive, and passionately fond of beef. Beef every day, however, palls on the palate of a bear, just as *toujours perdrix* did on that of Henry the Fourth of France. Accordingly, he varies his diet, judiciously, by an intermixture of roots, the leaves and small branches of the aspen, mountain ash, and other trees; such succulent plants as angelica and mountain thistle, and berries to which he is very partial—during the autumn devouring vast quantities of ripe cranberries, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, cloudberries, and other berries common to the Scandinavian forests; and there can be no doubt that in a garden he would be an ugly customer among the grozets. Ripe corn he also eats, and seating himself on his haunches in a field of it, he collects, with his outstretched arms, nearly a sheaf at a time—what a contrast to Ruth!—and munches the ears at his leisure. By way of condiment, he sucks honey—plundering the peasants of their bee-hives; and, to subdue the excess of sweetness, he ever and anon takes a mouthful of ants, of which the taste is known to all amateurs of acids to be pungent."

A LONDON LIFE OF BUSINESS.

We copy the following from a work just published, entitled "Three Courses and a Dessert." The speaker is a merchant; he is on a visit to a brother, a country Baronet, after an absence of many years. In the course of conversation, the Baronet, hearing his brother talk of engagements, exclaims, "But you must have *some* time to kill."

"Kill! kill time!—Oh dear! no," replied Archibald; "you know nothing about the matter. Time travels too fast by half to please me. I should like to clip the old scoundrel's pinions. The complaints which I have sometimes heard of time passing away so slowly, *ennui*, and what not, are to me miraculous. Time seems to travel at such a deuce of a rate, that there is no keeping pace with him. The days are too short by half, so are the nights, so are the weeks, the months, and the years. I can scarcely get to bed before its time to get up; and I haven't been up but a short time, apparently, before it's time to go to bed. I can but scarcely peep at the *Gazette*, or any matter of similar interest in the papers, and swallow an anchovy sandwich, and a couple of cups of coffee, when it is time to be at the counting house. By the time I have read the letters, and given a few directions, it's time to be in a hundred places; before I can reach the last of them it's time to be on 'Change; I don't speak to half the people there to whom I have something to say, before it's time to reply to correspondents; and my letters are scarcely written before its post and dinner time. Farewell business—but then there is no time for enjoyment: dinner, wine, coffee, supper, and punch, follow in such rapid succession, —treading on the heels of each other, that there is no time to be comfortable at any of them. It's the same in bed: a man must sleep fast, or time will get the start of him, and business must be behind hand an hour or two, and every thing in disorder next morning. If I accept a bill for two months, it is due before I can well whistle; my warehouse rents are enormous; and on my conscience, Lady-day and her three sisters do introduce themselves to my notice, at intervals so barely perceptible, that the skirt of one of the old harridan's garments has scarcely disappeared, before in flounces another. It's just as bad with the fire insurances, and a thousand other things—little matters as well as great; a man can scarcely pick his teeth before he is hungry again. The seasons are drawn by race horses: my family has barely settled at home after a trip to Buxton, Brussels, or elsewhere, before summer comes round, and Mrs. H. pines for fresh air and an excursion cheque again. I can scarcely recover the drain made on my current capital, by portioning one daughter, before another shoots up from a child to a woman; and Jack this, or Tom T'other's father wants to know if I mean to give her as much as her sister. It's wonderful how a man gets through so much in the short space of life; he must be prepared for every thing, when egad, there's no time for any thing."

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

The following interesting case of apparently total suspension of the vital function, from the change produced in the air of a confined room by the burning of charcoal, has been lately published in France by Dr. Bourgois:—A servant boy was found entirely motionless and senseless. It was supposed that he had suddenly fallen a sacrifice to some malady; but Dr. B. on entering the room, discovering carbonic acid gas, thought it probable that the patient was in a state of asphyxy from exposure to mephitic air. He was confirmed in this opinion by perceiving a night lamp on a table, no longer burning, although it was well supplied with oil, and an iron pan, in which were vestiges of half burnt charcoal. Without waiting to make further inquiries, and notwithstanding the weather was intensely cold, Dr. B. did not hesitate to remove the body to an open yard, where it was placed, almost in a state of nudity, nearly upright in a chair. On making a careful examination, the patient was found to be in the following state:—limbs flacid and motionless, and, like the head, following automatically all the movements of the body; heat of a natural degree, and apparently equally distributed; mouth open; pupils dilated and fixed; the lips and upper eye-lids slightly swollen, and of a bluish colour; neither any respiratory motion, nor pulsation of the heart or arteries was to be detected; general insensibility; in a word, the boy was, to all appearances, dead. After exposure to the air for more than an hour, during which time a mixture of cold vinegar and water was frequently dashed upon the head and face, whilst ether was occasionally applied to the nostrils, the patient was removed into a large room, and placed upon a camp bedstead, in such a situation that exposed him to a free current of air. The windows were opened, and only two assistants retained in the apartment, who, with Dr. Bourgois, briskly rubbed the whole surface of the body dry with flannel. In a careful manner, and at different intervals, air was forced down the windpipe by means of a pair of bellows. The doctor introduced into the mouth, near the opening of the glottis, the extremity of an exhausting syringe, by the action of which he endeavoured to effect the purposes of respiration. A large number of brimstone matches were lighted; and then, having formed a fumigation with salt and sulphuric acid, the vapour was directed towards the mouth and nostrils. Several clysters were administered of cold vinegar and water. Although there was a purple turgisence of the countenance, recourse was not had to bleeding, as there was no proof of the continuance of the circulation of the blood. To ascertain this point, a ligature was placed upon the arm, and gradually tightened; but none of the superficial veins became enlarged; cupping glasses were then applied, but no blood could be drawn. All these various means had been pursued for a long time without any favourable result, when the doctor, on applying his ear to the chest of the patient, fancied he heard, at intervals, a sort of guggling noise at the bottom of the windpipe, similar to that which arises from a small volume of air passing through a collection of mucus, but each time the sound was so weak and momentary that it could not be clearly heard: still the hopes of the attendants were excited. After some time the motion of gas was distinctly heard in the intestines, and although the motion was probably passive or insignificant, Dr. B. was willing to persuade himself that it was a proof of returning irritability in the intestinal canal. The stethescope was now applied to the chest. At about eight o'clock in the morning, *three hours* from the arrival of Dr. B., a very slight *rale* indicated the first expiration. The sound was so indistinct, that its reality was doubtful, until a clear mirror, that was applied to the mouth, was found sullied with the breath. Almost at the same moment a feeble contractile motion of the nostrils was perceived, accompanied by a slight sound from the exit of air. A frothy matter was now occasionally thrown from the mouth, and an irregular hiccup came on, which was followed by a sort of horripalation and trembling of the surface of the body. A ligature was again applied to the arm, and the veins below it now became swollen and tense. Eight ounces of very thick black blood were drawn with some difficulty. Ligatures were successively applied to the ancles, the hams, and calves of the legs, and upon the thighs and arms. The frictions were assiduously continued, and strong mustard poultices were applied to the lower extremities. Cupping glasses were also applied to the chest, and along the spine. The respiratory movements gradually became more distinct; the mucous *rals*, which at first could only be detected by the stethescope, was now heard at some distance. In a short time the breathing was loud and stertorous, the circulation was gradually re-established, and the pulse nearly became natural. Although the organic functions appeared to be restored, the patient remained in a state of profound coma, motionless, and perfectly insensible. Dr. B., however, felt confident that he should succeed in restoring the patient; and after *eleven hours'* anxious attendance, he ventured to leave him for three quarters of an hour. Upon his return he found him, much to his surprise, with his eyes open, and in perfect possession of his senses, talking loudly with a number of persons who had been drawn to the spot by a report of his "resurrection." When he revived, his first belief was, that he had overslept himself, and he was anxious to open the shop without loss of time. It was with difficulty he was induced to believe what had occurred; but he remembered that he went to bed at 10 o'clock the night before, and that being cold, with his feet wet, he filled an iron pan with lighted charcoal, in order to dry himself, and had left it burning.—*Monthly Gazette of Health.*

The first volume of the "*Series of the most esteemed Divines of the Church of England*," to be published in monthly volumes, has just made its appearance. It is a handsome thick volume, in small octavo, neatly printed, and has for title "The Works of Bishop Sherlock, with some account of his Life, Summary of each Discourse, Notes, &c. By the Rev. T. S. Hughes, B.D."—According to the original Prospectus, the volume commences with a Biographical Memoir, comprising a general account of the times in which this distinguished Bishop lived, 1678 to 1761, with particular reference to a state of religious opinions. An Argument or concise Summary of Contents is prefixed to every "*Discourse*," so that not only *direct* access may be had to any portion required for perusal or consultation, but the summary of each sermon or "*discourse*" may be considered as a skeleton extremely well calculated to *assist the young divine in composition.* To such divines each volume must prove a treasure, and its extreme cheapness, 7s 6d only, must make it a most welcome acquisition, especially to such as have complained, and justly complained, of the scarcity of collections of the works of the best English divines, and are desirous of seeing a body of the Theology and Ecclesiastical Biography of England printed in a form combining economy, copiousness, and convenience. Notes and Observations are added wherever they appear necessary or useful. The works of each author will be followed by an index of those passages in scripture upon which he has commented.

There are now five candidates for the representation of the county of Wexford,—Lord Valentia, A. Chichester, C. Waddy, H. Lambert, & J. Rowe.

We were precluded by want of space from inserting the following in our last:—

HOUSE OF LORDS—June 9.

IRELAND ARMS' BILL.

On the second reading of this bill being moved, the Earl of RADNOR rose to oppose the clause imposing a penalty on vessels that had arms on board, and strongly deprecated the bill altogether as it stood at present.

The Duke of WELLINGTON observed that the present bill was only a continuation of the one passed in 1797.

Earl GREY considered the act referred to by the Noble Duke only a temporary measure.—He thought the house ought to have had more notice of the bringing forward of the present bill.

The bill was then read a second time.

IRISH DISTRESS.

Earl STANHOPE rose for the purpose of presenting the petition of which he had given previous notice, and commenced with adverting to the motions which had been lost at an early period of the session, for an inquiry into the cause of the unparalleled distress which pervaded all parts of the country. He attributed a considerable portion of the distress to the mistaken policy of withdrawing the small notes from circulation. He then proceeded to particularize some of the afflicting accounts which have been recently received from Ireland, detailing the misery and wretchedness which there prevailed; and read an extract from a report drawn up by a respectable body of individuals at Bandon, who had relieved above 2,000 persons destitute of food. This was about one sixth part of the population of that place. He next referred to the affray which happened at Limerick, and which, he understood, owed its origin to a want of food on the part of the suffering poor. He did not agree with the noble earl who had complained of the magistrates of that place for not interfering earlier. He (Lord Stanhope) did not ascribe the distress as arising so much from the want of provisions, as the want of employment. He regretted that the motions to which he had adverted had been rejected by the house. The noble lord concluded by calling upon the house to take steps for arresting the progress of famine and distress which was making such rapid strides in Ireland, and in which the petitioners, though Englishmen, could not help feeling a strong interest.

The petition, which was from certain freeholders in Kent, was then brought up.

The Earl of LIMERICK said, he was convinced that the noble earl had contracted erroneous opinions on the subject of Irish distress, and had no doubt that the day was fast approaching when all his inauspicious predictions would be falsified by the event. He denied that the outrages in the city with which he was immediately connected had been perpetrated by a starving multitude. Those who were really distressed took no part whatever in the riot, which had originated in the wanton excesses of mere boys, who were disposed to create mischief. The present occasion, however, was not a fit opportunity for agitating the subject, as discussion now was only calculated to aggravate popular excitement. Liberal contributions had been already entered into by the wealthier classes, with a view to the relief of the poor, provisions had also fallen considerably in price, and he had the strongest reason for believing that every symptom of distress would disappear in a few days. That distress existed, he did not deny, but it had proceeded not from want of provisions, but from want of employment for the humbler population of the country—(hear).

The Earl of ELDON observed, that he understood from good authority, that the term "boys" in Irish acceptation frequently comprehended persons about his own age (laughter.) Little, therefore, could be inferred from the noble earl's statement with respect to the years of the parties who had committed the alleged aggressions at Limerick.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY assured the noble lord who had presented the petition, that his local information was not correct. He could himself speak for the counties of Down, Derry, and Donegal, where his rents were as well paid as if they had been derived from English property. Indeed, the whole of the province of Ulster had never been in a better condition than it was at present, if he could believe representations made to him from sources apparently authentic.

The Duke of WELLINGTON stated, that there was no intention on the part of government to apply for any parliamentary grant for the purpose of relieving the alleged distress in Ireland.

The Earl of DARNLEY believed that the change of currency which the noble earl would propose as a panacea for Ireland would be a very unsubstantial species of relief. The distress was certainly far from being so great as had been asserted, as he had received letters, stating that the price of potatoes and oatmeal had sunk 3½d a stone. He was sure that government was not insensible to the state of the Irish poor, and felt persuaded that they had already adopted such remedial measures as they thought were best calculated to retrieve their condition.

Earl STANHOPE persisted in affirming that the distress alluded to was by no means diminished. On the contrary, it had greatly increased, unless the information which had been communicated to him was essentially incorrect.

After a few words in explanation from the Earl of DARNLEY,

Lord TEYNHAM observed, that the distress which existed in Kent, was much greater than any person unacquainted with that county could bring himself to believe. The noble lord was proceeding to read a letter confirmatory of this statement, when

The Earl of LAUDERDALE called him to order, on the ground that there was then no question before the house.

The Earl of ELDON protested against the noble lord's going into matters wholly irrelevant, on the presentation of petitions. It would be impossible ever to get the public business through in this way.

Lord DURHAM considered the discussion relevant. The petition came from Kent, and the petitioners complained of the great influx of Irish labourers.

Lord TEYNHAM said, it would be useless for Irish labourers to go to Kent this year, as he believed there would be no hops to pick.

The petition was then ordered to lie on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE COMMONS.

Sir T. Acland and others from the Commons brought up the Stage Coach Proprietors' bill, the Libel Law Amendment bill, and the Witnesses' (Ireland) bill. The bills were severally read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

LONDON OLD BAILEY—MONDAY, JULY 12.

FURTHER TRIALS OF "IKEY" SOLOMONS.

6TH INDICTMENT.

Isaac Solomons, whose trials upon five other indictments have excited so much attention in the Old Court for two days past, was this morning again placed at the bar in this court, upon an indictment charging him with feloniously receiving 14 watch movements, value £100 and upwards, the property of Mr. Robert M'Cabe and his partner, well knowing them to have been stolen.

Mr. Curwood appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. C. Phillips and Mr. Clarkson for the defence.

Mr. Curwood stated the case. The prosecutors were eminent watch-manufacturers in Cornhill. About Christmas, 1825, their workshop was broken open, and the property mentioned in the indictment stolen therefrom, as would be clearly proved by several highly respectable persons.

James Hux is a watch-finisher; was in the employ of the prosecutors in the year 1825; their place of business at that time was in George-yard, Lombard-street; remembers the shop having been broken into during the night of the 22d of December; witness locked the door that night, and was the first person who went there on the morning of the 23rd; the workshop was in great disorder; the watches upon which he had been working the day before were missing; there were about thirteen watch movements missing; three were taken off his board. Cannot say the value of the property that was missing; immediately on discovering the robbery, gave information to his employers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarkson.—Is still in the service of the prosecutors. The watches stolen were in going order; they were what is termed vertical watches. There was a person named Highfield in the employ of Mr. M'Cabe; he is now in court.

Charles Strachan.—Is in partnership with Mr. M'Cabe. Remembers the last witness calling upon him on the morning of the 23d of *December*, 1825, and telling him that the workshop had been broken into. He immediately went down and discovered that fourteen watch-movements, of the value of £100, had been stolen. In the month of May, 1826, from information he received, he went to the house of the prisoner, in Bell-lane, Spitalfields, accompanied by two officers, named Fortune and Forster, both of whom are since dead. Prisoner was not at home, but his wife was; witness accompanied by one of the officers proceeded to search the rooms on the ground floor, but they found nothing; found the door of a room at the top of the house fastened on the outside with a lock; the prisoner then came up, and inquired who he was, and what he wanted; witness told the prisoner that his name was Strachan, that he had lost some valuable watch movements, which he understood were in his possession; upon which Solomons said he would go and fetch the key of the chamber, but he never returned; after waiting for some time the prisoner's father came up and told him that Isaac was gone to search for the key; witness agreed to wait for twenty minutes, but before the expiration of that time a noise was heard as of some person breaking into the roof of the room, upon which the officers immediately burst open the door of the room which was enveloped in lime dust, a large aperture having been made in the ceiling; on searching for his property he found five of the watch movements lying in a red morocco jeweller's case upon a table immediately under the aperture; never saw Solomons until May 1827, from the time he went, as he said to procure the key of the room; the watch movements now produced are his property, and form part of those which were stolen on the night in question; they were not in cases when they were taken away. (The witness then described the numbers of the movements). Did not go to the prisoner's house more than that once. The prisoner was not apprehended until 1827. The officers had instructions from witness to apprehend the prisoner. Solomons was taken while walking along the New North-road, Islington, full eighteen months after the robbery. Cannot say that Solomons did not return to his house in Bell-lane the very day witness had searched it.

Samuel Millar said that he possessed a watch movement, one of those which had been found in the house of the prisoner.—(It was now produced and identified by Mr. Strachan.)

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Charles Phillips started an objection, and contended that this indictment could not be sustained, as the principal had not been convicted, as required by an Act of Parliament well known to the Court.

Mr. Clarkson followed on the same side.

Mr. C. Phillips stated that Mr. Justice James Parke had held, that if a person had stolen goods in his possession for the space of three months after they were stolen, that was not sufficient to put the party upon his trial.

Mr. Sergeant Arabin left the Court to consult with Mr. Baron Garrow and Mr. Justice James Parke.

The learned Sergeant, returning into Court, said that the learned Judges had coincided with him that the facts of this case should go to a jury, and that the point of law should be re-considered by the twelve judges.

The prisoner declined to make any defence, and the jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

Judgment respited until the September Sessions.

Magna Charta.—It is observable that the language of the Great Charter is simple, brief, general without being abstract, and expressed in terms of authority, not of argument, yet commonly so reasonable as to carry with it the intrinsic evidence of its own fitness. It was understood by the simplest of the unlettered age for whom it was intended. It was remembered by them; and though they did not perceive the extensive consequences which might be derived from it, their feelings were, however unconsciously, exalted by its generality and grandeur. It was a peculiar advantage that the consequences of its principles were, if we may so speak, only discovered gradually and slowly. It gave out on each occasion only as much of the spirit of liberty and reformation as the circumstances of succeeding generations required, and as their character would safely bear. For almost five centuries it was appealed to as the decisive authority on behalf of the people, though commonly so far only as the necessities of each case demanded. Its effect in these contests was not altogether unlike the grand process by which nature employs snows and frosts to cover her delicate germs, and to hinder them from rising above the earth till the atmosphere has acquired the mild and equal temperature which insures them against blights. On the English nation, undoubtedly, the Charter has contributed to bestow the union of establishment with improvement. To all mankind it set the first example of the progress of a great people for centuries, in blending their tumultuary democracy and haughty nobility with a fluctuating and vaguely limited monarchy, so as at length to form from these discordant materials the only form of free government which experience had shown to be reconcileable with widely-extended dominions. Whoever in any future age, or unborn nation, may admire the felicity of the expedient which converted the power of taxation into the shield of liberty, by which discretionary and secret imprisonment was rendered impracticable, and portions of the people were trained to exercise a larger share of judicial power than was ever allotted to them in any other civilised state, in such a manner as to secure, instead of endangering, public tranquillity;—whoever exults at the spectacle of enlightened and independent assemblies, who, under the eye of a well-informed nation, discuss and determine the laws and policy likely to make communities great and happy;—whoever is capable of comprehending all the effects of such institutions, with all their possible improvements, upon the mind and genius of a people, is sacredly bound to speak with reverential gratitude of the authors of the Great Charter. To have produced it, to have preserved it, to have matured it, constitute the immortal claim of England on the esteem of mankind. Her Bacons and Shakspeares, her Milton, and Newtons, with all the truth which they have revealed, and all the generous virtue which they have inspired, are of inferior value when compared with the subjection of men and their rulers to the principles of justice; if, indeed, it be not more true that these mighty spirits could not have been formed except under equal laws, nor roused to full activity without the influence of that spirit which the Great Charter breathed over their forefathers.—*Mr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia, Vol. VIII.; being the First Volume of Sir James Mackintosh's History of England.*

PARIS PAPERS.

(From the *Messager des Chambres.*)

AFRICAN EXPEDITION—TAKING OF ALGIERS.

Paris, Saturday, 12 o'Clock.

Yesterday, about two, the news of the surrender of Algiers was spread in the capital. It passed from mouth to mouth in a moment. Nobody was to be seen in the streets but persons hastening to communicate it, with demonstrations of the most lively joy, and a burst of enthusiasm peculiarly French. It was soon known that the first telegraphic despatch was posted at the Exchange, by order of the Minister of Finance, and the authenticity of the news increased yet more the first emotions of public joy.

At four o'clock the cannon of the Invalids were heard; numerous salvoes of artillery proclaimed the happy news. In the evening the telegraphic despatches were read in the different theatres, and they were followed every where by an emotion of enthusiasm, and reiterated cries of "Vive le Roi!" Couplets were sung, and received with the same sentiment as inspired them. At night the public edifices and great part of the private houses were illuminated.

By order of the King, to-morrow (Sunday) there will be sung at four o'clock in the church of Notre Dame a solemn *Te Deum*, in thanksgiving for the capture of Algiers. [The particulars of the ceremony are added.]

PARIS, JULY 9.—The Dey, the Turkish militia, and the population of Algiers, surrendered at discretion on the 5th instant, at noon.—This news, received to-day by telegraph, arrived from Algiers at Paris in less than four days.

Our sailors and some soldiers who were prisoners have been restored to us safe and sound. Our troops immediately occupied the gates, forts, and arsenal, and our frigates are moored within the port. At two o'clock the King's flag floated on the palace of the Dey. The news of the taking of Algiers was posted first at the Exchange, and this evening over all Paris; at three o'clock the cannon announced this happy event; and the telegraphic despatch was read at all the theatres, and received with unanimous acclamations.

On the 1st of July a breach was made in the Emperor's Fort, and it was carried. The same day a squadron of the fleet, commanded by Rear-Admiral Rosamel, and composed of large frigates, stationed itself in the Bay of Algiers, on the side of Bab-Azoun, and battered the fort of that name, as well as the batteries of the suburb, during the attack of the Emperor's Fort.

On the 2d, the operations against the body of the place commenced, the squadron continuing its broadsides. It appears that the ramparts of Algiers were enfiladed by the ricochet of the vollies of balls from our frigates.

The details which have reached Paris before the taking of Algiers do not extend beyond the 2d instant. It is added, that the want of subsistence, which began to be severely felt, excited seditious movements in the immense population crowded together in the town; that the Moors and Arabs declared to the Turks that they would not on their account expose themselves to the loss of their property and life; and that the Turks themselves hoped that a capitulation would preserve to them their private riches. The Dey also was not without apprehensions as to the fate which an imprudent resistance might bring upon him. These intestine divisions, the terrible effect of the batteries, which must have made a breach the first day of their being opened, and the sustained fire of the squadron—all these circumstances explain the submission of Algiers.

One cruel event is unhappily added to the intoxication of victory. It is affirmed that one battalion was almost entirely massacred on the 29th of June by a horde of Bedouins, who fell upon our soldiers at the time when the *chef de bataillon*, thinking himself sufficiently covered by the neighbourhood of the other corps, had ordered them to take to pieces their firelocks to clean them.

(From the *National*).

The cannon of the Invalids, silent for so many years, has resounded to-day in Paris, to announce the happy news of the surrender of Algiers. Nobody desired more than we did the success of our brave army. Nobody has been more moved than we at seeing the young soldiers of our new France again so firm, so lively, under fire. This event, which terminates all anxieties, causes us the most lively satisfaction. Yet, certain as we were to see all obstacles surmounted by our soldiers, we regret that the enemy, by yielding themselves to their generosity, have chained their swords.

The despatch, which speaks of the number of cannon found in the place, leaves us ignorant of the manner in which this important event has passed. It is evident, however, that the occupation of Algiers has been the result, not of an attack by main force, but of a voluntary submission. Perhaps an internal revolt has obliged the Dey to submit; perhaps the Foreign Consuls, under the inspiration of their Cabinets, has given them the advice (with respect to us the perfidious advice) to surrender at discretion; no advice could, in fact, have been given to him, better calculated to diminish the advantages of the enterprize. They have made him perceive that, sooner or later, he would be conquered; that, even if it should cost us some thousand men, we would sacrifice them to the glory of our army, and that he would then be ruined with out remedy; that the surest means of saving himself was to surrender, and that in this way he would deprive us of the powerful right of conquest.

In this case we should have expended more than a hundred millions (four millions sterling); we should have vainly exposed our navy and army; we should have lost a number of soldiers (thanks to the uncertainties of the Commander-in-Chief) still unknown; we should not have had time to gather the most important fruit of the bloodshed—that of inuring our troops to a little war, and we should receive as our sole indemnity, excuse, some cannon, ammunition, a promise of indemnity and must return afterwards with that trophy! That would indeed be a notable cheating of us, too worthy of the political genius of our Ministers. But if ours is not the most feeble of all governments, it ought to limit its generosity to sparing individuals, to acknowledge the restoration of our prisoners, to conveying the Turks safe and sound to their country. But the establishment should be detroyed; Algiers should be effaced as a state from our map; piracy should be abolished even in the race of pirates. A French colony should rise on the coast of Africa.—That is no more than a sufficient indemnification for our expenses and dangers. All Christendom is ready to acknowledge our services, except one sinple power. As for that power, let us present to it our reasons, which its new King should be just enough to hear, and let us be firm. We shall not be resisted if our attitude be dignified.

The weakness, or the concealed submission of our enemy changes nothing, in fact, of the character of our ministry. It continues for France as it is—a ministry incapable, odious, and despised. The success at Algiers might, perhaps, give a little audacity; and the Exchange has appeared to fear it to-day, for the funds fell when the intelligence was communicated, and people perceived in it the possible cause of an act of madness—but if it were, the thing, even in that point of view, would be fortunate still. What we have to desire is that our enemies may display all their wicked designs at once; that they may try all they intend, rather than give way that they may begin again what they have been doing for a year. One 8th of August is better than two. Thus in every respect we sincerely rejoice.

IRISH FREEHOLDERS IN 1829.

Counties.	£100	£50	£20	40s.	Total.
Antrim,		602	230	6236	7068
Armagh,		203	124	8419	8746
Carlow,		281	67	1162	1510
Cavan,		651	235	5195	6081
Clare,		602	222	7723	8557
Cork,		1238	377	2833	5448
Donegal,		52	19	2310	2381
Down,		715	176	10765	11564
Dublin,		1098	454	2470	4016
Fermanagh,		253	183	6443	6878
Galway,		781	178	32055	33014
Kerry,	88	460	269	3776	4593
Kildare,		376	80	496	952
Kilkenny,		698	240	2353	3261
King's County,		843	95	1983	2920
Leitrim,		174	86	6101	6361
Limerick,	205	1325	1033	6714	9277
Londonderry,		253	94	4457	4803
Longford,		155	45	1362	1562
Louth,		274	58	2343	2675
Mayo,		503	242	23672	24417
Meath,		809	65	797	1671
Monaghan,		300	107	12453	12860
Queen's Co.,		718	140	1427	2285
Roscommon,		190	196	7777	8163
Sligo,	10	252	223	4551	5036
Tipperary,		1570	721	6476	8767
Tyrone,		162	71	6468	6701
Waterford,		401	424	5279	6104
Westmeath,		339	108	2154	2601
Wexford,		548	281	5401	6180
Wicklow,		240	58	835	1139
Grand Total in 1829.....					216,891

IRISH FREEHOLDERS IN 1830.

Counties.	£100	£50	£20	£10	Total.
Antrim,		682	382	973	2037
Armagh,		235	186	940	1361
Carlow,		298	93	139	530
Cavan,		654	279	392	1325
Clare,		634	279	691	1604
Cork,		2249	449	440	3138
Donegal,		35	65	567	667
Down,		720	252	1018	1990
Dublin,		1135	465	49	1649
Fermanagh,		754	256	522	1032
Galway,		828	274	950	2052
Kerry,	88	476	334	126	1024
Kildare,		385	86	25	496
Kilkenny,		726	234	118	1078
King's County,		858	127	154	1139
Leitrim,		196	128	278	602
Limerick,					3142
Londonderry,		253	76	537	866
Longford,		168	67	132	367
Louth,		307	102	286	695
Mayo,		536	342	197	1055
Meath,		822	77	78	977
Monaghan,		322	194	632	1148
Queen's Co.,		756	199	229	1184
Roscommon,		227	238	164	629
Sligo,	10	230	261	109	610
Tipperary,		1658	793	449	2900
Tyrone,		162	121	490	773
Waterford,		223	454	332	1210
Westmeath,		346	125	170	641
Wexford,		554	288	224	1066
Wicklow,		279	113	393	785
Grand Total in 1830.....					39,772

THE WEATHER.

We deeply regret to state that immense quantities of rain continue to fall in this neighbourhood, particularly at night. In the course of the past week there have been several thunder storms; but we have not heard of any damage by lightning. The hay harvest goes on very badly; and the prospect as to the corn harvest, and the potato crop on heavy soils is melancholy indeed.—*Sheffield Mercury.*

The weather is now exciting serious apprehensions; and it may be aptly said in the words of the poet—"Winter oft at eve resumes the breeze, chills the pale morn, and bids his driving sleets deform the day delightless." The operations of the hay harvest are entirely suspended. The oats on strong soils are laid as flat as if they had been rolled; the earth is so completely saturated with moisture that the water is standing in the potato drills, and even with a favourable change the harvest will be three weeks later than usual.—*Scottman.*

The fall of rain at Manchester in the months of April, May, and June, in the present year, exceeds the fall in those months not only on the average of the last twenty years, but for any one year in that period.

Insane Poor.—It appears by returns lately made to parliament, which have just been printed by order of the House of Commons, that the number of pauper lunatics and idiots in the several counties of England and Wales amounts to very nearly 10,000, 5,145 of these being females. By adding to this number the amount of lunatics ascertained to be confined in public or private asylums, and those in the army and navy, a total of 13,665 is produced—a mass which, according to the calculations of Sir Andrew Haliday, is three times greater than it was twenty years since. The judicious and humane disposal of such a large and increasing body of paupers demands and must obtain, through the interference of parliament, or the benevolence of the wealthy, a more considerate attention than mere parochial care will bestow on them, and this in some counties it has received. In several of them, public lunatic asylums have been established, and have proved highly economical and advantageous, particularly in consequence of the facilities they have afforded for the early treatment of the malady. The following statements, extracted from the reports of the Armagh and Wakefield asylums, furnish a marked confirmation of the benefits resulting from attention to cases of lunacy while the attack is recent. In the former, within the last year, of 32 old cases admitted, only one recovered. In the Wakefield asylum, of 44 cases admitted, in which the first attack had taken place within the three months, 28 were cured within six months; and of 23 cases of 12 months' standing, nine were restored within two years from admission.—*The Lancet.*

Sturgeon, or King's Fish.—On Monday night while the fishermen, in the employment of Mr. Alderman Campbell, tacksman, were hauling their nets ashore at the junction of the Esrae and the Tay, they found themselves resisted in a novel and extraordinary manner. After a great deal of exertion they succeeded in bringing their nets ashore, and to their equal surprise and gratification, they found that they had captured a handsome sturgeon, or "king's fish" as it was formerly called. It measured eight feet odd inches, and men experienced in these matters guessed the weight at 150 lbs. Mr. Campbell ordered his men to be particularly careful not to hurt the fish in any way, as he had resolved to send it as a present to his Majesty.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

DUBLIN—July 14.

THE NEW ELECTIONS—MR. O'CONNELL.

(From the *Register.*)

Yesterday there was a meeting at the Parliamentary Intelligence Office of the friends of Mr. O'Connell, to consult as to his election to Parliament. The meeting was first held in the drawing-room; but such were the crowds pressing to obtain admittance, that it was found necessary to adjourn to the yard, which was also crowded to excess. There could not be less than six hundred persons collected together, while the street was completely blocked up by thousands anxious to obtain a sight of Mr. O'Connell. The shouts and cheers of the multitude first announced to the gentlemen in the Parliamentary office Mr. O'Connell's approach to it. He entered in a few minutes afterwards, and appeared in excellent health and spirits. After shaking hands with a few of his friends,

Mr. O'Connell ascended a temporary platform, and thus addressed the meeting:—I am sure I am exceedingly proud to see the anxiety exhibited by my friends by crowding into a place so limited as this; and if any more accommodation could be given to them, I should be most happy to be able to afford it. I hope that I have acted in such a manner as to earn for myself the affections of the friends of Ireland, and the hearty and bitter hatred of her enemies (hear, hear.) I can boast of this, that there is not an enemy of Ireland who does not hate me most cordially; and next to the affection of the friends of my country, the hatred of her enemies is dear to me (cheers.) There is not a paltry, selfish tool of faction—there is not a designing knave, nor a well intentioned blockhead, whose hatred I hope I have not honestly earned (hear, hear, and cheers.) I confess that I originally entertained a much better opinion of the British parliament than I now hold of it. A personal inspection of that parliament has altered my sentiments respecting it. I do not think it possible to find in any assembly so many men of education and independent fortune, who with very, very few exceptions, are more anxious to secure their pecuniary and personal interests, and less anxious about those of the public than in the British House of Commons.—I have heard it called "the noblest assembly of freemen in the world. It is my belief, that under the face of heaven, there is not any assembly where the public welfare is less regarded, and private advantage more thought of, than amongst the members of that house (hear). They are divided into several parties. The ministerial party, of course, belongs to the treasury, and is composed of persons receiving present pay, or having future pay in prospect, and who are bound to the minister, either by the hope of family or individual advantage to themselves (hear, hear). There is next his Majesty's opposition—they are, in fact, the ministry out of place, and are called "the whig party." If there be any party which I execrate more than another, or for which I entertain a most bitter hatred, it is the whig party. There are some excellent individuals belonging to that party. It is not for me to speak harshly of such a man as Lord Althorp. I cannot entertain an ill opinion of Lord Ebrington, and some other individuals belonging to that party; but it is as a party collectively, I speak of them. The people have nothing to expect from them (hear, hear). There is another party, at the head of which is Mr. Huskisson, and he almost reminds me, when I think of him, of Doctor Fell.

"I do not like thee, Dr. Fell;
The reason why, I cannot tell,
But this in truth I know full well,
I do not like thee, Doctor Fell."—(Loud laughter).

There is something in the half-opposition—half-ministerial conduct of Mr. Huskisson and his party, which is infinitely disgusting to me; but the thing most disgusting to me is, to hear him and the Peel party, constantly calling each other, "my right honourable friend"—they would cut each other's throats with a feather. These right honourable friends say the most wicked things to one another—they are all right honourable friends, and bitterly hating each other at the same time (cheers and laughter). I am not able to describe the disgust which I have felt at their exhibition of right honourable friendship (hear). There is another party, which has been separated from the ministry by the Catholic Question; these are the high tories. They are sincere and honest in their bigotry—they hate the Pope, and popery, and thought that the world would be at an end when the Catholics were let into parliament. They were astonished to find the sun shining in the firmament the year after emancipation, exactly as it had done the year before (laughter). Among them there are many just men, who vote from conviction, and though there be mixed up in them, a portion of malignity against the ministry, for the measure of last year, yet, on the whole, there will be found more of the public mind, if I may use the expression, in that body, than is general throughout the house (hear). I need not remind you, that there is a small band of radicals in that house—voting for no other reason, than that they believe that their votes will tend to the public good, and not to their private advantage. Their days are spent in toil, and their nights are devoted to the loathsome and disgusting task of watching the ministerial measures, and if they cannot do any good in the house, yet they hope, by the transmission of their sentiments, to give honest and just information to the public mind. At the head of those persons is my friend, and I am proud to call him so, Mr. Joseph Hume (cheers). There is also Mr. John Wood, of Preston, and Mr. Warburton, men honest and faithful to the trust reposed in them by their constituents. There were also the Marshalls, of York, the father and son, both excellent men (hear). I shall not detain you by mentioning the names of others; but excepting these mens there is but little public spirit among the members. If the same public spirit flowed generally through the house—if there were a legislative assembly of such men, there is not a measure of salutary reform—there is not a matter of general interest to the people which would not be immediately imparted to all parts of the British empire (hear and cheers). Having spoken of those gentlemen, shall I descend to speak of so humble an individual as myself (hear, hear). The first question which the country has a right to ask me is, what have I done for Ireland? (hear). I shall answer that question by asking another—what has the parliament done? (hear, hear). Lord King has accurately described its labours in a single sentence. He said that the Speaker might say, at the conclusion of the Session, to the King, "please your Majesty, we have passed the beer bill" (laughter). Look back to it—the session has lasted for four months, and the house was often sitting till four in the morning. What has been done by that house? I must do it the justice to say that there has followed from one of its labours great advantage to England. It has struck off taxes to the amount of three millions to England, and it has taken from Ireland the leather tax, from which the revenue received about eight and twenty thousand pounds. The leather tax was nominally £42,000, but taking from it the expenditure and law expenses necessary in its collection, the sum is £28,000, from which Ireland has been relieved, while the load of English taxation is lightened by the removal of three millions and a half (hear). That, then, is all that the parliament has been doing during the time it sat (hear, hear). If then I should want an excuse for not doing any thing, do I not find it in the assembly where I had so few to support me? If my country ask me, what have I done for her, I again answer the question by another—what kind of men did she send to help me?—(hear, hear, and continued cheers). The country sent me one man who is truly honest, Mr. Jephson, of Mallow—(hear)—a man of intelligence, active, cool, and cautious, and whose heart is devoted to the interests of Ireland (hear). The country sent to aid me honest Alexander Dawson, of Louth, Mr. Lambert, of Galway, and need I mention the two Grattans, to both of whom my heartfelt gratitude is due—(cheers). Mr. Carew, of Wexford, who has quitted Parliament, told me that the reason he left it was, because he did not know what business an independent man had there (hear). I would wish to mention many more—(a gentleman from the crowd here called out (Mr. Ffrench)—I was going to mention Mr. Ffrench, of Roscommon, and I did not intend to forget Col. Talbot, of the county Dublin. Lord Killeen, too, voted honestly, and he did not give one vote to the ministry since he went into the house (hear). A gentleman here called out Mr. Brownlow. I am afraid to mention Charles Brownlow lest the mention of his name by me should be used as an instrument against him; but having his name suggested to me, I cannot refrain from offering the meed of my gratitude. He is a patriot worthy of the old days of Ireland, and the son of one of the heroes of 1782—(hear and cheers). He is one of the best and most honest men that ever voted in that house, and I am only restrained from speaking of him as I should wish, lest my words should be tortured to his injury by the Beresford faction, who are endeavouring to excite into a flame the sleeping embers of orangeism in the North (hear, hear). It is honest and sincere praise of mine, and does not even bear the tinge of flattery, when I declare, that one of the most honest and independent men in the House of Commons is Charles Brownlow (hear and cheers). Let the people of Donegal look to both their members, and how will they find him engaged—harnessed to the ministerial car. The poverty of the people of England has become so great that they are often found harnessed two and two, drawing gravel for the overseers. I have often thought of them, when I have seen the Irish members constantly drawing the *gravel* of the ministry (hear).—Let us look to the county Tyrone—that is a great Orange county, but do we find any independence amongst its members? Look to Fermanagh—is there any independence there? As to the county Derry, one of its members belongs to the treasury, and the man, I believe, most disposed to be honest, who does belong to the treasury—(hear). What now is the excuse of the high ascendancy party for sending such men to parliament? While there was a majority of the electors of the north opposed to emancipation, they might have been desirous of having men in parliament who would vote against the Catholics; but what have they found their members doing? They have been not only voting against the Catholics, but they have been constantly voting with the ministry who carried emancipation (hear, and cheers). I throw out these observations to the electors of the north—they taunt us with popery and slavery. I taunt them with bigotry and slavery—(hear and cheers).—Will they now send independent men to parliament? Will they send men of talent to parliament—men who will be able to say something more than "aye" or "no," when the member bids them, and who it will be found have never omitted to vote for any job that the minister asked them to support? (hear.) Antrim is in the same degraded state with other Orange counties. With regard to Monaghan, I cannot forget the honest and manly conduct of Mr. Westenra, who never voted, that he did not vote honestly, and who is the son of that excellent and distinguished friend to Ireland, Lord Rossmore (cheers). There is, however, another member for Monaghan—one Shirley (laughter). He is a mongrel—half English, half Irish, and whenever he gave a vote, always gave a slavish one (hear). There is next the county Down; one of its members is a Lord of the Admiralty; what a deal he knows of ships and rigging (laughter), and yet he has his thousand pounds a-year of the public money, for being called a Lord of the Admiralty! I am happy to see, that there is an honest, and a worthy candidate for this county, Colonel Forde, who is a friend to parliamentary reform (cheers). I see by the newspapers, that he has made a profession of his faith—that he has declared his political creed, and owned himself a parliamentary reformer (hear). You know that you have in Louth an honest man, and you have also a man who I will not say is dishonest, but he is to be a judge. As to Drogheda, I need say nothing. With respect to Meath, you have Sir Marcus Somerville, who has voted more frequently with the minister, than I believe any other member of parliament during the present session. In the Queen's county you have had Sir Henry Parnell voting honestly, and Sir Charles Coote voting with the ministry. In the county Westmeath, there was Colonel Rochfort, of course a supporter of the ministry, and I am glad now that I have this opportunity of stating, that Mr. Tuite remained in the house, to vote against me, and with Mr. Doherty, on the Doneraile business (hear, hear, and cries of shame). If ever one man was right, and another wrong, I was justified in the course I adopted in that transaction, and Doherty was in error. By the by I should be glad to know, what is to become of Doherty this election (cheers and laughter.) I hope he will present himself in some part of Ireland, where he will not have a paid pack to cheer him on, and halloo out their shouts between every sentence; and where above all things, he will not have a base and corrupt press, like that of England, to suppress my sentiments (hear, hear.) For my own part, I expected to find from many of that press, a sympathy of feeling, as there was a community of persuasion between us—as both had been subjected to the same attacks, and had undergone similar sufferings, they would have given to me a portion of their patronage. I had not more bitter enemies in the world than were to be found at that press (hear.) I was told that I ought to court them. I set them at defiance, and as I never submitted to the lions of the forest, I will not yield to the rats and mice of the creation (hear and cheers.)—Never was there such miserable reporting,—Reporting never was so bad as during the present session of parliament (hear.) The London reporters arrange it so, as that one shall not report better than another. They have established a sort of monopoly amongst them, and the consequence is most injurious to the public (hear, hear.) I was going on discussing the rest of the Irish members, and I believe they may be put in a lump. Only think of having two sons of lords in for the county Cork—have they given honest votes for the people? In the city of Cork, I am sorry to say, that the son of Hutchinson was found voting with the ministry, and there is not in the house two commoner hacks of the ministry, than the members for Tipperary (hear, hear.) As to one of the members for Waterford, I really do not know whether he was in the house at all (laughter.) Lord George Beresford, who made so much noise in getting into the house was, when there, not only as silent as a church mouse, but as silent as any old tomb stone that the church yard contained (hear, hear, hear, and laughter.) As to my own county members, one of them has gone over to the Duke of Wellington (hear.) The Knight of Kerry has stated, that the Duke of Wellington was desirous of promoting the prosperity of Ireland. Did he not deprive the Catholics of Galway of the effects of the emancipation bill? (hear.) The Galway enfranchisement bill passed in despite of the ministry. By sending out their treasury notes they could have easily kicked it out of the house of commons, but there was not one of the ministerial gang in the house of commons who would not have been ashamed to face his constituents, if he had joined in perpetrating this fraud upon Galway (hear.) It was the only part of Ireland which had been left unemancipated, and for this it was indebted to the Duke of Wellington.—This showed that the ministry had emancipated us last year, because we were irresistible, they did the little wrong, because they were perfectly safe in doing so, and they would have continued the greater but that it was dangerous for them to attempt it (hear, and cheers.) The act that was done towards Galway was quite worthy of Wellington. I do not forget how it was he has acted towards "the bravest of the brave," the Immortal Ney (hear, hear, and cheers.) Though Ney was a foreigner, and an enemy to my country, still I respected him for his talents, his gallantry, and his bravery, and I cannot be at all surprised, that he who looked on at the slaughter of Ney, should have manifested the same pitiful and paltry spirit towards the Catholic inhabitants of Galway (hear, hear, hear, and cheers). The conduct towards Galway proves this—that it was the Catholic Association—that Association which was composed of Protestants and Catholics, which won Emancipation from an unwilling and a bigoted ministry (cheers). If I am then asked what have I done for Ireland? I reply, look to the set of men by whom I was surrounded (hear). On the vestry bill I had but seventeen to support me, and two thirds of these were Englishmen (hear). If I have not done what I wished, yet my conscience is clear that I have endeavoured to do my duty to my country (hear). Have I not denounced the sub-letting act, and would have divided the house upon it but that the ministry undertook its revision. When it got into the committee (for it was three times committed) a clause was introduced aggravating all the evils of the act, and enabling landlords to eject their tenants, even where the leases did not give them power. This clause was of so horrible a nature as to secure the ultimate rejection of the new bill. Have I not drawn the attention of the house to the vestry bill, and is mine the fault if it be not repealed? (hear and laughter). When I first brought forward my motion upon this bill, I had seventy-two Whigs to support me, for at that period I was not thought to be irreclaimable as a party man (hear and laughter). But when I introduced it a second time, many men, who affect a great love for Ireland, took especial care to be absent or to vote against me [hear]. I have done my duty respecting the vestry bill, and though the numbers were against me, the arguments were all with me, and if I should be returned for any part of Ireland, I will venture to prophesy that another session cannot pass without its repeal [hear]. I did attempt to bring before the house, the subject of the tolls and customs in Ireland, and though I did not attend the committee on the Irish poor, which I said was a mere humbug and delusion, I attended throughout upon the tolls committee on tolls and customs. I began on that committee by stating that there was not now one legal toll-collector in Ireland, and though perhaps there is not less than half a million annually taken from the poor, I asserted that there was no law for collecting a single toll in Ireland, and I am greatly mistaken, if the result will not prove my assertion is correct. The present session has been engaged in the reporting of the evidence, but in the next I expect we will get rid of those exactions altogether—(hear, hear). I have also given notice on the grand jury laws—these are the things which I have attempted for Ireland. Let me see if there is any representative who has attempted so much: I will give you leave to choose among the other ninety-nine, and if any man has done so much, I shall willingly yield my pretensions to him (hear). I have indeed endeavoured to assist in the introduction of a rational reform in the law, and doing away that system of chicanery, which has so long existed in these countries. I have sown the good seed; whether it will produce any profitable harvest, next year or the year after perhaps, will prove I have done my duty, by endeavouring to put an end to the system of chicanery, and to prevent the judges from possessing the absolute and despotic authority that they do at present; for judges make infinitely more law than the legislature ever did—(hear, hear). I am proud to say that I was the first man to introduce the right of ballot into the House—(hear, and cheers). The utility of the ballot has been shown in America, and what has it done in France, where the electors are upwards of eighty thousand, and there are forty thousand of these holding office under government, and yet out of the 230 representatives, 170 have been returned against the ministry. Why then should we not have the vote by ballot, where every man could vote precisely as he pleased, and surely every man should vote as he pleased. The vote by ballot would deprive the landlord of his power over the tenant; it would take away all chance of undue influence, and a temptation to bribery; for the candidate would know, that the man who would be scoundrel enough to take a bribe, would be probably the very rascal who would vote the very contrary way to what he had promised (cheers and laughter). And no man would give his money without being sure he would get his value for it (hear). I have endeavoured to introduce an honest—not a mock, or a moderate, but a radical reform. This was the species of reform I wished to establish, and if I have not succeeded, is the fault mine? (hear). If I have not obtained success, I have, at least, endeavoured to deserve it (hear). Upon entering the house, instead of assuming a violence of determination, I adopted a moderate tone, and was forbearing to an excess. I have made the experiment of being bearing and forbearing, but they shall hear no more the language of compromise from me. The complaints of the people shall be expressed by me in the bold and burning accents of indignation (cheers). My course of life is fixed. Mr. Doherty and Mr. North may expect that there shall be no compromise in future, and that the taunt shall be returned, and I promise you that the very announcement of this determination will sweep them away from before me (cheers). Mr. North asked me what had I done in the House of Commons? What has he done there? There he was to be found constantly sitting on the second row of the ministerial benches voting with the minister on every division, and he only spoke twice—first to abuse me, which obtained for him, from Mr. Hume, the appropriate name of "bull-frog" (laughter). And what did he next do? to vote with bigotry and James Daly, against the right of the Catholics of Galway (hear and cheers). It is my opinion that I ought to endeavour to go into a second parliament. I hope I do not, unknown to myself, indulge the vice of foolish and wicked hypocrisy, but I do assert distinctly that Ireland ought to make the experiment (hear and cheers). An unfortunate engagement which I am incapable of violating upon principle, keeps me from Clare, and I care not what excuses or casuistry may be used, I have made a promise which I shall be bound by. It is bitterly afflicting to me to tear asunder those bonds which have bound me to Clare—but no matter what were the terms under which a promise was made—I reproach nobody—I will keep my word, and nothing shall induce me to violate it (hear, hear). I am proud to say that between the letters I received from London, and those which were waiting for me, I find that offers have been made to me from no less than eight different counties. I am deeply indebted to the people of Drogheda—they have begun, and many have followed their example. It is not for me at this moment to determine which worthy I shall offer myself to; at present I am a candidate for Drogheda. How long I shall continue so a few days will determine. If the people send me back to parliament—this I can truly say, that the country may send to parliament many men possessed of more talents, but in the presence of God I declare they will not, cannot, send there a man more honestly devoted to the interests of Ireland (cheers).

Mr. M'Dermot proposed that a chairman committee should be appointed, and a committee

election of Mr. O'Connell, which, he said, should be done without costing Mr. O'Connell a shilling expense. He subscribed £50 for that purpose (cheers). The resolution passed unanimously.

Mr. Finn stated that it was the intention of the people of Kilkenny to turn out Doherty, and replace him by Mr. Leader, an honest and sincere friend to Ireland.

Mr. Costelloe and Mr. O'Connell, also spoke in favour of Mr. Leader, and the meeting shortly afterwards adjourned.

The people wished to draw Mr. O'Connell's carriage through the streets, but he would not permit them to do so. He then addressed the populace from the balcony, when they shortly afterwards quietly dispersed to their different homes.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JULY 13.

Mr. Alderman WOOD moved for a return of the amount of drawbacks allowed upon the exportation of manufactured silk during last year.—Ordered.

Sir. H. PARNELL moved for a return of the quantities of tea, coffee, and sugar, upon which duties had been paid during the last year for home consumption.—Ordered.

Mr. URE gave notice for next Session of his intention to bring in a bill for abolishing capital punishment for the crimes of cattle-stealing and stealing in dwelling-houses.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL brought in a bill to remedy defects and mistakes in several acts passed during the present session of parliament, and moved that the standing orders of the house be dispensed with, so that the bill might pass through all its stages this evening.

Mr. BROUGHAM took that opportunity of asking some of the ministers at what period it was probable that the new parliament would assemble?

Mr. HERRIES was supposed to reply that the matter was so surrounded with difficulties that it was impossible to give any definite answer.

The motion was then agreed to, and the bill brought in, read the first and second time, and passed through the committee.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

Mr. GRATTAN presented several petitions from different parts of Ireland, complaining of the great distress under which the population of the country laboured. The honourable member contended that the afflicted state of things that now existed might be remedied, if Ministers would honestly take the matter in hand. He attributed it principally to absenteeism; but certain it was, that no country in Europe was in such a state of misery and starvation.

Mr. WILMOT HORTON said, that if the measure of enclosing land, as proposed by the hon. member, would relieve the distresses of Ireland, then the gentlemen of this country were the most disgraced race of beings that existed on earth; but he contended that it would do no such thing. He had fought the battle of the laborious classes of the country as it were alone in the house, and as it was probable that he should not have a seat in the ensuing parliament, he took that opportunity of stating that he would fight it even with more zeal out of the house.

Mr. SPRING RICE acknowledged the gratitude he for one felt for the exertions of the right hon. gentleman. He was, however, fully convinced that if the defective state of the present laws was remedied, the enclosure and cultivation of waste lands would tend most materially to ameliorate the condition of the peasantry.

After a few words from Mr HUSKISSON,

Lord KILLEEN inquired if Ministers intended to take any steps to relieve the present distress, by way of advance and loan, or any other means? His Lordship described that distress to be within his own knowledge most dreadful.

Sir ROBERT PEEL.—It was not the intention of Ministers to propose to Parliament any vote for the relief of the distress which all deplored. He thought that it would be setting a bad precedent, and tend to check what only could be successful—the individual exertions of the local gentry. If not the legal, it was unquestionably the moral duty of those who derived their fortunes from the soil, to exert themselves to relieve the miseries of the peasantry. He thought advancing the public money was always a dubious advantage, unless to public works where the return was sure. The Right Honourable Baronet then alluded to the question of emigration, and quoted a passage from Captain Stirling's despatches, in which he implores government rather to discourage than encourage emigration to that colony, where already they had more settlers than they knew what to do with. Ministers, however, had not neglected the question, and a gentleman, every way qualified, was now making a survey of the North American Colonies, for the purpose of ascertaining if the surplus population of the country could, with advantage to themselves and the public, be transferred there. This report might soon be expected, and he then trusted that they should be able to carry some of the plans suggested by his Right Hon. Friend into execution.

After a few words from Mr. W. HORTON, Mr. TRANT, and other members, the petitions were brought up, read, and ordered to be printed.

Sir Robert Peel has published an address to the "worthy electors of the borough of Tamworth," "soliciting the high trust of protecting its rights and promoting its interests," adding—

"It will give me very great pleasure to be enabled to wait upon you in person at the period of the election. If I should be prevented by the extreme pressure of those labours which are imposed upon me as a minister of the crown, I am sure you will excuse my absence on such a ground, and permit me to sacrifice my own private wish to the paramount considerations of public duty. Whatever leisure I can hereafter spare from the occupations of office, and from the necessity of attending upon his Majesty, will be devoted to residence in your neighbourhood, and to the cultivation of those feelings of reciprocal confidence and good-will which have so long subsisted between the inhabitants of Tamworth and the members of my family."

The Right Hon. Baronet signs himself "their faithful friend." Oxford is therefore abandoned.

Irish Members Resigned.—The following Irish members have resigned the representation of their respective places in Parliament:—Lord Stopford and Mr. Shapland Carew, county of Wexford; Hon. Robert King, county of Roscommon; Hon. John Boyle, county of Cork; Hon. Charles Butler Clarke, county of Kilkenny; Mr. Leslie Foster, county of Louth; Mr. M'Naghten, county of Antrim; Mr. Stewart, county of Londonderry; Sir George Hill, city of Londonderry; Hon. Henry Caulfield, county of Armagh.

State of the Representation.—Seats in the new Parliament have been sold for £1,500 per session, which is thought a better bargain than giving the market price—namely 5,000 guineas for the whole parliament!—*Leeds Mercury.*

Irish Customs.—Mr. Richmond, from the head-office in London, is at present in Dublin, making arrangements, it is said, for some very considerable reductions in the different departments of the Irish Customs and Excise establishments.

The Mail.

SATURDAY, JULY 17.

MR. O'CONNELL.

The great Daniel has returned from the seat of the Court and the Parliament, and had a fine uproarious meeting in the true spirit of Irish fun and jollity, just after his landing, at his "Irish Parliamentary Office" in Dublin. Here he treats the crowd to a sketch of the House of Commons, gives his character of the Irish members (not forgetting a very favourable notice of his own performances) and concludes by calling on all Ireland to interest itself in procuring a seat for him *without expense* in the next Parliament. He states that he has had invitations from some eight or ten counties and towns—all contending for the honour of his representation—as the seven cities once contended for that of being the birth-place of Homer—

Smyrna, Rhodes, Colophon, Salamis, Chios, Argos, Athenæ; Orbis de patria certat Homere tua.

He is actually, he says, a candidate for Drogheda; he was going down to Navan to feel the pulse of the graziers of the County Meath (of which of course he knows enough by this); and we may infer that wherever he finds it safest, cheapest, best, there he will finally try his fortune. It is reported here, that possibly, before he finishes his preliminary fishing excursion, he may cast his net in the County of Waterford, and that there is a considerable number of unfranchised patriots scattered through our locality, who are very anxiously egging him on to the experiment. We know not what truth there may be in this rumour; but we must say that the supposition of Mr. O'Connell's being returned for the County of Waterford, is an anomaly quite as great as that which was boasted of and insisted upon as an influential argument in the case of his famous election for Clare. Since that time Mr. O'Connell has been tried as a Parliament man, and even by his own account it must be allowed, that he has done nothing in that vocation. He says indeed that it is the fault of the *House*—not *his*, that with all his talking he has done so little. No doubt it was the fault of the House that his various propositions for voting by ballot, repeal of the union, wholesale reform of the laws, &c. &c. were not carried into effect, and it is equally doubtless that the avowal of such visionary doctrines did operate so unfavourably against the advocate of them, that upon no question could he command the most insignificant attention or attendance. But it is unnecessary to say by whose fault the House was compelled thus to put an extinguisher upon one of the *lights* of the Irish people. When a man rails at all the world, it is generally assumed that the centre of error lies in himself. At all events, when he acknowledges his inefficiency in any given place or assembly, it is a pretty good "caveare to the general" to look out for somebody else better adapted to bustle in a world for which he confesses his unfitness. It may be very well, and even desirable, that Mr. O'Connell should be in Parliament; but as to his setting up for a County to which he is a total stranger in every point of view, one must condemn the precedent as equally injurious to the represented as to the representative.

THE VESTRY ACT—THE HOUSEHOLDERS' CLUB.

We refer our readers to the report of the Sessions Court, for the result of the case between the churchwardens of Trinity and the above "Club." This association, egged on by a few agitating spirits, and led by that sage lawyer, Mr. Valentine Nugent, at our late vestries induced the parishioners to reject the Churchwardens accounts, and make them debtors to the parish by a sweeping resolution, in the sum of £295 15s. But what is the result? The accounts have been pronounced to be perfectly correct in a Court of Justice, and costs to the amount of about FORTY POUNDS will have to be levied off the parish because a few busy parishioners choose to moot a point of law with the respectable churchwardens. So much for the Householders' Club!

WILLIAM MORRIS READE, Esq., is a candidate for the representation of the city of Kilkenny.

Lord Kingston and suite passed through this city yesterday, on route to England *via* Dunmore.

Mr. Shiel perseveres in standing for Louth.

The result of Mr. O'Connell's trip to Navan is, that he declines standing for Meath until he ascertains whether Lord Killeen could also be returned along with him. On Sunday (to-morrow), he proceeds to Ennis.

We are glad to notice an instance of extraordinary perseverance in the acquirement of knowledge, in the person of Thomas W. Hearn, M.D. [who has been for some time back one of the medical officers of our Fever Hospital]; he having obtained the highest medical honours in the University of Edinburgh this last session, as we learn from the papers of that city. By this last circumstance he has arrived at the *ne plus ultra* of medical qualifications, as he was previously a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, an Apothecary of Dublin, and has a diploma from the Lying-in-Hospital of same city. The number of years' experience he has had, having been for the last fourteen years always engaged in the pursuits of medicine and surgery, during which time, besides having practised much otherwise, he attended the following hospitals in Dublin for at least twelve months each, viz.:—Steevens' Surgical Hospital, Sir P. Dun's Hospital, and the Dublin Eye Infirmary. He attended the full College courses at the University of Dublin, and surgical and other lectures at the College of Surgeons of that city, and has written a dissertation on diseases of the eye.

At the City Quarter Sessions, yesterday, Mr. Richard Hanton was appointed Inspector of Corn Returns for this city, in the room of his father, Mr. Thomas Hanton, who was obliged to resign the situation from ill-health.

At the Petty Sessions held on Thursday, Nicholas Devereux was fined 2s 6d and costs, for having a dog at large without a log.

CITY QUARTER SESSIONS.

These Sessions were opened yesterday by Counsellor Hussey as *locum tenens* for our Recorder, assisted by the Mayor, Aldermen Reynett and Henry Alcock, and M. Poole, Esq., Magistrates. Before proceeding to business, all the Magistrates took the oath of Allegiance to his present Majesty, King William IV.

The Grand Jury having been sworn, the Recorder briefly addressed them, and called the particular attention of the market jury to the state of the public markets at this season of the year.

The first prisoners placed at the bar were

Mary Grimson and *Bridget Baldwin*, for stealing clothes out of a dwelling house; the former was found guilty and sentenced to transportation for 7 years; the latter was acquitted and discharged.

Patrick Purcell (a boy of about 15 years of age) was charged with stealing from the person of Michael Corcoran 16s in cash. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor, that he had received from his master a £1 note to purchase various articles in town, and after executing a few of his commissions, had 16s in silver in his waistcoat pocket. When passing through Stephen-street he was accosted by the prisoner to purchase a knife from him, and was so teased by the urchin that at length he gave him a push to get rid of him, when the fellow made a grasp at his waistcoat pocket and pulled it away with its contents, 16s. Prosecutor was not able to overtake the thief, but on describing his person to the Constables, they went in pursuit and arrested him. Purcell was found guilty and sentenced to 7 years' transportation.

The tale of the prosecutor, and the shrewdness of the young thief, afforded the court much amusement. When the prosecutor was about to give evidence, he looked shrewdly at the jury and said—"Silence to me now if you please." And on the prosecutor making a seeming contradiction in a part of his evidence, the prisoner cried out "one side of his tongue should be made as right as the other." The prosecutor having also stated that the prisoner's father had offered to repay him the money if he would not prosecute the son, the prisoner replied—"If my father wished to pay you £100, what has that to do with me?"

Before passing sentence, the Recorder stated that this urchin was incorrigible; he had been tried no less than eight times, and in November last was sentenced to six months' confinement, and to be whipped three times, so that allowing him to remain longer in this country could not be thought of.

Mary Kelly, for stealing a cloak from Catherine Sutton—Guilty—recommended to mercy by the jury.—To be imprisoned one week.

Mary Regan, stealing a metal pot, pleaded guilty—To be imprisoned a fortnight.

VESTRY ACT.

Thomas M'Cheane and John Freeman, Appellants; Alexander R. Pope and William Edwards, Respondents.

This case, which has excited a good deal of interest in this city, was next called on; Counsellor Alcock appeared for the appellants—Agent, Mr. H. Ivie; Counsellor Ronayne for the respondents—agent, Mr. Carroll.

The appellants were the churchwardens of the united parishes of Trinity for the past year; the respondents are the churchwardens of the present year. It may be in the recollection of our readers, that at the vestry adjourned from Easter last, for the purpose of auditing the late churchwardens' accounts, the parishioners, urged on by some of the "Householders' Club," came to a resolution that the whole assessment of the last year be made good to the parish, thereby disallowing all the disbursements. Against this resolution the churchwardens entered the appeal.

Mr. Alcock briefly stated the case. The appeal was laid under the 31st sec. of the vestry act. The churchwardens complained of the vestry debiting them with the whole amount of the assessment, which assessment was legally made, and the disbursement of which it was compulsory on them to pay. Mr. Alcock relied that it was mandatory on the Vestry to allow the appellants credit for the sums expended for the various Items voted under an act of Vestry. Mr. Alcock then gave in evidence the notice of appeal; Mr. D. Glanville, Vestry Clerk proved the assessment in the vestry book; the Rev. A. Sargent, Curate of the parish, proved the churchwardens having presented their accounts on Easter Monday, and sworn to the correctness of them in open vestry; and Mr. Freeman, the acting churchwarden, proved the identity of the account, and produced the vouchers for every item therein entered.

Counsellor Ronayne, for the respondents (or rather for the *Householders' Club*, for the persons made defendants in the case) took no defence whatever) made many objections, one of which he particularly relied on, viz.: the affidavit sworn by the Churchwardens being only parole and not appended or written at the foot of their accounts. This was, however, overruled by the Court; the evidence of Mr. Sargent and the Churchwardens having completely satisfied them as to the faithfulness of the accounts.

The Court allowed the appeal with costs.

A similar case, in which some of the parishioners of the parish of Rathcullheen (or the Abbey Church) were appellants met a similar fate, except that the parties were each to bear their own costs.

At 5 o'clock the court adjourned.

THE WEATHER—THE CROPS.

Up to this period we have been as yet favoured with but a few summer days, the weather continuing cold and wet, accompanied with high winds. Tuesday morning, and the entire of Wednesday last, the rain came down in torrents, but except a few occasional showers, since then the air is become warmer, and we trust is likely to continue so. From all our inquiries relative to the state of the growing crops in the surrounding country, we are happy to report, that as yet no injury has been sustained, except to the early meadows, and that the crops of all kinds, will be most abundant, should the weather now take up; but if we have much more rain, and that the harvest prove wet, it will be one of the most deplorable seasons this country ever saw. The straw of all kinds of corn is so luxuriant that if once laid, it will be next to impossible that it should again rise to allow the grain to ripen.

CORK REGATTA.

We understand that the following yachts belonging to this port, are about to sail for Cork to join the Regatta, which commences at Cove, on Tuesday, the 20th:—

Anne, —— Norman, Esq.; Wild Irish Girl, J. Congreve, Esq.; Sylph, S. Davis, Esq.; Camilla, T. R. Cherry, Esq.; Medora, T. Barnes, Esq.; Sappho, Rev. A. Alcock; Trusty, T. Hawkshaw.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

It is said that Lord Lansdowne is to succeed Sir R. Peel, who is to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, vice Mr. Goulburn. Mr. Huskisson to succeed Mr. Herries; and Lord Palmerston to resume his situation at the War Office.—*Morning Herald.*

The Hon. John Boyle, who retires from the representation of the county Cork, is son of the Earl of Cork. Lord Boyle, who succeeds him, is eldest son of the Earl of Shannon—he has just attained his 21st year.

The Hon. John Boyle, M.P. for the county Cork, is expected to address the electors of the city. Sir William Chatterton and the Hon. Captain O'Bryen, R.N., brother of the Marquis of Thomond, are also spoken of as candidates.

Lord Glentworth has addressed the electors of Mallow.

Lucius O'Brien, Esq. M.P. has addressed the electors of the county Clare.

Arthur Boshe, Esq. is sworn in Prothonotary of the King's Bench.

The Rev. Mr. Fitzclarence is to be the new Bishop of Bangor.

Mr. G. Dawson left London on Saturday for Ireland. The immediate cause of his departure at an earlier period than he had intended is the expectation of a contest in Londonderry.—*Courier.*

In the neighbourhood of Macroom, county Cork, 1400 wretched beings are in want of the ordinary necessaries of life! Mr. Hedges Eyre supports 100 at his own expense. A committee is now chosen to procure subscriptions. At Donoraile £120 is subscribed to relieve the general distress.

The Crops—County of Dublin.—The wheat crop has a healthy appearance; the grain is nearly formed throughout the entire county; and if this dark heavy weather should change for sunshine, as we may yet expect to see an early harvest. The oat crop still continues "short" in this county, and the county of Meath. Bere, barley, and rye, are doing well. The late potato crop, in appearance, is improving rapidly. The early one has done well, and farmers are partially engaged at present in digging it out! The price of new potatoes varies from 6s to 9s per cwt.

DUBLIN—JULY 14.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland and suite, left town on Monday, for Carton, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Leinster.

Mr. Leslie Foster was sworn in a Judge of the Court of Exchequer yesterday.

Lord Valentia left town yesterday to canvass the county Wexford.

The Solicitor-General arrived in town yesterday from London.

King's Counsel.—The following gentlemen were sworn before the Lord Chancellor in Chamber yesterday, and were this morning called in within the bar. Those marked with a * are Roman Catholics:—William Bellew,* Richard Sheil,* Richard Farrell,* Michael O'Loughlin,* Nicholas Ball,* Edward Litton, John Martley, James Bessonett, Richard Wilson, Greene, John B. West, John Richards, T. B. C. Smith, W. P. Cruise,* Esqrs.

Trinity College.—Premiums on Dr. Downs's foundation were adjudged during the last term, to the following gentlemen, who have taken the degree of Bachelor in Arts:—For reading the Liturgy, to Wade (Nugent), Hartley (Thos.), Newton (Hibbert), and Bell (Robt.).—For prepared compositions on a subject previously proposed:—to Bell (Robt.), Atthill (William), Spedding (Wm. S.) and Hobart (Richard).—For extempore discussion on a given subject—to Atthill (William), Moore (Wm. P.) and Bell (Robt.)—At the Hebrew examinations held in College, at the end of last term, the following Graduates obtained premiums out of the fund granted for the encouragement of Hebrew learning, by his Grace the Primate of all Ireland:—In the middle Bachelor class, Sir Atkinson (Robert), Sir Mooney, jun. (Daniel), Sir Wade, 1mus. (Nugent). In the Junior Bachelor class, Sir Moore, 1mus. (Ross), Sir Hobart (Richard), Sir Robbins (Joseph), Sir Smyth (Wm.), Sir Bell (Robert).

DERRY DAWSON.

(From the *Age.*)

The following small *par.* appears in the *Standard* of Friday:

"We hint to the *Courier*, that a certain *midnight mission to Divinity Corner* might have been well spared. As for the ambassador he seems to have lost his time, and not to have preserved his incognito. Mr. George Dawson will understand us if *The Courier* does not."

We hate to see newspapers, especially clever ones, writing in this mistifying fashion. *We* always speak out, and mention names, which is one of the great secrets of our astonishing popularity. The plain English of the business is, that Mr. George Rat Dawson went down to Oxford *on the sly* in the Mail, on Tuesday evening, on a visit to Dr. Burton, who was Peel's chief supporter at the last election, in order to see if the worthy Secretary had any chance. They had put forth a feeler in last Sunday's *John Bull*, which is now in Government wages. George stole down like—what he is, by night, in order to get through his dirty work unobserved, but the poor man had not the heart to post it, as he ought to have done, and he went in the Mail. He suffered, however, for this sunguiness, for who should be in the corner of the coach, opposite the Secretary, but an honest Tory, who smoked George by his raving about the impropriety of paying guards and coachmen (a bill to prevent which infamous custom he said ought to be brought in next session), and a dissertation he made on the price of mutton, being a repetition of a speech of his in the House of Commons. He took half a pint of small ale on the road, and was very eloquent and indignant about the price, now that the duty was the same thing as off. Supper was laid for the coach company at the Angel, but George said that eating suppers at inns was very unwholesome, and moved off to Divinity Corner, to Dr. Burton, where, no doubt, he made a sensible invasion into the Doctor's eatables. But the thing was no go. "My dear sir," said Burton, with tears in his eyes, after his fifth tumbler, "they would as soon return the devil as your brother-in-law; the people here pretend to have consciences." "Good God!" said George, astonished at such stupidity, "such a thing was never heard of in Downing-street, in my time." Peel, therefore, has no chance, and Dawson is now on his way to be kicked out of Derry. After all we pity the poor devil, because he will be infallibly ducked in the Foyle.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

The fiction of the Duke of Wellington having been *surprised* on the above great occasion, has maintained its place in almost all narratives of the war for 15 years. The Duke's magnanimous silence for so long a period will be appreciated by posterity. The facts of the case are now given, *from authenticity*, in the *History of Napoleon Bonaparte*, which forms the two first volumes of *The Family Library*:—

"At half-past one o'clock P.M. off the same day (Thursday, the 15th), a Prussian officer of high rank arrived at Wellington's head-quarters in Brussels, with the intelligence of Napoleon's decisive operations. By two o'clock orders were despatched to all the cantonments of the Duke's army for the divisions to break up, and concentrate on the left at Quatre-bras, his Grace's design being that his whole force should be assembled there, by eleven o'clock on the next night, Friday the 16th.

"It was at first intended to put off a ball announced for the evening of Thursday, at the Duchess of Richmond's hotel in Brussels; but on reflection it seemed highly important that the population of that city should be kept as far as possible in ignorance as to the course of events; and the Duke of Wellington desired that the ball should proceed accordingly—nay, the general officers received his commands to appear in the ball-room, each taking care to quit the apartment as quietly as possible, at ten o'clock, and proceed to join his respective division *en route*. This arrangement was carried into strict execution. The Duke himself retired at twelve o'clock, and left Brussels at six o'clock next morning for Quatre-bras. The reserve quitted Brussels in the night with the most perfect silence and regularity, unnoticed by the inhabitants; and the events which have occurred were almost wholly unknown in that city, except to the military authorities until the next day.

"The Duke of Wellington conversed at the ball with various persons on the movements which had occurred—stated his calculation of the French force directed against his left, and expressed his confidence that his whole army would be up at Quatre-bras by eleven o'clock the next night. This most extraordinary and rapid concentration of force was effected; the various divisions of the army, previously cantoned over an extent of fifty miles, were collected at Quatre-bras, within the short space of 24 hours."—Vol. ii. p. 309.

It is a curious fact, but one no less strange than true, that his present Majesty is at one and the same time William the First, Second, Third, and Fourth! The following explanation will reconcile this apparent contradiction:—As King of Hanover he is William *the First*; that country giving only the title of Electors to its rulers previous to George III.—As King of Ireland William *the Second*; that kingdom was not added to the British Crown until the reign of Henry II., and consequently, William the Conqueror and William Rufus were not Sovereigns of Ireland: therefore, as there were no native kings of that name, William the Third of England was the first of Ireland; and our present monarch is, of course, William the Second.—As King of Scotland William the *Third*, the only monarch of that name, previous to James I. (who united the two kingdoms) being the celebrated William the Lion. And, as King of England, William the Fourth.

FUNERAL OF THE KING.

OFFICIAL CEREMONIAL OF THE LYING IN STATE AT WINDSOR CASTLE, ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

"Earl Marshal's Office, Whitehall-yard, July 12.

"The remains of his late Most Sacred Majesty King George the Fourth, of blessed memory, will lie in State, in the Great Drawing-room of Windsor Castle, attended by one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bedchamber, two Officers of Arms, four of his Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers, six of the Honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, and eight of the Yeomen of the Guard, from Wednesday the 14th inst. at ten o'clock in the morning, to the time of interment.

"The State Apartment will be hung with black cloth; the King's Guard Chamber, and the Presence Chamber leading to the State Apartment and the Great Staircase will also be hung with black cloth, and lined by Gentlemen Pensioners and Yeomen of the Guard.

"The Royal Body, covered with a purple velvet pall, thereon Escocheons of the Royal Arms, with the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and the Royal Crown of Hanover laid thereon, will be placed under a canopy of purple cloth, also having Escocheons; and the Banners, supported by the Gentlemen Pensioners, viz.: the Royal Standard; the Union Banner; the Banner of St. George; the Banner of Scotland; the Banner of Ireland; the Banner of Hanover; and the Banner of Brunswick, will be arranged near the Royal Body.

"At the head of the corpse will be seated the Lord of the Bedchamber, between two Grooms of the Bedchamber, as Supporters, on each side of the Body; two Gentlemen Ushers of his late Majesty, and the Officers of Arms will stand at the feet.

"*** The public will be admitted to the State Apartment, from ten to four o'clock on Wednesday, the 14th instant, and from ten to three, on the following day (Thursday)."

Prince George of Cumberland will accompany the King throughout the solemn ceremony of following the remains of his late Majesty to the tomb.

From the arrangements made for the funeral, we find that the great officers of state, nobility, and others, who attend the solemnity, will assemble soon after *seven o'clock*, and the procession will then be formed in St. George's Hall. The King, it is understood, will reach the Castle before eight o'clock, and the procession will move at nine o'clock precisely. The Earl Marshal's letters of summons to the peers, &c., direct their attendance at seven o'clock, and, from the numerous assemblage of carriages, an hour and a half will at least be occupied in arranging so extensive a procession.

Killarney is crowded with visiters; all the hotels and lodging-houses are full.

Ingenious and novel Impostor.—During the last few years, a person has been wandering through almost every county in Ireland, under various assumed names, affecting to be insane, by occasionally giving away some of his clothes and appearing half dressed (generally for tea,) sleeping out, at night in the fields or hedges, eating snails, frogs, and such like, and assuming a gloomy manner and look, in order the more effectually to excite pity. In the month of December last he was in the county of Carlow, and stated his name to be Deacy, the son of a respectable porter brewer of Clonakilty, county of Cork, but this having been found to be untrue, he was put to gaol and discharged (after three months' incarceration) at the last Assizes. He then favoured the county of Wexford with a visit, and pretended to be "Henry Parker, from the counties of Kerry and Cork, that he had there a estate of £2,000 per annum, kept fox hounds, &c. &c., and that having fallen from his horse when hunting, first affected his head, and in one of his fits he had left home. He was received into the houses of numberless respectable persons (he never went near the poorer class), from whom he received clothing and money; and having thus gone the circuit of the county, and partaking of its hospitality during two months, suddenly decamped, and made his appearance near Bray, in the county of Wicklow, where he soon got into good quarters, and became the inmate of a respectable family and was treated as a deranged *Gentleman*, as Mr. Henry Parker. Here he received every kindness; by day a horse to ride, and in the evening took the air in the carriage of his kind host. He was thus spending his time when he was arrested by a warrant from the county of Wexford, taken out against him by the chief constable of police at Gorey. His kind friends took him there a distance of thirty-five miles, in their carriage, with post-horses and having vouched for his respectability, he was discharged upon their representations; he complained very much of the indignity, and returned home to Bray with his friends, from whom, however, he contrived to escape in two days after, by inducing one of the gentlemen to drive him into Dublin, to see an uncle; and having arrived near the Rotunda, was set down, and appointed to meet the next morning at Coffee's hotel, but has not been heard of since. He got from his friend £10, and is supposed to be now practising his impostures in some other county, perhaps Kildare or Westmeath. He is a dangerous member of society, as he has a knowledge of almost every respectable family in Ireland; as such is the fact, it would be almost impossible to speak of a public character or private friend of whom he does not know something. When last seen at Bray, county of Wicklow, he was dressed in a white hat, green frock, dark trowsers, and silk vest, &c., which (if not since changed for others) will assist in assuming the outward appearance of respectability. He speaks with a Kerry accent, and is a perfect master of the Irish language. The chief constable of Gorey holds a warrant from Lord Rathdown for his apprehension, and it is to be hoped that this statement may lead to his detection.

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 cognizable at the assizes, and by bill 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	28
Monaghan	23	Downpatrick	August 2

Justice Moore and Justice Jebb.

NORTH-WEST CIRCUIT.

Longford	July 21	Omagh	July 31
Cavan	24	Lifford	August 2
Enniskillen	28	Londonderry	7

Baron Pennefather and Justice Vandeleur.

CONNAUGHT CIRCUIT.

Roscommon	July 19	Castlebar	July 30
Carrick-on-Shannon	22	Galway	August 2
Sligo	26		

Chief Baron and Justice Burton.

MUNSTER CIRCUIT.

Ennis	July 26	Tralee	August 7
Limerick	30	Cork	10

Justice Torrens and Baron Foster.

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