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. VIII.—No. 807. WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1831. PRICE 6d.

GENERAL ELECTION.

THE FRIENDS of Sir RICHARD MUSGRAVE and ROBERT POWER, Esq., are requested to meet at Eleven o'Clock THIS DAY, at the TOWN-HALL, to proceed from thence to the Hustings.

The Citizens are also requested to take Notice, that the Chairing will take place immediately after the Election.

Waterford, May 11, 1831.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Waterford.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN I solicited at your hands the honor of once more Representing you in Parliament, I did not attempt to conceal my sentiments upon the plan of Reform which your Representatives will be called upon to discuss. I find that a large proportion of the Electors differs in opinion with me upon that most important question, and, I regret to add, that several of those friends, whose support I have heretofore experienced, feel themselves constrained to withhold that support upon the present occasion—I respect their opinions, but I cannot surrender my own—and I deem it more respectful to you, Gentlemen, to resign my claims—however painful the sacrifice—than to endeavour to force myself upon the County of Waterford, contrary to the declared opinions of so large a portion of the constituency.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
With every sentiment of respect and esteem,
Your faithful and devoted servant,
GEORGE THOMAS BERESFORD.

May Park, 8th May, 1831.

To the Independent Electors of the County of Waterford.

GENTLEMEN,

AT a moment when I was morally certain of a most triumphant majority of your independent suffrages, I was induced to resign the highest honour that can be conferred on a British subject by his fellow citizens. I did so in order to unite all parties in this county, in returning two Reformers to parliament. I feel the proud satisfaction of having sacrificed my personal feelings and interests to the public good, of being mainly instrumental in raising a feeling favourable to reform in your county, and of yielding my pretensions to your votes when I found that the county might be embarrassed as to the choice of a second candidate on my principles.

The history of these matters is before you. This is not a time to recriminate or attribute bad personal feelings to any man. I can with truth declare that the main object of my wishes is carried. I rejoice sincerely that the county of Waterford will have the honour of returning two Reformers to Parliament, and that my exertions and sacrifices have been so great in bringing about so desirable an end. I trust that in future we shall never witness those miserable divisions and jealousies amongst ourselves which have heretofore made us so easy a prey to our enemies.

I cannot conclude without warmly thanking those kind, disinterested, and numerous friends in every part of the county who offered me their support and exertions on this occasion. The only return I can make them is to labour unceasingly for the good of my country, and the independence of my native county.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very devoted
Humble servant and friend,
H. WINSTON BARRON.

Belmont House, May 10, 1831.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Waterford.

GENTLEMEN,

IN obedience to the unanimous call made on me by the Independent Electors of this County, I now solicit the honour of your support at the ensuing Election, to become one of your Representatives in Parliament. Should I be chosen by you at this important juncture my political conduct shall be guided by the example of my family who so long enjoyed your confidence. I shall likewise be found steadily supporting the King, and his Ministers, in bringing to completion that great measure of Reform, upon which I consider the future welfare of this country depends.

The short period between this and the day of the Election will, I trust, be my excuse, should I not be enabled to pay my personal respects to each of you.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your devoted humble servant,
ROBERT POWER.

Whitechurch, May 5, 1831.

To the Electors of the County of Waterford.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE been called on by a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the Freeholders of this County, who have offered to secure my return to Parliament, as their Representative, free of expense. I feel most grateful for this honourable proposal. Though most unwilling to undertake such an important public trust, I feel it impossible to refuse on this occasion. We have been summoned by our patriot King to assist him in defeating those who have always been hostile to the liberties of the People, & who are now opposed to the benevolent intentions of our Sovereign. I beg leave to solicit your support, in order that I may vote for the Reform Bill. When that great measure is carried, I shall consider myself at liberty to resign my trust into your hands. It gives me pleasure on this occasion to be associated with a gentleman in whom the public confide. His family long represented this County, and they never gave a vote which any good Irishman would wish to alter. From the near approach of the Election, I cannot undertake to canvass the County. I am assured that it is not necessary for me to do so.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obliged, humble servant,
RICHARD MUSGRAVE.

Tourin, May 6, 1831.

FOR HORSES.

SAMUEL B. ARDAGH,
APOTHECARY AND CHEMIST,
MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT, MALL, WATERFORD

HAS just received, direct from the Proprietor, ROBERT N. GIBTON'S CELEBRATED ERADICATING WORM and CONDITION POWDERS.

Their merits over all other Medicines used in the destruction of Worms, consist in the safety, simplicity, in the administering them, and the certainty of producing the desired effect, without making any alteration in either labour or feeding of the Horse.

⁂ Each package contains a Treatise on Worms.

S. B. A., Agent for Waterford, will in future be constantly supplied with all the so justly celebrated Veterinary Medicines of R. N. Gibton.

☞ The above Establishment is as usual supplied with the most genuine Drugs, Chemicals, &c., and every Patent Medicine of repute, direct from the original Proprietors.

Also, Holy's improved domestic Lavement's Machines, and Surgical Instruments of the most approved Makers.

Sea Medicine Chests fitted up with appropriate directions.

GENERAL ELECTION.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Wexford.

GENTLEMEN,

AN immediate Dissolution of Parliament having been announced this day in the Speech of his Most Gracious Majesty, I lose not a moment in stating my intention of again offering myself as a Candidate for the distinguished honour of representing you in Parliament, and never can I forget the flattering manner in which I was returned at the last Election.

Having for some years had a seat in the House of Commons, although not having long had the honour to be your Representative, my public conduct and principles cannot be unknown to you. I will not indulge in extravagant professions, but I hope I shall always be found a steady and determined promoter of every possible retrenchment in the public expenditure, and an enemy to abuses of whatever kind, and proceeding from whatever quarter.

I have considered it my duty to support the plan of Reform which has been submitted to Parliament, sincerely believing that an extensive reform is necessary, and will be likely to promote harmony and good will among the different orders of the state, materially to improve the representation of this County, and give stability to the Crown.

As soon as Parliament is dissolved I shall lose no time in returning to the County of Wexford to solicit your suffrages in person.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
With great respect,
Your very faithful and obliged servant,
A. CHICHESTER.

Portman-square, April 22, 1831.

BY THE KING.
A PROCLAMATION,

FOR DISSOLVING THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT, AND DECLARING THE CALLING OF ANOTHER.

WILLIAM R.

WHEREAS we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to dissolve this present Parliament, which stands prorogued to Tuesday, the 10th day of May next; we do, for that end, publish this our royal proclamation; and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly: and the lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgesses, and the commissioners for shires and burghs, of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Tuesday, the 10th day of May next. And we being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects our royal will and pleasure to call a new Parliament: and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our Privy Council, we have given order that our Chancellor of that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain, and our Chancellor of Ireland, do respectively, upon notice thereof, forthwith issue out writs, in due form and according to law, for calling a new Parliament. And we do hereby also, by this our royal proclamation under our great seal of our United Kingdom, require writs to be issued accordingly by our said Chancellors respectively, for causing the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, who are to serve in the said Parliament, to be duly returned to, and give their attendance in our said Parliament; which writs are to be returnable on Tuesday, the 14th day of June next.

Given at our Court at St. James's, this twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and in the first year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

NEWSPAPER AND ADVERTISING AGENCY OFFICE
ESTABLISHED JUNE 1819, FOR RECEIVING
ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS,
FOR EVERY NEWSPAPER IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE,
BY JOHNSTON AND CO.,
No. 1, Eden Quay, Sackville-street, Dublin,
To whose Office Files of the Papers are transmitted for the Inspection of Advertisers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The London, Dublin, and every other Newspaper in the United Kingdom supplied by the earliest dispatch, with the strictest punctuality, and on the most moderate terms; exchanged at pleasure, or the address altered, any time during the period of Subscription, without any extra charge.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted in all the London, Dublin, Edinburgh, English, Irish, and Scotch Provincial Newspapers.

By one Order to Johnston and Co., an Advertisement may be inserted in every Newspaper in Great Britain, and settled for in one account, instead of having to pay each individual Newspaper, without any charge of Commission to the Advertiser—and Papers containing the insertions are reserved when desired. Files of the papers are regularly kept, and references may be had for the last ELEVEN years.

BY the recent regulations of the General Post Office, the privilege of transmitting Periodicals and Pamphlets, and the receiving and forwarding Letters, free of postage, IS DISCONTINUED. Johnston and Co. beg further to state, that their Papers being made up in and sent from London direct, and on all occasions when Second Editions are published in time for the post, they are invariably sent, no possible advantage is or can be had over them in the supplying of Newspapers; and from the facilities of their office, they hope for an extension of that patronage the Public have so liberally favoured them with, whose approbation it is and ever will be their study to merit. Their charges are considerably lower than elsewhere.

☞ The London and Dublin Newspapers exchanged at pleasure, or the address altered during the period of subscription, without any extra charge.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

N.B.—To prevent the loss of money sent by letters in post, Johnston and Co. recommend their Subscribers getting from the Postmaster of their Town an Order on the "Money Order Office" of the General Post Office in their favour, or a Provincial Bank Order, which will be attended with single postage only.

JOHNSTON AND CO.,
Newspaper, Advertising, and General Agency Office,
1, Eden Quay, Dublin,

By whom Life Assurances are effected, and Loans of Money on Mortgage and Annuity negociated.

☞ Periodicals sent to Order.

Lists of the London and Dublin Papers, with the prices affixed, supplied by Johnston and Co., can be had on application at this Office—*gratis*.

By the attention of Messrs. Johnston and Co., Newspaper Agents, Dublin, we are put in possession of the second edition of the *Courier* of Thursday, which, by almost unparalleled exertions, contains the whole of that evening's Debate on the second reading of the Catholic Relief Bill.—*Belfast Chronicle* of Monday, April 6, 1829.

We received yesterday a copy of the Irish Reform Bill, published in a second edition of the *Courier*, at so late an hour on Saturday as not to admit of transmission, by even the Clerks of the Express. We are indebted for this document to the exertions of Messrs. Johnston and Co. of Dublin, the General Newspaper Agents, who on this, as well as on numerous other occasions, have evinced the utmost anxiety, not only to forward the interests of the different Newspaper Establishments with which they are connected throughout the Kingdom, but those of the public in general in their department.—*Kilkenny Moderator*, 30th March.

We have, through the exertions of Messrs. Johnston, of Dublin, received, as we were putting to Press, a copy of the Irish Reform Bill. Its length renders the insertion of it to day impracticable.—*Limerick Evening Post*, 29th March.

To Messrs. Johnstons, Eden-quay, Dublin, Newspaper Agents, we are indebted for the receipt on Monday Evening, of a Second Edition of the *Courier*, containing the Irish Reform Bill, brought forward in the House of Commons on Thursday. As this document is one of peculiar interest, we give it in detail.—*Newry Examiner*, Wednesday, 30th March.

We have exclusively, through Messrs. Johnston, of Eden quay, Dublin, Newspaper Agents, a copy of the Irish Reform Bill, which we give our readers in full this day.—*Limerick Chronicle*, 30th March.

By the attention of Messrs. Johnston and Co., Newspaper Agents, Dublin, we are put in possession of a Second Edition of the *Courier of Saturday*, containing a copy of the Irish Reform Bill. This important document is given at length in our first page.—*Belfast Chronicle*, 30th March.

THE IRISH REFORM BILL.—To the activity of Messrs. Johnston and Co., Newspaper Agents, in Dublin, we are indebted for a Second Edition of the *Courier*, which enables us to lay the Irish Reform Bill before our readers. We have often before been obliged to Mr. Johnston's Establishment for early intelligence, but on the present occasion his attention has been particularly grateful.—*Kilkenny Journal*, March 30.

EARLY INTELLIGENCE.—We are indebted to our active and intelligent Agents in Dublin, for much of the intelligence regarding the Prorogation and Dissolution of Parliament, which we publish this day.—*Waterford Chronicle*, 26th April.

The Second Editions of the London Papers of Friday, which reached us yesterday by Express, supply the latest intelligence from the grand theatre of politics.—Messrs. Johnston and Co. of Dublin, have forwarded these Journals with their customary celerity and attention.—*Cork Constitution*, 26th April.

By the attention of our Agents, Messrs. Johnston and Co., Eden quay, Dublin, we have been favoured with the Second Edition of the *Courier*, which enables us to lay before our readers the proceedings in Parliament on Friday, when his Majesty prorogued the Parliament in person.—*Strabane Morning Post*, 26th April.

We have to convey our thanks to Messrs. Johnston and Co. of Dublin, for their kindness in having forwarded *Couriers* of Friday (Second Edition) containing his Majesty's speech on the prorogation of Parliament.—*Cork Mercantile Chronicle*, 25th April.

We feel ourselves highly indebted to Messrs. Johnston and Co., Dublin, for the Second Edition of the London *Courier* of Friday which they forwarded on Sunday last to our office, containing a full report of the prorogation of Parliament by his Majesty in person.—*Clonmel Herald*, 27th April.

Messrs. Johnston and Co., our agents in Dublin, have our best acknowledgments for the express editions of the London Papers of Friday, which they forwarded to us.—*Cork Reporter*, 26th April.

PROROGATION.—The establishment of Messrs. Johnston and Co., News Agents, Eden-quay, Dublin, was, we believe, of genuine service to many of our contemporaries on this eventful occasion. To Messrs. Johnston and Co., we are indebted for an arrival of the late editions of Friday's London Press.—*Waterford Mirror*, 27th April.

The report of his Majesty's address, and of the Parliamentary proceedings in our first page, is taken from the Second Edition of the *Courier*, which was forwarded by express to us, by our active Agents, Messrs. Johnston and Co., of Dublin.—*Tipperary Free Press*, April 27.

⁂ Johnston and Co. can adduce various other acknowledgments which the limits of an advertisement preclude.

DOMESTIC MEDICINES,
PREPARED AT
BUTLER'S MEDICAL HALL,
No. 54, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

BUTLERS'
FAMILY APERIENT, OR, ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,
For relieving the distressing symptoms generally attendant upon impaired Digestion and irregularity of the Bowels.

THESE Pills are particularly recommended to such Persons as have habitually constipated Bowels; their operation is mild and effective, and unattended with that exhaustion which very generally follows the use of many Pills of a purgative quality. They will be found useful in removing most of the symptoms attendant upon a confined state of the Bowels, and torpidity of the Liver, such as Indigestion, Headache, Bilious Affections, and most of those annoying sensations erroneously called *nervous*, being free from Calomel or any other Mineral preparation, the patient need not remain confined at home after taking them. They do not produce piles, and are applicable to Females during Pregnancy, when the Bowels are more especially liable to constipation. In boxes at 1s and 2s each.

TASTELESS MINERAL SALT.

That Medicine is one of the pleasantest and most efficacious that has ever been offered to the Public as a mild antacid and aperient. It is perfectly *tasteless*, and a teaspoon full taken every, or every other, morning, dissolved in half a pint of warm water, has been most successfully used by many inhabitants of this City, as an almost infallible remedy for Indigestion and Acidity. In bottles, 2s 6d each.

PECTORAL PASTE OF HIPPO AND HYSSOP,
For Coughs, Colds, Difficulty of Breathing, Wheezing at the Chest, and Hooping Cough.

The demulcent and expectorant properties of these tablets depend upon the due combination of the choicest Gums, with the most approved Pectoral Remedies. By the mucilaginous quality of the Gum, the irritation producing Cough is allayed, while the Ipecacuanha and Hyssop, by their property of exciting the discharge from the Mucous Membrane, cause a free and easy expectoration of Phlegm.

A preparation similar, in some respects, to this, called *Pate Pectocale de Jujubes*, has been long esteemed on the Continent, and is ordered in the Codex of Paris; but from not containing any ingredients to assist expectoration, it merely affords momentary relief, without in the least tending to remove the cause of the Cough. In boxes, at 2s each.

ANTACID LOZENGES OF QUININE,
For relieving Heartburn, Flatulence, Indigestion, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Waterbrash, &c., and giving tone to the Stomach.

The Sulphate of Quinine is found to possess all the tonic and febrifuge properties of the Peruvian Bark, in a concentrated form. It is an excellent tonic for debilitated Stomachs, arising from whatever cause. In the Formula from which these Lozenges are prepared, the Sulphate of Quinine is combined in such proportions with mild Absorbents, Antacids, and agreeable Aromatics, as to render them applicable to every Stomach labouring under loss of tone. In Boxes, 2s and 4s 6d each.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SENNA,
A Mild Aperient, more particularly adapted for Females and Children.

This preparation is four times the strength of the infusion of the Colleges—it is composed of Senna and other mild Aperients, as Cassia Pulp, Manna, &c., and is free from any disagreeable taste. It has been prescribed by several eminent practitioners, and found to answer all the purposes for which the Infusion and the Lenitive Lectuary are usually administered; with this superiority, that it will keep for any length of time. The Black Draught can be prepared in an instant with this preparation, according to the directions which accompany it. In Bottles, 2s 9d each.

DIGESTIVE AND ABSORBENT LOZENGES.

One or two may be taken occasionally, in the course of the day, and if two or three be taken the last thing after drinking Claret, or any acidulous Wine, the effects so frequently felt on the following day, will be generally lessened, if not altogether obviated. In Boxes, 1s and 2s 6d each.

CAJEPUT OPODELDOC.

In Chronic Rheumatism, the Oil of Cajeput, combined with Opodeldoc, is now extensively and successfully used. It is an efficacious application for unbroken Chilblains. In bottles, 1s 9d and 3s each.

PARISIAN CORN PLAISTER.

Corns being a disease of the cuticle, arising from undue pressure, their gradual absorption is most desirable, and this Plaister, composed of stimulating ingredients, has been found generally to afford relief. In Packets 9d each.

The POOR MAN'S COUGH DROPS, from the original Recipe. In Bottles 1s each.

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,
(Sold also at the Establishment,)

Dixon's Antibilious Bills,	Quaker's Black Drop,
Dr. James's Fever Powder,	Quaker's Cough Drop,
——— Analeptic Pills,	Superior Issue Plaisters,
Thompson's Cheltenham Salts,	Ching's Worm Lozenges,
Henry's Calcined Magnesia,	Dalby's Carminitive,
Marshall's Universal Cerate,	Power's Ringworm Ointment,
Brunswick Corn Plaister,	Perry's Tooth-Ache Essence.

In applying to Country Agents, when the preparations of Messrs. Butler are required, it is requested that the name of Butler may be prefixed to the article, as—Butler's Seidlitz Powders, Butler's Antibilious Pills, Butlers' Extract of Sarsaparilla, Butlers' Ipecacuanha Lozenges.

Country Agents—Messrs. ARDAGH, Apothecary and Chemist, Mall, and PHELAN, Quay, *Waterford*—Price, Ricards, and Taylor, *Wexford*—Mulhn, *Ross*—Duke, *Thomastown*—Davis and Hackett, *Clonmel*—Joyce, *Fermoy*—Fitzsimmons, *Kilkenny*—Quinn, *Dungarvan*—Finn, *Lismore*—Stanistreet, *Youghal*—and Davies, *Cork*—and no other persons whatever, in these respective towns.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF SUMMER GOODS.

CARROLL AND GREAVES,
QUAY,

RESPECTFULLY announce the arrival of the richest and most varied STOCK ever imported into this city, and owing to the great depression in trade in the British and Foreign markets, affords to them an opportunity of offering goods at [illegible] low prices,

Comprising

Plain and Figured Ginghams,	Every article in British and Foreign Perfumery.
Gros de Naples,	Gilt Ornaments,
Every colour in Thibet, Rockspun, and Canton Shawls,	Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Portfolios, French Ornaments, and Fancy Goods too numerous for insertion,
Crape, Gauze, and Silk Handkerchiefs, ditto in Scarfs in great variety,	
Silk & Cotton Hosiery, Gloves, and Haberdashery.	EAU DE COLOGNE, warranted Genuine, in cases or single bottles.
Leghorn Hats and Parasols,	
Gauze Veils in every colour; Black Lace ditto.	Lace Chemisets and Canezou Collars, Blond de Cambria, and rich Blond Laces.
Gentlemen's Black Bandana Silk Handkerchiefs, [illegible]	Laces, [illegible], upwards of 500 [illegible] Caps, from [illegible]; Parasols from 2s 4d.
[illegible] Ready-made Shirts,	
Nankinetts for children's dresses, Striped Long Cloths, &c. &c. &c.	White Muslins of every description.
London Printed Muslins, and Long Cloths.	Gold and Silver Fish.

☞ The above stock has been personally selected by one of the firm, within these last few days, which for novelty cannot be surpassed.

7th May, 1831.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, MAY 11.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter, per cwt.	96 0	to 98 0	Bacon Pigs, cwt.	00 0	to 00 0
Wheat, per brl.	26 0	..32 0	Pork, do.	00 0	..00 0
Oats, ditto,	14 0	..15 0	Heads, do	20 0	..22 0
Barley, ditto,	14 0	..16 0	Offal, do.	20 0	..21 0
Oatmeal, per cwt	14 0	..14 6	Whiskey, per gl.	6 2	.. 6 5
Flour, per bag,			Beef, per lb.	0 4	.. 0 7
2ds,	38 0	..40 0	Mutton, do.	0 4	.. 0 7
3ds,	28 0	..34 0	Veal, do.	0 3½	.. 0 5½
4ths,	16 0	..24 0	Potatoes, per st.	0 8	.. 0 9
Indian Corn, do.	24 0	..25 0	Coals, Newport,	3 0	.. 3 2
Meal, do.	22 0	..23 0	Swansea,	3 0	.. 0 0
Rice, per cwt.	00 0	..00 0			

Our markets are as usual thinly supplied with corn. Corn, flour, and oatmeal, as in our two last reports. Butter, of which there was a very large quantity at market, opened this morning at 104s per cwt—in a few hours it fell to 98s, and at the close of the market it rated at 96s to 98s per cwt. Weighed yesterday 410 firkins. No change in bacon pigs.

Cork, April 9.—BUTTER: To the merchants, first quality 100s; second quality 96s; third quality 86s; fourth quality —s; fifth quality —s; sixth quality —s. To the country, first quality 90s; second quality 86s; third quality 80s; fourth quality 76s; fifth quality 64s; sixth quality —s.

Wexford, May 9.—Butter 92s to 94s per cwt; flour (fine), 42s to 46s—seconds, 34s to 36s per bag. Wheat, 26s to 33s per barrel; barley, 13s to 16s; oats, 12s to 13s 6d; oatmeal, 18s per cwt.

Clonmel, May 7.—The little wheat coming in may be quoted at 1s 3d to 1s 7½d per stone, and oats 11½d to 11½d. Flour as last quoted; oatmeal, 15s 6d per cwt. Butter is 5s per cwt. lower—91s being now the price of best qualities arriving here—24 firkins yesterday at market. In bere, barley, &c. there is no alteration.

Clonmel fair, last Wednesday, exhibited a large show of cattle—but there was much complaint in dullness of prices; strippers were from £3 to £5, and milch cows from £6 to £10 10s. Hoggets brought about 22s 6d; and store wedders, from 18s to 21s per head.

London Corn Exchange, May 6.—The arrivals of English grain are moderate, but of foreign wheat and flour considerable. The wheat trade is so very heavy that scarcely any sales have been effected since Monday, yet the factors hold at former prices. Barley, beans, and peas are unaltered. Oats find few buyers, and are 6d to 1s per quarter lower. Flour extremely dull in sale.

ARRIVALS—English—wheat, 2,830 qrs; barley, 1745 qrs; oats, 10 630 qrs; flour, 4,480 sacks. Irish—oats 9,995. Foreign—wheat, 32,500 qrs; barley, 6,920; oats, 7,095.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

6th—Erin, Brenan, Castletownsend, iron—Pacific, Ellis, Newport, coals—Tucker, Lowther, Swansea, culm—Venus, Philips, Ayr, ditto—Speedwell, Godfrey, Swansea, culm (for Ross).

7th—Phœbe, Owen, Dunmore, ballast—Endeavour, Morgan, Milford, culm—Minerva, Matthews, Swansea, ditto (for Ross)—Hope, Beer, Newport, coals—William Whitty, Shield, Glasgow, coals (for Dunmore).

8th—City of Waterford (steamer), Bailey, Bristol, m. goods and passengers—Gipsy (steamer), Wilson, Liverpool, m. goods—Alert Symons, Cardiff, coals—Wharfinger, Cosens, London, ballast, a seeker—Victoria, Hodge, London, m. goods—Friends, Stapleton, Newport, coals—Hawk, Thomas, Bangor, slates (for Ross)—Chepstow, Willis, Swansea, culm.

9th—Regent, Blaber, Poole, potatoes—Susan, Hammett, Swansea, culm (for Ross)—Hazard, Cooke, ditto, ditto (for Arthurstown)—Jane, Rose—and Providence, Jones, ditto ditto—Clonmel, Davis, London, ballast—Erin, Hall, Bristol, hoops and iron—Mary Elliott, Pearse, Portsmouth, ballast.

10th—Emila, Warner, Dranon, Deals, a market.

SAILED.

6th—Lord Nelson, La Haine, Newport, flour—L'Auguste, Mallet, Bourdeaux, ballast—Resolution, Fisher, Cardiff, coals.

7th—Nora Creina (steamer), Stacey, Bristol, general cargo and passengers.

8th—Piscator, Taylor, St John's, Newfoundland, passengers, feathers, &c. (from Ross)—Edward, Sweeney, Cork, malt hoops, &c.—Desir de la Paix, Barthing, Bayonne, ballast—Bonne Esperance, Hartend, Bordeaux, ballast—Hope, Williams, Cardiff, ditto—Broughty, Castle, Taylor, London, oats.

9th—Favourite, Trevett, Shoreham, provisions—Hannah, Thomas, Swansea, ballast—Aurora, Cocks, Halifax, passengers, glass, &c.—Martha, Evans, Liverpool, wheat and flour.

10th—City of Waterford (steamer), Bailey, Bristol, general cargo.

Wind, N E. to E.S.E.

ANOTHER VICTORY GAINED BY THE POLES OVER THE RUSSIANS.

(From the *Courier* of Saturday).

We have just received the following important and authentic intelligence from Warsaw:—

"WARSAW, APRIL 25.—Messrs. Zeigler and Sturm received a letter from Brody yesterday, in which it is announced that a battle has taken place between General Dwernicki's corps and the Russians, near Berushcrko, in Volhynia, when the Polish army was again victorious. Two Russian regiments were completely cut to pieces, and two other regiments with all their arms, &c. joined the Polish standard.

"Another letter, dated Brody, the 16th of April, states that Dwernicki has likewise taken six pieces of cannon, and is in possession of Radzewillow, from whence the Russian Customhouse officers had made their escape to the Austrian quarantine.

"The same letter states—'At this moment we learn that Dwernicki's corps had a battle between Horochow and Terczyn, at which the six pieces of cannon mentioned above were taken. As yet no official report has been published, but it is generally believed.'

"Letters from Zmosc of the 20th of April announce that Gen. Danedoff's corps, in endeavouring to pass the river Bug, has been defeated by the Volhynian Patriots; it appears that Volhynia is in complete insurrection as well as Lithuania. Three squadrons of General Uminski's cavalry, commanded by Major Kapviowski, attacked a regiment of Russian Lancers on that day near Makebudy, defeated it, killed 33 officers and soldiers, and took 67 officers and soldiers prisoners.

"Letters from the department of Augustowa say, that in Samogatia and Lithuania there are already 100,000 armed patriots, and that Wilna is in their hands; it appears to be certain that there is a great effusion of blood in that quarter.

"A great battle is daily expected between the main armies of General Skrzynecki and Diebitsch."

Mr. Secretary Stanley has arrived at the Castle of Dublin from England.

COUNTY CLARE.

(From the *Limerick Evening Post*.)

On Wednesday a man was apprehended at Dromeland sweating persons. He was immediately identified by the Police as one of those who took the arms from Mr. Smith Blood's residence, Castle Fergus.

Three respectable shopkeepers of Ennis have been charged with being implicated in the Terry Alt proceedings, by a tinker named Cotton, who, we understand, is a Breaker. It is not for us, at this moment, to give an opinion of the characters, either of the person who has preferred the charge, or those against whom it is preferred.

A pair of pistols were taken on Monday last from the residence of Anthony [illegible], Esq.

Terry Alt's notices have been posted, forbidding certain persons to bring, or their being assisted to bring, cattle to Ballinasloe.

A house belonging to Mr. Gilbert O'Dea was levelled to the ground between Ennis and Kilrush.

Mr. Edmond O'Grady was severely beaten on Monday night for not obeying a notice to quit. He was promised another visit if he did not clear out next day.

A steward named William Eason, in the employ of Mr. Daniel, was shot by two men, on Thursday, within two miles of Ballinasloe. He had received notice to quit.

Men employed by Thomas Crowe, Esq. to drive cattle to Ballinasloe, were beaten on Wednesday night.

On Tuesday, arms were taken from some houses in the neighbourhood of Clifden.

The windows of the lodge belonging to Sir Augustine Fitzgerald, Bart., at Moy, were broken a few days since.

Houses have been levelled near Doonbeg. Two men concerned have been taken.

(From the *Limerick Chronicle* of Saturday.)

Several labourers have left their employ in the barony of Kenry, this week, and will not work except *Terry Alt's* injunctions are obeyed.

The Lord Lieutenant has offered £100 for the apprehension of the fellows who took fire arms from the house of Mr. Bourke, of Foyne's Island, in this county, and £200 for the murderers of Denis Hastings, steward to Mr. Vandeleur, of Ralahine county Clare.

On Sunday night last three houses were levelled on the lands of Derrycrussane, near Kilrush. On the same night seven houses were thrown down in the parish of Ballyear.

On Monday night, Mr. Thomas Kelly's barn was pulled down, a winnowing machine, and a plough broken, on his farm at Drumquin, county Clare, and his herdsman sworn to drive every beast on the land home to his master's door the next morning, which was punctually attended to.

The neighbourhood of Knock, county Clare, is a scene of waste and desolation. The stone walls and fences are levelled, all enclosures prostrate, and the cattle straying without herd or caretaker. A clergyman and his sons were obliged to build up a temporary fence, and work as common labourers.

A few nights ago, a fellow named Hoare was taken by Edmund Dwyer, who resides in the salt-water lodge of Mr. D'Arcy, at Moy, near Lahinch. He came armed with a gun, demanding money, which he had on a previous night, ordered to be ready for him. A man named Denis M'Mahon, who was watching in the house with Dwyer, opened the door, and invited him to come in to take a glass of whisky, to which the fellow had the hardihood to consent. The moment he set foot inside the door, M'Mahon knocked him down, tied him, and kept him prisoner until morning, when he was delivered to Mr. Townsend, the police officer at Ennistimon.

Sunday night, two fellows levied contributions upon several houses at Moy, in the neighbourhood of Lahinch, and broke the windows in several of the houses which they visited. They went to the houses of James Quealy, Mr. Michael Liddy, Thomas Kerns, Patrick Flanagan, Sir A. Fitzgerald's salt-water lodge, and the small house occupied by Mrs. Clifford. They broke the windows of both the latter houses. Mrs. Liddy, not having any money ready, was obliged to deliver up her gold ring.

On Wednesday, three shopkeepers in Ennis were lodged in gaol, on a charge of tendering an oath to a military pensioner, to conform to the *Terry Alt* laws; they were yesterday admitted to bail.

Seven men were taken up on Thursday night, at Ballymorris, near Cratloe, by Major Ryan, 50th regt., having been sworn to, as having some weeks past turned up the ground in noon day, which the unfortunate Moloney, who was murdered on the 28th, was herding. They were yesterday morning conveyed under an escort of the 17th Lancers and 50th regt. to Ennis.

A notice was posted at Doonas, on Wednesday, denouncing the magistrates who assembled to investigate the recent affair at Ross.

Since the spring set in, fifteen murders have been committed in the county Clare. Not one of the many authors of this deadly mass of crime has been yet brought to justice, nor, what gives the picture a still darker shade, is there any prospect of their discovery or conviction. Can such things pass with impunity, unless with a government sunk in the most stupid lethargy, equally careless to vindicate the laws, and protect the lives of its subjects?

Michael Capeless and James Walsh have been committed to Ennis gaol charged with the attack on Mr. Barton's house at Ballycorney. Those men were identified at the sessions of Cloulara, on Tuesday last—five others charged with the same offence are also in custody.

A £50 freeholder in Clare, who promised to vote for Mr. Maurice O'Connell at the coming election, was this week served with a Rockite notice, to the effect—that he should prepare his coffin, if he did not vote for O'Gorman Mahon.

Nothing can equal the number of black cattle of every kind, and sheep, that are now on the roads, proceeding to Ballinasloe fair—*fugitives* from Clare.

James Barry is committed to the city gaol for exciting a crowd to riot in John street, and shouting for O'Connell and the Terry Alts.

The Knight of Kerry has obtained an assurance of the necessary funds for completing the ship canal.

The Rev. Charles Minchin has been appointed to the chaplaincy of the city of Dublin prisons.

On Tuesday nine men were lodged in Birr bridewell charged with taking arms in that vicinity; some of them have turned approvers. Four stand of arms were found in the thatch of a house by Mr. Judge, chief constable on Monday.

The police of Nenagh yesterday apprehended a man named Dwyer, charged with burning a house at Tiermoyle, county Tipperary, on Wednesday night.

The Monarchy of England, in the year 1832, will be 1,000 years old. Now there is a sort of axiom in philosophy that the form of an institution which can weather the shock of a thousand years bears about it a species of immortality. Let us hope, then, that our order of society may outlive the present storm, and bring the political quacks and conjurors who raised it to their true level.

THE BRIGHT SUMMER-TIME.

We met in a region of gladness,
We met in the beautiful bowers,
Where the wanderer loses his sadness,
'Mid blossoms, and sunbeams, and flowers;
Around us sweet voices were breathing
The songs of a far distant clime;
Above us, in garlands were wreathing
The buds of the bright Summer-time.

That vision of fairy-land never
Can fade from my heart or my sight;
It casts on my pathway for ever
Its sparkles of magical light;
I still hear the harp's joyous measure
Still scent the faint bloom of the lime;
Oh! years cannot banish one pleasure
I felt in the bright Summer-time.

RECENT RAMBLES IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF DON QUIXOTE.

(From an article under this title in *The Englishman's Magazine*, for May, just published).

I was interrupted in my cogitations by my companion telling me it was already mid-day, and therefore time to apply to our wallets and wine-skins, a proposition to which I willingly assented; and allowing our mules to pick up a scanty breakfast, we seated ourselves under the imperfect shade of a stunted olive, and opened the budget. The olive is the only tree in La Mancha, and La Mancha is one of the ugliest countries under the sun; let nobody be deceived by the words of the song, "Oh! remember the time in La Mancha's shades," for there are no shades in La Mancha. Our provisions were not very tempting; the barber had been the purveyor, and had suited his own taste rather than mine. They consisted of a thick pancake, interlarded with slices of bacon; and cheese, bread, and wine. These are the provisions carried by every muleteer in Spain, with the addition sometimes of salted fish; but the pancake being seasoned with garlic and the cheese made of sheep's milk, neither of them was very enticing. As for the wine of La Mancha, in which Sancho Panza found a solace for many of his hardships, its goodness depends altogether upon the skin in which it is carried; for if the skin be not old and well-seasoned, the best *Val de Penas* acquires an unpleasant flavour. But it is impossible that the wine of La Mancha should be carried otherwise than in skins; the roads are only fitted for mules, and skins can be more easily and more safely carried across mules than casks: but indeed casks are out of the question in a country in which there is scarcely any wood. It is no contemptible art, that of drinking out of a wine-skin without spilling the wine, and drenching the bosom; the wine-skin is held horizontally, one hand supporting its rotundity, and, by the pressure of the fingers, the wine is thrown forward to the neck. When, in the translations of Don Quixote, we meet with the word *bottle*, we must of course, substitute skin, otherwise the sentence will sometimes be unintelligible; as for example, when, after the adventure with the wind-mills, we find Sancho visiting his *bottle*, and discovering that it was much more *lank* than it was the night before.

ANECDOTE OF THE DEATH OF JOHN HUNTER.—Reason alone is a very unsafe test to try any man's conduct by; his passions, his impulses, and his caprice are often active, while his reason is asleep. So much are we under the influence of sensation, that John Hunter, the great surgeon and physiologist, died in a fit of enraged passion, although he often said that such an excitement would certainly prove fatal to him. He died in St. George's hospital, Oct. 16, 1793, under these circumstances:—Being there in the exercise of his official duty as a surgeon, he had a warm dispute with Dr. Pierson on a professional subject, upon which he said, "I must retire, for I feel an agitation which will be fatal to me if I increase it," and he immediately withdrew into an adjoining room; but Dr. Pierson not being willing to give up his argument, followed him, which so enraged Hunter, that he vehemently exclaimed, "You have followed me on purpose to be the death of me!—you have murdered me!" and instantly fell and expired.—(R. D., a correspondent to the Athenæum.)

Artificial Spermaceti.—When the method of making artificial spermaceti had become newly known, Dr. Schmeisser of Hamburgh formed a quantity from some half-decayed human muscles, by means of nitric acid; and, making it into candles, sent some of them to Blumenbach, with a note, that they were prepared from the legs of a man who in his life time had done no good. Upon which this veteran naturalist observed "Mortui lucent, qui in vita obscuri fuerunt."

A singular Family.—It is stated in the *Montreal Vindicator*, that there are now living in the same house in Upper Canada, one grandfather, one father, one great grand uncle, two grand uncles, two uncles, two nephews, one grand nephew, two brothers-in-law, two daughters, one mother, one grand aunt, one aunt, one sister-in-law, two grand nieces, one great grand niece, two nieces, one widower, one widow, one bachelor, and one young woman; and yet this family consists of *only four* persons.—*New York Gazette.*

Mineral Forest.—A subterranean forest has been discovered in the coal formation of Glasgow. The trees are numerous, they occur many feet below the surface, and are vertically imbedded in the sandstone. The trunks of the trees are abruptly cut off by the superincumbent shale. The bark is converted into coal, but the woody structure for a considerable space downwards, is of a shaly nature. A naturalist struck with the extraordinary appearance presented by this deposit, actually asserts that these trees are *in situ!*

EXTRAORDINARY CONTEST WITK A HAWK.—About eight o'clock on Monday morning a large grey hawk made its appearance over the Tower of London, and seized one of the young rooks from a tree where the parent birds had built their nest, on the Parade, in front of the White Tower, and was making off with its prey, when the old birds (about 100 in number) attacked the falcon, setting up a loud cawing, making the air resound with their noise, and alarming the inhabitants of the garrison. The hawk had flown but a short distance when it was assailed on all sides by the rooks, who compelled it to drop the young one; but, before it had reached the ground, the hawk again darted upon it and seized it in its talons. The rooks had by this time increased in number, and their cawings were redoubled, continually pecking at the hawk, which twice dropped the young bird; but it was quickly seized again, and its feathers flew about in all directions, and the blood fell on the wharf adjoining the Thames. The soldiers on duty and the crews of the various ships in the river, who witnessed this curious scene, endeavoured, by their shouts, to frighten the hawk; but it ultimately flew away towards Bermondsey, with the young rook in its claws, followed across the river by the old rooks; but they soon gave up the chase, and returned to their old haunts, and, by their noise, which continued for some time afterwards, deplored the loss which their community had sustained.

Among the many new discoveries made by the advocates of temperance societies, the following is advanced by the celebrated Mr. Cruikshanks:—He asserts that in one bottle of porter, which will cost 6d., there is one pennyworth of nutriment, and three glasses of alcohol! Consequently all members of temperance societies are urged to be careful in the use of that beverage, by taking it sparingly.—*Kilmarnock Chronicle.*

The Poles have 15,000 Russian prisoners at this moment.

No reductions will occur in the Military Staff of Ireland this year.

SECONDARIES' OFFICE, LONDON.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

Mordecai v. Jacobs.

This was a writ for the assessment of damages in a case against the defendant for breach of promise of marriage, the defendant having allowed judgment to go by default. The damages were laid at £2,000. The plaintiff and defendant being of the Jewish persuasion, the court was crowded almost to suffocation by well-dressed sons and daughters of Israel, who appeared to be strongly interested in the verdict.

Mr. Curwood and Mr. Bodkin were for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. Phillips was for the defendant.

Mr. Curwood, in addressing the Jury on a subject which, to do the people of the Jewish persuasion justice, was very seldom discussed in a court of justice at their expense, said that he did not mean to give to the case the declamatory character of "the worst in the world," usually bestowed upon cases of the kind. He would merely tell them that it was such as required their serious consideration. The plaintiff was a respectable and well-educated youngwoman, the daughter of a dealer in quills, and the defendant was a segar-manufacturer. There was a difference between the pecuniary considerations of the party, the young lady having none of the gifts of fortune to add to those more glorious gifts which nature and a virtuous education had bestowed upon her. The jury knew what great trades in a country like England were carried on in trifling articles, and the defendant was prosperous. The learned counsel said he would prove how effectually the defendant had gained the affections of his client, by a long course of attentions, and then abandoned her from sordid motives. He spoke pathetically of the shock communicated by the perfidy of those we love, and intimated that, in his earlier days, he had himself suffered from a disappointment (a laugh). He recollected the feelings of that period.

Mr. Phillips—You must have a confounded long memory then (loud laughter).

Mr. Curwood thanked God that he had not forgotten the good feelings, the affectionate ebullitions of his youth.

Mr. Phillips—They are very good things to recollect; but all I can say is that your memory is tremendous (laughter).

Mr. Curwood then produced two letters, which the defendant had written to the plaintiff, when she was on a visit at Cambridge, and after describing the anguish caused by the sudden renunciation of her acquaintance by the defendant, called witnesses.

David Mordecai, brother to the plaintiff, examined by Mr. Bodkin.—Was brother to the plaintiff, who was now 25 years old; in 1829 defendant told him he had a particular business to communicate, and declared his attachment to Rosa, the plaintiff, and that he wished to pay his addresses to her; witness mentioned all the obstacles: his sister's want of property, and a probable displeasure of the defendant's father at the match; defendant said he was 24 years of age, and a proper judge in so important an affair; that he did not want money, and had refused girls with £500; he also said he would not, like other young men, boast that he was worth £700 or £800, but he declared, that in two years he would, no doubt, accumulate £2,000, and that then he would marry Rosa; witness told his sister what was offered, and, by defendant's desire, specified his willingness to sign a bond for £200 that he would perform the contract; the plaintiff refused the bond, but accepted the addresses; they regularly communicated as lovers, and after the courtship had gone on for 3 or 4 months, defendant took supper at the plaintiff's father's house every night (a laugh). The courtship continued till the 16th of November last year, up to which day the defendant visited regularly, but after that he never showed his face; plaintiff had gone on a visit to Miss Emanuel, at Cambridge, for a month, while the courtship was going on; after the defendant ceased to visit her, her health was very bad.

Here Mr. Potter, who tried the case, read the letters handed in:—The first commenced, "My beloved Rosa," and was couched in the hyperbolical phraseology of the passion, until the writer told his beloved correspondent that he must give her the news of the day.

Mr. Curwood—Oh, that's all chit chat—it is unnecessary to go further.

Mr. Charles Phillips—Excuse me, we'll hear the whole of the letter, I know nothing of what it may contain besides what I have heard.

Mr. Potter read on—"Sandy has fell out with Rachael Jacobs; and Phin Jacobs, the barker, has had a child sworn to him" (loud laughter).

Mr. Phillips—Very delicate news indeed for the young lady (a laugh).

The second letter merely gave the news that the defendant had been lately invited to a great many marriages; that the King, Queen, and Royal Family had passed through Jewry-street in their way to the Tower, and that her Majesty's person was not decorated in a style at all corresponding with her rank, her bonnet, gown, and shawl being old black, and all destitute of regal elegance.

Witness cross-examined by Mr. Phillips—A barker was a man employed outside a clothes shop, to ask customers in.

Mr. Phillips—Upon your oath, is not a barker a man employed to pull people in?

Witness—No, not to pull them, but to request they will walk in.

Mr. Bodkin—They are individuals employed for the purpose of soliciting the custom of the public (loud laughter).

Miss Emanuel, of Cambridge, deposed that the plaintiff had been on a visit at her father's house, at Cambridge, and had received the letters from him while there. Witness had observed the conduct of defendant to be that of a lover, and his affection was returned by the plaintiff. She must have been much affected by the disappointment.

Mr. Phillips—Pray, Miss Emanuel, did you know Phin Jacobs, the barker?

Witness—No, I know nothing of him.

A brother of the defendant's proved that the plaintiff and defendent had had an altercation at a dance, and defendant went almost mad in consequence of the quarrel until a reconciliation took place.

A cousin of the plaintiff stated, that after the 16th of November he saw the defendant, who told him the reason he stopped away was, that his father made him swear by the new moon that he would not pay Miss Mordecai or any of her family any more visits; besides, she was a poor girl and had no fortune.

Another witness said that he had seen defendant walking with Miss Davis seven or eight times about a fortnight ago.

Mr. Jenkins, a medical man, said he had been called in to see plaintiff after the 16th November, and found her labouring under a hysterical affection; was told that she had had a disappointment, and believed the disease to be a constitutional one, aggravated by mental distress.

Mr. Grant, a tobacco prover, deposed that the defendant was a dealer in tobacco, but not at all an extensive one.

Mr. Phillips addressed the Jury in a forcible speech. Although his learned friend had disclaimed the customary mode of enforcing a client's claim by a declamatory appeal, he had not forgotten to give a dissertation upon disappointed hopes, mocked expectations and broken hearts, which was caculated to answer the purpose full as well, but the Jury would, in forming their estimate of the injury sustained by the lady, not overlook the circumstances by which the case was distinguished. How had the courtship commenced? Without the knowledge of the defendant's father—a fact with which the plaintiff and her family were well acquainted. What would any of the Jury think if his son was encouraged by a family of which he disapproved to visit a young woman, day after day and night after night, at the same time that he was kept deliberately in the dark as to the intimacy? What would any of the Jury think if that family, after clandestinely promoting the acquaintance for two years, endeavoured to compel a contract detestable to him? Perhaps in the hey-day of his love, the defendant declared that he could not eat nor drink nor sleep—that his heart was breaking, and that all the other symptoms of the passion were conspicuous in his conduct—was he, when his father called on him in the name of decency and religion to abandon the connection so improperly begun and continued, to be dragged into a court of justice? The learned counsel then requested that the Jury would not be deceived by the plumy appearance of the female friends of the plaintiff, and the dandy appearance of the gentlemen from Duke's place, into an idea that the rank of the plaintiff was such as to make a very moderate sum an inconsiderable object to her. He then alluded to the letter in which the barker's illegitimate paternity was described, and contended that the lady who was in the habit of receiving such intelligence could not be very delicate. He concluded by calling upon the Jury to give the smallest possible damages.

Mr. Potter summed up, and the Jury assessed the damages at £50.

CHANCERY, DUBLIN, APRIL 30.

ELOPEMENT OF A WARD WITH A MILKMAN.

At the sitting of the Court, Mr. Chaigneau moved his Lordship, that a man named William Ward, against whom an order had been obtained some days ago, requiring his attendance in Court, to be examined personally respecting this running away with a ward, should now be called.

A ruddy complexioned lad, apparently about twenty years old, with a good-natured countenance, indicative of his calling (a milk-boy)—comfortably clad in the costume of his caste, here presented himself to the Court, not at all abashed or embarrassed.

Mr. Chaigneau then proceeded to state, that Miss Ralphe (the minor, and a ward of Court) lived with a Mrs. Dunne, her guardian, in Clarence-street, and was entitled to property, in value about £1,000; that a few days back, she eloped from her residence, and upon enquiry it was found that she had gone off with the person then before the Court, and who, when in the employment of his brother, a dairyman, served Mrs. Dunne's house with milk. She had endeavoured to discover her retreat, but without effect.

Lord Chancellor—William Wood, you have heard what that gentleman has stated; where is the minor now, and when did you see her last?

Wood—I *seen* the young woman this mornin, my Lord; she is at a *boorden* house in Lower Temple-street, near the church, but I *dis*-remember the number.

Lord Chancellor—Are you married to her?

Wood—Oh, to be sure I am, my Lord, and here's my sartificate; I was lawfully married *by* a Clergyman.

Lord Chancellor—What is his name, and where does he live?

Wood—His name is Mr. Allen, it's at the bottom of the sartificate; he lives near Barrack-street, off Kingstreet.

Lord Chancellor—Who were present at the marriage?

Wood—Mr. Byrne, that lives *fornint* Ballyboughbridge, and two of my sisters, and nobody else at all.

In reply to the further interrogatories of the Lord Chancellor, Wood stated, that he never had any conversation with the ward on the subject of their marriage or elopement, until a few minutes before the occurrence took place, when she came to him over the wall, and said Mrs. Dunne, her guardian, had used her so ill, that she should run away and get married, and then they made up matters between them, but that he did not know she had any property, and was ignorant of having done any thing wrong. He was then sworn, by directions of the Chancellor, and gave the same account as on his previous examination. He was ordered to stand committed, and for his brother, and sisters, and Byrne, to attend on a future day.

THE ARMY.

(From the *London Gazette.*)

EXCHANGES AND PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, May 3.

4th Regt. of Dragoon Guards—Cornet L. Place to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fitzroy, who retires; and A. B. E. Houldsworth, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Place.

13th Regt. of Light Dragoons—To be Lieutenants, by purchase—Cornet T. G. Durdin, vice Wetherell, promoted; and Cornet R. Hacket, vice Ogilvie, promoted. To be Cornet, by purchase, J. E. Bradshaw, Gent. vice Hackett.

1st or Grenadier Regt. of Foot Guards—Capt. Lord C. Wellesley, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Hulse, who exchanges.

11th Regt. of Foot—Ensign B. C. Mitford to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fyers, who retires; and A. Browne, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mitford.

12th ditto—Capt. J. Paterson, from the half pay, to be Captain, vice E. H. Hunt, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

22d ditto—H. Waller, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Flanagan, appointed to the 76th Foot.

33d ditto—D. F. Longworth, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Graham, promoted.

40th ditto—J. J. Morris, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Wood, appointed to the 48th Foot.

44th ditto—Ensign J. Pennington to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Scott, promoted; Ensign W. G. White, from the 48th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Pennington; and Lieut A. W. Gray, to be Adjt. vice Scott, promoted.

46th Foot—J. G. Ferns, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Campbell, promoted.

48th ditto—Ensign J. S. Wood, from the 40th Foot, to be Ensign, vice White, appointed to the 44th Foot.

57th ditto—Gentleman Cadet F. H. Worsley, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Tranter, promoted.

69th ditto—Captain R. Brooks to be Major, by purchase, vice Johns, who retires; Lieut. E. Bolton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brookes; and Ensign G. J. B. Hankey, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bolton.

76th ditto—Ensign G. F. C. Scott, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hildebrand, who retires; Ensign J. B. Flanagan, from the 22d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Scott; and Lieut. S. B. Ross, to be Adjutant, vice Hildebrand, who resigns.

81st ditto—Capt. R. Logan, from the half pay, to be Captain, vice J. Ogilvy, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

93d ditto—E. G. Nicolay, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Jephson, who retires.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. and Capt. C. Hulse, from the 1st or Grenadier Regt. of Foot Guards, to be Captain, vice Lord C. Wellesley, who exchanges.

Ceylon Regiment—Second Lieut. S. N. Burris, to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Delancey, promoted; and R. E. W. Horton, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Burriss.

UNATTACHED.

To be Captains of Infantry, by purchase—Lieut. J. Wetherall, from the 13th Light Dragoons; Lieut. O. Delancey, from the Ceylon Regiment; and Lieut. J. G. Ogilvie, from the 13th Light Dragoons.

MEMORANDUM.

The under mentioned officers have been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of Unattached Companies:—Capt. T. Jones, half pay unattached; Capt. R. Despard, half pay Nova Scotia Fencibles; and Capt. E. F. Davis, half pay 8th Foot.

GARRISON.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Houston, G.C.B. to be Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar, vice General Sir G. Don.

ANALYSIS OF THE REFORM BILL FOR IRELAND.

EXTENSION OF MEMBERS.

The Bill proposes to extend the Representation by adding—

	Additional Members.
To Limerick City, ...	1
To Waterford City, ...	1
To Belfast Borough	1
To the County of the Town of Galway	1
To the University, ...	1
Total	—5

In the event of the passing of the bill the state of the constituency will be as follow:

ELECTORS IN COUNTIES.

In Counties there will be five classes of voters, viz.:—

I. Freeholders of £100.
* II. Freeholders of £50.
III. Leaseholders of Twenty-one years of £50.
IV. Freeholders of £20.
† V. Freeholders of £10.

ELECTORS IN CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS.

In cities, towns, and boroughs there will be six classes of voters, viz.:—

I. Freeholders of £50.
II. Freeholders of £20.
III. Freeholders of £10.
IV. Freeholders of 40s.
V. Householders paying a rent of £10, or occupying a House which would let for that sum to a solvent tenant.
VI. Resident Freemen.

ELECTORS IN THE UNIVERSITY.

In the University the bill proposes to extend the right of voting to all those who at any time have been Scholars, and who shall at any time within six months from the passing of the bill place their names on the University books.

REGISTRATION.

The right of voting not to effect present voters in Counties, lands or tenements to be in possession of voters thirty days at the least, before the registration. The church wardens of each parish in each year to make out an alphabetical list of every male person for six calendar months previous thereto, resident within such County or City, &c., having or claiming a right to vote. All rents, rates, and taxes, shall have been paid up to the time of making such list, which lists are to remain for three successive Sundays on the doors of the principal churches and chapels, &c., and when completed, to be transmitted to the returning officers. Those lists to undergo revision by the Assistant Barrister.

ELECTIONS.

Fifteen convenient places in each county for taking the poll to be so fixed that no person shall be obliged to travel more than fifteen miles from the property in which he claims to vote. In cities, towns, &c., different booths for different parish districts or divisions, in such number and at such places, so that no greater number than 600 shall be allowed to poll at any one booth.

POLLING.

At each county election the poll to be kept open on the first day seven hours; on the second day eight hours; and no poll to be kept open longer than four o'clock on that day.

In cities, towns, and boroughs, the poll shall commence on the day of nomination or the next day following; to continue open seven hours on the first day, and eight hours on the second day, and the final state declared not later than two o'clock on the third day.

THE OATH.

Contains only three inquiries at election:—1. Whether his qualification for voting has expired. 2. Whether the person claiming to vote be the same person whose name is registered. 3. Whether such claimant has previously voted at the same election. The bribery oath may be put. Former laws to continue in force save as altered.

BOUNDARIES OF CITIES, &c.

Committee of Privy Council to settle boundaries of cities, towns, and boroughs, and to incorporate any parish or other adjacent districts within the limits with such city or borough, where there are less than 200 householders who have qualified as voters.

* Beneficed Clergymen may vote in right of their advowson by registering as £50 freeholders.

† Persons entitled to two or more freehold estates or interests, the annual value whereof shall, in the aggregate, amount to £10, shall be entitled to vote, although no one of such estates may be of such annual value.

AMBITION'S LADDER.

How to rise in Ireland.—Begin by being disaffected, factious, and turbulent. If you happen to be in College, get yourself expelled, if possible, for sedition; then be admitted to the bar, and if you are too dull to rise by your profession, the best thing you can do is, to take your country under your protection, and brawl for the public good; attend all agitating and malcontent meetings. Exclaim loudly against the Church, the King, the State and the Parliament. Preach the doctrine of contempt of laws and government upon all occasions, and be the apostle, as far as may be consistent with the ease of your own neck, of rebellion. It will conduce much to the attainment of your object, if you can contrive to be appointed an officer of some society, incorporated for the above purpose of making the people lawless, reckless, blood-thirsty, and Anti-English. Continue at that work, as long as anything is to be made by it, but as soon as it become dangerous, give it up. Lie bye for some time, waiting for a new occasion to put forth your talents. This will be preferable to the method which some adopt, of still agitating, in order to put money into the pockets of another; for a juncture may arise which may give to your neutrality the value of the most devoted loyalty, and turn your former *rabies* (viewed through the telescope of your newborn moderation) "to favor and to prettiness." You are now on the high road to honor. Quiet men of long experienced fidelity, of unequivocal loyalty, and unstained reputation, will be passed by, because there is no fear of their becoming rebels by neglect, or factious through spite, and you will be caressed and promoted. No cousin of Lord Grey, to the thirtieth or fortieth generation, is more certain of a snug birth under a grateful and retrenching Government.

N.B.—If the place you get be one for life, you can begin afresh at your old pranks the day after you have made sure of it. Others may think you bound; but rewards are only conferred for the past; and unless something prospective gilds your horizon, you justly regard that of which you cannot be deprived, as no tie to the prejudice of your free opinions. Like the epicurean philosopher, *non magni pendis, quia contigit*, you need not thank them for it, now that you have it.

Duel between age and youth.—An affair of honor took place at Rennes, on the 15th ult., between a youth of 18, and an old man of 69. The latter received his antagonist's ball in the lungs and died soon after.

FRENCH PAPERS.

(From the *Messager des Chambres* of Tuesday).

The following is an extract of a letter written from Vienna, dated 22d April:—

"A levy of 1500 has been made in the faubourgs of Vienna, in order to complete the ranks.

"The men on leave of absence are recalled to join them, to the number of from 100 to 200.

"A new levy of 50,000 is also ordered.

"Numbers of horses are being purchased for the artillery and equipages.

"Preparations are being made for 132 batteries; three trains of ordnance have been sent off for Italy.

"Eight hundred artillery men have been sent to Neugebaur to prepare cartouches.

"Eighty hundred weight of powder has been shipped for Italy.

"The Austrian troops in Italy amount to 100 or 110,000 men. It is proposed to increase their number to 200,000, and to appoint Archduke Charles as generalissimo."

NEWS FROM POLAND.

In the sitting of the 19th, proceedings commenced with an address from the Marshal, who congratulated the assembly on the numerous attendance of members.

The Minister of the Interior presented a project of law for raising a loan of one million of florins as a compensation for those provinces which have suffered most during the present war. This project (proposed by the National Government) has been referred to the commissioners.

The French government has received despatches, communicating that Prince Carignan had been proclaimed King of Sardinia.

We hasten to inform our readers that General Dwernicki has obtained a victory in Volhynia, near Paryce.—*Echo of Poland.*

The *State Gazette of Prussia* contains the following intelligence from Warsaw, dated April 21:—

"The reports received from Volhynia, since Gen. Dwernicki entered that province, agree in stating that the insurrection had spread rapidly throughout that government, and that the insurgents, commanded by a person of the name of Stecki, had taken possession of Lubar, after disarming the garrison.

"The news of the taking of Siedlec by our troops is not confirmed."

The same paper mentions, on the authority of a letter from Tomaszow, in the palatinate of Lublin, that General Dwernicki, after making a false attempt to cross the Vistula, had suddenly taken a contrary direction, through the forests, to Krynice, whence he advanced by forced marches, on Krylow, by Tyszowce, and crossed the Bug, on the 9th, by the bridge the Russians had constructed for General Rudiger's army. Dwernicki made 50 prisoners at Krylow, and several Russians were drowned in crossing the Bug. Another bridge, to which the enemy had set fire, was saved and restored.

The Poles have likewise saved a store placed on the other side of the Bug, to which the Russians had set fire. Several hussars and Cossacks, who were stationed at Krubietzow and in the environs, under the orders of Col. Popoff III. fearing lest General Dwernicki intended to cut off the retreat, retired precipitately on his approach. Thus the circle of Krubietzow is entirely freed of enemies.

General Rudiger's corps is said to amount to between 7,000 and 8,000 men, who are placed between Luck and Wlodzimierz. It is thought that General Dwernicki will meet with little resistance in his march through Volhynia, Podolia, and Ukraine, which are occupied by few troops, and where the fertility of the country will supply ample provisions for his men.

The *Polish Courier* states that Count Wielapolski, who left London on the 30th of March, before the news of the late successes of the Poles had reached that capital, had arrived in Warsaw; and that he was the bearer of very satisfactory intelligence, and of an address to the Poles, signed by a great number of Englishmen.

The *Memorial Bordelais* says:—"By letters from Madrid, it appears that the Mexican government has already appointed commissioners to treat with Spain. Its first demand of the Spanish cabinet is, that M. Aguado be furnished with full powers to conclude, in concert with the commissioners, a treaty, which cannot fail to produce to both nations innumerable advantages. Besides the great financial combinations which must result from this arrangement, and which will increase the fortune of this judicious speculator, he will have the glory of having rendered important services to his own country as well as to the new world. Every one must be aware that the great end of the proposed conferences is a partition of the Spanish debt."

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.

It appears by a letter from Lisbon, which we have seen to-day, that Miguel had not dared, as some of the accounts have stated, to ship off the two Frenchmen for Angola, but that they were both landed before the convict vessel sailed. One of them, however, had been cast into the most loathsome dungeon in Lisbon, and all communications with him was strictly guarded against. Miguel was not without alarm as to the possible consequences of his conduct in the affair, and was taking measures for the immediate increase of his military force, as well as for raising money by loan, forced contributions or other means. There was some apprehension at Lisbon that France was about to declare war against Spain. The English residents were, of course, becoming uneasy at this state of things, and wishes are expressed for further protection by an increase of the number of ships of war in the Tagus.

A letter was received yesterday from St. Thomas, dated the 28th of March, stating that accounts had arrived from Antigua of an alarming insurrection among the negroes there, who had destroyed no less than 11 sugar plantations. The town of St. John's itself was said to be in danger. These accounts will require confirmation, as there are no other letters in town on the subject.

THURSDAY, MAY 5.

The accounts from Antwerp state, that it was generally understood there that the negociations with Prince Leopold were being brought to a close; and that upon certain conditions, which were likely to be fulfilled, he had promised to accept the Belgian throne. Nothing else politically new had taken place.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas's, 28th March:—Yesterday intelligence was received from Antigua, of a revolt among the negroes. Eleven estates had been burnt and destroyed; and by letters from there, when the vessel left, the town was considered in great danger.

There is a letter in town, received by a merchant ship from Lisbon, which asserts that Don Miguel had given way respecting the French claims—he assented to the whole.—*Globe.*

We have received Brussels Papers this morning to the 3d instant, from which the following letter from our correspondent renders it unnecessary to extract:—

"BRUSSELS, MAY 3.—The sentence passed this

morning on Colonel Borremans, by the High Military Court, occasioned no outbreak of popular resentment. The cry of death, so loudly raised by the populace a few weekes since, is subdued to a more relenting tone, as the faction which provoked it is now considered too weak and insignificant to render necessary the shedding of blood as an example of terror to its supporters. It was generally expected that Borremans would have been publicly degraded, but really the charge against him was so feebly sustained, that the moderate of all parties declare their satisfaction at his being spared this most humiliating punishment. There is scarce a doubt that his sentence is little more than nominal, and that he will be set at liberty as soon as our affairs become somewhat more settled, or when the exasperation of the people shall have completely passed away.

"It is now confidently believed by most persons that peace will be preserved in Belgium, as it is evident from the tone of the Dutch Papers, as well as from that of a large portion of the States-General, that the Hollanders are very loth to prolong a struggle for the sake of supporting their Sovereign in a connexion of which few besides himself can see the least utility. The commercial letters which reach Brussels from Holland daily, by a circuitous route, nearly all agree in anticipating a speedy termination to the present quarrel. The anxiety respecting the Duchy of Luxembourg has of late greatly diminished, an opinion universally prevailing that this gordian knot to the conservators of peace will be cut asunder by a golden sword.

"The power of French agency is considerably on the decline in this capital. The association into which it had worked its way with a mischevious effect works languidly, and must soon fall for want of adequate support: that portion of the press, too, which lied so egregiously, under French dictation, and so wantonly sought to rouse the passions of the people into a state of anarchy, falls in its object, and is abandoned almost to itself.

"The hope that Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg is to be the ruler of Belgium gains considerable ground. Nearly the whole of the Brussels as well as the provincial press, particularly that influential journal of the clergy, the *Courrier de la Meuse*, sustain this hope. The republican party, which is very small, are indeed opposed to his Royal Highness; but from their opposition nothing is to be apprehended. To-day Lord Ponsonby, Messrs. White, Abercromby, Gen. Belliard, and many members of Congress, dine with the Regent. "P."

Brazilian Papers have reached us this morning, to the 5th March. The following are extracts:—

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 17.—The American ship Talma arrived on the 12th, having on board Elban Allen Brown, Esq., Charge d'Affairs of the United States of America at this Court. This Gentleman has lately filled the honourable situation of Governor of the state of Ohio, and Senator in Congress. It appears not yet to be the policy of the Governments of his imperial Majesty and of the United States to exchange Ministers Plenipotentiary; but the Government of the United States has certainly complimented that of his Imperial Majesty, by sending a gentleman who has held (with the exception of the Presidency and Vice-Presidency) the most distinguished station within the gift of the American people.

FEB. 24.—According to the last accounts from the provinces, their Imperial Majesties were at Cachoeira on the 5th inst. His Imperial Majesty has been a little indisposed, but is now quite recovered. Nothing has transpired as to the probable termination of the journey of their imperial Majesties, but it is generally supposed they will return about the middle of next month, to be present at the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the swearing to the constitution.

MARCH 3.—On the 28th ult. arrived at this city the French frigate Le Hermione, in 49 days from Brest, having on board her Royal Highness the Marchioness of Loule. Her Royal Highness was received with a salute from the English and French squadrons, and the forts of this city.

By the American ship Hope, arrived here on the 1st inst. from Bahia, we have received letters up to the 19th ult., by which we are informed that the province enjoys perfect tranquillity.

ORIGIN OF THE PAPAL AUTHORITY IN BRITAIN.

Pope Gregory had become much interested in the welfare of the Anglo-Saxons, in consequence of an incident that occurred to him at an earlier period of his life. It chanced that he passed through the Market at Rome, where certain dealers had just arrived from foreign parts with various kinds of merchandise. Amongst other articles, there were slaves for sale, like cattle. This wicked traffic had existed from time immemorial: and though Christianity had alleviated the lot of the slave, it had not succeeded in breaking his bonds. Gregory, therefore, could only pity the captives; and he was particularly interested by the appearance of some poor little lads, who stood trembling in the expectation of being consigned to a new master. They were beautiful children, with ruddy cheeks and blue eyes, and their fine yellow tresses flowing in long curls upon their shoulders. Long hair in those days was a token of dignified birth. Only kings and nobles were accustomed to allow its growth: persons of an inferior or servile class were closely shorn. Gregory must, therefore, have felt an additional motive for compassion, since he perceived that these children had sustained some great reverse of fortune, and their sufferings must be comparatively much more poignant than if they had been accustomed to privation and labour. The father of the boys had probably been killed in war; and the children, brought up in ease and comfort, were now exposed to hopeless captivity, passing from the tender care of their parents to the power of a merciless task-master in a strange land. 'To what nations do these poor boys belong?' was the question which Gregory asked of the dealer. 'They are Angles, father.' 'Well may they be so called, for they are as comely as angels; and would that, like angels, they might become cherubim in heaven! But from which of the many provinces of Britain do they come?' 'From *De ira*, father. 'Indeed,' continued Gregory, speaking in Latin, '*De ira Dei liberandi sunt.*' From the wrath of God they are to be delivered. And when, on asking the name of their King, he was told it was Ella, or Alla, he added that *Alleluiah*, praise ye the Lord, ought to be sung in his dominions. This conversation may appear trifling; but it was destined to produce the most important effects. The state of Britain having been introduced to the notice of Gregory, he brooded over the thought, and determined to proceed hither in the character of a missionary. Impediments arose which prevented him from carrying this design into effect, but the impression continued firm in his mind; and when he became Pope of Rome, he despatched Augustine about the year 601, to fulfil the task, the accomplishment of which he had so earnestly desired.—*Family Lib. Vol.* 21.

CHATHAM.—The Lords of the Admiralty have determined not to build any more ships of the line at present in the naval yards. The vessels on the stocks of that description, are to remain in an unfinished state for an indefinite period. By this arrangement the works of the Waterloo, 120 guns; London, 90 guns; and Monarch, of 84 guns, at this yard, are suspended for the present.—*Kentish Gazette.*

Lieutenant Colonel George Tovey, 5th Regiment, is appointed a Magistrate of the county Clare.

IRISH ELECTIONS.

CITY OF DUBLIN ELECTION.

The election for this city commenced on Friday. The four candidates, G. Moore, Esq. the Recorder, the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Perrin, K.C. having been proposed and seconded severally addressed the electors. The following is the speech of the Recorder:—

The Recorder—Mr. Sheriff and Gentlemen Electors, you have been unexpectedly called on again to choose your representatives. It is but a few months since I addressed you from this spot in the capacity of a candidate. I was not even then a stranger to you. I was born free of this my native city (hear, hear). My life has been spent amongst you. You have had opportunities of witnessing my conduct in all the relations of citizenship—of a private and public character. I will not now, therefore, trouble you with general professions, and having so recently before addressed you on subjects of a general nature from this place at the last election, and having during the last week had frequent opportunities of addressing various portions of the electors, I will not now detain you by general observations, but will go at once to the question of reform which has recently risen into importance—which has been the cause of calling you here to-day for the exercise of your elective franchise, and which seems at this moment to absorb all other considerations. I will endeavour to be as brief and explicit as possible. I am a friend to the principle of reform, but I will redeem the pledge of my esteemed and valued friend who this day proposed me to your consideration, and say I am a decided opponent to that measure of reform which recognises for its principle nothing but "the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill." I do not object to those changes in the representation of the people which different times and altered circumstances may require, but I object to that reckless, desperate, and headlong innovation which pervades the present bill. I would not object to a modified correction of the rotten borough system, and to the sale of seats in parliament, but I do object to the spoliation of charters, to the robbery of corporate property, and to the invasion of long established privileges and vested rights, without proof, nay even without any charge of delinquency against those who possessed them. I do not object to repairing those breaches which time has made, for time will make inroads on the very best of human institutions. I object not to the reparation of breaches which time has made in the great fabric of our glorious constitution; but I say that the principle of this bill is not reparation but reconstruction. To sum up its provisions, it is in my mind not to reform, but to revolutionise. I am ready to admit that this is a matter of opinion—rather (to speak more appropriately) popular clamour is in its favour; but, I ask, when it was that clamour first showed itself, or assumed the serious form it now wears? I say very recently, for it is but one year since petitions for this reform were presented to the House of Commons. Without stopping to inquire whether the bill in its present shape is acceptable to the people—(indeed we have been told to the contrary by men who are generally supposed to represent their wishes)—however, without discussing that, I say that the clamour is of recent date; my impression is, that it has been imported from abroad; I say it is a spirit of infection caught from Belgium and France. Perhaps, to people suffering under temporary depression, there might have been something delightful in the contemplation of these scenes which deluged the plains of Belgium with blood, and which changed the system of monarchical government into a system of democracy, where the people are now suffering under its true consequence—that is, the despotism of a democracy; for, my friends, despotism is not the less galling, or the less rigorous in the hands of many tyrants, than when in the hands of one. Look to France, and see what are termed the three beautiful days of Paris have produced—revolution;—that, I admit, was a necessary, but I will maintain, at the same time, it was a great evil. I say, generally speaking, revolution may be necessary, but always may be an evil. I ask, is there any British subject who hears me that would compare, or even contemplate, the comparison between the new born title and whimsical dignity of "King of the French," with the majesty and steady lustre which surrounds the constitutional throne of the British monarch? I believe there is not a single individual in the British dominions, however humble his condition in life may be, who does not at this moment enjoy more happiness and national liberty than Louis Philippe. Much as the lot of his unhappy predecessor is to be deplored, who met the just reward of his tyranny and despotism; yet I believe in my heart he is happier, because by suffrance he is permitted to breathe the air of British freedom. These are shortly the grounds upon which I resist such an inroad upon our long cherished institutions, upon which I shall no longer dwell, but advert to the candidates and the circumstances of the present election. I consider that the question for the constituency is not longer one of a choice of representatives, but the establishment of a principle (hear). These are not the times to hold between two opinions; let every man say on which side he will go. As to Mr. Perrin, he has started a fair, honest, consistent reformer—that is his principal recommendation—to destroy the chartered rights and privileges of the corporation of Dublin. Mr. Perrin never courted; on the contrary, he always despised corporate honours, and was always the fair, open, manly opponent of corporate privileges (hear, hear). Gentlemen, Mr. Perrin says to you, come forward and give me your support heroically, in order that I may put an end to your exclusive privileges (cheers and uproar). He says to the constituency of Dublin, come forward now, when, perhaps for the last time, you will have an opportunity of exercising your franchises, for the purpose of enabling me to annihilate them (cheers and uproar). This language I can understand from Mr. Perrin, but from the Lord Mayor I must own it surprises me. Constituency of Dublin—members of that corporation from whom the lord mayor has derived every favour, is, I ask, the sense of shame so dead within him that he can have the effrontery, he who has already raised his parricidal arm to stab the breast that fostered him (cheers)—can he have the effrontery to ask you to give him further power in order that he may further sacrifice your rights? (cheers). He tells you it is true that your corporate rights are not to be invaded, but that your political rights are to be extinguished. Can any man believe that the one will long outlive the other? (cheers). It has been said that no undue influence has been used on the other side to procure votes for our opponents. If it be so, why have so many orders been issued to the police? (cheers). Was there, I ask, no dirty work to be done by the Paving Board? (cheers and uproar which lasted for several minutes, in the midst of which Col. Morris, one of the Commissioners of Paving stood up and threw his card to the Recorder). The Recorder, putting the card aside, said—I beg to assure the gentleman that I did not allude to him (renewed uproar, during which Colonel Morris's displeasure appeared unabated). I believe in my soul, with all the gentleman's pomposity, he does not possess the means of influencing one vote in Dublin (loud uproar). But I ask Gentlemen again, was there no dirty work to be done at the Paving-board? (tumult). I will now, with your permission, take you from the police to the Exchange, and from the Exchange back again to the Paving-board. You will recollect, gentlemen, that a day was fixed upon by the freemen of Dublin to meet at the Guild of Merchants in order to support two anti-reform candidates. Well, Gentlemen, some persons whom I now see near me, thought it would be exceedingly wise to have a counter-meeting on the same day at the Exchange, for the purpose of supporting two reform candidates. The meeting, I believe, was crowded; but there were at all events but very few voters present. A word or two now with respect to those who took a prominent part in the proceedings of the day:—and first came a valued friend of mine (Alderman Darley) who is at the head of the police. He made the first speech on the occasion; and he said, and I believe most truly, "that his feelings were deeply engaged in the result of this election" (cheers). There is no man who knows my worthy friend but will believe that his feelings are deeply engaged in the result of this election. Next came a redoubted staff-officer of his—the ultra-liberal, the ultra-reformer—the actually revolutionary Major Sirr (loud cheers, and cries of "the bloody Major")—the newly adopted child of agitation (cheers)—the new disciple of his honorable friend, and who immediately followed him, Mr. O'Connell (cheers)—and then came my right trusty friend here on my right (Alderman Smith), the head of the Paving board (cheers)—the pure, the unspotted Alderman (cheers and laughter)—the systematic opposer of all jobs (cheers), the professional perfecter of all imperfections (cheers)—he, I say, came forward with conscious pride to propose his esteemed friend, the Lord Mayor, who had been an acquaintance of his of twenty years' standing; he, I say, who told you this day he advocated the claims of the Lord Mayor as much on account of his principle as in consequence of his honor, worth, and truth. I see twenty or thirty individuals present, who have twenty or thirty times heard him mention the contrary (loud cries of "I, have, I have," and one person called out, "I heard him say he was a disgrace to the office he fills," great uproar). He came forward this day owing to the vitality of the question. I told him before—I now repeat it in the presence of the constituency—that the real vitality of this question, in his mind, consists in his having received an order from the Castle to support the Lord Mayor (cheers and uproar). He tells you that your loyalty consists in its exclusiveness, and that his is unassailable. I believe him to a certain extent, for he has ever been found ready to pander to those above him, no matter what hue their politics assumed (cheers). The worthy Alderman said that he was a useful supporter of mine at the last election, and that he would be so still if a political change had not taken place in the attitude of things. He says he is now opposed to me from principle, from feeling, and from sincerity. Had he not gone quite so far, I should not have touched upon the subject I am now entering upon. From the time that I became a candidate for your suffrages at the present election upon the straightforward principle of opposing the measure of reform, and after my address had been prepared—which by the way he read—and further, after the Lord Mayor had declared himself, I had an interview with this old and faithless ally. He said he was likely to be placed in an awkward situation, as perhaps he would be unable to vote for me. I replied—let no man do himself an injury in my service; but, added my ally, my heart, my feelings, and my wishes are all the same—if I could, I would work hand and heart for you, but if I cannot do that, I will do the next best thing in my power for you, and that is, to remain neutral. If he had been obliged to vote against me, I should not have blamed him—if, I say, he had not come forward in the way he has done, to put forward the pretensions of the Lord Mayor, and stated that he did so in accordance with his own principles, I might have pitied, but I would not have despised him (cheers). I have heard that the orders to drive electors to the hustings like slaves, have come from the other side of the water—that they did not emanate, in fact, from the nobleman who represents Majesty in this country. He knows well how to choose between death and dishonour; but a happier fortune has placed him above the necessity of deciding between dishonour and starvation (cheers). I met this day with a person who presented a melancholy instance of the neutrality which Government observes in this election. He was told that he must vote against me, and I believe in my soul, on coming to the Court to give his suffrage, he will feel as if he were carrying his honour to its grave (cheers). I abhor arbitrary power (loud uproar)—whether that power be exercised by Whig or by Tory—whether it be exerted in favor or against a popular measure. And yet the Ministry who exercise the tyranny which I have described say, forsooth, they wish to govern without patronage (hear). This is the Ministry who, with breathless haste, and vehement impetuosity—more, I think, for an anxious wish to keep their own places, than for the stability of the throne—forced the monarch into a stormy debate, that he might make an appeal to the unbiassed wishes of his people! Your late representatives, Mr. Latouche tells you, did not do their duty, because they did not submit to the wishes of the King and his Ministers. I want not, gentlemen, to receive from him, or any man, a lesson on loyalty (cheers)—my loyalty tells me that I should be a rebel to my King if I acquiesced in his wishes by doing that which in my conscience I believed would compromise his monarchy, his safety, and his real happiness (cheers). Mr. Latouche is the last man in the world I would expect to tell me that I was disloyal, because I would not yield to the wishes of his Majesty's Ministers. That was his own course upon several occasions, and that being the case, he ought to allow me to follow it (hear, hear). Mr. Latouche has spoken of the undue influence of Peers at elections, and told you that even the presence of one in this Court would vitiate the election. The influence which has so much alarmed his constitutional feelings was probably suggested by what has taken place preceding this election. It has been objected to me on the score of my office, that I am unfit to be elected. I stated at the last election that if any man better qualified than myself to represent the constituency would come forward, I would resign. What I said then I repeat now and feel, as I set out by stating, that a great principle is now at stake. You are called on to make a last—a strenuous struggle for your own existence (a cheer from, we believe, Counsellor Con. Lyne). I know the gentleman who cheers, and I believe he as well as others wish ardently to see an end put to corporate existence. I call upon you now, when perhaps for the last time you are about to exercise your franchise, to come forward independently and boldly. If you sell your birthright—if you have the meanness to become the subservient tools (here the uproar became so tremendous that the speaker's voice was completely drowned, and though order was several times partially restored, it was nearly half an hour before the learned gentleman was allowed to proceed). If you have the meanness, resumed the Recorder, to sell your birth-right, either in obedience to the undue influence of a Ministry, who seek to govern without patronage, or if you barter it for the money of those who are so loud in their praises of the purity of election—then, men, of Dublin, you deserve to be slaves. But, on the other hand, if you now go forward like men—if you now, constituency of Dublin, bravely go forth to battle, and it may be your last—I will take the field with you (cheers). Under your banner I will bravely stand, and fearlessly fight (hear, and cheering)—and will never give way while a single comrade comes to my support (loud cheers). I anticipate that I shall share with you the glories of victory (cheers). But if it be otherwise, I am resolved to find my political death in your defeat. The learned gentleman resumed his seat amidst the cheers of his numerous friends, and the yells of the ruffians who filled the galleries.

CITY OF LIMERICK ELECTION.

Alderman Joseph Gabbett proposed Thomas Spring Rice, their late member, as a fit and proper citizen to represent the city in Parliament. William Roche, Esq. seconded the nomination.

Mr. Rice addressed the court, as follows—Gentlemen Sheriffs, and you the assembled Constituents of the City and Liberties of Limerick, I rise for the gratifying purpose of returning my most unfeigned thanks for the honour you have again bestowed upon me (cheers). We are met here this day, and I praise God for it, to renew our acquaintance; we have together contended for a noble prize, in the letter and spirit of the law, and we have now the honour of securing that prize (hear). We have met again under circumstances of importance to the whole empire, but peculiarly so the City of Limerick. There has taken place a great change in his Majesty's councils, and with that change, humble as I am, I have the honour to be identified (cheers). At the meeting of the last Parliament there prevailed out of doors an universal expectation that some remedies would be applied to ameliorate the condition of the country, and even many friends of our existing institutions had arrived at the conviction of this truth. But how was this general feeling responded to by the then Government? That illustrious man, and such I will call him, that warrier who achieved the most signal of victories, and raised for himself a prouder monument than any military hero ever gained—when he came to deal with the evil which affected the life of the state, unfortunately he would not hearken to the voice of the country that clamoured for Reform. He replied to the cry, "no reform shall take place" (cheers). The result of this declaration was universal dismay. The people of both countries now insisted upon their right to a free and equal representation in the Commons House of Parliament, a gracious monarch hearkened to the voice of his subjects and received their complaints—(cheers). He changed his advisers, and formed a new cabinet—who now were the old and steadiest friends to the people of Ireland, through good report and evil report, in all the vicissitudes of public life?—Lord Grey and his patriotic associates (applause)—who for years sacrificed the patronage and emoluments of office for your sake, for the great cause of religious freedom, and who never compromised that glorious principle. Such are the men chosen by our gracious Sovereign to carry the measure of Reform. In discussing the great question of Catholic Emancipation, those Statesmen never put it forward on the ground of expediency or of necessity; no, but they advocated it upon the more exalted principles of truth and justice (cheers). The principles of the new Ministry were Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform, and how are those principles upheld since they took office? With our continental neighbours we are at peace, and no foreign state can allege we have sought to intermeddle with their affairs. As to retrenchment, we have shown our adherence to that principle, by commencing with ourselves, and cutting down the emoluments of office, before we would approach other departments. If the present Cabinet had hesitated as to the nature and extent of Reform, and had brought forward a small, trifling measure of the kind, they may have encountered less opposition from the enemies of such a measure; but would they meet that universal support which is now given them by the people of both countries (hear). The hostility raised against the Bill was of the wildest and most violent description, and such as must have been successful in the Parliament then sitting. We might, by more gentle means, have mitigated that opposition, but we preferred the whole Bill; and now then we appeal to the people in its favour, and it is for them to chose its friends or enemies (cheers). We have incurred the reproach of anti-reformers, but we abhor Jacobinism and Revolution as much as they do (hear). We only wish to assert the true spirit of the old laws of England, that the people have a right to be represented in Parliament (cheers). In coming to you on this election, I purposely travelled through a large part of England, to ascertain the feeling about Reform. Electors of Limerick, the sound wherever I passed still echoes in my ears, "God save our noble King" (applause). Let them talk of National Guards, abroad, and great military establishments, the King who relies on the unbought energies and happiness of an united people, can summon round his throne and person, a National Guard stronger than all the nations of the world (loud cheers). We interfere not with the rights or privileges of the House of Peers, but in conceding to them the free exercise of their immunities, we claim for ourselves also the maintenance of our just and constitutional rights (hear). What is there has produced a greater sensation of disgust than borough representation generally?—look at that of Ireland—see the rising towns of Tralee, and Ennis, and Clonmel, and others beside, where the inhabitants are wealthy, spirited, and intelligent, yet the legitimate rights of those men are held up to public sale for the highest bidder in market, and the people become a mere nullity in the bargain. There is a tie between the constituency and their representative, which gives force to the very laws which are made for the benefit of all, because the constituency know those laws have emanated from members whom they have elected for that purpose. If I, for instance, was not returned by the free and unbiassed votes of the people of Limerick, I would not presume you would have that confidence in me, which I flatter myself with having attained. The Reform Bill erases from the list every close borough in Ireland, and restores to the people that from which they have been long excluded. The Ministry observed the growing spirit, the march of intelligence and wealth in the City of Limerick, and the large towns in Ireland. They felt the propriety of enlarging the representation in those populous and commercial places.—The rising opulence and increase of Limerick City, the wealthy trading town of Belfast; Galway, whose importance as a seaport, every day advances, and Waterford which has long conferred honour on itself and advantage to Ireland by the return of that venerable patriot Sir John Newport, who now occupies the ground that has been held by Grattan, all those are to have additional members (cheers)—in conjunction with the University of Dublin. Gen. Gascoyne thought the addition of every ten members from Ireland and Scotland would obscure the glories of old Britannia, and that her fame would be extinct (hear). I told him there could be no danger, and he said if one member from Limerick was so mischievous, what would the House do with two (laughter). In the end, however, the opponents of the reform bill, whose cheeks had never blushed with a tinge of reform, were candid enough to avow themselves Reformers of some sort or other. But the Ministry said their faith was pledged to the people of Ireland and Scotland; and they could not change one principle of the bill even to gain the votes of those new converts. The people of England did not accord with General Gascoyne's objection to give five members to Ireland and five to Scotland. I passed through Liverpool, for which that gallant officer is returned, on my route to Limerick, which city is so closely connected in trade with the other. I was there requested to meet the people, and I had the honour of addressing them in the Exchange. I was anxious to see if there really was this mighty jealousy of five Irish and five Scottish Members, but I found the feeling was otherwise, and the meeting said, give us honesty, spirit, and intelligence, and we disclaim the odious, vile, and monopolising jealousy of our representative (cheers). Mr. Rice proceeded—Electors of Limerick, I come before you with the King's speech in one hand, and the Reform bill in the other, they show a readiness to improve, besides a determination to uphold and preserve all that is valuable to the constitution. I have never seen a stronger unanimity of opinion than what has marked the acceptance of this bill in every part of the kingdom, and which gives you the power of electing two members. I have received from even my political opponents, but personal friends in this city, an acknowledgment that his Majesty's Government deserved the support of the people on this question, and that they were entitled to the confidence and favour of the country. Henceforth the Ministers of the Crown cannot have seats in Parliament unless they enjoy the confidence of the people,—and why should they? The people, however, will never desert those members who discharge their duty honestly and patriotically, and upright Ministers are sure to have their support. If you repose in my integrity, you return me to parliament, and when the Reform Bill is passed the people will have obtained that which gives them their rights. The next time of my appearing here I shall have the honor of addressing a more numerous constituency. For at present, a stranger in passing your spacious and elegant streets, and seeing the mass of intelligence, respectability and opulence which surround him, will ask is that man an elector? oh, no, he has no freehold, though occupying a large house under a lease of 999 years. And of the next man will be inquired, is he an elector? oh no, he is not a freeman, he does not belong to the Corporation. Gentlemen, in our Bill we contend against this injustice and absurdity, and I hope to receive from the householders of your city that favour which I now receive at your hands.

The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded, amidst loud cheers, and after the usual forms of perfecting the return were complete, the Court was dissolved.

TIPPERARY ELECTION.

A correspondent says, that at the meeting held in Tipperary on Wednesday last, for electioneering purposes the most cordial unanimity prevailed, and the greatest anxiety was manifested for the return of Mr. Wyse. The Catholic clergy of the diocese, who happened to be assembled in conference there on that day, having learned the object of the meeting, attended in a body, and gave their marked assent to the proceedings. The most Rev. Doctor Laffan expressed his best wishes for the success of Mr. Wyse and Reform.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

BOROUGH OF CLONMEL ELECTION.

Mr. Eyre Coote was re-elected for this borough on Monday.

WEXFORD TOWN ELECTION.

Friday, being the day appointed for electing a representative for the town of Wexford, the interest felt upon the occasion was more than usually intense, although it was well known that no contest would take place. Precisely, at one o'clock, the successful candidate and his particular friends entered the Court House, and immediately after the doors were thrown open to the public; a tremendous rush ensued, and in a few seconds the Court became densely crowded. The Grand Jury gallery was thronged with ladies and gentlemen. As soon as Mr. Walker was recognised, the cheering commenced and continued for several minutes. On the appearance of the Mayor he was also loudly cheered.

The Court having been opened in the usual manner,

Mr. Harvey, of Kyle, proposed Mr. Walker.

Mr. Hughes, of Ely Place, seconded the proposition.

Mr. Walker then came forward, and spoke at great length, expatiating chiefly on the opening of the borough. He declared himself a Reformer.

He was declared duly elected amid great cheering.

The claiming took place on Saturday.

Theatricals Extraordinary.—At Franconi's Theatre, which may be termed the Astley's of Paris, a piece of a singular kind is attracting crowds every night. It is called "The Lions of Mysore," and the principal performers are a lion, two lionesses, a tiger, a zebra, a kangaroo, aided by a chorus of monkeys, apes, mandrills, parrots, and parroquets, to which two enormous boas constrictors act *coryphees*. These are all real animals of their full natural size, brought to this astonishing docility by M. Martin. The first act informs us that a chieftain, overthrown in rebellion, had been condemned by the Sultan of Mysore to lose his tongue, and with his wife and children driven into the terrific forest. Here the whole party are hospitably received by a lion and lioness, who surrender their cave for their accommodation, and daily hunt for them. They are attacked by other animals; their magnanimous hosts beat them off. In the second act, the Sultan is seen hunting through the forest, every tree of which is alive with some specimen of tropical animation. Enormous boas are seen gliding through the trees, and bisons, with others, form the back ground. A child strays, is pursued by a tiger, the poor infant rushes down to the circus, is followed, it staggers and falls; the tiger springs upon his prey, and carries it off, but is intercepted by the lion, and compelled to fly. Other children are convoluted in the massy folds of the boas, but their protectors again vanquish the intruders. In the third act, the unfortunate chieftain, having been taken prisoner, is compelled to fight with a furious lioness, which, after a desperate struggle, he conquers, and the piece terminates with a splendid procession by torch light, in which the victor and vanquished walk side by side, the other animals following, not disturbed by the blaze of the fire-works, and the thunder of the musical instruments.

At a sale of Mr. Pearson's effects, at Nottingham, a *lock of Napoleon Bonaparte's hair* fetched the sum of *seventeen shillings.*

SPIRIT OF THE JOURNALS.

The "calm appeal to the people" is proceeding as it commenced—outrage and violence are suppressing opinion in all quarters—candidates are obliged to fly from the hustings to save their lives—and thus all the desperate impulses which characterise the beginnings of modern revolutions, are communicating their awful *movements* among the people of the united kingdom. The functionaries of the government are compelled to exhibit *their freedom of action* by a compulsory submission to what they detest. The unfortunate police magistrates of Dublin are placed in a situation the most provoking to honest men that can be imagined, and such as cannot be contemplated without compassion. They have been appointed by their offices to discharge in a judiciary manner the duties of magistrates—and they are now required to do the dirty work of political scavengers—on pain of being turned out of their situations! "Their poverty but not their will" obliges them to succumb—few have the courage in old age to throw away their bread, and to begin the world again. Nor indeed is the terrorism even of this system sufficiently cruel to satisfy the hounds of faction, who howl for revolution, and the punishment of its opponents. Those that are hired to yell out for grinding measures against all that depend upon the honour of the State for the fair requitals to which by the moral obligations of their contract they have a right, those miscreants cry out for the deprivation of all officers of their half pay, should they dare to think honestly, or to act with the smallest attachment and reverence to the constitution of their country, and its limited monarchy. If those heartless and oppressive measures were taken against those who clamoured against the laws and institutions of the nation—some apology might be made, even for ungracious exercises of power so to act. But the case is wholly different—the punishment is for a strong and honest fidelity to those very things, in preference to a speculation—intrinsically bad in itself, but which, considered in regard to the temper of our times, cannot produce any other results, sooner or later, than confusion, anarchy, and uproar. Human nature has been said to present nearly the same moral features in cases of powerful necessity. No doubt mankind are nearly the same in all countries while great passions have the ascendancy—and nothing can exemplify this truth with greater clearness, than the resemblance which the present infancy of the British revolution present to that which gradually ushered in the mighty tornado of the first bloody revolution in France. A Dublin paper states that Mr. Lefroy, junior, and Lord Forbes, were *literally pelted* from the hustings and the town of Granard—at Boston in England, Newark, and other places, the like atrocities occurred, to demonstrate the value of the "calm appeal to the people." Such of our readers as could overcome their disgust sufficiently to read the extract from the *Times* in our last paper—cannot wonder that the mobs do really avail themselves of the suggestions of such an adept in the most compendious mode of crushing opinion, principle and policy, by the argumentative persuasives—first of "dead cats, puppies, and rotten eggs," and next of the clinching authority of paving stones. Those *Septembrizers* of the British school of revolution, are thus preluding to the more dreadful grandeur of crime, by which their Jacobin brethren of France, spread horror over the earth. When the new government of France was destined to succeed to that which had immediately gone before it—the various factions contended for majorities in the National Convention, that each might break up the system, which all had sworn to defend.

"The Jacobins," says Sir Walter Scott, "made the most energetic exertions. They not only wrote missives through their 2,000 affiliated societies, but sent 300 commissaries or delegates to superintend the elections in the different towns and departments; to exhort their comrades not only to be firm, but to be enterprising, and to seize with a strong hand that power over the public force which the mother society possessed in Paris. The advice was poured into willing ears; for it implied the sacred right of insurrection, with the concomitant privileges of pillage and slaughter.

"The power of the Jacobins was irresistible in Paris, where Robespierre, Danton, and Marat, who shared the high places in their synagogue, were elected by an immense majority; and of the twenty deputies who represented Paris, there were not above five or six unconnected with the massacres. Nor were they any where unsuccessful, where there existed enough of their adherents to overawe by threats, clamour, and violence, the impartial voice of the public.

"The Jacobins—who had now full possession of the passions and confidence of the lower orders in France, as well as of all those spirits among the higher classes who, whether desirous of promotion by exertions in the revolutionary path, or whether enthusiasts whose imagination had become heated with the extravagant doctrines that had been current during these feverish times—the Jacobins resolved to engage their adherents, and all whom they influenced, in proceeding to the death of the unfortunate Louis."

It is hardly necessary to point the parallel circumstances between those times, and the present in this country. Of the factions, one has its retainers engaged in open war against life and property—another is depraving the understanding and inflaming the passions of the populace—another is hallooing the dogs of rapine at the Church, and another, which holds power as a trust for the people, is abusing it, to stifle opinion, and to force the spirit of the country out of the ancient limits of the civil system of polity within which it had existed for ages free and wise and bold.—*Cork Constitution.*

(From the *Atlas* of Saturday).

The elections have now proceeded sufficiently far to enable us to form a tolerable accurate opinion of the probable final result. The majority in favour of reform, already decisive, daily increases. Were the majority on the whole very great, it would be an argument—though not a particularly sound one we admit—against the necessity of reform. The best argument that could be adduced for a change in the elective system would be the inability of the people in this, their great struggle against a party, to accomplish much more than the turn of the balance. It would then become evident that reform was indispensable, since the nation would be clearly proven not to be in possession of the means of obtaining that which it demanded. But, if the popular majority were sweeping, leaving the amount of opinion on the other side merely nominal, then might ingenious sophistry, putting side all abstract arguments on political theories, assume that that representative system could require no modifications in favour of the people which could be so easily wielded by the democracy. The argument would be specious, and might be true or false. The democracy may not be the best judge of its own interests; and the facility of returning a willing Parliament might not be an unanswerable test of the purity of the representative system. In any case, the question of reform would still remain open; but it will remain to be discussed with many advantages, and with a better grace, if the people come out of the great contest with no more lofty victory than will afford them a fresh reason for demanding a change.

The distinction between reformers and anti-reformers (so called), has, even within the last week, faded almost into disuse. The only distinction properly existing is that which exists between those who vote for the bill and those who vote against it. We elsewhere designate them the *pros* and the *cons*, and, for the sake of accuracy, it might be well to call them so in future. The most fervent Tory now-a days gives up his opposition to reform, and admits that *some* change is imperative. New parties, parcelled out into knots of a dozen each, would in all probability be struck out among the Tories if they got into power, and set about concocting a reform scheme of their own—for they are now, head and foot, bound to accede to a measure of alteration. The first scene of a Tory government under the circumstances that press on us at present would be abundantly entertaining; although we hold no doubt that if they granted any reform they would grant it full, unconditional, and efficient. Their character, unquestionably, is to accomplish effectively whatever they undertake, whether it be for good or for evil. Should the Whigs fail in the House of Peers—as it is suspected they will—then we may possibly witness a phenomenon unequalled in history except by the Catholic Magna Charta of 1829, an uncompromising reform of the representation planned and carried vigorously into execution by a Tory cabinet! We certainly live in rare times.

Since the elections commenced, the contest of opinion has been marked by flashes of caustic wit as well as vehement debate of the graver kind. Some of the writers at both sides have indulged their humour at the expense of the late Parliament, and exhausted all their ingenuity in endeavouring to invent a bye word by which its name may be transmitted to posterity. One calls it the Short Parliament, in contra-distinction to that which is familiarly known in our annals as the Long Parliament; another, in a more bitter spirit, denominates it the Suicide Parliament, which is apt and literal enough. Certain it is, however, that its proceedings will be well remembered in after years, and that a title of immortality of one kind or another will be carved out of the language, by which it will be designated to all time. But that title will take its tone from the effects produced by the events now in progress. We, who are contemporaneous with them, baptize our glory or our shame in ignorance. The waters are dark, and there is no sign yet breaking in the heavens for us. If the people could extract the great moral that lies in this little allegory, measures of moment would be more calmly and wisely carried into effect. A writer, distinguished alike by his powers and his abuse of them, has said that a name scratched with a pin in the tender rind of a young oak will, as the tree grows, spread into large and indelible characters. A single thought upon the responsibility we owe to our successors is calculated, if it do no other good, to make us moderate our exultation in present triumphs and reflect with more seriousness on the possible results of those acts that either flatter our hopes or offend our prejudices.

The next Parliament will probably be as short-lived as the last. The passing of the Reform Bill will, in itself, be a declaration of the impurity of the system through which it was returned, and a direct avowal of its unfitness to represent the nation; besides that, ministers may, perhaps, feel it incumbent upon them to give the people the earliest opportunity of exercising their new and enlarged privileges. It can, hardly, therefore, continue in existence, unless by a kind of compromise with the boroughmongers as a fee in hand for future concession.

It was our intention to have laid before our readers a tabular arrangement of the returns, by which the total result might be seen at one view, but the irregularity and incompleteness of nearly all the documents that have reached us, prevent the possibility of our accomplishing our object with any degree of accuracy until the elections are entirely over, and the official statement declared. Some notion of the difficulty of arriving at acauracy, may be formed from the fact, that one morning paper assures its readers that there is a total majority in favour of reform to the amount of 50, another makes it 80, and a third positively asserts that it is only 4! So far as we are enabled with any degree of certainty to ascertain the facts, the following appears to approach towards correctness:—

	Pro.	Con.	Majority.	Doubtful.
Total to this time....	223	166	57	17

The Mail.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

THE COUNTY ELECTION,

Since last we had an opportunity of adverting to this subject, the addresses of Sir Richard Musgrave and Mr. Power have been in the hands of the electors, and that of Lord George Beresford withdrawing from the contest appears in our publication of this day. We regret extremely that his lordship has been driven from the county, and we regret still more that the cause of the constitution loses a supporter by that event. We cannot, however, impute the slightest blame to the noble lord. On the contrary, we conceive that he has exercised a sound discretion, and that we are in no small degree indebted to him for saving our locality from the horrors of a contest in which there would be little hope of fair play, in which the most frightful accidents might be apprehended, of which the issue might be unfavourable, and in which, even if favourable, the sacrifice required would be immeasurably too great for the object to be gained. A free course is thus left for the "reformers," and we have only to say—'among them be it.' The machinists who have got access to the primary movements of the great engine of the state, are alone to blame for all the consequences which we have seen, or the far greater that we may yet see of their handy work. It is they who have 'loosened the screws' of the machine, and the casualties that await us can alone be attributed to them. Their precious "reform," though yet in embryo, is already doing its work; and we may guess from the sample what the produce will be when it comes forth perfect, when it feels its strength, and feeling, dares to use it.

THE HUSTINGS.

This day the Election of the County takes place, and though on the important subject of *principles* all question is at an end, yet much remains to be ascertained on the subject of *persons*—a question of perhaps not less importance to the parties concerned. The avowed candidates are *Sir Richard Musgrave* and *Mr. Power*; but it is not so settled that *no other* will be proposed. Mr. Barron, it would appear, has declined; but there is *Daniel O'Connell*, who, though not personally present, possesses a sort of ubiquity sufficient to render him a formidable opponent wherever it is deemed expedient to put him in nomination. We understand Mr. Hayes intends proposing him, notwithstanding all that has passed. A contest among the Reformers themselves, is therefore, no improbable event. We are sure our respectable High Sheriff, who has an arduous duty to perform, will make every necessary arrangement to prevent the Court House becoming a scene of disorder and confusion, and we should hope will not be inattentive to the accommodation of the *Reporters*, in whose labours (sufficiently severe in themselves) so large a portion of the public is concerned.

It is stated in a letter from our correspondent at Carrick, that persons have been actively engaged in that town, for the last few days, canvassing for Mr. O'Connell, *who is now a candidate for the County of Tipperary!*

EMIGRATION.—The *Aurora* left this port on Sunday evening with about one hundred passengers destined for Halifax.

The Rev. J. Jackson is appointed by the Duke of Devonshire to the living of Tallow, county Waterford, void by the death of the Rev. James Brougham.

The Kilkenny Races are to take place in the month of September.

OBJECTS OF THE REFORMERS.

We find on the Waterford Chronicle of yesterday a speech delivered by a Mr. Hasset at the election of the Hon. G. Lamb for the borough of Dungarvan on last Wednesday, by which much valuable light is shed on those springs of action by which we do believe a large portion of the reformers of this country are moved to support, with so much eagerness, the views of his Majesty's Ministers on the question of reform. The following are extracts:—

"Mr. H. next adverted to the arguments which have been adduced by the opponents of this measure, on the ground of revolution and innovation. He said he exulted in the Reform Bill introduced by his Majesty's Ministers, *not so much for the extent of good which it comprehends, nor for the benefits which it confers*, for with regard to Ireland these benefits are exceedingly limited, as because it *gives promise* that *the period is fast arriving* when the voices of the people must be *heard with attention* and their *opinions respected*, because of the diffusion of popular feeling amongst the representatives of the nation, because the interests of the many are triumphing over the selfishness, the corruption, and the bigotry of the few, *because men are beginning to view things in their proper light, and have learned to consider* KINGS AS DEPENDENTS, and a *degenerate and heartless aristocracy as vampires*, who have long gorged themselves in an unholy feast, upon the life's blood of the country, &c.

"It should be an additional stimulus to our exertions *that every effort which is made in the cause of reform, advances us one step nearer to the attainment of that great and vital measure on which the hopes of Ireland are so ardently fixed, the repeal of the execrable Act of the Legislative Union* which has prostrated our country from the proud position as an independent nation, to the abject and humiliating condition of a conquered and tributary province, *writhing under the iron sway of military despotism*, instead of being, as she ought, an integral portion of the British Empire, enjoying a full and free participation in the privileges of the British Constitution. I do not now introduce this question for the purpose of exciting discussion, *as it has been deemed prudent to give precedence to reform*; but such is my conviction of the disastrous consequences which have resulted from that baneful measure, that I shall never until my latest breath, cease to seek for the restoration of that most sacred of the inalienable rights of a nation—the right of self government—at the same time, *I cheerfully accept the boon which is now offered* by a paternal King and an enlightened Ministry, as the *first instalment* of that heavy national debt of justice and restitution, due by England to this country. Too long had Ireland pined quiescent under the accumulated wrongs and oppressions, the result of centuries of misgovernment—too long had she appeared as a supplicant for justice, and a mendicant for charity, from that unkind and haughty sister who swindled her of her rights," &c.

Mr. H. concluded by seconding the nomination of the Hon George Lamb, as a fit and proper person to represent this borough.

If the above passages were delivered as reported, which we have no reason to doubt, it is satisfactory to learn that Mr. Lamb had the pleasure of hearing them. Indeed on every subject except one (the repeal of the Union), he is reported to have expressly adopted the sentiments of the orator.

RECORDERSHIP OF KILKENNY.

Since our last publication Counsellor Bracken arrived from Dublin, and immediately commenced a canvass of the members of the Corporation, in which (we are happy to learn) he has met with that decided success to which his tried qualifications for the office which he seeks so eminently entitle him. We continue of opinion that the appointment rests solely in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen; but we perceive that Messrs. James, Langrishe, and Clements have addressed the freemen at large. If, however, the right of election should prove to be in the more numerous body, we feel equally confident of Mr. Bracken's final success; as the citizens of Kilkenny have all been witnesses of his faithful, zealous, and talented discharge of the various duties of the office, during the time he has acted as the Deputy of the late Sir Henry Wilkinson.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

IRISH MEMBERS RETURNED.

Dungarvan—Hon. G. Lamb.
Kilkenny (City)—J. P. Leader.
Mallow—C. D. O. Jephson.
Wexford (Town)—C. A. Walker.
Borough of Athlone—Richard Hancock, Esq.
City of Waterford—Sir John Newport.
Borough of Enniskillen—Hon. Arthur Cole.

Yesterday evening, the popular candidates, Sir Richard Musgrave and Mr. R. Power, accompanied by an immense concourse of people, arrived in this city. In front of the procession was a man bearing a flag, on which was painted *a likeness* of his present Majesty. He was followed by several others, with flags, on which were inscribed several mottoes favourable to reform. About a dozen cars and carriages followed, in which were the friends of the respective candidates. The carriage in which were Sir R. Musgrave and Mr. Power, brought up the rere. The procession entered the city by the Manor road, and proceeded down the Quay, up Bridge-street and King-street, till they arrived at the Club-house. Here the two prominent characters in the drama descended from the carriage and entered the Club-house, from one of the front windows of which they addressed the assembled multitude outside, but in so low a tone of voice that scarcely one word was heard by the populace. After these gentlemen withdrew, the people quietly separated.

Monday, an inquest was held at Ballynock, in the county of Waterford, on the body of David Sheehan, an itinerant piper, from the county of Limerick, by Anthony M. Ryan and Lorenzo Power, Esqrs. Magistrates for that County. It appeared that deceased came to Ballynock, where there was a wedding the night previous, as a piper, and that having drunk to excess, he died. The verdict was, "Died of apoplexy, brought on by the excessive use of ardent spirits."

The Lord Bishop of Limerick has granted a license for the erection of a free Church in Pery-square, Limerick.

The Military Establishments in the county Clare are as follow:—1 Major General, 1 Quarter Master General, 1 Aide-de-Camp, 12 Field Officers, 65 Captains, 140 Subalterns, 8 Staff, 135 non commissioned officers, 18 drums, 2169 rank and file.

Cambridge University.—The Reformers have here met with a signal defeat. The Government Candidates, Lord Palmerston and Mr. Cavendish, give place to Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Yates Peel.

Revenue.—The increased receipt in the Post Office, owing to the temporary cessation of franking, is likely to more than counterbalance the falling off in the last quarter of that branch of the revenue.

"The Bill."—There can now be little doubt but the Majority of one, by which the second reading of the Reform Bill was carried in the last Parliament, will, by the effect of the new elections, be converted into at least 100.—*London Morning Herald.*

Copyholders.—When the Saxon Government was first established in England, there was no distinction of freehold and copyhold; the latter, according to Blackstone, was a possession acquired by a villein since the Norman feudal system. Copyholders being thus considered as slaves, they have, notwithstanding, chose; and to this refinement on the arbitrary principles of the Normans every copyholder is deprived of a vote unless he claims by some other tenure.

UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

On Saturday the election to return a member for the University was held. The Vice Provost proposed, and W. P. Cullinane seconded Mr. Lefroy. Doctor Sadleir proposed Mr. Crampton, and Sir Byrne seconded the nomination. The several gentlemen addressed the electors.

The polling commenced, and the following is a correct list of those who voted:—

FOR LEFROY.

FELLOWS.—Vice Provost, Doctor Phillips, Dr. Prior, Dr. M'Donnell, Doctor Singer, Doctor Kennedy, Mr. Boyton, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Stack, Mr. Darley, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Kingsmill, Mr. Moore, Mr. M'Clean.

SCHOLARS.—Cullinane, Sharkey, Wolsely, Wade, M'Cullagh, Newtown, Alcock, Thompson, Crohin, Phayre, Hardy, Burnett, Smyth, Harrison, Campbell, Nolan, Hill, Bourke, West, Townsend, Grier, M'Auley, Culligan, O'Flanagan, Atwell, M'Ilwain, Flynn, *Millett, *Maguire, Popham, Studdert, Hamilton, *Pollock, jun.

FOR CRAMPTON.

FELLOWS—Provost, Doctor Wray, Doctor Sadleir, Doctor Sandes, Doctor Hare, Mr. Gannon.

SCHOLARS—Oldham, Collins, Murphy, Byrne, Delamar, Maede, Sadleir, Power Mooney, Moore (of Ross), Brown, M'Carthy, Usher, Leahy, Waugh, M'Neill, Smith, jun., Graydon, M'Donough, Thynne, Callanan, Moore, jun., Collison, O'Hea, Whittle, Finn, Higgins, Pollock, sen., Kettlewell, *Drury, Booth, Graves.

Those objected to are marked thus (*).

FELLOWS ABSENT—Doctor Wall, Mr. Hart, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Longfield.

SCHOLARS ABSENT—Astle, he would have voted for Lefroy; Rapier and Meredyth would have voted for Crampton.

The returning officer, after some time spent in adjusting the objections, declared Mr. Lefroy returned, after which he was chaired by the Students.

DUBLIN (CITY) ELECTION.

At the close of the poll on Saturday, the court-house was crowded by an immense concourse, anxious to hear the announcement of the poll. The court-house was as much thronged as on the first day of the election. Before the Sheriff came into Court the crowd became quite impatient, and having repeatedly called on Mr. N. P. O'Gorman, that gentleman came forward, and in a very good-humoured strain, spoke as follows:—I have no ocjection to renew the old trade again, I am happy to see you all with such smiling countenances (laughter and cheers). In a few moments the Sheriff will be here, and you will see the result of your exertions on behalf of the King and yourselves (cheers). It is astonishing that the dying remnant of a rotten corporation would oppose the people of Dublin, with the Lord Mayor and Louis Perrin at their head. By Monday they will be defeated completely; I think we may soon have on a placard *"stolen or strayed, a young Recorder and a Register of Deeds."* However, we should not relax our efforts; the enemy, though beaten, are not yet out of the field; let every man be at his post on Monday, and we won't be satisfied with merely beating them, but we'll give them such a thrashing that they never will have the courage to show their faces again. Recollect that the eyes, not only of all Ireland, but those also of England are upon you. I was surprised to hear an expression that dropped from one of the candidates yesterday, really I did not think they were so simple. He said that the reform was merely a transfer of the spoils from the party in power to the people; there was an acknowledgment for you that they are plundering you for the last fifty years. There was another admission made, a candidate said that he could not be like Sir Boyle Roche's bird, in two places together (laughter). Certainly he could not; he could not be in London and Dublin at the same time, but he ought to have been in either. He was going to London to vote against you, and he remained like Mahomet's coffin, suspended half way (great laughter). The fact was he was neither here nor there (continued laughter). He said, "I think 'tis very fair that I would stick to my profession," so it is, I think the very same thing, "elect me once more and I'll never ask you again." Do you know the reason he wished that you would elect him? That he might vote against you. It is the duty of Dublin to atone to the country, and set it the example of electing Reform candidates. Come on Monday and do your duty to yourselves. It is not for the Lord Mayor or Mr. Perrin you are coming. They have no right to be obliged to you, but you have a right to be obliged to them. Let every man think the contest depends on himself alone, and be here on Monday at nine o'clock. Let him talk of the election to his children and his neighbours. Let him think of nothing but the election until it is over, and there is not the slightest doubt of their entire, signal, and final defeat (loud cheers).

Mr. Costello then, in compliance with the calls upon him, came forward and addressed the assembly with his usual eloquence and effect.

There were loud calls for Mr. Holmes and Mr. Sergeant O'Loghlin, accompanied by much cheering. These gentlemen declined coming forward, and the Sheriff having come into court declared the state of the poll to be as follows:—

Perrin	217
Lord Mayor	216
Moore	124
Shaw	124
Majority for Mr. Perrin	93
The Lord Mayor	92

[The following, which we have received by express, is a correct statement of the poll up to Monday evening:—

THIRD DAY—MONDAY.

Close of the poll—the sheriff just announced the day's poll to be—

Harty (Lord Mayor)	251	gross 437
Perrin	254	451
Shaw	237	361
Moore	236	360

many votes having been objected to and undecided, left the poll as above stated. The council of the reform candidates announced they had a majority on the day's poll of 119, and a gross majority of 262.

CITY OF CORK ELECTION.

Saturday the Hon. John Boyle and Mr. Dan. Callaghan (both Reformers) were re-elected without opposition.

Borough of Cashel.—On Friday, Matthew Pennefather, Esq. an anti-Reformer, was elected for this borough.

Borough of Tralee.—The Burgesses of this Corporation met this day, to elect a Representative in the ensuing Parliament—when Walker Ferrand, Esq., a Yorkshire gentleman, and, as we are informed, an anti-reformer, was unanimously elected.

Borough of Youghal.—The Hon. George Ponsonby has been re-elected as representative for Youghal.

On this day (Wednesday), the late county Limerick members, Hon. Colonel Fitzgibbon and the Hon. Colonel O'Grady will be re-elected.

The Rev. Wm. Hughes, of Wexford, has been presented by Government, to the living of Clonpriest, in the diocese of Cloyne.

THE REFORM BILL CONSIDERED IN REFERENCE TO AGRICULTURE.

(From the *English Farmer's Journal.*)

On the disfranchisement of rotten boroughs, and even of places not containing two thousand inhabitants, to transfer their members to wealthy and populous towns and counties, we have several times expressed our approbation, and we need not now repeat the reasons for that opinion. Against the diminution of English members we certainly think there are strong objections, and the more the probable and possible effects of that reduction are reflected upon, the more does it appear imprudent. The conduct of the "great agitator" in Ireland, and the late scenes and present disorganization in that unhappy country, should make England extremely cautious in diminishing her own influence in the legislature. Much is said of the relative number of members likely to be returned, according to the provisions of the bill, by the landed and other interests. On this subject only vague conjectures can be formed at present; but the local influence of many landowners will, of course, give them considerable power in some of the small towns. There can be no doubt, however, that, since this influence of landed proprietors in towns is, after all, very precarious, as the present elections seem likely to prove, the counties have a right to complain that they are only to have about 150 members, while the towns will return about 300. This is a point well deserving of attention; but, at the same time, it is an error to say that this disproportion of the members of towns and counties will be a consequence of the bill; on the contrary, it exists in a still greater degree in the present state of the representation; and the bill, by taking members from the rotten and small boroughs, and dividing them between populous towns and counties, tends, in part, to correct this anomaly. We give a conscientious opinion; and we will not knowingly support error or misrepresentation, come from which side it may. Let not farmers deceive themselves; as sure as the bill passes with its proposed town and country qualifications, so sure the abolition of corn laws will follow, and we need not state the consequence. Of this a striking illustration has just occurred in Southwark, where the mode of election is the same in effect as the £10 votes will make it in every considerable town. Mr. Calvert, in returning thanks for having been elected said, "I am persuaded that the house tax will soon be got rid of, and that in a short time the corn laws will follow. I speak now of what might be expected from a reformed Parliament. I consider it to be the interest of a country to take from other countries whatever they can grow or manufacture at a cheaper rate than itself"—*ex uno disce omnes*—this is a fair sample of what may be expected from all members for large towns, for as the £10 voters will, from their numbers, return whom they please, their first care will, of course, be to elect a "no corn laws" and "cheap bread" representative. On the other hand the farmers, being prevented by the lease condition from voting, many free traders will also be returned by counties, from the preponderance of the small copyholders and freeholders, very many of whom are inhabitants of towns, and have neither connexion with, nor interest in, agriculture. We have no wish for the resignation of ministers—their intentions we believe to be honest—and it is certain that many crying abuses will be rectified, should they remain in power; but let not farmers assist to furnish them with new weapons against themselves. It cannot be concealed that Lord Brougham, Sir Henry Parnell, and Mr. Poulett Thompson are most decided free traders, and, as such, inveterate enemies to corn laws; and Lord Althorp—we say it with grief of so distinguished a patron of agriculture—is but too evidently a convert to the baneful doctrines of the modern economists. In all times of domestic peril the government look to the yeomanry for assistance and support; and these are given with willing hearts! Can so much be said of a town's rabble? And yet such a rabble has commanded the most liberal attention. There is no doubt of the loyalty of farmers, but there is a lurking fear to exalt them in the scale of society by conferring the franchise, to which, if property and respectability are to have due weight, they are so well entitled.

WINDSOR, FRIDAY, MAY 6.—His Majesty having graciously signified his intention of presenting the second regiment of Life Guards with a pair of silver-kettle drums, was pleased to command that the presentation should take place in the Home Park, and the ceremony accordingly was performed this morning at eleven o'clock, when the 2d regiment of Life Guards and the 1st battalion of Coldstream Guards marched into the Little Park; and formed a line fronting the eastern side of the Castle. The 1st battalion of Coldstreams formed the centre of the line, and the Life Guards formed upon the flanks of the Coldstream regiment, two squadrons upon each flank. The drums were then conveyed from the Castle by four non-commissioned officers of the 2d Life Guards, under a guard of the 1st battalion of the Coldstream regiment, and placed in the centre of the line of Coldstreams, immediately between the colours of that regiment, and remained there till the ceremony of presenting commenced. As soon as their Majesties arrived in the front of the line, they were received with the Royal salute. The King, Prince Leopold, and the Dukes of Gloucester and Cambridge, then left the carriage; but from the dampness of the morning, the Queen and her attendants did not leave the carriage during the ceremony. The line then formed three sides of a square, the 1st battalion of Coldstreams forming the centre side, with its front reduced to that of the four companies, the 2d Life Guards forming the right and left sides. The Guard of Honor formed the fourth side, and the royal carriages, containing her Majesty and suite, were placed in the square. The officers of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards then advanced to the centre of the square, and the non-commissioned officers afterwards advanced with the kettle-drums, and took their station near the King. His Majesty then addressed the officers in a very eloquent speech, which lasted nearly half an hour. The King adverted to the origin of this fine regiment, which dates from the reign of Charles II., and to its various services up to the present time. After the ceremony of presentation had concluded, the kettle-drummer advanced and had the drums placed on his horse. A salute was then given by the whole of the troops, the bands playing "God save the King." The troops afterwards resumed their original position in a line, and broke into open columns; both regiments then marched by in slow and quick time, and the ceremony finished. Their Majesties and suite left the ground in the same manner as they came. The upper part of the drums were elegantly enriched with the King's arms and military trophies in frosted silver; the middle was ornamented with cross standards, with a scroll, on which was inscribed Peninsula and Waterloo, surmounted with the initials W. R. and the following inscription, "Presented by William the Fourth to the Second Regiment of Life Guards, 1831." The bottom of the drums are ornamented with wreaths of oak, entwined with the Rose, the Shamrock, and Thistle, supported by three lions' claws. The whole of the troops were under the immediate command of Major-General Sir Charles Dalbiac, K.C.H.

Melancholy death of Admiral Sir Joseph Yorke, Captain Young, R.N., Captain Bradby, R.N., and Mr. Chandler, Captain of the Royal Yacht Club, in Stoke's Bay, near Portsmouth, on Thursday last. The above distinguished individual and friends were sailing in a small yacht in Stoke's Bay, on their way to Southampton on Thursday afternoon, about three o'clock, when a tremendous shower of hail, accompanied with wind, lightning, and thunder, overtook the boat, and the lightning, it is supposed, struck the ill-fated party, for the boat immediately upset, and all four were shortly afterwards found dead and floating on the surface of the water. The bodies were immediately conveyed to the residence of the unfortunate Captain Bradby, at Hamble, to await the inquest.

There are in the state of New York five thousand five hundred and ninety one professional persons, viz.: 1742 practising attorneys, 1300 clergymen, 2,549 physicians.

Affair of Honour.—A letter has been received in town, communicating the following circumstances:—Mr. Steele received a "Terry Alts" notice warning him against any opposition to O'Gorman Mahon, he charged O'Gorman Mahon with being concerned in it, Mr. Charles Mahon told him it was a LIE. An immediate meeting was the consequence, but when the hostile parties were on the ground, O'Gorman Mahon was fortunately apprised of it, and by his timely interposition prevented their firing. He insisted on taking his brother off the ground, saying that the quarrel was his, and should be fought by him. Mr. Steele through his friend, said, that O'Gorman Mahon might make the quarrel his own after, but the latter would not allow his brother, on any account, to fight. So the matter rested when the last account left.—*Freeman's Journal of Monday.*

Published for the Proprietor, at the Waterford Mail Printing-office, Old Exchange Place, Quay, where all orders for subscriptions, advertisements, &c. are to be addressed.