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. 823. | WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1831. | Price 6d.

WATERFORD ANNUITY COMPANY.

A GENERAL HALF-YEARLY MEETING of this Company will be held at the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, on MONDAY, the FIRST of AUGUST next, at 7 o'Clock, p.m.

Any Person wishing to become a Member of said Company will please make early application to the Secretary, as no Proposal can be received after 16th inst.

JAMES LAWSON, Secretary.

Waterford, July 2, 1831.

TWENTY GUINEAS REWARD.

TO SHOPKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

WHEREAS, an Injunction has been obtained in the Court of Chancery, to restrain EDWARD BILLING, Printer, Bermondsey Street, Borough, under the penalty of £1,000, from printing or vending Labels, being copies or colourable imitations of those affixed to the Bottles containing "Real Japan Blacking, prepared by DAY and MARTIN, 97, High Holburn."—This caution is to prevent any person incurring the like penalty, by purchasing, or using such Labels, and to offer the above reward for sufficient evidence of any Printer committing a similar offence.

March, 1831.

DOMESTIC MEDICINES,
PREPARED AT
BUTLERS' 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 costive 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 Pectorale 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 proscribed 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 successively used. It is an efficacious application for unbroken Chilblains. In Bottles, 1s 9d and 3s.

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 Pills,	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, Butler's Extract of Sarsaparilla, Butler's Ipecacuanha Lozenges.

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

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

1st—General Picton, Jones, Swansea, culm (for Ross)—Robert Henry, Davis—and Joseph and Fanny, Lobbett, Newport, coals.

2d—Eliza Williams, Barnes, Newport, coals—Menapia, Moyse, London, ballast, a seeker—Editha, Lew, Memel, timber, deals, and lathwood, in 45 days.

3d—City of Waterford (steamer), Bailey, Bristol, m. goods and passengers—Gipsy (steamer), Key, Liverpool, m. goods—Sir John Newport, Nicholls, London, do.

4th—Concord, Lymbety, Newport, coals—Gratitude, Jones, Swansea, oak timber—Mary Anne, Pettigrew, Newport, coals—Superb, Scurlock, Cardiff, coals—Union, Parry, Bangor, slates—Harmony, Angel, Weymouth, ballast.

SAILED.

1st—Kitty, Carew, Newcastle, cattle—Waterford, Atherton, London, grain, &c.—Flora, Pavey, ditto, provisions.

2d—Nora Creina (steamer), Stacey, Bristol, general cargo and passengers—Three Sisters, Veale, Swansea, wheat, flour, porter, &c.—George, Williams, Bideford, cattle—Pacific, Ellis, Newport, ditto and flour.

3d—Erin, Allen, London, provisions and grain.

4th—None.

5th—Menapia, Moyse, Swansea, ballast (from London)—City of Waterford (steamer), Bailey, Bristol, general cargo.

Wind—N.E.

Arrived from Waterford—At Bristol, 25th, Anne and Betsey, Watkins—26th, Joseph, Harris.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

County Waterford—15, Carrickbeg.

County Tipperary—11, Kilfacle; 12, Graystown.

County Kilkenny—8, Bawn; 9, Ballylinch; 11, Callan, Killiboy; 13, Graigstown, Kells.

County Wexford—8, Fethard; 11, New Ross, Gorey; 14, Clonroche.

County Limerick—8, Mountpelier; 9, Hospital; 11, Aylmer, Nantenant; 12, Newcastle; 14, Kilfinnycommon.

County Carlow—11, Tullow; 13, Hacketstown; 15, Kildamood.

CHOLERA MORBUS QUARANTINE

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, 23d of May, 1831.

PRESENT,

THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act to repeal the several laws relating to the performance of quarantine, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof," it is amongst other things enacted that it shall and may be lawful for the Lords and others of his Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, to make such order as they shall see necessary and expedient upon any unforeseen emergency, or in any particular case or cases, with respect to any vessel arriving, and having any infectious disease or distemper that may have appeared in the course of the voyage, or arriving under any other alarming or suspicious circumstances as to infection, although such vessels should not have come from any place from which his Majesty, his heirs or successors, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, may have adjudged and declared it probable that the plague, or any such infectious disease or distemper, may be brought, and also with respect to the persons, goods, wares, merchandizes, and other articles as aforesaid on board the same, and that all such orders made by the Lords or others of the Privy Council, or any two or more of them as aforesaid, shall be as good, valid, and effectual to all intents and purposes (as well with respect to the Commander, Master, or other person having the charge of any vessel and all other persons on board the same, as with respect to any other person having any intercourse or communication with them, and to the penalties, forfeitures, and punishments to which they may respectively become liable), as any order or orders made by his Majesty, his heirs or successors, by and with the advice of his or their Privy Council, concerning quarantine, notified by the proclamation, or published in *The London Gazette*.

And whereas advices have been received that the Cholera Morbus has lately been making alarming progress in certain provinces of the Russian Empire, it is hereby ordered in Council, that all vessels coming from, or arriving at any port or place in Russia, and bound to any port or place in the United Kingdom, or to the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark or Man (having clean bills of health), as well as all vessels, boats, and persons having had communication with such vessels, shall proceed to such of the undermentioned ports as may be nearest and most convenient to their port of destination, viz.; Cromarty Bay, in the Murray Frith, to the anchorage in the Frith of Tay, near Dundee, in the Frith of Forth, between the North Queen's Ferry and Lord Elgin's Limekilns; White Booth roads, between Hull and Grimsby; Stangate Creek; the Motherbank; at Portsmouth; Plymouth; Falmouth; Milford Haven; Comboropool (in the river Mersey), near Liverpool, Holyloch, in the Frith of Clyde; and shall there perform quarantine, and be subject, with their crews, pilots, and all persons having communication with such vessels, to all the rules and regulations established by his late Majesty's Order in Council, of the 19th July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five.

And the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Master General, and the rest of the Principal Officers of the Ordnance, his Majesty's Secretary at War, and the Governor and Commanders-in-Chief for the time being of the said isles of Guernsey, Alderney, Sark and Man, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them respectively may appertain.

(Signed) W. BATHURST.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, July 6.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter, per cwt.	80 0 to	82 0	Bacon Pigs, cwt.	00 0 to	00 0
Wheat, per brl.	25 0 ..	32 0	Pork, do.	00 0 ..	00 0
Oats, ditto, d	13 6 ..	14 0	Heads, do	00 0 ..	00 0
Barley, ditto,	13 0 ..	14 0	Offal. do.	00 0 ..	00 0
Oatmeal, per cwt	13 6 ..	14 0	Whiskey, per gl.	6 4 ..	6 7
Flour, per bag,			Beef, per lb.	0 5 ..	0 6
2ds,	37 0 ..	39 0	Mutton, do.	0 4 ..	0 5
3ds,	28 0 ..	34 0	Veal, do.	0 3½ ..	0 6
4ths.	18 0 ..	24 0	Potatoes, per 14lb.	0 2½ ..	0 3½
Indian Corn, do.	23 0 ..	24 0	Coals, Newport,	2 8 ..	2 10
Meal, do.	21 0 ..	22 0	Swansea,	2 8 ..	2 10
Rice, per cwt.	00 0 ..	00 0			

There is very little business doing at our corn markets; and prices have declined a little within the last week. Shipping wheat rates at 25s to 28s per barrel, miller's first quality ditto, 29s to 32s: other descriptions of grain as above. The quantities of butter coming to market are tolerably large, and in general of good quality: there has been little or no alteration in this article for the last week: yesterday, 80s to 82s per cwt. were the general prices for prime sorts: inferior, a few shillings under. Weighed on Saturday 432, Monday 239, and yesterday 539 firkins. Coals are now selling at unprecedentedly low prices: the best Newport is to be had at 2s 8d per barrel in quantities—for single barrels, 2s 10d.

Cork, July 5.—BUTTER: To the merchants, first quality, 76s; second quality, 73s; third quality, 68s; fourth quality 64s; fifth quality 60s; sixth quality 52s. To the country, first quality 67s; second quality 63s; third quality 59s; fourth quality 55s; fifth quality 51s; sixth quality 43s.——Whiskey, 6s 7d per Irish gallon.

Wexford, July 4.—Butter, 80s per cwt: seconds, 70s: thirds, 60s. Flour (fine), 42s to 46s per bag: seconds, 34s to 36s. Wheat, 23s to 26s per barrel; barley, 12s to 14s 6d: oats, 12s to 13s. Oatmeal, 16s per cwt.

Dublin Corn Exchange, July 1.—There was but a small supply of grain at market to-day, and prime Wheat and Oats sold nearly at the same currency as last week: but secondary and inferior Wheat fell 6d to 1s, and Oats of the same description as last quoted. Red Wheat 28s 0d to 36s 0d: White ditto 34s 0d to 37s 0d per barrel. Oats 12s 0d to 15s 6d per ditto.—Bere, 14s 0d to 00s 0d per ditto. Barley, 15s 0d to 00s 0d: Malting ditto, 17s 0d per ditto.

Clonmel, July 1.—Butter 81s to 82s per cwt. Oatmeal, 15s. Second flour, 38s. per bag. Households, 36s Thirds, 32s. Fourths, 20s. Bere, 11s to 12 per barrel. Barley, 12s 6d to 14s. Oats, 11½d per stone.

London Corn Exchange, July 1.—The market was thinly attended this morning, and scarcely any business doing. The arrivals of foreign wheat, which goes into bond, is large, and there is a great supply of English and foreign oats. For the time of year the supply of English wheat is good. Prices are nominally as on Monday.

Arrivals—English wheat, 2,825 qrs. Barley, 505 qrs. Oats, 6,845 qrs. Flour, 4,850 sacks. Irish oats, 2,685 qrs. Foreign wheat, 23,150 qrs. Barley, 1,730 qrs. Oats, 7,595.

Corn Averages.—The following is the official return of the Average of Grain up to Saturday, June 25:—Imperial Weekly Average—Wheat, 68s 1d: barley, 35s: oats, 26s 11d: rye, 38s 8d: beans, 40s 4d: peas, 41s 5d. Aggregate Average of the six weeks, which regulates duty.—Wheat, 67s 1d: barley, 37s 7d: oats, 26s 11d: rye, 39s 6d: beans, 40s 3d: peas, 40s. Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 18s 8d: barley, 6s 4d: oats, 7s 9d: rye, 11s: beans, 9s 6d: peas, 9s 6d.

The fair held in Wexford on Wednesday was plentifully attended with all kinds of stock. There never was, perhaps, a fair where less business was transacted. There was no demand unless for such beasts as were fit for the butcher's knife. Sheep sold, according to quality, at from 12s to 27s each; lambs, 6s to 11s; heifers, £1 10s to £4; milch cows, £5 to £8; pigs (fat) from 25s to 28s per cwt; store pigs, as far as sold, rather proportionably dearer. There was no sale of horses. A considerable quantity of wool was sold at from 11s to 14s per stone.

The Coroner's inquest on the bodies of the men, who were killed at Merthyr Tydvill, have returned a verdict of justifiable homicide, and ascribe great praise to the 93d Highlanders for their forbearance.

BIRTHS.

On Thursday last, at [illegible], the lady of the Rev. Wm. Ryder, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

Sunday, Mr. James Egan, Barronstrand-street, to Theresa, third daughter of Mr. Robert Kent, Quay.

In Dublin, Francis, third son of Samuel Penrose, Esq., formerly of Johnstown, county of Cork, and late of Mountmellick, Queen's County, to Anne, only daughter of Thomas Slater, Esq. late of Castletown, county of Kildare.

DIED.

On Wednesday, the 29th ult., in Cork, Miss Croker, daughter of the late Thomas Croker, Esq., of Glanaboy, in the county of Waterford.

On Thursday, at his house in Tralee, Stephen Henry Rice, Esq. for a period of thirty years the Assistant Barrister in that county.

At Bray, near Dublin, on the 1st instant, Samuel B. Dickson Esq.; Barrister-at-Law.

In Bath, June 26, Eliza, the beloved wife of George Miller, Esq. and daughter of the late Thomas Brown, Esq. of the city of Cork.

On Friday morning, at Wexford, after a few hours' illness, Ann, second daughter of Mr. John Walker.

On Tuesday, June 28, Elizabeth, Countess of Eldon, wife of the ex-chancellor, and eldest daughter of Aubone Surtees, Esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

At Windsor Castle, aged 80, Quarter Master David Williams, late of the 23d Regiment, and one of his Majesty's Military Knights of Windsor.

MILITARY OBITUARY.

Lieutenant-General Sir T. S. Beckwith, K.C.B., Rifle Brigade, Bombay; Cochell, Newbury, Berks.

Lieut.-Colonels—Lloyd, R. Art. Bermuda; O'Hara, h.p. Clanalpine Fenc. Paris; Maxwell, E. I. Company's Service, Keitah, Bengal.

Majors—Bentley, 16th F., Chatham; Mungo Campbell, E. I. Company's Service, Ramnad, Fort George.

Captains—Kelly, h.p. 51st F., Camplehay, Tavistock; Pemble, late R. Inv.; Stevenson, ditto; D. Gordon, late 7th R. Vet. Batt.

Lieutenants—Trydell, 55th F.; M'Cullogh, late 1st R. Vet. Batt.; J. Cameron, late 6th ditto; Nicolls, ditto, Chelsea; Thompson, h.p. 1st F.; St. Hippolyte, h.p. 27th F.; Hanna, h.p. 56th F.; E. Cameron, h.p. 92d F.; Scott h.p. 103d F. St. Clears; Luby, h.p. 2d Prov. Bn. Mil.; Schmidts, h.p. 8th Line Ger. Leg.

Cornets and Ensigns—Sutherland, 69th F.; Bruff, Ireland; Crozier, h.p. 89th F., Gretmalig, near Caledon; Lawson, late R. Inv.; Heyland, h.p. 10th F.; Rose, h.p. 15th F.; Bullock, h.p. R. Waggon Train; Norman, late 2d Royal Vet. Batt.

Quarter-Master—Mountford, h.p. 22d Drag.

Medical Department—Dep. Purv. White, h.p. Mauritius.

ASSIZES.

LEINSTER—Wicklow, July 14; Wexford, 18; Waterford, 23; Kilkenny, 28; Clonmel, Monday, August 1—Bushe and Johnston.

MUNSTER—Ennis, Saturday, July 16; Limerick, Wednesday, 20; Tralee, 28; Cork, August 3—Pennefather and Foster Judges.

CONNAUGHT—Roscommon, July 18, Carrick-on-Shannon, 22; Sligo, 26; Castlebar, August 1; Galway, 8—Burton and Vandeleur.

NORTH WEST—Longford, July 18; Cavan, 21; Enniskillen, 25; Tyrone, 29; Lifford, August 3; Derry, 6—Moore and Jebb.

NORTH EAST—Drogheda, July 13; Dundalk, 14; Monaghan, 18; Armagh, 22; Carrickfergus, 27; Downpatrick, August 1—Doherty and Joy.

HOME—Carlow, July 12; Athy, 14; Maryborough, 16; Philipstown, 20; Mullingar, 23; Trim, 28—Smyth and Torrens.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, JULY 1.

The latest information received in private letters from the seat of war in Poland, states that a body of Lithuanians, in the environs of Islerwiz, fell in with three regiments of the new levy of the Russians, going to join the Russian grand army, whom they utterly destroyed; and all their baggage, with 300 chariots, laden with provisions and ammunition, fell into the hands of the conquerors.

Letters from Petersburgh of the 16th June state that that capital and Cronstadt were in perfect health.

The unjust detention of Dwernicki by the Austrian Court may tend to produce an effect little expected by those who caused it. His presence in Hungary is the cause and the occasion of an increased manifestation of interest in favour of the Poles in that country. He is hailed by deputations of the inhabitants, and accompanied by almost triumphant processions from town to town.

Capture of Portuguese Ships by the French Vessels of War.—The Incomparavel, from Pernambuco, Rosalie, from Bahia, Bom Jesus, from Lisbon to St. Michael's, are taken and carried into Brest. A three-masted ship from Bahia was taken on the 13th ult. off the Azores, by the Melpomene French frigate, which captured another merchant-vessel two days before the Rosalie and the Bom Jesus were taken by the Melpomene.

SATURDAY, JULY 2.

There were reports last night of insurrections in Russia. We have reason to believe that they are not entirely unfounded. Our government has been prepared for the last two or three days for news of this kind.—*Court Journal.*

We have seen the Riga Medical Report up to the morning of the 15th June, from which we learn that the total number of hospital patients was 1386; cured, 308; dead, 798; house patients, 1226; cured, 558; dead, 488—Total, 2612; cured, 866; dead, 1286; and left, 466. The physicians say that the disease is now of a much milder character than at first.

Ernest Duke of Saxe Coburg, the reigning Duke, and brother to Prince Leopold, has just arrived by the Dutch steam boat Batavia, from Rotterdam.

The fair and capricious Parisians are just now flocking to some new baths, instituted for the embellishment of the complexion. They are composed half of goat's milk and half of plaintain water, and have little floating bags of cheruil seed by way of perfume.

The following paragraph appears in several of the French papers:—"The Countess Camerat, a daughter of Elisa Baciocchi, and niece of Napoleon, who was under the *surveillance* of the Austrian police, has succeded in carrying off her son from Ancona, in order to convey him to Rome. She also, a few months ago, conceived the bold project of carrying off the Duke de Reichstadt, and conducting him to Rome, to have him crowned in the capital as King of Italy, but she was not sufficiently well seconded in her enterprise."

The Duke of Wellington's health, coupled with his spare habits, has of late been such as to be by no means satisfactory to his medical attendants, who it is said, have pressed upon his Grace the propriety of a more generous diet than the scanty food his active military habits have accustomed him to.—*London Paper.*

Lord Robt. Spencer expired on Thursday evening, at his house in Arlington-street, Piccadilly, London, at the advanced age of 84. His Lordship was the youngest son of Charles, second Duke of Marlborough, brother to the late and uncle to the present Noble Duke of that title.

Agricultural Reform.—It looks somewhat like a "sign of the times," that on Tuesday afternoon, two "youths of the brawny arm," who had assisted with rake and fork, in making hay whilst the sun shone, for an agriculturist of this neighbourhood, after the toils of the day were over, made their appearance at a tavern, and called for two bottles of claret. "Two what?" exclaimed the astonished host. "Why a couple o'bottles o'claret, and clap 'em doon to measter. He's a 'nation gude 'un to work vor; and he says as how in these reforming times we shill ha' claiset justid o'yell"!!!—*Dorset Chronicle.*

THE CONVOCATION.

ADDRESS TO THE KING AND ANSWER TO THE SAME.

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

"Most gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's dutiful subjects, the Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy of the province of Canterbury, in convocation assembled, most humbly entreat your Majesty to accept our assurances of sincere affection and loyalty.

"It has been the wisdom of our sovereigns, and of those more particularly of your Majesty's illustrious house, to secure to their subjects the inestimable blessings of sound doctrine, and the regular ministrations of religion, by affording their special protection and countenance to the established church. In this faithful attention to the charge committed to Christian kings by Divine Providence, your Majesty has adopted the principles of your ancestors, and acted on their example—a consideration which, in this season of danger and difficulty, tends much to our encouragement and comfort. Yet, Sir, we must not conceal that we are not altogether free from anxiety. Since last we had the honour of addressing your Majesty, the tranquillity of the country has been partially disturbed by a spirit of violence which prevailed for a time over the moral restraints essential to the well being of society, and which, though now providentially quieted, may again be called into action. Among the means of averting such a calamity, your Majesty will unquestionably look to the professional exertions of the clergy. We trust, sir, that, taken as a body, with reasonable allowance for human infirmity, we cannot be justly accused of inattention to our sacred duties; and we humbly venture to promise that, with the blessing of God on our resolutions, no supineness or negligence on our part, no want of moderation, or zeal, or disinterestedness, shall obstruct the success of our pastoral cares and labours.

"But we humbly represent to your Majesty, that the exertions of the ministers of the church, however assiduous or able, must fail in too many instances of their full effect, while the truths of Divine Revelation are publicly held up to derision by professed teachers of impiety, and writings, replete with sedition and blasphemy, are extensively circulated, in open defiance of the law. We do not object to the fullest discussion of religious subjects, or the freest animadversion on the church or its ministers, where either may seem in fault. Even when the intention is hostile, the result may be the elucidation of truth, or the removal of blemishes or defects. But, Sir, no excuse can be offered for a course of proceeding which poisons the morals of the young, and emboldens the ignorant to scoff at their Creator, and reject the instruction which would render them happy in themselves and estimable and useful in society.

"At the same time we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that in every disadvantage we may have to encounter, we shall find an additional incitement to the diligent use of the means which the mercy of God has placed in our hands for the benefit of our fellow-creatures. To the mischievous delusions of infidelity and immorality on the one hand, and enthusiasm and superstition on the other, we shall persevere in opposing the doctrines and precepts of the gospel. And while, in humble reliance on aid from above, we inculcate the necessity of personal holiness, and cheerful obedience to the laws, we shall never cease to pray that your Majesty may long continue to reign, beloved at home and respected abroad, in peace, prosperity, and honour."

THE KING'S ANSWER.

"My Lords, and the rest of the Clergy,—I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address.

"Deeply sensible of the necessity of ensuring to my subjects the blessings of a pure religion, my constant care will be directed to the support of the established church in all its just rights and privileges.

"I rely with confidence on the moderation, zeal, and disinterestedness of its ministers in the performance of the important duties assigned to them; and I receive with the highest satisfaction your assurances that, not objecting to the utmost freedom in the discussion of religious subjects which can be fairly required for the elucidation of truth, you will persevere in opposing the doctrines and precepts of the gospel to the delusions of immorality and infidelity on the one hand, and to enthusiasm and superstition on the other.

"A due enforcement of the powers of the law shall not be wanting on my part, whenever it may be required for the protection of the true interests of religion: and to your professional exertions, directed by a just sense of duty, and by the meek spirit of Christian charity, I trust, under the blessings of Divine Providence, for the defeat of all attempts which may be made to pervert the feelings of a moral and religious people, or to shake their belief in those holy truths on which their present and their future happiness equally depend."

THE INFLUENZA.

(From the *London Medical Gazette* for Saturday, July 2.)

Influenza, in a severe form, is at present prevailing extensively in London and some of the provincial towns. It commences like a common cold, but is soon discovered to be more serious; the constitutional disturbance being much more considerable than the catarrhal symptoms would seem to account for. Running at the nose and eyes, with racking pain over the brows, are the most frequent local affections; which, however, are often accompanied or succeeded by a cough, and sometimes by nausea and irritable state of the bowels. The feelings of languor, oppression, and discomfort, are always considerable, and sometimes very distressing; being occasionally attended with anxiety at the chest and tendency to faint. Some have severe muscular pains, of a rheumatic character, with tenderness of the integuments. The attacks generally last from two days to a week, passing off with perspiration, and, in the worst cases, leaving the patients considerably reduced.

The last epidemic of this description which was remarkable for its extent and severity, prevailed in 1803. It was said to have originated in China, to have travelled through Asia into Europe, and then crossing the Atlantic, to have proceeded to America on the following year. It would be highly satisfactory to us—and, we doubt not, very gratifying to the public at large—if some of the medical "authorities" who have lately figured so advantageously in the public prints, and who from their *ex cathedra* manner of writing, we presume to be quite in the secret, would inform us whether the present be also an Asiatic importation; and whether it is to stand us in the stead of cholera? If so, we are sure their information will not be sneezed at even by those who are suffering from the influenza, maugre the interminable fits of sternutation which sometimes accompany it.

The Brazilian papers of the 22d April contain a letter from Don Pedro to the Regency, dated on board the Warspite, April 10, in which he requests the Treasury to pay what is owing to him, and leave the settlement of any sums in which he may be indebted till his private property, stock, palaces, &c., are sold, appropriating only that which may be requisite for the use of his children. He speaks of £250,000 being deposited in England, and left at the disposal of his late father, by a Treasury Order of September 3, 1825, but of which King John VI. never made use. Don Pedro asks for an order to receive out of this money the £50,000 which devolve to him as co heir; but afterwards expresses an apprehension that this money was made use of by the Marquis de Barbacena; although on this account he adds that he ought not to be deprived of his right. He then goes into a long statement of the property which he has left behind him. These papers contain a variety of new appointments of ministers and consuls to London, Paris, the Low Countries, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, &c.

TRAVELLING IN FRANCE.—In France all places in the mallepostes and diligences are numbered, and the persons taking places must occupy those only which bear the number they have taken. In England it is "first come first served." When the travellers meet to take their departure, they are called upon by their number, and take their seats accordingly. There is one advantage in travelling by the mallepost, and in some degree by the diligence, over the English public conveyances—the traveller pays a fair proportion for any part of the journey that he chooses to make; thus, if he hire a place for the first day's journey, or any part of it, and chooses to rest instead of proceeding through that night, he only pays one franc and a half for each post that he actually travels, which includes conductors and postillions.—*Brockedon's Route to Naples.*

ECCLESIASTICAL WEALTH.

As if all the knowledge and means of research were confined to themselves and denied to Protestants, those who are for spoliating the Established Church of the United Kingdom, rather unhappily for their object, twit us with the enormous and overgrown revenues of that church, placed in opposition to those of the Popish States, particularly that of Spain.

The annual income of some of the Spanish Sees is given as follows:—

		Amt. Eng.
Archbishopric of	Toledo, ...	£110,000
	Seville, ...	40,000
	Santiago, ...	31,600
	Valencia, ...	26,000
	Saragossa, ...	13,000
	Granada, ...	11,000
Bishopric of	Osma, ...	11,000
	Tortosa, ...	6,000
	Placentia, ...	8,000
	Astorga, ...	4,000
	Leuda, ...	3,000
	Cuega, ...	5,000
		£2[illegible],400

In this statement, none of the mendicant religious Orders and Establishments are included; and they are not less a burden on the people because their exactions are not enforced by law; neither does it give the sums extracted by the inferior and dependent clergy, in all their various, extensive, and numerous denominations and degrees. To the See of Seville, alone, append no less than FORTY Canons! In Saragossa, with a population of only 15,000 families, there were twenty three Monasteries, thirteen Nunneries, and, besides the Archbishop, twelve Dignitaries, twenty four Canons, and thirty nine Minor Canons—the annual income of this See, instead of £11,000 is 45,000 ducats, which make nearly £50,000 per annum. In Bilbao, a very small town, there were, when Swinburne travelled in Spain, eleven Monasteries and four Nunneries. In Valentia, at the same time, forty eight houses of religious seclusion. Carthagena, with only 1,200 inhabitants, had four Monasteries and a Nunnery. Avila, an insignificant town in Old Castile, had nine Monasteries and seven Nunneries! Segovia, twenty seven Monasteries and eight Nunneries! Valladolid, seventy convents! Burgos, nineteen Conventual Establishments! In our researches we find that the French list underrates the income of the Archbishop of Granada, nearly 100 per cent., it being 20,000 instead of £11,000. It were endless to go into the proof, in detail, of the wealth of the Spanish Hierarchy and Clergy, independently of that of the Conventual Establishments, which, whether by royal or private endowment, are in the one case supported by taxes levied on the people, or by rents which are thus absorbed, for the greater part in unprofitable inaction, and lost to the productive capital of the State. In fact, almost the entire wealth of Spain is in the hands of the Church Establishment, and the Monastic Orders.

In the *Christian Examiner*, about a year ago, there was a comparative estimate of the expenses of the Established and Roman Catholic Churches of Ireland. The comparison appears to have been made on good data, as far as could be arrived at on one side of the question, and stood thus—

Individual *dues*, expense attendant on Confessions, &c., per annum..............	£300,000
From Christenings, and the collections made at them........................	33,333
Extreme Unctions, and Collections made at Burials..........................	60,000
Marriages, and their Festivals..............	360,000
Purgatory,..............................	100,000
Collections at Chapels,..................	541,632
Curates' Collections,....................	22,500
	£1,417,465

We omit Maynooth, nine thousand pounds. Assuming that the number of Clergymen is the same in both Churches, as the number of parishes is the same, the above aggregate sum would average, to 1800 Incumbents, nearly £800 a year, while the average income of the Clergy of the Established Church has been ascertained, so as to defy contradiction, to amount to no more than £250 per annum.

If any one should be disposed to suspect that the estimate is partial and overstrained, we meet the doubt with a simple calculation which few will be disposed to dispute. Looking to the first item—Confessions. If we were to take the Papish census from Mr. O'Connell, or any of his kindred orators, it would be laid down at not less than from seven to eight millions. The majority of sin is early, and, adopting the moderate computation of three millions of sinners attending the Confessional, twice a year only, at the two great festivals, Easter and Christmas, and averaging the dues of rich and poor at one shilling a head—it will make the exact sum of £300,000. The rest of the items would be sustained by the same principle of calculation. It is, however, in point, here to observe, that the framer of the estimate forgot to take into account the produce of Confessions and other rites, constantly accruing at Stations, Months' Mind, &c., &c. held in private houses—neither are pecuniary penalties and propitiatory offerings reckoned, nor the collections at Patrons for saying Masses, and the fees of remission of Penances every where—nor the contributions in kind of every necessary of life, levied on the Romish people, from the farmer to the cottier. What does it cost the Parish Priest for bacon, poultry, oats, oatmeal, straw and hay? What for groceries, wine, and spirits? And, "by the Mass," he doesn't live badly! His Curate, in his degree, does not fare worse from eleemosynary resources. We have not mentioned the Bishops all this time, nor the Mendicant Friars, nor the Indulgences, and Jubilees, &c. &c. We doubt not but that all the contingencies, if ascertained, would increase the burden to about as much more.—*Warder.*

Experimental Vessels.—Two experimental vessels are at present building in the docks at Sheerness—a steamer, to be called the Salamander; and a frigate to be named the Calliope. The Salamander is intended for a ship of war, and is to be made sufficiently strong to carry a mortar. She is 175 feet in the keel, and 200 feet aloft, and will mount 32 guns. The timbers used in her are of English oak and African oak, the latter being placed in the less important parts. They are precisely of the size and substance used in a frigate of the largest class. The wheels, instead of projecting from the sides, as in ordinary steam-vessels, will be let into the sides, a digression equal to about three feet being created by running the timbers up straight along the space to be occupied by the paddles, which are to be less broad than those generally seen; thus, when the wheels are covered by the protecting planks, the sides will present an entirely unbroken surface; so that the shape and symmetry of the ship will be as perfect as it might be in an ordinary frigate. In the construction of the Calliope, English oak, African oak, mahogany, cedar, teak, and other timbers, are to be used; the great object to be attained by building her being positively to ascertain what species of timber is the best and most durable. She will accordingly be kept afloat for 10 or 12 years, and at the expiration of this period it is proposed to strip her, and decide upon the relative merits of the timbers used in her construction.

Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book.—An obscure individual at Blackburn is said to be in possession of the prayer book presented by Henry VIII. to his daughter Elizabeth at her confirmation. This antiquarian curiosity was (it is stated) stolen from its deposit at Hampstead Court about the beginning of the last century, and the librarian dismissed for losing so valuable a volume. It is enriched with notes or mottos in manuscript, and is even conjectured to be the actual token by which Essex might have saved his forfeited life, if it had been delivered to the Queen. The title page represents a triumphal arch, and has these words in black letter: "C. Cottaine. Prayers and Godly Meditacyons very nedefull for every Christien." The imprint is—"Emprinted at Marlboro, the yere of our Lord a Mcccccxxxviii, per me Joanis Philopatrian." The volume is in good preservation, bound in velvet, with the royal arms and roses emblazoned.

Mr. William Marsden, many years First Secretary of the Admiralty, during the late protracted war, has resigned his pension of £1,500 a year.

PAGANINI.

Of all the beasts which Nature made,
With just no other view
Than to surprise our mortal eyes,
And show what she could do;
Of monsters in the air or deep,
Four-footed, furr'd, or finny,
There's none to be compar'd at all
To Signor Paganini.

With flowing hair, and forehead pale,
And eyes of earnest fire,
He's just what Dr. Rice would call
A Musical Messiah.
The man that mocks the thrushes, or
The man that chops his chin, he
Is nothing at all, believe me—no—
To Signor Paganini.

An air with variations
That run up all the score;
He'll play as well on one string
As some folks can on four.
A violin's but a fiddle,
And yet, I'll bet a guinea,
A violin turns to what you please,
In the hands of Paganini.

THE NIGER.

Preparations are making for the publication of Messrs. Landers' interesting journey, which we trust, therefore, to see speedily in print. It will, as we have already mentioned, be a perfect route; for John Landers's notes, happily preserved, supply the lacunæ in his brother's journal, which was lost. In all the interior the travellers were treated with kindness, and it was only within tweve or fifteen days of the coast that they experienced the hostility of the natives; no doubt originating in their being all engaged in the slave-trade, and dreading the interference of Europeans for the prevention of that detestable traffic. After penetrating overland to Boussa, from Badagry, they remained there some time; and then ascended the river, during the dry season, (for they left Boussa on the 23d of June,) to Youri, which took them five days. Here they stayed about a month, and might readily have gone to Sacatoo and Timbuctoo, had their instructions permitted. But as their object was to ascertain the debouchment of the Niger into the sea, they only waited for its flow on the setting in of the rains, and again descended to Youri in four days, and arrived, we believe, on the 2d of August. The river, previously crowded, rather than studded, with islands, and with its channel so dried up that it might be crossed without a boat at several places, was now a wide sheet of current uninterrupted by islands, ledges, or other obstacles, and admitted of free navigation. From Youri our countrymen embarked on their downward way in a boat and a canoe; hiring the inhabitants on the banks, as occasion required, to row them. They thus passed in safety to Kirree, a very considerable town, and, as it would seem, the centre mart of the slave-trade. Below this, it appears, there is no general government; every town has its own independent King; and the natives above Kirree were so well aware of the predatory and ferocious habits of those chieftains, that it was with some difficulty they could be prevailed upon to man the boats. Nor were their fears unfounded. John Lander had dropped down in the canoe, when he was assailed be a squadron of Eboe (not, as printed in our first accounts, Hibboo) boats, several of which ran against his small vessel, which the third shock sent to the bottom, with its stores, instruments, and journals. The native boats in these parts are large and powerful; some of them rowing forty or fifty oars. Richard Lander, following his brother, found him a prisoner to these savages; and was himself also taken, and both together carried back to Kirree. Fortunately for them, the King of Brasse, a territory lying almost at the mouth of the river, persuaded their captors to commit them to him, to be conveyed to the coast, and such price or ransom obtained for them as he could negotiate. After the loss of their chronometers, &c. the observations were of necessity not so correct as before. We understand, however, that from the Boussa to the sea the course of the river is almost due south. At Kirree, or Eboe, which is two days lower down, it was apparently six miles in breadth from bank to bank, within which it was hardly confined; the flood was higher than any year remembered by the natives. But it is an important fact, that the height of the waters during the ordinary wet season would enable a steamboat to ascend to Boussa: a prospect of prodigious consequence to the future commerce and civilization of Africa. Funda, it seems, instead of being on the right bank of the river as you descend, and inland, as lay down in our maps, is on the left bank, and situated on the Shary, a considerable way above its junction with the Niger. The new map to be constructed on the Landers' observations has, we hear, been intrusted to the very able direction of Captain Becher, to whose talents and abilities we naturally look for a great accession to our geographical knowledge in this respect. The sides of the river are then clothed with thick jungle; other parts and the islands, when habitable, are rather populous. There can be little doubt that the streams which flow into the Bight of Benin, and also the old Calabar river, are portions of the delta formed by the Niger, as well as the branch to Biafra descended by our travellers. The tide flows up a good way.—*Literary Gazette.*

The Drunkard.—What law is strong enough to controul him? What is the ratio of his superiority over the cannibal? Is he checked by considerations of humanity or moral feeling, or restrained by a sense of right or wrong, when, daily sitting down to the feast of his cups, he swallows at each repeated draught, not, indeed, the blood of a slaughtered foe, but the happiness and well being of his wife and children, nor blushes at the deed which consigns them to wretchedness and want? And shall such beings prate about liberty and equality? The liberty they desire is the liberty to do wrong; and to descend to an equality with such individuals, is a degradation to which no honest man will stoop. Herding with society in which unrestrained will is the only governing principle—in which he is most reverenced who is most reckless—in which unblushing impudence is the redeeming virtue, not the vice—every external influence operates to the degradation of the man, and the increase of brutality. Witness the horrid spectacle of the domestic scene. The sound of his foot is the signal of fear, not of joy. The father, that should protect, is coming home to abuse; and the child clings to its trembling mother in a frail, fruitless, but holy effort, to form a barrier of affection between her and brutality. Almost exhausted from the want of a sufficiency of food, half naked, and wholly wretched, the pitiable partner of this human monster sues, with fear and trembling, for the miserable pittance which his brutal habit has spared for them. This picture of human degradation lacks but one more character to render its odiousness complete—the drunken mother. Then, indeed, the cup of domestic wretchedness is filled to the brim; and poverty, disease, and crime, are secure of their victims! If humanity is shocked at the supposed existence of such wretchedness, what must be the state of feeling on contemplating the reality? Drunkenness is the crying sin of this country; and its debasing consequences are manifest, in thousands of instances, in the poverty and immorality of its victims. Nor are the consequences of this odious vice confined to the domestic circle; they influence the happiness and prosperity of the nation. Wealth, not wisdom—corruption, not virtuous consistency, has hitherto been the highway to a seat in our Legislative Assembly, the members of which have sought to indemnify themselves from the labour of all for that which they have spent in the corrupting of a herd of misnamed freemen. The corrupted voter mortgages his own and his neighbour's labour, and drinks the produce without shame or remorse; and justice and morality are outraged through the land, whilst their paid guardians remain passive spectators. The labouring population of this country cannot regain their domestic prosperity—cannot raise themselves in the scale of political greatness, until they have raised themselves in moral excellence, and have learned the habits of prudence and sobriety."—[From a pamphlet on the necessity of an extension of moral and political instruction among the working classes, by R. Dettrosier, a cotton-spinner, and self-educated man].

M. Maitre, a great agriculturist and breeder of sheep near Chatillon-sur-Seine, about a year ago conceived the idea that not only the straw of corn, but the dried stalks of clover, lucerne, &c., might be ground into flour. His experiments have been crowned with complete success; and he has obtained a kind of flour, the quality of which is similar to that of bruised fodder. This aliment is a substitute for bran, and is an agreeable and substantial food for sheep and lambs, who seek it with avidity.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

(From *La Belle Assemblee.*)

Morning Visiting Dress.—Dinner Dress.—A dress composed of gros de Chine; the colour, a new and singularly beautiful shade of yellow. The corsage is plain behind, and disposed in crossed drapery in front; it is cut something higher than usual, and displays very little of the chemisette, which is of blond lace. Beret sleeves of moderate width, and very short, with long sleeves, a la Reine, over them, composed of white gaze de Soie, and terminated by a ruche of blond net. The head dress is a toque composed of very dark violet crape. A bouquet of white ostrich feathers, with a knot of ribbon at its base, is placed under the brim on the left side, and two large feathers attached to the right side of the crown droop to the left over the brim. The jewellery should be of burnished gold.

Ball Dress.—A dress of white satin striped gauze, over a white gros de Naples slip. Corsage a la Grecque, with beret sleeves, surmounted by a double fall of blond lace disposed en mancheron. The skirt is trimmed with a deep flounce of blond lace, above which is a trimming of plain gauze arranged in bouillons, by bouquets of roses and blue bells, which are attached to the dress by knots of white gauze ribbon. A wreath of these flowers ascends from a bouquet on each side of the front of the skirt of the waist, en tablier. The hair is dressed in full curls on the forehead, and in bows of moderate height on the summit of the head. A chaperon of roses and blue bells surrounds the base of the bows. Necklace and ear-rings of pearls.

(From the *Lady's Magazine.*)

Observations on Walking Dress.—Where silk dresses and pelisses are worn, the material called quingamp de soie is generally preferred; it is similar in quality to gros de Naples, but is figured in little squares, and shot in various reflections: it is often seen in myrtle or Polish green. White dresses are seldom seen in walking costume without being lined with coloured silk; we may attribute this to the great prevalence of white in the bonnets and hats. Every species of figured muslin is in high favour (particularly those with coloured grounds); the designs on which are printed in colonnades, and often in detached bunches. Notwithstanding the warmth of the weather chalis still continue to be worn in preference to silks; the daily improvement of this manufacture in lightness and beauty causes it to be held in much estimation. White muslin and a net pelisse robing back a la tunic, to show a coloured gros de Naples high dress beneath, is the most elegant costume now seen.

Observations on Evening Dress.—The leading feature in evening dress is the absence of whole colours; every thing is figured or painted. Silk muslins and organdi in rich patterns. There is more fulness in the corsage than of late, and the upper sleeve is arranged with much taste and novelty. Flounces are still confined to full dress, and even then only partially worn: they are generally of lace or blonde, very deep, with little fulness, and headed with lace; the front of the dress is then generally trimmed en tablier, to meet the flounce; in this case the skirts are gored and sloped, but of a great width at the bottom. Belts and ceintures, and bracelet bands are manufactured of rich brocade to suite the colour of the dress.

Caps—Morning caps are with slight mobs, and are a little in the form of those of Mary Queen of Scots. British lace is the material preferred. Blonde promenade hats are worn with very little variation in evening dress. A few bows of blond riband, mixed with tufts of cut riband, from which spring numerous little esprit plumes of small birds' feathers, are at present the principal novelty.

Hair—The Chinois style of dressing hair is now quite exploded. Natural curls are coming into favour; but the hair is still arranged in high bows on the crown. Bands à la Ferroniere are on the decline, but in their place leaves of minute flowers are worn across the brow.

Jewellery—Enamelled jewels are still worn in promenade and dinner dress; festoons of pearls, or chains of small coloured stones mixed with enamelled medallions, for full costume.

Parasols—The newest parasols are of a very light and fanciful cut; the partitions are deeply cut, and the kubbs finishing the frame continued so low, and so tastefully wrought, that the parasol looks like a canopy of Vandykes; they are similar in shape to some seen on very old china. The handle is sceptre-shaped. They are not now embroidered.

Colours.—The reigning colours are jonquille and Adelaide blue, and vapeur, as lining to muslin walking dresses; shades of dark green, as laurel green, Polish green, and myrtle green; tea green of various shades; the more brilliant greens are softened by white crape linings to bonnets, and are worn under net of muslin tunics.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

(From the *London Medical Gazette* for June 25.)

We have procured Sir W. Crichton's account of the disease which is as follows:—

"General uneasiness; violent headache and giddiness; great languor; oppression at the chest; pain at the pit of the stomach and sides; a very weak pulse and frequent vomiting, first of undigested food, and then of a watery fluid mixed with phlegm; frequent purging; severe pains; cessation, or very scanty secretion of urine; excessive thirst; cramps in the legs beginning at the toes, and by degrees reaching the body; voice feeble and hoarse; eyes dull and sunk in the head; the features changed like those of a corpse; coldness, contraction, and bluish tinge of extremities; coldness over the whole body, the lips and tongue becoming blue; cold and clammy perspiration. The vomiting and purging soon exhaust the patient; the spasms become greater, attacking the most vital parts; the pulse ceases, the beating of the heart becomes scarcely sensible; and the patient, after suffering the most horid maty-dom, dies quietly, having a few moments ease just before his end. The duration of this malady is generally from twenty four to twenty eight hours; but sometimes its course is still more rapid."

The *Bengal Chronicle* gives the following prescription for the cure of cholera:—"one ounce of cinnamon water, one grain of ipecacuanha, 35 drops of the tincture of opium, one drachm of the spirit of lavender, and two drachms of the tincture of rhubarb—to be taken at once and the complaint will be instantly relieved."

Spanish Women.—Before visiting Spain, I had heard much of the beauty of Spanish women—their graceful figures—their bewitching eyes—their fascinating expression—in short, their personal attractions. Whether owing to the representations of travellers, or the unreal description of poets, or the romance with which in the minds of many, every thing in Spain is invested—it is certain that a belief in the witchery of Spanish women obtains very general credence in England. In my expectations of beauty I was miserably disappointed; beauty of features I saw none. Neither at that time, nor at any subsequent visit to the Prado, did I ever see one strikingly lovely countenance; and the class so well known in England, because so numerous, denominated "pretty girls," has no existence in Spain. The women were, without exception, dark—but the darkness of the clear brunette is darkness of a very different kind from that of the Castalian. I saw no fine skin, no glossy hair: dark expressive eyes I certainly did see, but they were generally too ill supported to produce much effect. But let me do justice to the grace of the Spanish women. No other woman knows how to walk—the elegant, light, and yet firm step of the small and well attired foot and ancle—the graceful bearing of the head and neck—the elegant disposition of the arms, never to be seen hanging downward, but one hand holding the folds of the mantilla just below the waist; the other inclining upward, wielding, with an effect the most miraculous, that mysterious instrument, the fan—these are the charms of the Spanish women.—*Spain in 1830.*

Laughable Cure for Fits.—On Saturday a gross impostor, who is in the habit of exciting public sympathy by falling down in fits, pursued his avocation in Holborn, when a wag came out and exclaimed: "Hang it, the poor devil will catch cold, put him on this straw." The man was laid upon the straw, when he kicked and distorted his countenance in the most violent manner, until the person who provided the *bed* brought a light and set fire to it, the heat of which caused the sudden recovery of the *afflicted* man; who, as if by magic, jumped up and started off with a rueful countenance and all possible speed, amid the laughter of all.

Indian Eloquence.—The following is extracted from a late speech before the Governor and Assembly of Pennsylvania, by the Chief of the Menomonies. It has all the figurative energy of Indian eloquence "Brother—We see your Council House. It is large and beautiful. But at the door—the clear sky is the roof—a blazing fire is the chair of the Chief Orator, and the green grass the seats of our Chiefs. You speak by papers, and record your words in books; but we speak from our hearts, and memory records our words in the hearts of our people."—*Baltimore Gazette.*

CLOSE OF THE CLARE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

Ennis, Wednesday.

The proceedings under the Special Commission have terminated this day. The following address was delivered by the Attorney General:—

The high Commission under which your Lordship's authority has been derived, having now reached the close of its important proceedings, I think it may not be without some profit to the public to bring before your Lordships some of the leading circumstances attending its proceedings. My Lords, at the time this Commission issued, the county of Clare was oppressed by a wicked and wide spread confederacy, formed for purposes unquestionably of a treasonable character, and which was proceeding to effect those purposes by acts of open, undisguised, and unequivocal rebellion. My Lords, in this state of things the King's Commission was issued, not for the purpose of trying whether the law contained provisions adequate for the repression of so great an evil, but for the purpose of ascertaining whether there remained vigour, virtue, energy, or public spirit in the county of Clare sufficient to carry the provisions of those laws into full and effectual execution. The appeal which was thus made, I am bound to say, was made with complete success in the county of Clare; every man to whom the peace of society was dear, was found ready at his post, and prepared to do his duty. And I can now say with the most perfect confidence, that as they were ready and prepared to do their duty, so have they done it. I do not believe in the history of any country there can be presented a more honourable example of the discharge of a public duty, than in the county in which we now stand. The learned gentleman here passed a high and well merited eulogium upon the conduct of the juries, and then proceeded to state that he should have felt great surprise if there had not been convictions in almost every case, inasmuch as he (the Attorney General) and his learned friends examined all the witnesses previous to the trials being proceeded in. These matters, said the right honourable gentleman, I thought it necessary to advert to, which I could not have done at an early stage of the proceedings, lest it might tend to prejudge any of the persons to be brought forward for trial; these topics I thought it necessary to allude to, and will now come to speak of a few other matters connected with those proceedings; I do not now dwell on the tremendous punishments which the law compels us to make—I dwell not on the misery and suffering which those sentences and punishments have brought, not only on the delinquents themselves, but also on the heads of those connected with them and depending on them. But one or two things have occurred in the course of those proceedings worthy of particular observation. My Lords, this confederacy bound together by illegal oaths, reached a very large portion of the population of the county. The first and almost the immediate effect of these convictions was to scatter distrust over every part of this illegal society. Every man conscious of guilt is now under apprehension for himself that he will be betrayed; and there is scarcely a guilty man in the county of Clare, who is not deliberating whether he shall not be the first to inform on his guilty associates—it is a question with every man of them whether he will not run the race with his wicked confederates, or be the first to give evidence. The consequence of this state of mind is, that the unhappy beings conscious of guilt feel they are within the reach of these great powers of the law which they violated, they desert their ordinary occupations, skulk about from house to house, dreading to have any fixed home or occupation, and not daring to appear by the day light. This is the condition of a large portion of the population of this county; it is the natural consequence of crime which if they persevered in, will involve them in ruin sooner or later. There was another matter brought forward at this commission, to which I think it right also to advert. How often have I said from this place that no man can trust with safety to his associate in guilt? Recollect but two days ago the men we saw on that table were bound together by the strongest of all possible ties—men associated in crime, and bound up hand in hand in the work of spoliation and murder. We saw them coming forward in order to save their own lives, and without hesitation or compunction giving evidence in furtherance of the administration of the justice of the country; after all this, am I not right in saying, that as surely as such men trust each other, so surely will they be betrayed? You are not aware that at this moment (I shudder when I speak of it) I could have indicted a man in that dock, and produced the brother to take away his life. I could have done it—but where the laws of the country could have otherwise ample vindication, I would not commit an act to outrage the laws of nature and humanity—I therefore spurned the man who thus volunteered the life of his own brother (cheers). When we find a brother willing to violate these ties—when we find the most sacred obligations of fraternal regard yield to the love of life, let me ask if a brother cannot be trusted, who can? There is another point of view in which this Commission is eminently conspicuous, the consideration of which may afford much valuable information. It so happens that with the exception of a very few cases which I could easily number, we have been administering the law of the land not for the protection of the rich, but for the protection of the defenceless and the poor. Whatever may be the original cause of those wicked associations, certain it is under their tyrannical operation the poor and destitute have suffered. I need not call to your Lordships' recollection what has lately passed in this Court—a man has been sentenced to transportation for life this day, who, in the name of those wicked associations, levied tribute from the merest paupers in the country, and compelled the poor widow to dispose of her chicken for six-pence, which she was obliged to pay to meet their illegal demands; again—I can hardly trust myself with the recollection of it—the sickly son, the orphan boy of a widowed mother was tortured by those midnight plunderers to compel him to discover where lay the poor woman's stock, to deprive her of that which came from the fruits of public charity (cheers). These are a few instances which I have brought forward amongst many in which the law has raised its shield to protect the weak, and has stood forward the avenger of the cause of the widow and the orphan; after this am I not right in saying that the law is the poor man's best friend? What would become of that unhappy being I have alluded to, if left, I was going to say, at the mercy of those oppressive tyrants? With respect to the effects of this Commission, I said on a former occasion, and I say so still, I am not surprised at hearing a casual recurrence of outrage—I am not surprised at hearing now and then a repetition of those offences; it is not in the nature of man when once engaged in a career of wickedness, to stop short and reform on a sudden; but I cannot shut my eyes to this fact, that there never was in the course of one month such a revolution in public opinion as in the County of Clare when I returned here after an absence of three weeks. Notwithstanding all that I heard, I protest I was surprised at the restoration of public confidence. I found society had regained its tone, and that public spirit had asserted its superiority, and had been restored to full vigour—that every man in the community began to feel unequivocally, no matter whether guilty or innocent, that the supremacy of the laws had been completely established, and with it was returning an era of happiness and peace. I had great satisfaction in marking this recognition of the return of peace and tranquillity; but it is the county itself, the juries of the county, who have given operation and effect to those laws; without the vigour and virtue of the juries the administration of the law would be impotent, and worse than impotent. I will now exhort every person, to whom the preservation of the peace is committed, not to relax in their exertions until tranquillity be effectually restored—and it is my duty to testify I have never seen more zeal, more efficiency, and at the same time more forbearance, than was displayed by those whose duty it was to administer the laws of the country. I would particularly take the liberty of impressing this on the magistrates; they should recollect that there are vigorous and powerful laws for their support, which, if timely executed, may prevent a great deal of mischief, and would suggest to them the expediency of forming local associations for the purpose of preserving the public peace, which have succeeded particularly well in England. The same system was adopted with complete success in Roscommon. In a particular part of Roscommon, where the magistrates formed these associations, peace was preserved; they enjoyed perfect tranquillity, while the parts adjoining, not having those associations, were very much disturbed. The learned Attorney General then read the following outline of a plan for the formation of these associations: "Let there be without delay a meeting of the inhabitants of the parishes, or where they are too large, of the townlands. Let every man who has his own interest at heart attend, take the oath of allegiance, and form resolutions for preserving the public peace. They will be able to devise the best measures for the purpose, and they may reckon on the most zealous co-operation of the police and military forces; but in general it appears that the discovery and apprehension of strangers and vagabonds, the patroling by turns at night, obtaining and communicating intelligence to the magistrates and police, constructing signals for obtaining their assistance and support in case of attack, and warning the well-disposed of any premeditated danger or attack, should be the objects of the proposed associations." I have abstained from touching on the causes, general as they are in their nature, of these disturbances, or the remedies which the present condition of this part of the country, as well as the situation of Ireland in general, seems to suggest; but I cannot help saying this, that any observer, however casual, who looks at the state of the country, must be struck with two obvious truths—the first is, what is considered the great cause of its evils is the extent of its population; the second is of a different kind—the vast unexplored resources of the country. The truth is, the labour of the country—if proper direction be given to it, if proper employment be provided for the population—is the best wealth of the country. How is it to be employed? We have both labour and resources which require that labour to be called into action in order to make available those resources which the country is capable of yielding. But with those great means of wealth the country is nevertheless in a state of poverty. The truth is Ireland groans under an influence which retards its prosperity, and mars its advancement; and the simple secret is, the turbulence of the people, the habitual recurrence to those outrages, which have lately prevailed in this county, which effectually exclude the introduction of capital, by which labour can be made available, to turn to advantage the great resources of the country; the people by their own conduct, prevent the introduction of capital, by which labour can be made valuable, and employment provided for themselves; therefore the restoration of tranquillity ought to be the first object of every man who has the interest of the country at heart; and believe me there never was a more mischievous error than to suppose that turbulence or agitation can contribute to the peace or happiness of any country—you might as well expect corn to grow, or the fruits of the earth to vegitate and fructify where the soil is ploughed up day after day, as to expect private peace or public tranquillity, or that the country can flourish amidst the storms of agitation. Give me leave, therefore, to say, that it is the first duty of these unfortunate people—it is their first, their last—their entire interests are centred in the single word *peace*. Give me but that and it will open the way for the admittance of that great power which is at the command of Great Britain, and which can only be repelled by your habits of turbulence and agitation. That great power once introduced into the country, its labour and its resources will be both brought into action, and peace, prosperity, and happiness will be enjoyed by this so long afflicted country. The Attorney General concluded by hoping that a long period might elapse before another Commission should visit this county—but, said the Right Hon. Gentleman, it is my fixed determination that if there be a recurrence of outrage to issue not one, two, or three Special Commissions, but if the contest be continued, to have a permanent Commission until treason and rebellion hide their heads, until they be effectually crushed, and until the country shall be restored to the enjoyment of peace and tranquillity. (A universal burst of applause followed the conclusion of the learned gentleman's address.)

A New Air Gun.—A trial of a new air gun, the invention of M. Perrault, of Rouen, was made last week in Paris, in the presence of Lieutenant-General Pelet, and several General and superior Officers of Artillery. This terrible instrument of destruction is mounted on rollers or little carriages. Three guns can be fitted on one carriage, and each pointed in a different direction. They are discharged by means of a wheel which an infant would be able to move. Each cannon fires off five hundred balls a minute, and 5,000 balls can be discharged without its being necessary to get a fresh supply of compressed air. All the apparatus required for the three cannons can be carried by one horse. A battery of those guns to an indefinite length may be formed, and their effect upon a mast would be to cut them through as a saw cuts a plank.

Reverse of Fortune.—Mr. William Bigsby, formerly an opulent brewer in the parish of St. Paul's, Deptford, is now soliciting the suffrages of the inhabitant householders for the situation of grave digger.

THE NEWTOWNBARRY INQUEST.

(From the *Wexford Herald*).

About three o'clock on Wednesday (the ninth day of the Inquest) it being considered unnecessary to produce further evidence, the Coroner handed the several depositions to the Jury, trusting that they would a true verdict give according to the evidence, and agreeable to the oath they had taken. The Jury then retired, and continued in deliberation till about one o'clock p.m. on the following day, when a certificate from Dr. Hyde, stating the illness of Captain Browne, the Foreman, having been produced to the Coroner, he discharged them *pro tempore*. The Jury, as had been generally anticipated, were completely divided in opinion, six being for bringing in Wilful Murder against Captain Graham, and such of the yeomanry acting under his orders as had been identified; and the other six being for bringing in a verdict of Justifiable Homicide. The evidence on both sides was conflicting. It has been admitted that stones were thrown, insulting expressions used, and "a rush made on the yeomanry," before the latter fired a single shot. It is to be particulary borne in mind that it was when the yeomanry had been told off into sections, and had wheeled after the Police and cattle, and were quietly marching along with their backs to the people, that the throwing of stones and the "rush" took place; which prove that the yeomanry were not the aggressors; and that us the people, contrary to repeated caution to "keep back," persisted in advancing and "mingled among the yeomanry," the latter, in danger of being disarmed, were obliged to act in self-defence—and how? first using their bayonets, but as one of the adverse witnesses deposed, "not injuring any one," and then, as a last resort, firing with ball. This appears to us to be the simple truth, and it appears to be viewed in the same light by the Government. We have no sympathy for murderers, be their colour, or creed, or country what it may; but if a man fires upon his assailant in defence of his life, he does no more than what is sanctioned both by the laws of God and man. We have not mentioned any thing about the shot which killed Rogan, as that is a question in dispute, (though the the shot which killed Waters is not); nor is it necessary;—the conduct of the mob was quite in keeping with the inflammatory notice which had been printed in Dublin, and posted about the streets.

A correspondent of the *Warder* who attended the whole of the Coroner's Investigation, gives the following as the facts which have appeared in sworn evidence:—

First Fact—The mob, or "the people," had fire-arms and used them. This was proved by King, Kilfoyle, Dillon, and Web, Policemen; by Lieut. Nunn and by Mr. White.

Second Fact—Rogan, the Yeoman, was shot by a countryman, or one of "the people," who fired at him from behind the ditch.

Third Fact—The mob was turbulent and abusive in the extreme before the stones were thrown, and particularly so to Captain Graham. Proved by Lieutenant Nunn, Reverend Walter Hoare, and others.

Fourth Fact—No shots were fired by Police or Yeomanry, till great quantities of stones were thrown, and several Yeomen knocked down, and otherwise injured by them. Proved by Rev. Walter Hoare, Capt. Richards, Mr. White, and others.

Fifth Fact—The first shot was fired from the crowd. Proved by Captain Richards, Lieutenant Nunn, Thomas Delany, Sergeant Kilfoyle, and Mr. White.

Sixth Fact—The crowd appeared intent on disarming the Yeomen. Proved by Lieutenant Nunn, Rev. W. Hoare, and Mr. White.

Seventh Fact—Captain Graham warned the crowd—exerted himself to stop the firing, and manifested great concern at the consequences of it. Proved by Captain Richards, Lieutenant Nunn, and others.

Eighth Fact—Shots were fired on the Military from a grove beyond the river. Proved by Lieutenant Nunn.

Ninth Fact—Firing continued only about two minutes. Proved by Capt. Richards, Rev. W. Hoare, Mr. White, and Thomas Murray.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the *Limerick Chronicle* of Saturday):

On Tuesday, the Terry Alts nearly murdered two care-takers of Mr. Butler, who were driving his cattle to some of his lands near Feakle, and which has for some time been in possession of the insurgents.

On Thursday night, the house of Giles Talty, near Miltown, was attacked by a party who beat him dreadfully and took away his daughter. Capt. Roberts has succeeded in arresting three of the gang.

A discovery was recently made of the murderers of Capt. Harvey Bagot's steward, in the county Clare. They will be brought up for trial at the Assizes.

Mr. Daniel Sheil, of Shangarry, who was waylaid and barbarously illtreated near Killimor, as stated in our last, died next day of his wounds. An inquest was held on the body. Verdict—Wilful murder against persons unknown. His son, Thomas Sheil, was fired at the week before, and is not yet out of danger.

At an early hour on Thursday morning, a herdsman of Mrs. Fetherston, named Luke Doyle, within a mile of Portumna, was murdered by a party of Terry Alts, who shot him while going out of his dwelling to look after the cattle.

Three of the murderers of Mr. Milo Burke, a magistrate, near Borrisoleigh, are to be tried at the ensuing assizes of Clonmel.

A notice was posted in the county Roscommon, on Monday night, threatening destruction to the High Sheriff and his family.

Three men were last night apprehended near Corofin on a charge of murdering Mr. Synge's butler.

John Grady, who was convicted at Ennis, for the murder of the five Doolen policemen, was transmitted from Ennis goal on Thursday morning, under a strong guard to Toomavara, the scene of his guilt, and there executed.

The father of Cullinan, who was hanged for Mr. Blood's murder, exclaimed in the streets of Ennis on yesterday week, the day before his son's execution, that previous to the year 1828, his boy was as industrious and well behaved as any other in the county, but since then he became an altered person, and would attend to no business at home. It will be recollected that 1828 was the year of great political excitement, and electioneering in Clare, when the people were exhorted to fling off the paternal influence of their landlords, and disregard their advice. To this memorable era may be traced the subsequent misery and disturbance in Clare.

The Crown are resolved to complete all the criminal prosecutions at the approaching summer assizes of Ennis. The remaining murderers of Mr. Blood—of the five policemen—of Serjeant Robinson—and the murderers of Mr. Synge's servant—

are all known, and will surely be brought to justice; and that by means of their own guilty associates some of those vicious wretches, it is ascertained, are sentenced to transportation, and sent off to the convict hulks at Cork, not many days since, for minor offences, but they are now ordered back for trial on the more serious charge of murder.

DUBLIN—JULY 2.

On Wednesday, Baron Foster, at the Commission, sentenced Michael Alfred White, Gentleman Attorney, to be hanged by the neck for uttering a forged power of attorney to transfer £580 Government Stock.

At the close of the Commission on Wednesday, Neil Reddy and Jeremiah D. O'Brien, of Limerick, Attorney, were sentenced each to two years' imprisonment, for a conspiracy to utter a Bank of England post bill, with forged endorsement.

A man named Michael Keeffe, is committed from College-street Police-office, for abstracting a £50 bank post-bill from a letter addressed to Clonmel.

The Mayor of Cork has called a public meeting for this day to remonstrate with Government on the removal of the Naval Establishment from Cove to England.

The Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, is to be converted into an Artillery barrack, and the Island bridge barracks, now occupied by Artillery, are to become a general hospital.

The death of the unfortunate and ill used Miss Frizell is contradicted.

REFORM.

Whatever may be the prevalent ideas upon the subject of reform, it is easy to foresee that the nation will soon be unanimously of our opinion as to the honesty and consistency of the ministers, who, by means of that question alone, have hitherto been enabled to maintain themselves in office, after proofs of incapacity more than sufficient to discredit and destroy ten successive administrations. The ministers, who adopted for the electioneering warcry of themselves and their partisans, "The Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill"—the ministers, whose friends and supporters in the House of Commons have to a man obtained their seats in the House of Commons by means of a pledge to vote for "The Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill"—the ministers, who have said, and almost sworn, in endless repetition, that they would stand or fall by that measure, and never deviate in the slightest degree from any of its leading principles—now, at this moment, stand openly confessed before the people of England in the character we have always assigned to them. They have laid upon the table of the House of Commons a bill upon the subject of Reform, essentially different from that to which they have solemnly bound themselves to adhere—essentially inimical to the democratic principles, by proclaiming which they excited a popular ferment, which gained them many an electioneering triumph, calculated avidently and impudently for the single end of increasing permanently in the House of Commons the aristocratical power of the Whigs. The change to which we allude is that which withholds the franchise in cities and boroughs from those householders whose rent is payable more frequently than once in every half year—a change which does not of necessity narrow the constituency, or improve the materials of which it is to be composed, but which does of necessity place the whole constituency of every city and borough completely in the power of the proprietors of houses. It was pretended, we recollect, that the original reform bill was not framed upon the principle of favouring the borough influence of the Whigs at the expense of the Tories (although the arbitrary line, which separated the boroughs to be disfranchised from those to be preserved, took the precise direction which was best calculated to excite and justify such a suspicion), because the power of the Whig proprietors was to be superseded by that of the inhabitants at large. What, we beg to ask, becomes of that pretence now that no man is to have a vote but in virtue of an express agreement, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a new and unusual agreement, with his landlord—an agreement which, when made, the landlord, except in the comparatively few cases in which he has granted a lease, will at all times have the power to revoke?—*Morning Post.*

Polish Pronunciation.—A paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers professing to be an easy key to the pronunciation of the Polish language:—The explanation begins plausibly and promisingly enough; it seems as though we were going to be let into the secret quite easily. *W*, we are informed, is sounded like *v* at the beginning of a word: we find that to be no great difficulty in London, where our chief puzzle is to pronounce *w* like *w*; but when we come to the enumeration of *c* like *ts*, *ch* like *x* or *k*, *cs* like *tch*, we begin to be bothered, and to fancy that the Polish alphabet is turned upside down or inside out, and that the consonants are dancing the hays or playing a game at cross purposes, and that every letter sounds like any thing but itself. And when we take our eyes off the paragraph, we are positively at a loss to recollect whether Czartoryski is to be pronounced *Tchartoriski*, or Tchartoriski is to be pronounced *Czartoryski*. Staszyc like *Stashyts*. Oh, monstrous cacophony! Then, again, worse and worse, Szez like *Shtch*. And how, in the name of teeth and jawbones, are we to pronounce *Shtch*? At the Dioramas, when they exhibit the rocky part of Mount St. Gothard, they make a kind of *swish-swash* sort of a noise, to imitate the rushing of water down the clefts of the rock, which noise, being probably produced by a birch broom in a pail of water, comes nearest to our notions of the sound of *Shtch*, of any thing we have ever heard. If the Parliamentary Candidate Society should take a fancy to a gentleman named Szczerbiec, and send him down to Birmingham to be elected, with information that his name is to be pronounced *Shtcherbietz*, we cannot help imagining what a pretty noise the button weavers would make, bawling out "*Shtcherbietz* for ever!" We hope the Poles may prove as unconquerable as their consonants.

On Preventing the Discharge of a Bullet from a Gun by the Finger.—At a sitting of the Helvetic Society of Natural Sciences, a letter was read from Dr. Flachin, of Yverdun, relative to an experiment before mentioned to the Society, in which the ball was prevented from leaving the bottom of a musket when the gunpowder was fired, simply by putting the ramrod upon the ball, and the end of the finger upon the ramrod. He supposes the effect may be explained by the circumstance that near the charge the ball has a very small velocity compared to that impressed upon it by the expansive force of the gases from the fired gunpowder, when exerted during the whole of the time in which it is passing along the barrel. It is well known that the effect thus accumulated is the reason why long pieces carry further than short ones, and why the breath of a man, which cannot exert a pressure of more than a quarter of an atmosphere, may, by means of a tube, throw a ball to the distance of sixty steps. The experiment above requires great care, especially as to the strength of the piece, which is very liable to burst in the performance of the experiment.—*Hamburgh Paper.*

Hugh Richardson, Esq., a respectable merchant of Crawford-street, London, was fined £80 last week for being in possession of 15 pounds of cigars, a set of ivory chessmen, and forty eight silk handkerchiefs, which he admitted had not paid duty.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.

THE SIX ACTS.

Mr. HUME, on presenting a petition from Mr. Hetherington, the printer of the *Republican*, for the repeal of the six acts, observed, in reference to what had passed yesterday, that he was authorised by the petitioner to state that he was only the printer of the *Republican*, and in order to be assured of the fact, he (Mr. Hume) had obtained possession of two of the manuscripts from which two of the numbers of the *Republican* were printed, and hence it appeared that the real writer was a person in the enemy's camp, with whose name, no doubt, many gentlemen who heard him were acquainted (cries of "name, name"). He had no objection to name him—Mr. Lorimer; and if it were required he would give his address also (hear, and laughter). The arguments of the petitioner against the continuance of the six acts were most convincing; it was as if a tyrannical law had passed forbidding shoemakers to make shoes for the lower orders. By these acts printers were permitted to print only for the higher orders, as none could buy but those who were rich. He (Mr. Hume) had been furnished with a list of eighteen individuals, confined for various periods, from six months to three years, during seven years, while the late Secretary for the Home Department was in office, though he Sir R. Peel had himself said last night that it would be far better not to engage in any such proceedings. He moved that the petition be brought up.

Sir H. HARDINGE, in the absence of his right honourable friend (Sir R. Peel), asked whether the honourable member meant to say that Mr. Lorimer, who, he asserted, was in the enemy's camp, wrote in the *Republican* in opposition to the sentiments and principles he really professed? If such were his conduct, he (Sir H. Hardinge) could only say that no punishment could be too heavy for such a person when convicted—(much cheering).

Mr. HUME added, that he would completely satisfy the right honourable gentleman; he would give him Mr. Lorimer's address, and then by calling upon him he would be able to satisfy himself (cheers and laughter). He had said that he entertained great suspicion that the manuscript for the *Republican* came from the enemy's camp (no, no)! The author in all such cases ought to be prosecuted, and not the unfortunate printer.

Sir H. HARDINGE called upon the house to recollect the first statement made by the hon. member for Middlesex; he did not give it as a mere matter of suspicion but of fact, that the manuscript of the *Republican* came from the enemy's camp (cheers from all sides). Now the hon. gentleman seemed anxious to back out of his assertion.

Mr. HUME—I am not.

Sir H. HARDINGE—The hon. member had given it as a fact that Mr. Lorimer, who wrote in the *Republican*, was connected with the present opposition side of the house—that he was in the enemy's camp; he did not seem now prepared to treat the subject with his usual fairness.

Mr. HUME—I said that I had a suspicion (no!)—a strong suspicion (no, no!)—then I will say at once that it did come from the enemy's camp (cheers and laughter).

Mr. ROSS contended, that before the honorable member ventured on such an assertion, he ought to be able to prove that Mr. Lorimer was really connected with gentlemen on the opposition side of the house.

Captain GORDON argued that the *Republican* was the organ of political unions in various parts of the kingdom, and he read one or two sentences from a letter sent by Mr. Hume to the political union of Dufermline, recommending the establishment of reading rooms, the circulation of pamphlets, and holding out the expectation that the elective franchise would in time be communicated to them, although not at present contemplated (cheers repeatedly from Mr. Hume). The same advice had been given to the political unions at Paisley, Greenock, and other large towns, where the hon. member for Middlesex had talked to them in his correspondence of the "rights of man"—words used by the enemies of the British constitution and of every thing that pertains to it.

Mr. HUME vindicated the course he had pursued with regard to political unions. He wished that instruction should be given to the lower orders, by means of reading-rooms and pamphlets, in order to render them fit to receive the elective franchise. As to the words "the rights of man," the hon. and gallant member coupled the cant of 1793 with the political contest of the present day; but he (Mr. Hume) challenged him to produce any writing by him (Mr. Hume), within the last twelve months, which mentioned "the rights of man." He would move that the letter be laid on the table (hear and laughter).

Mr. GORDON explained.

Sir C. WETHERELL would only read to the house the title in the first page of one of these papers, published on Saturday, the 18th June. The first article was headed, "The Sovereignty of the People," and it was dated, "the 18th June, in the Year of the People ONE" (hear, hear). He would let the house see now what those writers said of the church (coughing). He begged pardon—he would call the attention of the house to one paragraph (hear): "As a temporary relief, and previous to a total confiscation of what is called the property of the church (laughter), that property should be subjected to a tax for the maintenance of the poor." Now he (Sir C. W.) reminded the hon. member for Middlesex, that although he disclaimed any connexion or community of opinion with the writers in those publications, he (Mr. Hume) had often said that the property of the church was resumable by parliament (hear). Therefore, all the distinction between that hon. gentleman and the *Republican* rested upon the difference between resumption and confiscation (hear, oh! and laughter). Now he (Sir C. W.) would let the house see how those writers spoke of the army. An article commenting on the assistance given by the army to the civil authorities in quelling disturbances, was headed—"The Army—Man Butchers." But he would not trouble the house longer by running through the whole of the *Republican* (hear, hear). He concluded by reading a passage from a letter of Mr. Hume to a society in Glasgow, in which that honourable member said that "he had no doubt the franchise would be extended beyond the limits of the present bill;" from which he (Sir C. Wetherell) inferred that the hon. member for Middlesex anticipated another new constitution to supersede very soon that which the reform bill would establish (laughter).

Mr. LAMB wished to remind the house of the inconvenience to which such discussions as the present must invariably lead. He had heard it admitted by some of the gentlemen by whom the conversation originated, that a mischievous notoriety was given to those writings by prosecution (hear, hear). But it was of little use that the government should abstain from prosecution, if honourable gentlemen were to take up the time of the house and delay the public business, in order to confer upon such writings the notoriety which their authors desired (cheers). He believed, from what he had heard that evening, that the discussion on that subject the day before had contributed much to increase the circulation of the publications in question; and he greatly regretted from the turn the debate had now taken, their dissemination would be promoted still more extensively (cheers).

Mr. O'CONNELL defended the hon. member for Middlesex from the attack of the learned gentleman below him (Sir C. Wetherell). He agreed with the right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Lamb), that such discussions as the present effectually served the papers referred to in the hand of advertisements. He was sure that the proprietors must be very grateful to the hon. member for Dundalk, who seemed to have volunteered his services to them as bellman (much laughter), and, in that capacity, to go about proclaiming to the public at what shop they may purchase his blasphemy and sedition at the lowest price (cheers and great laughter).

Mr. PAGET deprecated those discussions.

Sir H. HARDINGE thought that when the honourable gentleman who spoke last was some time a member of that house, he would be aware of the impropriety of lecturing hon. members, in a long sermon, upon the subject which they thought proper to disbuss.

Mr. RICE agreed with the hon. member for Leicestershire, that the time which ought to be devoted to public business was very injudiciously wasted in discussions like the present (hear).

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 30.

LATE AFFRAY AT NEWTOWNBARRY.

Mr. LAMBERT, in rising pursuant to notice, for the purpose of moving for copies of such information as his Majesty's government might have received relative to the late affray at Newtownbarry, in the county of Wexford, deeply regretted the necessity for such a motion. Nothing could be further from his desire than to excite any feeling against the conduct of his Majesty's government on this occasion. On the contrary, he believed they were sincerely anxious to do what they considered to be right. It was said, however, that it was the disposition of government to call out the yeomanry in Ireland, in consequence of what had taken place in that country. Now he would beg to suggest to them to put down the clamour for a repeal of the Union by measures of strict justice, rather than by resorting to an armed force. He was not an advocate for the repeal of the Union: but he knew Ireland, and he knew that unless some measures of justice and conciliation were adopted, the question of the repeal of the Union would assume a very serious shape. A mighty spirit was abroad. Revolution was knocking at the door. To revolution, however, he was strongly opposed; and he trusted, therefore, that such a course would be pursued as would prevent its admission. The hon. gent. concluded by making his motion.

Mr. WALKER seconded the motion.

Mr. STANLEY, after complimenting the hon. mover and the hon. seconder on the very creditable temper with which they had introduced the subject, assured them that neither they nor any hon. member connected with Ireland could be more anxious than he and his Majesty's government were to give the means of throwing every possible light on the unhappy occurrence to which the motion referred. They had no wish whatever to screen the guilty; their only desire was to remove any imputation from those who might be innocent. They felt it to be of great importance that the people of Ireland should know that no partiality, no religious or political considerations, would be allowed to interfere with the administration of justice. They felt it to be a lamentable fact, that hitherto there had been too strong an impression on the minds of the people of Ireland that the law was not intended for their protection: and that they regarded it rather as a heavy yoke imposed upon them, than as a friendly and beneficial succour. He could assure the hon. mover and the hon. seconder, that it was the earnest endeavour of his Majesty's government so to conduct themselves as to prove to the Irish people their disposition to do justice to them; and to satisfy their own consciences, and the God to whom they were responsible for their actions. He could assure them, that if he thought that the ends of justice would be better obtained, or that the truth would be more effectually elucidated, by the production of the documents in question, not only would he consent to the motion, but he should have felt it his duty to anticipate the hon. member for Wexford by making the motion himself. But, under the existing circumstances, and while the investigation of the case was still pending (hear, hear)—while witnesses were in the course of examination, and while the most contradictory statements had been made, the respective merits of which only a Court of Justice could ascertain, he felt that it would not be consistent with his duty to the unfortunate persons who might be criminated, on whose hands there was blood, and who would most likely have to answer for their conduct before a legal tribunal, to enter into any premature discussion of the facts, or to lay before the House the evidence which his Majesty's government had obtained as the guide of their own conduct. The case would shortly come before the judges at the assizes. The feeling which existed, the origin of the transaction, the degree of blame attached to this party or to that, the moderation or otherwise of the magistrates, the police, and the populace, would there be fully investigated. He really could not think it advantageous to prejudge the decision of a Court of Justice by a debate in which angry political and party feelings must necessarily be mixed up; and which must, therefore, impede what he and every hon. member must be most anxious to promote. He hoped, therefore, that the hon. member for Wexford would not compel him to oppose his motion; but that he would voluntarily withdraw it. He hoped that what he was going to say would prove that there was no desire on the part of his Majesty's government for concealment of the facts. In the course of the legal proceedings it might appear, that although there was no absolute criminality, yet that some of the individuals acting under the controul of government, whether magistrates, yeomanry, or police, had been guilty of great indiscretion. Should such turn out to be the case, and should his Majesty's government take any step in consequence, he would then feel it to be his duty to lay the whole evidence of the affair on the table of the House; for it could then be so submitted without prejudice to the parties implicated. After this explanation he trusted that the hon. member for Wexford would withdraw his motion; and he hoped other hon. members would exercise what he considered would be a sound discretion in abstaining from discussing a subject which was so soon to come into a Court of Justice.

Mr. O'CONNELL wished to state one fact. Fifteen human beings—men, women, and children—had been killed, and twenty-five wounded. But no single being was in custody. Those persons, whoever they were, who had been guilty of this multitudinous homicide, were all at large, in perfect security, able to abscond in a moment if they chose. If that were so, where was the delicacy of talking of an interference with a Court of Justice? The county of Wexford was at present in a most frightful state of agitation. In 1798 that county was unimplicated in the treasonable union of the United Irish. Yet that county, then one of the most tranquil in Ireland, the majority of the inhabitants of which were descendants of the Normans, subsequently burst out into a simultaneous and open rebellion, and fought five battles with the King's troops, in three of which they were victorious. It was the most formidable county in Ireland in which such a circumstance as that which had lately happened could have occurred. He believed that the hon. mover and seconder and himself were the only persons in the House who knew the state of the county of Wexford—who knew that the people were waiting, not for law, but for vengeance, and who knew that if blood once began to flow, it was impossible to say when it would be staunched.

Mr. STANLEY repeated that while the judicial inquiry was going on, discretion dictated that no legislative interference should take place. He thought that some expression had been made use of which would lead the House to believe that the yeomanry had been called out in Ireland upon permanant duty. That was a mistake, and he took the earliest opportunity of setting hon. gentlemen right upon that subject. Some hon. gentlemen had censured the government for calling out the yeomanry at all. Now, the fact was, that the yeomanry were called out, not by the government, but by the magistrates, according to what the magistrates, no doubt, deemed the best exercise of sound discretion. Whether it had been so or not, would, of course, form part of the question to be considered in the approaching investigation.

Mr. O'CONNELL explained.

Mr. BLAKENEY said that when allusions had been made to the unhappy transactions in the county of Wexford, he had observed an hon. member near him indulging in a smile unbecoming a man (shouts of "no, no").

The SPEAKER observed, that when an hon. member rose to speak under the excitement of great warmth of feeling, it was likely he might make use of some hasty expressions; but he ought not to impute motive to others; and, above all, he should be careful not to impute motives which it was impossible to suppose could exist. He was sure the hon. member would regret the expression he had so hastily employed.

Mr. BLAKENEY hoped the House would make due allowance for his warmth of feeling. He had been in the neighbourhood at the time of the unhappy affair, and had witnessed nearly the whole of the proceedings. The conduct of the magistrates had been most improper. They had arrested some men against whom there was no proof whatever, and they had allowed others to escape without being arrested, against whom plenty of evidence could be produced. He had had conversations with many of the magistrates. One of them told him that the affair was of a most serious nature. He had urged that warrants should be issued—he was promised that they should be—but no warrants had been issued. The people were willing that the matter should go before the government, for then they were satisfied they should get justice; but all the offenders were allowed to escape without being apprehended (hear). The magistrates, too, had ordered the informations to be given to the felons as well as to the people who were to prosecute them. The real offenders were not arrested. He complained of that at the time; he had offered to arrest them himself, if he was allowed the legal authority to do so, but he was refused. The whole business was owing to the misconduct of the yeomanry—and he must say a more ragamuffin set of fellows he never saw. The magistrate who had promised him to see the offenders were arrested afterwards thought fit to pass him without notice. As for the yeomanry, he would as soon have a set of butchers' boys to preserve the peace as these yeomen. He should not trespass further, as he should have another opportunity in another place to speak upon this subject, when he hoped he should be able to state it more properly than he had done now (hear, hear). The yeomanry were not disciplined as they ought to be—they were not men to whom arms ought to be confided (hear).

Sir JOHN M. DOYLE said the yeomanry of England were one thing, and the yeomanry of Ireland were another. He had great respect for the one, he was sorry to say he had no respect for the other. He knew the yeomanry of his country too well to respect them much; and of this he was convinced, that unless that force was laid aside, that unhappy country would never have peace (hear, hear, hear).

An Honourable Gentleman, who described himself as the colleague of the member for Wexford, could not but congratulate the house and the country that this motion had been brought forward especially after the satisfactory explanation given by the right hon. gentleman. He could bear testimony to the great excitement which this matter had created in Wexford; a county which, up to the time of this unhappy transaction, had been one of the most peaceable in Ireland.

Mr. HUME suggested that the motion should be withdrawn till the information on the subject had been obtained. He had listened with horror to the statement that had been made, especially with regard to the Magistrates, who, he regretted to find, were still on the bench, and acting in their magisterial capacity.

Mr. STANLEY said, that as soon as he had heard of the statement now made by the honourable member for Carlow, he had written to request the same information in writing, and to ask that sworn informations should be given against the Magistrates who were complained of. With respect to the magistrates in general, he would now only observe, that there was a bill passing through the House to continue for six months the powers of the government to examine into the Commissions of Magistrates, in order to effect a revision of them (hear).

Mr. O'CONNELL, after what the right hon. secretary had this moment stated, implored the honourable Member opposite to withdraw the motion.

Mr. LAMBERT, as the object he had in view was likely to be answered in another way, should have no objection to withdraw his motion.

The motion was withdrawn.

DISTILLATION FROM MOLASSES.

Mr. P. THOMSON said, that the distress which now prevailed in the West Indies was in itself a sufficient reason for him to ask the House to grant the means of an inquiry into the mode to be adopted for its relief. The subject was involved in so many intricacies, that the Government thought the best mode of inquiry would be by the appointment of a committee. He moved that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of admitting the use of molasses in the breweries and distilleries of the United Kingdom.

Mr. GILLON said he did not mean to oppose the appointment of a committee, as he was a friend to inquiry; but he should conceive it his duty, as representing a county deeply interested in the distilleries, to watch with the utmost jealousy any measure tending to substitute colonial produce for that of our native industry. Something was also due to the interests of the distillers, who had embarked large capitals in their trade, and who were found to be a most respectable and useful body of men. The effect of introducing molasses instead of grain for distillation would be to throw a number of the poorer soils out of cultivation, and to diminish the employment of the agricultural labourer, which they could ill afford in a time of distress like the present.

Sir G. CLERK complained that a question of so much importance was brought on at so late an hour (half past twelve), and that instead of moving for the appointment of a Committee, Ministers ought to have been provided with a distinct scheme for the admission of molasses. He apprehended that the plan, whatever it might be, would afford no relief to the West Indies, while it would operate most injuriously on the landed interest.

Mr. K. DOUGLAS thought ministers fully justified in the course they were about to pursue.

Mr. F. LEWIS said that an inquiry of so vague a nature, which had for object merely the asking for information, upon which ministers seemed unprovided with any proposition, would tend to disturb the greatest interests—those of agriculture and the West Indies—without accomplishing any corresponding advantage, and inflicting, perhaps, the deepest injury. He called upon the noble lord (Althorp) to state fairly the views and purposes of his colleagues, and the plans, if any, which they were about to submit to the Committee. The real question was no less than this—whether sugar should be substituted for grain in the distilleries of the three kingdoms?

Lord ALTHORP contended that the proposition was extremely innocent, and the question merely whether a Committee should be appointed to inquire whether any arrangement could be adopted for the distillation of molasses when grain was at a certain price? Ministers were of opinion that some plan of the kind might be discovered which might possibly benefit the West Indies, without doing the slightest injury to agriculture. This was exactly a case in which inquiry by a committee could be so beneficial, and the investigation could be conducted without exciting alarm. The present moment was peculiarly favourable for undertaking it, as the malting trade could not be affected, the season for malting being past.

After a few words from Mr. Warburton, Mr. Cutlar Fergusson, Mr. Ruthven, Mr. R. Gordon, Sir E. Hoare, and Mr. Bennett, the motion was agreed to, and the Committee appointed.

IRISH REFORM BILL.

Mr. STANLEY said, that at that hour of the night, or rather of the morning, he would not feel himself justified in bringing forward this bill, if it were not for the compromise which had taken place between both sides of the house, by which it was agreed that the Irish Reform Bill should be put forward one stage, and placed in the hands of hon. members, so that it might stand on the same footing with the English bill. And therefore, as he could not, under the circumstances, anticipate any discussion, he would not trouble the house with more than a few words. He had, in the first place, to state that some alterations had been made in the bill since last session; but they were not such as to impair the effect of the measure; on the contrary, they rather went to extend the benefits to be derived from it. They had, upon mature consideration, determined not to employ the machinery used in England for the registration of freeholders, but rather to use that which had been heretofore employed in the counties of Ireland. They had much reason to doubt whether the machinery in Ireland was such as would admit of the change which they had contemplated. They accordingly adopted the course heretofore pursued in Ireland for the registration of leaseholders in counties, and for those who had a claim to vote for cities or boroughs. In fact the only alteration of consequence was in the arrangement relating to the qualification for leaseholders, and the term for which they hold their lease. By the former Bill it was provided that a man, to be qualified to vote, should pay £50 rent, and have a lease of twenty-one years. Now they found by this that a great number of persons who would form a most desirable portion of the constituency in Ireland were excluded, namely, those persons who held under the church, or the college, or corporations, and could not accordingly derive from them a lease of twenty one years, though they might of nineteen. By the operation of the original provision none of these parties could vote. In some cases the lease should be renewed every year. It was found, too, that there was a large class of persons who did not pay £50 a year, and who would yet be a most desirable addition to the constituency: there being a great difference in this respect between that country and England, in which the rights, and laws, and peculiarities, in the relation between landlord and tenant, were much better regulated. In England, £50 rent was only taken as a criterion of the rank and respectability of the individuals. The same rule did not by any means apply to Ireland. He therefore proposed three alterations:—That the term of the lease should be reduced to 19 years; secondly, that if the amount of the rent and fine paid amounted to £50 it should be a sufficient qualification; and, thirdly, if a leaseholder for 19 years could prove a profit of £20 a year, he should have a right of voting, as well if he had the regular franchise of £10. The Hon Member for Kerry might not approve of this, as he seemed to indicate he did not; but, however, he must allow it was an approximation to the wish he had formerly expressed. There was no other material alteration, and, therefore, as the spirit of the Bill was the same with that formerly laid before the House, he would not trouble them with further observations, but would reserve what he had to say for the second reading; and trusted he might now be permitted to move that the bill be read a first time.

Mr. O'CONNELL objected to £20 as too high a qualification, and, therefore, as a paltry boon.

Mr. SHEIL thought that as the freemen of boroughs were to be subtracted from a very small constituency in counties, the latter should, according to the policy and principle of the reform bill, be charged.

The bill to amend the Irish Representation was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

IRISH POPULATION.

Mr. MULLINS moved for a return of the number of Protestants in each parish in Ireland.

Mr. STANLEY thought that no convenience was to be expected from such information as the hon. member for Kerry applied for, as it could not compensate for the inconvenience which might arise from the promoting of religious dissensions, by making the difference of the population of different religions so very marked (hear).

Mr. O'CONNELL supported the motion, but would not protest against the feelings of the house.

Mr. MULLINS, after a few words, withdrew his motion.

PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND.

The house then went into a committee on the public works in Ireland, when a resolution was agreed to, that his Majesty should be empowered to advance Exchequer Bills by way of loan in aid of the public works in Ireland.

IRISH REFORM BILL.

Mr. STANLEY obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the representation of the people in Ireland, which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter past three o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JULY 1.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Hunt, from Stockport, against the Reform Bill. [The Petition was very violently worded. The Speaker said, it was the first duty of a Member of Parliament to assure himself that the petitions intrusted to him, were, in terms, at least, respectful and decent. The petition was neither, and the honourable member ought not to have presented it. Withdrawn.] By Lord Mahon from the resident undergraduates of Oxford against the Reform Bill; by Mr. Ord from Morpeth, for protection to the non-voters, in the event of the Reform Bill; by Mr. O'Connell, from Protestants of Galway, for the franchise to Catholics; from Tralee, against the stamp duties; and from an individual for Church reform. A petition for Catholic Education, led to a discussion concerning the Reform Bill, the yeomanry at Newtownbarry, coroners, riots, all possible subjects, and many others, which was only ended by a general coughing down of Mr. Hunt's often repeated tale of Peterloo.

Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice of a motion to assimilate the representation of England and Ireland, and the bases of the franchise in those countries.

A bill, founded on the report of the committee of public works in Ireland, was ordered. The London Coal Bill was read a second time. Mr. Stanley moved that on Monday the House go into Committee on the advance of monies for roads and bridges in Ireland. The Roman Catholic Charities Bill was read a second time. The Excise Oaths Bill went through a committee; as did the Assessed Taxes Composition Bill. Mr. Stanley brought in a bill to empower the authorities of Ireland to seize all arms and mark them in a particular manner, and then return them to their owners; and after that process to render any person liable to seven years' transportation with whom unstamped arms were found. Mr. O'Connell said the proposition was the most monstrous he had ever heard, and at his request the debate was adjourned for a week.

The Lord Advocate, with a very few preliminary remarks, introduced the Scottish Reform Bill, which was read a first time. Second reading ordered for Tuesday week.

COMMITTEES—CUSTOMS' ACTS.

Sir H. HARDINGE (in committee) demanded of Mr. Hume his authority for stating that certain odious publications proceeded from the opposition, or to plead guilty to misstatement.

Mr. HUME said, he had never so stated the case. He had his suspicions. That day he had received a letter from the editor of the *Republican*, acknowledging the work, addressing him as respected fellow citizen, and avowing his principles of pure republicanism, unmixed and undegraded by a union of either Tory, or double-dealing Whig, or political unionist; the signature was "Lorrimer; the man lived in style at the west end; and he (Mr. Hume) still suspected he was an anti-reformer, who wished to cast odium on the radical party.

Sir H. HARDINGE had never heard so impotent an explanation.

Mr. HUME could not give up his suspicions; he knew the author was not a political unionist; and he had a right to suspect he was of the enemy's camp. Sir R. Peel had accused him of a want of constitutional knowledge, and *he* (Mr. Hume) was justified in retorting on him as the hirer of such tools as Lorrimer and Hetherington; he meant, however, no charge against the hon. baronet.

Sir R. PEEL could not have supposed that Mr. Hume would have abused him in his absence because he had complimented him in his presence. The charge was unworthy of an answer. It was revolting to decency: he would not condescend to refute it. He would a thousand times rather be the object of the accusation than the accuser. The only fact that could colour the suspicion was, that the author of this disgraceful article was said to live at the west end like a gentleman, and could not, therefore, be (according to Mr. Hume) connected with the reform party. That was a strong fact, and he did not know how to get over it (laughter). This sort of charge was an old one: in 1794 it was common. It was at Paris during the riots: it was in London during the breaking of windows—nay, to the Reform Bill itself an obnoxious clause had crept in, which it was said with the consistency of the present charge, came "from the enemy's camp"—unworthy sentinels so to sleep upon your posts (laughter).

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the duty on sea borne coals *should* cease and determine *on the* 1st *March*, 1831.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proposed that all duties on coal, culm, and cinders, exported into foreign countries should cease.

EXCISE ACTS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proposed the repeal of the duty and drawback on all tallow candles. [It was urged that if the duty were taken from soap, and a tax laid on tallow, much advantage to the poor woud be gained, and £600,000 saved from Russia. A property tax was suggested by Messrs. ROBINSON and MABERLEY, instead of all assessed taxes. Mr. HUNT said he was sent there to watch the conduct of ministers. Much was promised for the people, but nothing was done. The repeal of the duty on soap would do more to cure cholera than any thing else.] Motion agreed to.

SUPPLY.

Mr. S. RICE (in a Committee of Supply) moved grants, £14,450 for the British Museum, £80,000 for civil contingencies for 1831; agreed to. £73,800 for public works.

Mr. HUME and Col. SIBTHORPE could not see the utility of building or repairing palaces for ex Kings, Emperors, and Dukes of Braganza.

Mr. R. COLBORNE complained of the state of the Angerstein Gallery, and

Mr. GOULBURN of that of Westminster Hall, as disgraceful to the nation. Agreed to. £4,770 for Portpatrick harbour, and £4000 for that of Donaghadee: agreed to. £12,000 for the new building at the British Museum; agreed to. £4,700 for Holyhead harbour. Agreed to. £150,000 for buildings connected with the revenue department at Liverpool; agreed to. £43,200 for salaries and allowances to the officers, and £31,900 for expenses, of the houses of Lords and Commons; £45,400 to make good deficiencies in the Treasury department; £11,137 for the fee fund; £16,475 for the fee fund of the colonies; £1,864 for the fee fund of the privy council, and £9,375 for the expense of messengers, &c. of the Treasury.

Mr. HUNT took occasion to charge Earl Grey with forming a coalition in his family to occupy places, and to draw £68,000 from the public.

The grants were all agreed to.

Mr. BERNAL then reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. Adjourned.

Their Majesties had a musical party on Wednesday evening at St. James's. A concert was performed, when Signior Paganini had the honour of exhibiting before their Majesties. The vocal performers were all English.

The dress ball for the relief of Irish distress, to be held on the 7th of July, at Drury lane Theatre, will, we are informed, be a spectacle of the utmost splendour. The decorations are under the superintendence of a committee of taste, and their Majesties and the Royal Family will be in state.

The Mail.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.

A bill of a highly penal nature has been brought before Parliament by the Secretary for Ireland. A clause in this bill makes it a transportable offence that any person should have unregistered arms in his possession in any proclaimed district in Ireland. In reply to some observations against this bill, Mr. Stanley said that there never was a time "when a *strong* government was more required in Ireland than it is at this present moment." In acquiring this conviction, it surely cannot be said that Mr. Stanley put on the spectacles of an Irish partisan. He has taken a part in the re-organization of the Yeomanry, as he has said, from necessity—and he has been their defender in parliament through accident; but he is neither the child nor champion of "Orangeism," and as a Reformer, he is acting in the teeth of nine-tenths of the Protestants. The Secretary has the best possible information, and that information would of course enable him, if he should think fit, to state and describe exactly what the circumstances are—what the necessity is which compels him to say that Ireland never required a *strong* government more than she does at present. We give implicit credit to the Right Hon. Gentleman's statement, but we are glad at the same time that the bill will not pass into a law without discussion, and without some further explanation being afforded than we possess at present. But taking his statement as admitted, while we can understand that the new Arms bill may tend to make a strong government, we confess ourselves so blind as not to perceive how the new plan of parliamentary representation will contribute to that end. Shall it be said that it will give the people a new ground of attachment either to the Ministers, the Government, or the Laws? Why the thing is not pretended. Neither the boldest, nor the most timid reformer has dared to say so. On the contrary, it is openly avowed that the Reform cannot be of the slightest service to the people, unless in so far as it furnishes them with the means of attacking all or either with more chance of success. Common sense, we think, would suggest that *boons* of this kind would be as well deferred till they could be given unaccompanied by Arms' Acts, or other measures which show, that while new power is given to the people with one hand, it is essentially necessary to deprive them of every auxiliary to it with the other, and to guard against their movements with a degree of vigilance unparalleled. There is more consistency surely in opposing *all* reform than in *reforming* after such a fashion as this.

At an early hour on Saturday morning a countryman was knocked down by three fellows in Patrick street, and robbed of fifteen shillings and six pence. Information of this outrage being given at the Mayor's office, constables were despatched in quest of the aggressors. In a house in Murphy's Lane two persons were arrested, charged with the offence. They were fully committed to the city gaol to stand their trial for this outrage at the assizes.

Railway between Waterford and Kilkenny.—On Tuesday Mr. R. M. Hollingsworth commenced his inspection of the country, for the purpose of making a survey of the most favourable line for the intended rail road between the beforementioned cities.

New Potatoes.—Too great caution cannot be exercised at the present season in the use of unripe potatoes. They have been often the source of severe and dangerous maladies.

The Householders' Club of this city has resolved to exhibit for public scorn, any person who may propose, second or support a vote at Vestry, and excommunicate him from all acquaintance!

It is stated that all the Roman Catholic Clergy of Wexford, are to assemble at Newtownbarry, this day, to celebrate high mass for the souls of the peasantry who were shot by the Yeomanry.

Robert Hughes, Esq. has been elected Mayor, and Captain Collins and Charles Jacob, Esqrs. Sheriffs of Wexford for the ensuing year.

A petition against the return of the Members for the county of Wexford was forwarded on Thursday to London for the purpose of being presented to the House of Commons.

The report of the death of Miss Frizell was incorrect. She has only retired to a Nunnery.

Mr. Murray has given the Messrs. Lander one thousand guineas for their journal of African adventure.

The Presbyterian Synod of Munster will hold their annual meeting in Clonmel on to-morrow.

RECORDERSHIP OF YOUGHAL.—Thomas Blood, Esq. of Dublin, Barrister at Law, was elected Recorder of Youghal on Thursday last.

Lord Farnham has returned to his Parliamentary duties from Ireland.

Alderman Wm. Robertson has been elected Mayor of Kilkenny; Henry Anderson and Louis Anderson Esqrs. Sheriffs; Messrs. Alexander Semple and William J. Douglas, Coroners.

Daniel Connor, of Cork, Esqr. is elected Mayor of Cashel. B. White, Esq: Deputy Mayor.

Lord Southwell and Lord Gormanston, according to the report of the Committee of Privileges, have made good their claim to vote for the Representative Peers for Ireland.

A new poem, by Mr. Campbell, upon the Poles, is now in the process of *translation* into the Polish language, in order to its being circulated among that gallant people.

It is said that Lucien Bonaparte has given orders to his agent in London to engage for him, upon lease, Ashburnham House, he and the Princess of Canino being daily expected. His daughter, Madame Bonaparte Wyse, arrived on Wednesday from the Continent bringing with her a large portion of the celebrated Etruscan vases; she has taken up her residence for the present in Norton-street Portland-place.

Fifty thousand pounds a year will be saved by the British nation by Prince Leopold accepting the throne of Belgium. It is supposed the new Sovereign will also resign the Head colonelcy of the 5th Dragoon Guards.

Potatoes are selling in some parts of the county Tipperary at 1d. a stone.

VESTRY AT THE CATHEDRAL.

On Monday a vestry, pursuant to monition from the Lord Bishop of Waterford, was held at the Cathedral church. At one o'clock the Rev. Abram Sargent took the chair. He then read the authority under which the vestry was called. The Assessments made on Easter Monday for the salaries of parish clerk and sexton, and for gas-light and coals, the chairman said, were declared null and void, in consequence of the vestry not having appointed applotters on that day. The present proceedings were, therefore, under the advice of eminent counsel, adopted in compliance with an act of parliament passed in the seventh year of the reign of his late Majesty.

Mr. Nugent, the ostensible organ of the Householders' Club, said—Before you proceed further, Mr. Chairman, I beg leave to protest against the proceedings of this vestry, as the Bishop has no authority under the act to convene a vestry. It is stated that the proceedings of Easter Monday's vestry were declared by counsel to be null. It was not the fault of the parishioners if the persons who made the assessments on that day were ignorant of their duties, therefore, under all circumstances I protest against the authority of the bishop in calling this vestry. At all events, if you make assessments to-day you will not be able to recover one farthing of them.

The Chairman—The first item to be proposed is £20 for the salary of the parish clerk of the cathedral church.

Mr. Nugent protested against the right to put this question, as the 50th section of the vestry act imperatively requires that the salary of parish clerk be assessed in Easter week, and if not assessed then the section says there cannot at any subsequent vestry be more than £10 given to the clerk.

Mr. Acteson called Mr. Nugent's attention to the 11th section of the Act which, he said would upset Mr. N.'s interpretation of the 50th section.

Mr. Nugent still persisted in saying that the vestry was illegal, and that the assessment could not be made unless on Easter Monday.

Mr. Kizbey, one of the churchwardens, said the 50th section, quoted by Mr. Nugent, clearly expressed that it was only when no assessment for parish clerk's salary was made on Easter Monday, that a sum not exceeding £10 should be given to the parish clerk. In this case an assessment was made on Easter Monday, but the non-appointment of applotters rendered the proceedings of Easter Monday illegal.

Mr. Nugent—If the assessment was made, why call this vestry? I will not use harsh words towards his Lordship, but I will say that he made a great mistake in causing the present vestry to be called.

The Chairman—If you do not think it legal you can appeal.

Mr. Nugent—That's a taunt always thrown out—

The Chairman declared that he did not mean it as a taunt.

Mr. Nugent, after passing a very high eulogium on the urbanity of Mr. Sargent at all times when presiding at vestries, said—We have the power to appeal, but there are so many obstructions thrown in the way of appeal, that we do not wish to have recourse to it. I protest against all your acts to day as illegal—everything is illegal—and you, Mr. Chairman, are acting illegally by sitting in that chair (*laughter*). We do not wish to appeal to the Courts of Law, but when forced into them we will take advantage of all opportunities that the law allows. We (the Club) stand up in an organised body to protect the parishioners and to prevent them from having recourse to violence (hear). We do not come here through any vindictive or sectarian spirit, for we wish to be in good feeling and good fellowship with our Protestant fellow parishioners. I am surprised that I do not see more of our dissenting brethren present, particularly the Quakers, who are so inimical to this law, to protest and vote against those proceedings. A Bill is now before Parliament to take the burden of supporting the Church establishment off the shoulders of the Roman Catholics; and, I say, that the Bishop, until that Bill is decided on, has acted improperly in bringing forward the present vestry. I trust that, by and bye, there will be found none to vote for those assessments except those who derive a support from vestry taxes. I am sure Mr. Kizbey will not vote for one of them.

Mr. Kizbey—If I do not, I will, as Churchwarden, be mulcted in the sum myself.

Mr. Nugent—You cannot be fined, for you have heard the Chairman say, that it is the opinion of eminent lawyers that the assessments made on Easter Monday were illegal.

Mr. Kizbey—I am not going to put myself under the tuition of Mr. Nugent; and as he claims a right to independence, I do the same. This is not a question between Catholic and Protestant, and I, therefore, say no man has a right to dictate to me.

It was proposed by *Mr. Glanville* and seconded by *Mr. Acteson*, that a sum of £20 be paid to the Parish Clerk of the Cathedral Church.

Mr. Dowling begged leave to propose an amendment. The amendment stated that as the assessment now about to be levied was exclusively for Protestant purposes, that the Protestants should exclusively pay it.

Mr. A. Henderson said if the amendment was so altered as to annul the assessment altogether, he would support it. It was consequently so altered and proposed in form.

Mr. James Burke O'Hanrahan, who professed himself a Protestant, seconded the motion.

After an extremely long and angry discussion, which we think unnecessary to report, the amendment was lost, and the original vote carried.

Mr. Dowling then said, that *he* had a series of resolutions which, with the permission of the chair, he would beg leave to propose.

The *Chairman*—I will put them if there be no speeches made.

Mr. Dowling then commenced to read his resolutions, but some of them were so offensive in their terms that the Chairman, before the entire was read, said he would hear no further.

A sum of £20 for the Parish Clerk of St. Olave's was next proposed, by *Mr. Acteson*, and seconded by *Mr. Glanville*. After the usual opposition it was passed, as were the following: £42, the salary of the Sexton of the Cathedral Church—£10 10s. the Sextoness of St. Olave's Church—£20 for coals and gas light for the Cathedral Church and St. Olave's Church. The law costs were then added, viz.—Costs of appeal, £38 14s 3d—to Mr. R. Cherry, attorney, £5 10s 2d.

Messrs. Tobias Budd, Henry Denny, and Samuel Marke, were then appointed as applotters.

After the business of the vestry was finished, *Mr. Nugent* proposed a vote of thanks to the Householders' Club for their exertions in opposing vestry taxes.

The *Chairman* refused to put it.

Mr Clarke said he would not attend at the vestry that day, but for a threat he saw published in the *Chronicle* from the Householders' Club. I wished to show, said Mr. C., that I was not afraid to come here. While the Act exists I will support it, and to show my motives, I beg to mention that I have signed a petition against the Vestry Act.

The Vestry Book having been signed by several parishioners, the Vestry was dissolved.

DISTRESS IN THE WEST.

Contributed by a few Protestant Dissenters, Waterford, £10 10s 6d. From Mrs. Jessie Lloyd, Waterford, £1, 10s.

Messrs. Scott and Co. have received from a friend, per the Rev. Archdeacon Hobson, £2, for the relief of the distressed peasantry of the West of Ireland.

French Subscriptions in Aid of the Irish.—We are glad to find by the *Avenir* that the subscriptions for the unhappy Irish are going on with great spirit at Paris. In giving the twelfth list of the principal subscribers, they apologise for not giving all, as the space taken up by them would render it quite impossible.—*London Paper.*

In London alone £26,000 has been collected for the destitute Irish, and remitted to this country.

The Calvinistic Methodists in the isle of Anglesey have contributed £45 towards relieving the distress in Ireland.

Tobacco in Ireland.—This act repeals the 19th Geo. I. c. 35, and revives and extends to Ireland that of 12th Charles 2, 34, which had been repealed in part, as regarded Ireland, by the former act. The acts prohibiting the growth of tobacco are to be enforced by the officers of excise and customs throughout the united kingdom, and all the penalties, &c. of the act of Charles may be sued for, and the goods condemned; a penalty of £100 is to be levied upon any person in whose custody any quantity of home grown tobacco, exceeding a pound in weight, is found, and the goods to be seized. This act is to begin operation from the 1st of January, 1832—which, of course, will not affect the crops of the present season.

The sum voted by Parliament for the conveyance of convicts to New South Wales, for the current year, amounts to £88,500!

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—DUBLIN, SATURDAY.

The Attorney General v. Hilditch.

Mr. Blacker, K.C. stated that this was an information against the defendant, for having a quantity of wort of a certain gravity, which was found on examination to be many degrees above the returns made, and also for having a false board in the bottom of what is termed the spirit receiver, by which a fraud of the duty on several gallons of spirits per week was committed. In each case the penalty was £200. Revenue officers proved the above offence. The defendant in person stated his defence. In the first place he alleged that the walls of his concerns had fallen down, and that he was obliged to remove the wort from one vessel to another; and that by its being exposed to the open air it increased in gravity. In the second instance he alleged that the receiver was under the care of the King's officers, and sealed by them.

Verdict on the first count for the defendant, the jury considering, they said, that the increase in gravity arose from the alleged fatality.

Verdict on the second count for the plaintiff, £200.

There are twenty other Revenue cases to be tried in this court.

LORD LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES—IRELAND.

Lord Melbourne has presented to the House of Lords a bill "To provide for the better order and government of Ireland, by Lieutenants for the several counties, counties of cities, and counties of towns therein."

The Lieutenants of each county and place are to appoint Deputy Lieutenants.

Qualification of Deputy Lieutenants £200 per annum, or heir to £400 per annum in county.

In cities and places counties within themselves, Chief Magistrate to appoint Deputy Lieutenants; qualification £150 per annum, or £3,000, &c.

ARMS.

In the House of Commons on Friday night Mr. STANLEY introduced a bill for regulating the importation of arms into Ireland. The following are the provisions of the measure:—

1. A general registration is to be made of all arms imported. Each weapon is to be *branded* and *marked*, so that arms may be traced through whatsoever hands they may pass.

2. Persons having un-registered arms in their possession are to be held guilty of a misdemeanour.

3. If, when the Lord Lieutenant has declared any district to be in a state of disturbance, any person in such district shall be found with unregistered arms in his possession, such person shall be judged guilty of misdemeanour, *and liable to be punished with transportation for seven years.*

Mr. O'CONNELL protested against so frightful an infraction of law and justice, and called upon the right hon. gentleman to postpone the further consideration of the subject to Friday next.

Mr. STANLEY said, that if it were the wish of the house to accede to that motion he would not oppose it. At the same time, he must express his conscientious belief that the provisions of this bill were essential to the peace of Ireland, and say, that although he believed that there had never been a government more anxious than the present was to promote the welfare of Ireland, *yet that there never was a time at which it was more necessary than at present that they should have a strong government in Ireland!!!*

Mr. WYSE declared his intention of opposing this bill to the uttermost.

The debate was then adjourned till that day se'nnight.

STATE OF THE COUNTY OF GALWAY—MEETING OF MAGISTRATES.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the Magistrates of the county of Galway was held on Saturday, the 2d of July, at Loughrea, (convened by public advertisement), William H. Handock, Esq., High Sheriff, in the chair. About thirty Magistrates were present.

Captain Warburton commenced by giving a minute account of the several murders, and attempts to murder, which had taken place within the county of Galway *during the last month*! He stated that the system of robbing arms and administering unlawful oaths was in full away—that within the single barony of Longford in this county several murders had been committed since the Commission sat in Galway, and several other outrages against life and property, as appeared by the sworn informations read to the meeting.

Several of the magistrates gave accounts of the outrages committed in their neighbourhood—Mr. Arthur Nugent of Ballinagar, stated "that his brother, Lord Riverston, was compelled by *Terry Alt* to dismiss his servants, *even to his kitchen maid*—that his son was followed on the high road in broad day by two armed men, who were (as Mr. Nugent states) intent on murdering him." This gentleman's testimony must have great weight with the present Irish Government, as they have lately restored him to the commission of the peace for the county of Galway.

The meeting was unanimous in opinion, that the present laws were insufficient to put down the insurrection, and that the system of insubordination had wofully increased since the late Commission sat in Galway.

A resolution for a general subscription to procure private information was passed; and thanks having been returned to the High Sheriff, the meeting was adjourned to that day forthnight.

Galway, June 30.—Extract of a letter—I regret to state that the peace of this neighbourhood is far from satisfactory. Yesterday morning, at six o'clock, a man named Doyle, steward to Mr. Featherston, was shot dead by a party of Terry Alts, near his master's residence. The only cause assigned for this murder is, that the unfortunate man, in discharge of his duty, had incurred the enmity of some parties who had quarrelled about land.

Their Majesties ball on Thursday was magnificent in the extreme, and the company more numerous than that of the Royal concert on Wednesday, or indeed of any former fete at the palace. Friday evening a state dinner concluded the week's series of grand entertainments at the palace. The Duke of Braganza was the chief invited guest of the evening, and the entertainment was given in honour of his arrival.

The officers of the reserve companies of the 84th and 86th Regiments, in garrison at Jersey, support the spirit of amateur theatricals in that island, with undiminished ardor and success. The house is attended every evening by numerous and highly pleased spectators, including his Excellency Major General Thornton.

Commander of the Forces.—Sir John Byng resigned the command of the Army in Ireland on Friday, which he has held for the usual period of three years. The Gallant General sailed for Holy head on Saturday, accompanied by Lady and the Misses Byng. They will sojourn for a short period, on their route to London, at Beaulieu-rt, the beautiful seat of the Marquis of Anglesey.

Sir Hussey Vyvyan arrived from England on Friday, and will forthwith assume the command of the forces serving in Ireland.

MESSRS. HUNT AND CO.

A morning paper very shrewdly supposes that the good folks of Preston returned a certain individual to Parliament by way of *Lark*. Having enjoyed their humour, we trust that before the next dissolution they will be convinced that the joke has become tedious. Weak and garrulous eccentricity, however it may amuse in the first instance, always terminates in the production of melancholy rather than mirth, and it requires no great deal either of refinement or penetration to discover the hue reflected upon the population of Preston by its choice of a representative. A portion of the sound common sense which more or less pervades every large English community will suffice for that purpose. Upon the *intentions* of the Hon. Member it is not for us to decide, but a monkey in a crockery shop could not be more mischievously situated than this talkative personage in Parliament. In two or three critical stages of the reform proceedings he has proved incalculably injurious; and, although that power is now departing from him, an increasing utterance of prattle, to the eternal interruption of serious business, amounts to no mean annoyance. By the way, dropping this Honourable Member as incorrigible, we may venture a hint to Mr. Hume to avoid as much as possible such traps as have evidently been laid for him by certain nondescript hunters after notoriety. To be quoted or mentioned in the House of Commons, in such a way as to get talked of throughout the country, no matter how, gratifies the vulgar appetite, and often the more profitable purposes of this class of mankind; great caution should, therefore, be used in all advertence to their communications and absurdities, either directly or indirectly. We suspect that the press will be impelled to treat a certain representative this way sooner or later. It is a duty to be faithful, but it is one more honoured in the breach than the observance, when it consists in a fatiguing transcript of folly and absurdity, to the manifest increase of a disposition to exhibit them, already so preposterous.—*Globe.*

Employment in America.—A letter received in Edinburgh by a gentleman, from a friend in Baltimore, United States, mentions that trade in general there is very prosperous, and wages high; carpenters and bricklayers are receiving a dollar and a half to two dollars per day. The very best beef can be got at from 2d to 2½d per pound. No individual in the populous city of Baltimore need be idle a single day, who is willing to work.—*Scotsman.*

SURPLUS WAYS AND MEANS.—The amount of surplus money in the Exchequer on the 5th of January 1831, on account of ways and means, was £93,561 17s 03d.

The pay of General Officers, not Colonels of Regiments, for the year 1831, is £135,000; pay of retired and unattached Officers, £95,399; Pensions to Widows of Army Officers, £147,778; Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospital Pensioners, £1,335,916.

The amount of the Ordnance estimates, for the current year, is £1,418,817, including twenty-two items of the several braches.

FACULTY FEUDS.—It is the fortune (good or ill is matter of opinion) of the town of ——, in Kent, the population of which is under 3,000, to have *six* apothecaries among its denizens. The junior partner in an eminent wholesale druggist house, travelling for the firm this spring, was so pleased with the orders he obtained from them in the morning, that, in the overflowing of his heart, he invited his customers to sup with him at the Saracen's Head in the evening. Mr. Jones arrived first, and mutual greetings were exchanged; but on the appearance of Mr. Thompson, a few minutes after, Mr. Jones took up his hat and walked away. Mr. Thompson took himself off with no less precipitation on the entrance of Mr. Wilkins, who, in his turn, stalked away indignantly at the sight of Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith had barely time to pull off his gloves and enjoy a single sniff of the effluvia of a couple of fine roast ducks which "Tom the waiter, was placing on the table, when in walked Mr. Simpson;—away bolted Smith, with a look of fiery indignation at his entertainer, while Simpson who, luckily for himself, was the last comer, sat down to table alone with his host, congratulating himself that he had escaped the "company of the scoundrel who had just left the room."

A letter appears in the *Times* from Admiral Keats, the Governor of Greenwich Hospital, addressed to Sir James Graham, on the subject of the rumoured intention of surrendering the duty of 6d a month levied on merchant seamen to the support of that Hospital, or of granting them a concurrent claim to the benefits of the institution. It appears that immediately after the foundation of the Hospital by William III., an act passed, giving this grant in perpetuity; and Sir R. Keats shows that the merchant service has benefited very considerably from the operation of the enactment; and at this moment there are in the Hospital nearly 300 seamen who have served from 20 to more than 50 years in the merchants' employ, and more than half the seamen in the Hospital have been in merchant ships, and average 13 years each man in that service—generally the best years of their lives. The schools also are open to the sons of merchant seamen, and more than 200 of them at present are such.

Literature in Spain.—A priest, with whom I was acquainted in Madrid, telling me that he had thoughts of going to London or Paris, to print an English and Spanish Grammar, and a German and Spanish Grammar, which he had written, I asked him why he did not print them in Madrid, since they were intended for the use of his own countrymen—especially as they could contain nothing political? His answer was, that nothing was so difficult as to obtain a license to publish a book, even although it contained no allusion to politics; and "the better the book," said he, "the more difficult it is to obtain a license, and the more dangerous to publish; because Government does not wish to encourage writing, or even thinking, upon any subject; and the publication of a good book sets men a thinking."—*Spain in* 1830.

A very ingenious piece of mechanism has been lately invented by a young Italian gentleman of the name of Gulli, now in this country. One of its objects is to enable us to write faster than any system of short hand hitherto known, or than any orator can speak. But this is not all. Many copies of a discourse, legibly written, may be taken at the same time while it is rehearsing. It is played upon by the fingers, like a musical instrument, and the manuscript is rolled off a cylinder during the course of the writing. By employing it, a book may be copied while the reader is perusing it, and as fast as it can be read. The Judge on the bench may, by its means, take down the deposition of witnesses while his mind is intent upon the hearings of the evidence. By a little habit even the blind may be made to use an instrument which will enable them to copy faster than any short hand writer. This ingenious machine has many other advantages, which if realized according to its inventor's expectations, will produce great changes in our present system of written or telegraphic communication.—*Times.*

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