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. 824. SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1831. PRICE 6d.

FEVER HOSPITAL.

I HEREBY request a MEETING of the GOVERNORS of the FEVER HOSPITAL, to be held at the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, on the 19th inst., at ONE o'Clock, in order to investigate the Accounts of the Institution for the current Half-Year, previous to the Assizes, and to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

E. SKOTTOWE, Mayor.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.
On TUESDAY NEXT, the 12th instant,

THE INTEREST in the DWELLING-HOUSE, COACH-HOUSE, and STABLE, in Rose Lane, occupied for many years by the late Mr. Samuel Evans, all in good order, and fit for the immediate reception of a family; there is a long lease to run subject to a small rent.

The Premises can be seen by applying to Thomas Torpey, at Mr. Archbold's Wine Stores.

Waterford, July 4th, 1831.

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.

WATERFORD SCHOOL.

THE REV. DOCTOR GREHAM, MASTER.

AT a Public Examination held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 29th and 30th of JUNE, the CORPORATION PREMIUMS were adjudged to the young Gentlemen whose names follow:—

GREEK—1st Class, Glanville, sen., premium. 2d—St. George, premium. 3d—Ardagh, 1 mus., premium. 4th—Wilson, premium. 5th—Lawson, premium. 6th—Halpin, 1st premium; Mackesy, 2d, cut with Hassard, jun. 7th—MacLean, 1st premium; Handy 2d; Bogan, 3d. 8th—Glanville, jun., premium.

LATIN—1st Class, Fitzgerald, premium. 2d—St. George, premium. 3d—Wilson, 1st premium; Ardagh, 1 mus. 2d. 4th—Lawson, 1st premium; Ussher, 2d; Mackesy, 3d. 5th—Nevins, 1st premium; Hassard, jun., 2d. 6th—Bogan, premium. 7th—Price, sen., 1st premium; Glanville, jun., 2d. 8th—Perry, premium. 9th—Pyne, premium. 10th—Dixon, sen., premium.

LATIN VERSE COMPOSITION—1st Class, Glanville, sen., premium. 2d—Ardagh 1 mus., premium.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION—1st Class, Fitzgerald, premium. 2d—Lawson, premium.

LATIN PROSODY—1st Class, Lawson, 1st premium; Ussher, 2d. 2d—Hewetson, 1st premium; Wilson, 2d. 3d—Kennedy, 1st premium; Hassard, jun., 2d. 4th—Pyne, premium.

FRENCH—1st Class, Ardagh, 1 mus, 1st premium; Nicolls, 2d. 2d—Andrews, 1st premium; Hassard, sen., 2d.

ALGEBRA—1st Class, Hassard, sen., premium. 2d;—Lawson, 1st premium; Nicolls, 2d premium.

EUCLID—Wilson, 1st premium; MacLean, 2d; Nevins, 3d.

LOGIC—Hassard, sen., 1st premium; Lawson, 2d.

HISTORY—GRECIAN—Ardagh, 1 mus., premium. ROMAN—1st Class, Glanville, sen. 1mus., premium. 2d—(Livy,) Ardagh, 1st premium; Lawson, 2d; Ussher, 3d. 3d—Ardagh, 1 mus. premium. 4th—Hassard, jun., 1st premium; Barton, sen., 2d, cut with Nevins.

ENGLISH—Kennedy, 1st premium; Mulcahy, 2d; Gibson, jun., 3d.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES—Lawson, 1st premium; Wilson, 2d; Ardagh, 1mus. 3d.

MYTHOLOGY—1st Class, Lawson, 1st premium; Nevins, 2d. 2d—Kennedy, 1st premium; Hassard, jun., 2d.

GEOGRAPHY—ANCIENT—Archdall, 1st premium; Langley, 2d. MODERN—1st—M'Carthy, 1st premium; Gibson, jun., 2d. 2d—Dixon, sen., premium.

ENGLISH PARSING—Langley, 1st premium; Kennedy, 2d.

ELOCUTION—Gibson, jun., 1st premium; Alcock, jun., 2d.

READING—Dixon, sen., premium.

WRITING—1st Class—Alcock, sen., 1st premium; Nevins, 2d. 2d—Ussher, 1st premium; Burgess, 2d. 3d—Pyne, 1st premium; Duckett, 2d. 4th—Reardon, 1st premium; Going 2d. 5th—Handy, 1st premium; M'Lean, 2d. 6th—Grubb, 1st premium; Kennedy, 2d.

ARITHMETIC—1st Class—Ardagh, 1mus. 1st premium; Ussher, 2d. 2d—Henderson, 1st premium; Denny, 2d. 3d—Ardagh, 2ndus., 1st premium; Glanville, jun., 2d. 4th—Burkitt, sen. 1st premium; Mulcahy, 2d. 5th—Vincent, 1st premium; Burkitt, jun., 2d.

Vacation will end on August 13th.

Stephen-street, July 1st, 1831.

LISMORE SCHOOL,

Under the patronage of
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

MR. STOKES,

Late Principal of York street School, Cork,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that having been appointed by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire to the Mastership of the endowed School of Lismore, vacant by the death of the Rev. Marcus Stokes, the business of that Establishment will commence on the FIRST OF AUGUST.

In soliciting attention to this announcement, it may not be unnecessary to advert to the beauty of the country, and the purity of the air. The premises are admirably adapted to all the purposes of education; the School-room and Dormitories being spacious and well ventilated, and conveniently connected with extensive play grounds and ball-courts well enclosed. Satisfactory arrangements are in progress for the reception of boarders, to whose health and comforts, the utmost attention shall be paid, on the part of Mrs. Stokes, by whom they will be treated (in the best sense of the phrase) "as members of her own family."

The system generally to be pursued is specially modelled with a view to unite solid information in the College Entrance Course, and the more useful branches of Science, to a Practical Knowledge of Polite Literature and Accomplishments, so as to render the acquirements of his pupils extensive and beneficial. The distribution of time, as appropriated to Instruction, will be regulated according to the difficulty and importance of each branch of education. A competent number of Assistants, of established character and ability, will be employed, and every facility afforded to the religious and moral improvement of his pupils.

To insure a lively performance of the various duties of the young Gentlemen, the most judicious measures—*apart from severity*—will be adopted; in their walks and country excursions, they will be accompanied by Mr. S. or one of his Assistants, and their amusements in a great degree will be rendered subservient to diligence and good conduct.

The VACATIONS in this School will consist of Three Weeks at Christmas, and Five at Midsummer. Previous to the Summer Recess, public examinations will be held for the purpose of awarding the annual Medals kindly granted by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. As a more minute detail cannot be given through the medium of an advertisement, Mr. Stokes will be happy to afford such Gentlemen as may please to visit the School any further information.

TERMS:

For Board, and Tuition in the Greek, Latin, and English Languages; Geometry, Algebra, Geography, the Use of the Globes, History, Elocution, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.

FORTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM.

☞ Requisites for Boarders, Two Pair of Sheets and Six Towels.

DAY SCHOLARS................EIGHT GUINEAS.

TRENCH, MUSIC, DANCING and DRAWING (if required) are in all cases extra charges. Each Pupil to have a separate Bed.

Reference may be made to the Venerable the Archdeacon of Cork; the Venerable the Archdeacon of Lismore; Rev Dr. Hare, F.T.C.D.; Rev Mr. Ryder, Castleyons, Rathcormac; Rev. Mr. Egan, Cathedral, Cork; Captain Otho Travers, Leemount, do.; Thomas C. Osburne, Esq. M.D. do. Richard Cliffe, Esq. Lismore; Colonel King, Sunday's-well or, to Messrs. Edwards and Savage, Castle-street.

Mr. STOKES, having for such a length of time experienced the approbation and liberality of his friends in the success which accompanied his establishment in Cork, cannot retire from amongst them without returning his warmest thanks. The very great friendship of some—the kindness of all—shall ever be remembered with corresponding gratitude.

He most truly assures those parents who have signified their intention of confiding in him still father by intrusting their children to his care as Boarders, that it will be his particular study to convince them that their confidence is not misplaced, as no trouble or expense shall be spared to render the LISMORE SCHOOL in every respect worthy not only their, but the public approbation.

Cork, June 24th, 1831.

ROYAL HAIR CUTTING AND FANCY WAREROOMS, BAILEY'S NEW-STREET.

BYRN,

From Holmes', 109, New Bond-street, London, Court Head-dresser and only Peruquier to his late Majesty George 4th,

GRATEFUL for the additional favours received by him since his removal from the Mall, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Waterford, Clonmel, Kilkenny, Wexford, &c. that from the distinguished and extensive support with which he has been honoured, he has been induced to reside permanently in Waterford.

His style of cutting and arranging the hair, founded on the best principles, and acquired under the very first masters of the day, requires, he trusts, no recommendation save such as may arise from the benefits its practice ensures, combining elegance with utility; obviating baldness, even though deemed hereditary; restraining in youth redundancies, always the precursors of premature decay, and either aiding the luxuriance of nature in its approaches to perfection; or, by supplying deficiencies of all others the most detrimental to beauty—substituting in the very few instances that exist, where accident, dissipation, or sorrow has rendered renovation hopeless—the finish, cleanliness, and permanent embellishments of art, for natural advantages, which if more prized, are unquestionably more evanescent.

B. continues to receive the PARISIAN and LONDON FASHIONS from Mr. Gibbins (Court Head Dresser to the Duchess of Kent), King-street, St. James's.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR in all its elegant varieties—and PERUKES made with the same fashionable elegance which distinguished those worn by his late Majesty.

CHILDREN'S HAIR cut and arranged in a style superior to any heretofore practised in this city.

Persons whose Hair is liable to fall should not neglect having it cut by B., and also use GIBBINS' PARISIAN POMADE, which (when combined with his cutting), is an infallible Preventive as well as Restorative.

B. has received a new supply of GOODS, consisting of the following:—Hair, Shaving, Nail, Teeth, and Cloth Brushes; Foreign and British Perfumery; Artificial Flowers; Gold, Silver, Tissue, and Fancy papers; Gold, Silver, and Tinted Borders; Prints, Plain and Coloured; with other articles too numerous for insertion.

N.B.—An APPRENTICE WANTED—Premium required.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, JULY 9.

	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.	24 0..30 0	Pork, do.	00 0..00 0
Oats, ditto,	13 0..14 0	Heads, do	00 0..00 0
Barley, ditto,	13 0..14 0	Offal. do.	00 0..00 0
Oatmeal, per cwt	14 6..15 0	Whiskey, per gl.	6 4..6 7
Flour, per bag,		Beef, per lb.	0 5..0 6
2ds,	36 0..38 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.	22 0..23 0	Coals, Newport,	2 8..2 10
Meal, do.	20 0..21 0	Swansea,	2 8..2 10
Rice, per cwt.	00 0..00 0		

The prices of grain, although there is little doing at our markets, have declined since our last report; shipping wheat has declined 1s, and millers' first quality, 2s per barrel. In oats and barley there is a reduction of 6d per barrel. Flour, first quality, has also declined 1s per bag, as will be seen above. Butter, in good supply, at 80s to 82s per cwt. Weighed on Wednesday 307, Thursday 232, and yesterday 419 firkins.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 24.

	WHITE. lb. oz. dr.	RANGED. lb. oz. dr.	HOUSEHOLD. lb. oz. dr.
Two-penny	0 10 2	0 15 4	1 4 0
Four-penny	1 4 5	1 14 7	2 8 0
Six-penny	1 14 7	2 14 3	3 12 1

Cork, July 7.—BUTTER: To the merchants, first quality, 75s; second quality, 72s; 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, 6s7d per Irish gallon.

Wexford, July 7.—Butter, 80s; seconds, 70s; thirds, 60s per cwt. Flour, fine (per bag), 42s 4d to 46s; 2ds, 34s to 36s. Wheat, 23s to 26s; barley, 12s to 14s 6d; oats, 12s to 13s per barrel. Oatmeal, 16s per cwt.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, July 5.—At this morning's market there was a numerous attendance of dealers, and more business was transacted than of late, still the quantity pressed for sale far exceeds the demand, and we quote a reduction since this day se'nnight of 2d to 3d on the better, and 4d to 6d per bushel on the inferior qualities of Wheat.

London Corn Exchange, July 4.—There were only moderate arrivals of English Grain last week, but abundance of foreign. Of flour the quantity was good. There is not much corn of any kind fresh up this morning. We have had dull markets of late, the extreme favourableness of the weather having nearly stagnated the sale of all kinds of grain. The wheat trade may be reported at a further decline of 2s to 3s per quarter, and scarcely any business has been transacted at that reduction. Oats are 1s per quarter lower. No alteration in the other articles of the trade.

JULY 6.—The price of grain remains as on last market day, and we have very little business doing this morning.

At the fair of Limerick on Monday young Heifers were in demand and sold for high prices, fat cows also averaged £10 each, bacon pigs, not many, sold for 32s per cwt., fat sheep 30s each in the general run, and good milch cows averaged £8 and £9 each. Horses and colts were scarce.

BIRTHS.

June 27, at the Vicarage of Swords, the Hon. Mrs. Howard, of a son.

MARRIED.

June 28, at St. George the Martyr's, Queen-square, London, Mr. A. M. Perkins, of the United States of North America, to Julia Georgiana, only daughter of the late Major Brown, of Black Rock, Dublin.

July 2, at Nuns Cross Church, Lieutenant Wm. Johnston, half-pay 5 1st Light Infantry, eldest son of the Rev. H. Johnston, of Malherry, county of Dublin, to Sarah Jane, youngest daughter of the late William Mills, Esq., of Cordoxtown, county Kildare, and grand daughter of Sir John Dillon, Bart.

On Tuesday morning, at Christ Church, Cork, Duncan M'Pherson, Esq. Captain in his Majesty's 27th regiment of Foot, to Jessie, daughter of Capt. M'Lean, of the same regiment.

DIED,

In the 35th year of his age, at Mr. R. Walley's, Hanover-street, Samuel Allen, Esq., of Robinstown, in the county Wexford, son of the late George Allen, Esq., of Kiesk, in the county Waterford.

On the 1st instant, at Tramore, of inflammation of the liver Mr. Benjamin James, parish clerk and schoolmaster of that town.

On the 4th inst., at Clonmore, County Wexford, aged 78 Mrs. Hannah Woodcock, widow of the late Samuel Woodcock, Esq.

On Monday, the 5th instant, at his father's residence, in Cork, the Rev. Stephen Daniel, late Professor of Humanity, at St. John's College, in this city.

June 24, in Hayley-square, Margate, aged 61, George Crookshank, Esq., eldest son of the late Right Hon. Alexander Crookshank, of Newton Park, near Dublin.

At World's End Passage, Chelsea, Patrick Gibson, at the advanced age of 111. He was born at Knockgraffan, county of Tipperary, on the 24th of July, 1720. From his great age, and very retentive memory, he was visited by a great many of the nobility. This most extraordinary man has lived for nearly a century without suffering the slightest bodily ailment. He was pressed into the navy at the age of 17, while staying at Waterford, was many years in the situation of Purser, and was not superannuated until the 102d year of his age.

On Tuesday, in Youghal, Roger Green, Esq. Pro-Collector of that port—a gentleman much and deservedly regretted.

In Dublin, Mrs. Woulfe, mother of Stephen Woulfe, Esq., Assistant Barrister for the county of Galway.

On Wednesday, 29th ult., at his residence, Trinity-street, Bristol, Mathias Felix, M.D., R.N.

Of water on the brain, suddenly, induced by hooping cough, Moore John, younger son of Doctor Morgan, Upper Gloucester-street, Dublin.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, JULY 5.

We have received by express the French papers of Sunday; they contain no news, but our Parisian correspondent in a letter of the same date says:—

"I have just been assured that the government has received a telegraphic despatch from Brussels, announcing that the last protocol from London has been adopted by a majority of 37. I cannot vouch for the correctness of the majority, but I understand the fact is undoubted. It is added that the city was in a state of great fermentation—that the war, French, and republican parties, had coalesced—that they had determined, on making an appeal to the people—that the National Association was sitting, and that the result of the measure might be to lead to civil war."

We have given in another part of our paper various documents connected with the Belgian question, the most material of which is the basis of peace laid down by the great powers. The terms appear to us to be equitable enough, but they are, as might be expected, unpalatable to both parties.

The debate in the Congress at Brussels is not ended. In the sitting of the 1st inst., after a very stormy discussion, a proposition, that ministers should make a report of the proceedings as far as they had gone, was negatived by a majority of 74; the numbers being, for the proposition, 55; against, 129; when the sitting was adjourned to the following day, amidst the greatest confusion.

The main armies are approximating in Poland, and a decisive blow must be at hand. It is reported that serious differences exist between the civil and military authorities in Warsaw, which must be of great disservice to their cause—the present crisis is no time for quarrelling. Both armies are much reduced by the late battles, and the necessity imposed on each of detaching considerable corps to Lithuania and Volhynia. Prussia is accused of favouring the Russians in this war, and great discontent prevails in Germany in consequence. It is generally believed that the governments are well enough inclined to assist the Emperor, but they dread the popular feeling.

The revolutionary spirit has seized on Greece, and the tri-colour has been hoisted in Athens and other towns. A civil war is generally expected.

The insurrection of the Pacha of Scutari is not yet quelled by the Sultan.

The German mail of this morning only brings us the following official account of the death of Marshal Diebitsch.

THE ARMY.

(From the *London Gazette* of Tuesday.)
War Office, July 5, 1831.

1st Regiment of Life Guards—Lieut S. A. Bayntun, from half pay unattached, to be Lieut., vice C. B. Codrington, who exchanges.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet C. J. Trueman, from the 9th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Lally who retires.

9th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieut. A. C. Williams to be Captain, by purchase, vice Lord Harley, who retires; Cornet H. W. Legard, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Williams; Cornet D. L. Campbell, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Trueman, appointed to the 6th Dragoon Guards; F. Gerard, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Legard.

13th Light Dragoons—Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J. Clark, M.D. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Thomson, deceased.

16th Light Dragoons—G. W. Key, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Campbell, appointed to the 9th Light Dragoons.

1st Regiment of Foot—Staff Assistant Surgeon R. Torrie to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Steele, deceased.

5th Foot—Ensign T. Connor to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice May, promoted; R. A. H. Kirman, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Connor.

10th Light Dragoons—Lieut. C. H. Nicholson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Kennedy promoted. Second Lieut. Hon. H. A. Saville, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Nicholson.

16th Foot—Capt. R. Ellis, from the 46th Foot, to be Captain, vice Bentley, deceased.

46th Foot—Captain P. Coultman, from the half pay, to be Captain, vice Ellis, appointed to the 16th Foot: Assistant Surgeon W. Smith, from the 41st Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Urquhart, deceased.

47th Foot—A Mitchell, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wyatt, who retires.

51st Foot—Lieut. Col. C. Synge, from half pay Unattached, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice S. Rice, who exchanges.

57th Foot—Lieut. T. F. Richardson, from from half pay 95th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice S. Robbins, who exchanges.

67th Foot—Capt. E. B. Brooke to be Major, by purchase, vice Snow, who retires; Lieut. I. Elton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brooke; Ensign C. C. Davie to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Elton; S. Snow, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Davie.

Rifle Brigade—R. D. Fergusson, gent. to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Saville, promoted in the 10th Light Dragoons.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—JUNE 30.

Bank Stock	——
Consols, 3 per Cent.	81½
Gov. Debentures, 3½ per Cent	86⅝
Gov. Stock, 3½ per Cent	89⅞
Gov. Stock 3½ per Cent (new)	90
Grand Canal Loan, 6 per cent.	82½

PORT NEWS, PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

5th—Harmony, Angel, Weymouth, ballast—Brighton, Giles, Southampton, Indian corn—Two Brothers, Pearse, Falmouth, ballast—Mary Elliott, Pearse, Arundel, bark—City of Waterford, Morgan, Quebec, timber and deals.

6th—William, Beer, Swansea, coals.

7th—Nora Creina (steamer), Stacey, Bristol, m. goods.

SAILED.

5th—Edward, Sweneey, ——, bacon, for Dublin, a coaster—Regent, Blaber, Shoreham, provisions and grain.

6th—Gipsy (steamer), Key, Liverpool. gen. cargo—Sultan Read, London, provisions.

7th—Favourite, Jones, Bristol, grain and flour—Mary, Galsworthy, Gloster, ditto, ditto, bacon, &c.

8th—Friends, Stapledon, Newport, cattle and flour.

Wind—S. S. E. to S. S. W.

STATE OF THE WATERFORD FEVER HOSPITAL DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1831.

In Hospital 1st June	19	Dismissed	29
Admitted in June	24	Died	2
		Remain in Hospital	12
	43		43

The proportion of patients affected with typhoid symptoms has been unusually great this month. One of the cases noticed fatal survived her admission but a few days, being sent to the Hospital from the country in such a debilitated state as to leave no hope of recovery.

W. CONNOLLY, M.D.

Signed on behalf of the Regulating Committee,
J. NUGENT O'REILLY, Chairman.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

John Blake, Collector, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, being annual subscriptions to the above Institution:—

Michael Mortimer, £1 10s; Captain Hassard, David Condon, £1 1s each; Captain Newport, John's hill, James Morris, William Hobbs, Doctor Lanphier, James Knight, John Bogan, £1 each; Richard Fennessy, Rev. James Lawson, 10s each; Calvin Dreaper, Samuel Sprigg, 5s each. Amount of annual subscriptions, £11 2s. Weekly amount, including the following donations: Miss Symes, Henrietta-street, per James Symes, 10s; A. Henderson, 4s; a friend, 2s 6d—£5 9s 8d. Total, £16 11s 8d.

TRIAL OF THE REV. ROBERT TAYLOR—(SURREY SESSIONS).

The Rev. Robert Taylor was indicted for blasphemy.

Mr. Thesiger, on the part of the prosecution, said that the doctrines promulgated by the defendant, at the Rotunda, were of the most mischievous kind, and tending to revile and throw odium upon the Christian religion.

Joseph Stephens, a short hand writer, was examined, and his evidence went to prove that he was present at the Rotunda on last Good Friday and also on Easter Sunday, on each of which occasions he heard the defendant address the auditory, and took a verbatim account of what he said. The witness described that that portion of the Rotunda from which the defendant spoke was decorated with the paraphernalia used in the ceremony of the holy sacrament. The business of the evening commenced by a young man who read an extract from "Volney's Ruin of Empires," which he gave out as the first lesson for that evening's service, and after reading extracts from the above work for half an hour, his place on the platform was taken by defendant, who, dressed in the canonicals of a bishop stood forward, and was loudly greeted by his audience. He then bowed to the persons present, and turning to a cross which was suspended over the platform, he also made an obeisance; then placing his hands over his eyes, he affected to be in silent adoration. In pronouncing the word "holy," the defendant repeated it several times in an ironical manner, which elicited great laughter from the audience. The witness then proceeded to read from his short hand notes those portions of the defendant's discourses which formed the grounds of the present indictment.

This witness underwent a long cross examination by the defendant.

Another witness, named Smith, who also took notes of the discourses delivered by the defendant at the Rotunda, was examined, and his evidence was confirmatory of the preceding witness.

This witness was also cross examined by the defendant, who endeavoured to impress upon the minds of the court and jury that he cast no ridicule on the Deity in any of the discourses he had delivered; that, so far from that being the case, he had delivered all those passages which he quoted from the Bible with great pathos, and only intended to throw into ridicule and contempt those verses which were introduced as counts in the indictment against him, and which he disclaimed being the author of.

The defendant, in a written defence of great length, and which occupied nearly five hours in the delivery, deprecated in strong language the conduct of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, which society had instituted the present proceeding against him. They were, he designated them, a set of priests who were unable to controvert the tenets which he promulgated, and as an instance of their ignorance, they were afraid to come forward and enter into theological discussion with him, he having given a public challenge to the whole of the priests, and had that challenge placarded at the different colleges in this country, as well as on the continent. Persons had endeavoured to throw obloquy on him, to traduce his character, and had given him the nick name of the Devil's Chaplain, a name which was calculated to impress people with the notion that he was either the Devil himself, or some emissary of his. He had no more to do with his Satanic Majesty than other people; but the name, which was caught at at once by the newspapers, plainly indicated the spirit of malevolence which existed against him.

Mr. Thesiger replied.

The chairman summed up the evidence, and the jury brought in a verdict of Guilty, and

The court sentenced the defendant to be imprisoned two years in the county gaol, and to pay a fine of £200, and enter into his own recognizance in the sum of £500 for his good behaviour, and find two sureties of £250, for the next five years.

THE YEOMANRY.

(From the *Kilkenny Moderator* of Wednesday).

A paragraph appeared in our paper of the 29th ultimo, stating that Lieutenant-Colonel Leahy had received instructions to send a detachment of the 21st Fusileers to Duncannon Fort, for the purpose of conveying arms to Newtownbarry, to be distributed amongst the Yeomanry Corps in the county Wexford. The London *Courier* of Saturday, after quoting our statement, says—

"As this paragraph has excited the just indignation of the Dublin Papers, we think it right to state that the Government know nothing of any such orders, and we disbelieve the statement altogether."

Notwithstanding the very confident, and apparently authoritative contradiction of the *Courier*, we take the liberty of reiterating our original statement, and of repeating, that Lieutenant-Colonel Leahy *did* receive official instructions to send a detachment of the 21st Fusileers to Duncannon Fort for the purpose of conveying arms from thence to Newtownbarry—that the detachment accordingly did proceed there, and conveyed three chests of arms and accoutrements thence to the yeomanry stations at Clonegal and Newtownbarry, in the County Wexford. We are also enabled to add, that a few days previously, another party of the 21st, under command of Lieutenant Wrixon, now stationed in Wexford, delivered several stand of arms at different Yeomanry stations in the same County, under the personal directions of Brigade Major Bushe. In the paragraph in question we likewise stated that Major Bushe was to inspect the Castlecomer and Durrow Yeomanry Corps on the following Wednesday, which assertion is also correct.

DUBLIN—JULY 6.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been elected an honorary member of the Royal Dublin Society. A similar tribute has been paid to the Right Hon. Lord Brougham.

A duel took place yesterday week at Castle island, county Cork, between Daniel O'Connell, Esq., son of Captain O'Connell, and Thomas Trant, Esq of Dingle. Three shots were exchanged, but the battle was a bloodless one. The parties, who belong to Kerry, left the ground without any reconciliation.

Court Martial.—On Wednesday week a court martial assembled on board the Caledonia, at Spithead, for the trial of Lord W. Paget, charged with unofficer like conduct to Captain W. Ayscough. The court having assembled, the prosecutor addressed the court, stating, that, as an officer and man of honour, he would not trouble the court with the examination of witnesses, as he felt that his principal witness could not prove the charge which he had intended to substantiate. Lord W. Paget was consequently acquitted, the president stating that he left the court without the least stain upon his character; but that the court exceedingly regretted that an officer of the prosecutor's standing in the service should have brought forward charges without having, according to his own statement, evidence to prove the facts.

Mr. George Thompson, a respectable wine merchant in Dublin, put a period to his existence last week by suspending himself from a bed post.

The inmates of the Dublin Mendicity Asylum are to be forthwith discharged for want of funds to support them any longer. Upwards of 30,000 paupers have been relieved since the commencement of the year.

The examination for entrance at Trinity College will take place on Thursday the 20th of October. The quarterly examinations will be held the following day.

The parish of St. Anne, Dublin, has petitioned both Houses of Parliament for a system of poor laws.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—In a convocation held on Thursday, the Rev. J. J. Smith, of Trinity College, Dublin, was admitted *ad eundem*.

PARIS, JULY 2.

The King has returned to St. Cloud after some weeks' absence, and yesterday visited Paris. He who a few months since was the object of universal idolatry among the middling and, above all, the lower orders, now passes along the streets of the capital unnoticed and unsaluted, and uncheered. Let this be a lesson to those who court the popularity of the rabble. The King is said to have returned to St. Cloud, convinced of the necessity of supporting the war party, or rather of a party which has M. Laffitte for its head, which is for making war on the question of Poland. Every day reports are afloat of the intention of the King to change his ministers. This rumour, however, requires confirmation, at least so far as that change is said to be intended to take place before the opening of the Chambers.

Letters from Vienna of the 19th ult., state that the two grand Russian Dukes have received orders to leave the Head-Quarters of the Russian Army, owing to some misunderstanding having taken place.

Irish Coal Duties.—We learn from a late Parliamentary return that three harbours only in that country, namely—Baltimore, Drogheda, and Dundalk, have a liberty of importing coal free of local duties. In Dublin, there are not less than seven classes of dues levied; one only of which, for the improvement of the harbour, is levied by act of Parliament—all the rest depending on the charters. In Belfast there are three classes; two levied by prescription, the third is an arrangement for weighing, instead of measuring, the coals. In Cork three classes:—one by act of parliament for the support of the workhouse—the others by prescription for the benefit of the Mayor and sword-bearer. In Londonderry the charge is only 2d per ton for quayage repairs. In Strangford and Newcastle, the authority on which the dues are levied is that of the Lords of the Manors. In Waterford there are five classes of fees: one by prescription, one by act of parliament, and the others by agreement between the harbour Commissioners and the Corporation for necessary assistance, supply of water, lighting the quays, &c. It is supposed that some general principle of assimilation in this respect will be submitted to parliament. [In Waterford those duties are abandoned.]

The town of Thurles has been disgraced for several months by senseless quarrels between the inhabitants of different streets, in the course of which considerable damage has been done to property by the breaking of windows, the total interruption of business (owing to the protracted riots in the streets, in which many persons have been wounded), and the general insecurity which all classes felt from the lawlessness of the mob. The law has been appealed to, and its civil rigour has been found amply adequate to the occasion.

The town of Killenaule was again the scene of a disgraceful and savage conflict between two parties of the peasantry from the neighbouring collieries on Sunday last. The entire police of the Barony of Slievardagh, under Fergus Langley, Esq. a magistrate, were in attendance, but even this force had not the effect of deterring the monsters from pelting each other with stones and other missiles for several hours. Many were wounded, and some were not expected to recover.

That the district of *Wexford*, and in it we include the *County*, is considered at this time in a state of perfect tranquillity by the military governors of Ireland, we need only say *that for the first time for* THIRTY FIVE YEARS, *Wexford Barracks is without a soldier.* Captain Bradie's company of the 21st Fusileers left the barracks a few days past, and no military force have since arrived. Indeed, we are convinced that the good order which pervades Wexford and its vicinity does not require, and we trust will never require, the presence of a regular armed force.—*Herald.*

GOOD LEAPING.—Mr. Anderson, horse-dealer, of Piccadilly, London, last week laid a wager of 100 sovereigns with L. Gilmour, Esq., of hunting celebrity, that one of the hunters he (Mr. Anderson) had on sale would leap over a horse measuring 16 hands high, standing harnessed in a cab. The horse was ridden by a man weighing 13 stone, and performed the leap in good style to the surprise of all present.

Inferiority of English Manufactures.—In Mr. Alcock's "Travels in Russia, Persia, &c." a very unfavourable account is given of the state of English trade at Constantinople;—"I was sorry" (says Mr. A.) "to find that our principal export from England to the Turkish market (manufactured cotton) was of very inferior description to that of Switzerland and of France, and was only able to procure demand at all from the inferiority of its price; we are so completely surpassed by the Swiss in the beauty and texture of cotton prints, and by the French in the finest specimens of the manufacture, that English has become another word for inferior, and the avidity with which our goods were formerly sought after, is sunk to the ignominious supply of those whose tastes are rather governed by frugality than by superior beauty and excellence. In cloth, an article of great demand in Turkey, we have never had any pretensions to vie with Germany; and so long as corn is sixty-five or seventy shillings in England, and from twenty to thirty in Saxony, the reason of our inability to compete with them must be obvious. In hardware we are supplanted by the Prussians, and Belgium has had the principal supply of arms; some American merchants, too, are making large fortunes by the opium trade to China, whilst our less favoured countrymen are prevented sharing any of the profits by the impolitic restrictions of our East Indian harter."

Under the new Irish Reform Bill a considerable disfranchisement will be made in Ireland. The Electors residing in towns and boroughs which now return Members to Parliament, such as Armagh, Athlone, Belfast, Bandon, Carlow, Cashel, Clonmel, Colerain, Dundalk, Dungarvan, Ennis, Enniskillen, Kinsale, Mallow, Newry, Portarlington, New Ross, Tralee, and Youghall, will be unable to vote for Representatives of the Counties in which those towns are situate.

In a few weeks more the Roman Catholics of Ireland will have indulgence for meat on Saturdays, as their brethren in England now enjoy. The subject has been under the consideration of the Prelates of their Church.

The Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland, now assembled at annual Synod in Dublin, have agreed to two petitions—one about Education, and the other in favour of Poor Laws, to the two houses of parliament.

Imports and Exports.—Lucien Bonaparte is desirous of leaving Ashburnham House, if report be not *leasing*, and his daughter, Madame Bonaparte Wyse—certainly not wise Bonaparte, but contrary *wyse*—has arrived from the Continent, incontinently bringing with her a huge quantity of Etruscan vases, wherewith to adorn her Cabinet of Curiosities, in Norton street, Portland place. Amongst the rarest specimens of virtu is a *Mermaid*, said to be as natural as life, and picked up in the *Green Park Basin*, a dear *mermance*. She has also the mutually of a *Mudhaunt*, an animal between the baboon, and the jackall, dug out of a Munster bog—Tom Wyse, whom she has often desired *to see Tamb wise*, and who prides himself on being "wise in his generation," has gone back to Tipperary, to represent to his Constituents how impossible it is for flesh and blood to represent freemen with such a *bony part* sticking in his throat.—*Age.*

Waterford Mail.

STREET MUSIC.

Out upon the auricular fastidiousness which despises and would annihilate street music! Peradventure, a ricketty, asthmatic barrel organ, under the staggering tug and unscientific grinding of a half-starved and half drunk superannuated sailor, may not discourse such excellent music as Signor Paganini's violin. It may chance to happen that the spooniest of all melodies, "Home Sweet Home," screeched through the gin-seared throat of a husky, parchment coloured ballad singer from St. Giles's ever vosiferous regions, may not come upon the ear so deliciously as the sweet south breathing o'er a bed of violets. Ears there may be in this many-eared, keen-eared, and, with reverence be it spoken, long eared generation, which delight not in he drone of a bagpipe, or in the blundering thumpings of a burly drum, or in the shrill shriekings of Pandean minstrelsy, or in the fidgetty buz of the abortive hurdy gurdy. But there are souls that can be delighted with these sounds. Souls!—ay—souls: the little ragged urchins with bleached hair and tanned skins, that strew the streets "as thick as leaves in Val'ombrosa," have souls as well as the nicest man that was ever made by the joint ministration of the tailor and the perfumer. Look at that poor Swiss boy, with his untunable mockery of music under his arm, grinding, grinning, buzzing, singing, and ever and anon at some mysterious intervals suddenly shrieking like a scalded cat, and twirling himself round like a fanatic dervise at his mad devotions—the hurdy-gurdy is not a violin, and the nameless wanderer is not Signor Paganini, but there are ears that listen to his muddled melodies, there are eyes which gaze with wonderment at his odd gesticulations, eyes many, bright, tearful, and delighted; while he, poor boy, with the glassy look of foreign dumbness, gazes on the "*vulgi stante corona*," and speechless begs a penny—more money, perhaps, than all his audience put together are worth. There is something in that sight and in those sounds worth a passenger's penny, or a housekeeper's toleration. There is a manifestation of one of the many modifications of humanity. There is ennui for a while dispersed from the breasts of his audience, mischief suspended, and malice neutralized, and there is hope for a time excited in the bosom of the performer, that he may get a meal, or a bed, and a dream of his native valley. The English are not grievously addicted to music; it would be well, perhaps, if it were more cultivated. What a hideous world of sounds would the thronged parts of the great metropolis thrust on the ears of a stranger, were it not for the occasional relief of the street musicians! How melancholy the everlasting roll of carts and coaches, and the ceaseless smacking of whips! Street music is the *poetry* of the multitude, the itineration of the fine arts, the vanguard of the march of civilization and of intellect, the breaker up of the stagnation of man's moral being: it acts upon the atmosphere of sounds, like perfumes on the atmosphere of smells, a delightful purifier; it is the audible pastile of the world's great saloon. And how often to ears more refined than those of the many moving sons of daily and dirty toil, the minstrelsy of the street brings sweet thoughts or awakens sad recollections; which, melting into passionate emotion, break up the frost of the desolate and solitary soul! Street music acts upon many as flappers in the island of Laputa. The people in the busy parts of the city would forget all the music they had occasionally heard, and all the sentiments excited by that music, were they not now and then roused from the absorptions of the ledger by snatches of old tunes which make pictures to the mind's eye. A few notes will answer the purpose, forming a pleasant memorandum to the ear and to the mind. A barrel organ, it may be, may not perform "In Infancy our Hopes and Fears," quite as eloquently as Madame Vestris utters it in *Artaxerxes*, but the expression of a few notes may bring back the recollection of how eloquently it was once performed. Perhaps the audible miracles of Paganini may hereafter be called back to the recollection of some of his unscientific hearers, by the minstrelsy of the streets; and who can say that as the science progresses in high places, the impulse of improvement may not descend to the lower limbs of the great musical body? Street music has improved mightily within the recollection of the present generation. The condition of the lower classes has experienced a decided melodious improvement; for they, living on the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table, live better in proportion as the rich man's table is better furnished; for the music of the streets is a kind of musical offal. But there is one abomination in street music which is most highly censurable and unendurable: that is, grinding psalm tunes. Hurdy gurdies, Pandean pipes, bagpipes, flutes, barrel organs, clarionets—any thing but psalm tunes, which favour so strongly of cant and hypocrisy that they are not to be endured.—*Atlas.*

Haydn's Music, in Italy, at last.—Haydn's *Creation* was last year performed for the first time at Turin, by the *Accademia Filarmonica*, assisted by the pupils of the Royal Academy of Singing, and highly applauded. This oratorio has been composed between thirty and forty years, and has just found its way to one of the most musical cities on the other side of the Alps! Hence we may learn in what state the art has existed in Italy during the present century. It looks, however, as if some change for the better were about to take place, since one splendid German work has been not only performed, but well received. Up to the present moment Mozart's operas are almost unknown in Italy!—*The Harmonicon, a monthly Journal of Music and Musical Literature.*

Paganini versus *Collins.*—A Mr. Collins has appeared at Sadler's Wells as the avowed rival of Paganini. The *Courier* states that when Mr. Collins began to play on the fourth string, the *gods* became clamorous: and the writer remarks that, "in some of them a single string produced disagreeable associations.' The joke presented itself and could not be repressed; but the author, while he let fly his wit at the good folks frequenting Sadler's Wells, saw clearly enough what inference would be drawn from their having refused to listen to a performer who, with an entire violin at his command, thought fit to employ only a fourth part of it. The compliment to their judgment was just, the raillery meant nothing. Mr. Collins, however, must not conclude that, because his single-string freaks are contemned at Islington, they will be acceptable in the Haymarket, unless, indeed, he strikes the *s* out of his name, and supplies its place by an *i*. *Signor Collini* would have many chances in his favour at the west end of the town.—*Ib.*

The Improvers of Mankind.—Thousands pass away as nature gave them birth, in the corruption of sensual gratification, and they seek no more. Tens of thousands are overwhelmed by the burdens of craft and trade—by the weight of the hammer, the ell, or the crown, and they seek no more. But I knew a man who did seek more: the joy of simplicity dwelt in his heart, and he had faith in mankind such as few men have: his soul was made for friendship, love was his element, and fidelity his strongest tie. But he was not made by this world, nor for it: and wherever he was placed in it he was found unfit. The world that found him thus, asked not whether it was his fault or the fault of another: but it bruised him with an iron hammer as the bricklayers break an old brick to fill up crevices. But, though bruised, he yet trusted in mankind more than in himself: and he proposed to himself a great purpose, which to attain he suffered agonies, and learned lessons such as few mortals had learned before him.—*Pestalozzi.*

When the Honourable F. N. was governor of Ceylon, he was addressing a native Prince through the medium of an interpreter, in a high strain of courtly adulation, to each sentence of which the Prince answered "Ca-dab." This was repeated so frequently as to induce the Governor to inquire into its meaning. "He means to say," answered the interpreter, "that your Excellency lies."—*The Diamond Magazine.*

A Change in the Breed.—Fifty years ago the Whigs were *Fox* hounds—now they are *Grey*-hounds.—*New Sporting Magazine.*

DEATH OF MR. ROSCOE.

(From the *Liverpool Times* of July 5.)

We regret we have this week to announce the death of Wm. Roscoe, Esq. which took place on Thursday last, at his house in Lodge-lane, in the 79th year of his age. Deprived in his earliest years, by his aversion to restraint, of the common advantage of a school-education, this gentleman, whose loss is a subject of general concern, not only acquired by his own unassisted exertions an extensive acquaintance with the literature of his native country, but also studied with eminent success the best authors in the Latin, French, and Italian languages, and when he was advanced beyond the middle period of life, he ardently devoted himself to the perusal of the standard compositions of the Grecian writers. His celebrated biographical works evince a minute acquaintance with the history of the revival of letters, which has obtained for their author the meed of applause, not only from his countrymen, but perhaps in a still greater measure from the scholars of Italy and Germany. He seems to have been born with an intuitive perception of the beautiful and the sublime in art; and he was a poet of a high order in the school of correctness and elegance. In science his favourite pursuits were Natural History and Botany—in a knowledge of which, especially of the latter, he had few equals in the united kingdom. These rare gifts and endowments of intellect were, however, only the ornaments of higher qualities—of exemplary industry in business—of strict integrity—of a firm independence of principle—of an active zeal in the promotion of what he deemed the true interests of his country—and of a diffusive spirit of benevolence, which prompted him to generous deeds of charity, and which beamed with an attractive grace in his prepossessing countenance. In the varied course of his life he rose to distinction and eminence without experiencing the least emotion of pride, and he met a reverse of fortune without yielding to unmanly despondency. In his latter years, though his body was enfeebled by remediless infirmity, the powers of his mind made a wonderful resistance against the impulse of disease; his spirits were cheerful; his kindness to his family and friends, and his urbanity to his acquaintance, were unremitted; and at length he died without pain, and in pious hope and resignation to the will of the supreme Providence. The funeral will take place this morning. As a mark of respect to the memory of the founder of the Liverpool Royal Institution, and the most eminent literary man the town has produced, the president and members of the Institution, together with the officers of the Literary and Philosophical Society, will meet at the Lodge of the Botanic Garden, at ten o'clock, for the purpose of joining the procession, and of accompanying it to the Unitarian Chapel, in Renshaw-street, in the burial ground of which the mortal remains of William Roscoe will be interred beside those of his beloved wife.

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

We regret to find that the London University, which started under such favourable auspices, wind and tide both in its favour, a few years since, has of late become embarrassed in its affairs. At a general meeting of the shareholders held in one of the schools of the university, on Saturday last, the Rev. T. Yates entered at length into the history of its management, from which it appeared, that what with schisms in the Council, discontent among the proprietors, want of power to enforce their authority over the students among the Professors, together with the "alarming state" of its finances, the London University is in a truly pitiable and almost helpless condition.—*Sun.*

The creation of some new Peerages has been determined on. Government has selected such persons whose claims, in addition to those of wealth and general merit, are enchanced by their liberal opinions.—*Court Journal.*

Extraordinary Disclosure.—Upwards of thirty years ago the town of Wigan was thrown into the greatest consternation by the mysterious disappearance of two young men, one a weaver residing in the neighbourhood, named Peter Howarth, and the other a recruit of the 63d regiment, named Draper. Both the young men had been seen entering the Roe Buck public-house together, but never were observed to leave it by any person who knew them. Circumstances were such a suspicious aspect at the time as to fasten the actual guilt of the young men's murder upon Melling, the landlord of the Roe Buck, and certain of its inmates; and a medical man, not remarkable either for the soundness of his understanding or for his temperance, who made this his house, related a dream of his, wherein he saw the murders committed—that the servant maid held the vessel into which the blood flowed—that the guilty parties attempted to sink the bodies in the Douglas, which runs at the back of the premises, but finding this impracticable they then buried them in the garden—with other details of flesh-creeping, blood-freezing minuteness. The authorities wrote to the Commander of the Forces in the Isle of Wight, at that period the depot of 63d Regiment, and were informed by that officer that Draper was then under his command, and preparing for India. Thus part of the story was disproved, but what had become of Howarth? So convinced were the inhabitants generally that the murder had been perpetrated, that the place pointed out by the surgeon, as seen in his dream, was examined, but in vain. Here the affair rested for years, but these dreadful reports brought Howarth's mother to an untimely grave, and entailed expenses on the family which reduced them to poverty. Some years ago the matter was again revived by a *surmise* industriously circulated, that Melling, being on his death-bed, had acknowledged the bloody deed, and another search was made, but in vain; still the general opinion remained unchanged, and the case of Melling was looked upon as a solitary exception to the truth of the adage that "murder is always sooner or later found out," when a few weeks ago, to the indescribable astonishment of Howarth's surviving friends, he presented himself, and was instantly recognised by one of his sisters. He gives the following account of himself. After leaving home, he obtained from his employer 18 or 19 shillings, went into the Roe Buck and was there robbed of his money. Not daring to face his father, from whom he expected severe treatment, he resolved to leave the neighbourhood. He removed to Manchester, was employed by a dyer, and resided there 4 years. He then enlisted as a soldier, was sent to India, remained there twenty one years, and was discharged on a pension of 17d per day. He returned to England six years ago, married, and had come once more to visit the scenes of his youthful days, and to wipe off the odium which had been cast on the life and memory of the late Nehemiah Melling.—*Manchester Chronicle.*

Anecdote of a Polish Envoy.—The German historians relate that in the year 1103 a battle ensued at Breslau, between Henry V. Emperor of Germany, and Boleslas III. King of Poland, in which the latter had so much the worst, that he sent an ambassador to the Emperor with overtures of peace. The name of this ambassador was Sarobius. Henry received him very haughtily, and gave him to understand that the Poles must not expect any peace from him unless they submitted to his conditions and became tributary. At the same time he led him to his treasury to exhibit his wealth; and pointing to the gold, told him these were the weapons with which he would reduce the Poles to subjection. To this the Ambassador made no answer, but taking a ring from his finger, threw it into the heap, saying with a smile, "there is something to augment the store!" A battle ensued, in which the Germans were completely routed, and the Emperor then gladly accepted the offer of peace, which was afterwards strongly cemented by the marriage of Boleslas with Henry's sister.—*Fletcher's History of Poland.*

THE CHURCH.

(From the *John Bull.*)

We cannot but view with apprehension the notices given in the House of Lords with respect to alterations in the Tithe system, or in other words, of innovations upon the rights, and as it seems to us, the unquestionable and unalienable property of the Established Church.

We have the highest veneration for, and the strongest reliance upon the character and ability of the Archbishop of Canterbury; but we tremble to find his Grace coming forward *pari passu* with Lord Grey upon any question relating to the Protestant religion of the country as by law established. Lord Grey's views of the necessity of a Church Establishment in Ireland have already been avowed, and his Lordship's opinion recorded, that "it was a monstrous anomaly that the very small minority of those who professed the Protestant religion should have such a church establishment." To this, as we are credibly informed, it was answered by one of the two noble lords to whom the observation was addressed, that "the truth which characterized the Protestant religion should always entitle it to maintenance and favour in a Protestant state, especially as it stood opposed to Popish errors."

To this, it is said that Earl Grey replied—"That, my Lords, is a theological question *which remains undetermined.*"

In the spirit of this answer is, we apprehend, the reply of the Prime Minister to Lord Winchilsea's question in the House of Lords, as to whether the Government meant to dissolve the connexion which yet exists between the Church and the State? Lord Grey's reply was, that "he was as great a friend as Lord Winchilsea could be to any measure which had for its object the granting to the Church that sort of protection necessary and proper to enable it to exercise its duties;"—and this gracious offer of patronage was followed up by this observation:—"With respect to the ASCENDANCY of the CHURCH, he certainly wished to see the religion of the Church of England supported and extended by the purity of its doctrines and by the excellence of its own exemplary conduct—for this purpose he deprecated ALL RELIGIOUS DISTINCTIONS."

From these words, what is to be gathered? We confess we have the strongest apprehensions that some desperate measures are in contemplation—some plausible yet destructive changes, which, like those in political reform, sound delightfully well when read on paper, or argued theoretically, but which in practice must be subversive of all the venerated institutions of the country, in the possession of which she has flourished for ages.

We have upon the Bench more men of distinguished talent than have often been seen there at the same time, and we do trust, considering that the Church of which they are the pillars is nowhere else represented, they will, in the House of Lords, vindicate her rights and character, and undeceive Earl Grey if he fancies a separation of the interests of Church and State compatible with the existence of the country, the government of which it is *his* Lordship's good fortune for the present to direct.

NEW BRUNSWICK EMIGRATION COMPANY.

Yesterday week a meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, London, to take into consideration the best means of carrying into effect the objects of this company, which has been formed with a view of purchasing extensive tracts of uncleared lands in the province of New Brunswick, bringing the same into cultivation by the labour of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, facilitating the emigration of families, and assisting them upon their landing and first settlement in the colony. Sir John Burke was called to the chair.

Mr. Henchy said the company possessed extensive estates in New Brunswick, and the Crown had consented to grant them a large tract of land, which was in every respect most eligible to settling a new colony. A charter, by direction of the government, was now being prepared to incorporate the company. There were between five and six millions of acres of uncultivated land in New Brunswick, and no country could be better to receive our superfluous population, there being navigable rivers throughout the country, not eight miles asunder, and the land easy of cultivation. The company would have competent persons to superintend the location of emigrants on their arrival in that country, who would be settled on small tracts, and every facility would be given to them to improve and cultivate their lands. This gentleman read an extract from a New Brunswick paper, dated May 29, which fully proved the necessity of some permanent arrangement being made for the protection of Irish emigrants. The main object of the company was to turn the tide of emigration to British possessions, which were 2,000 miles nearer to Great Britain than that part of the United States now receiving emigrants. The tide of emigration being turned to our own colonies, would increase the British fisheries on that coast, would give greater employment to British shipping, and increase the general trade of the United Kingdom, by creating a larger demand for home manufactures.

. . . .

Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and thanks were unanimously voted to the chairman, who, on returning thanks, suggested the propriety of the company having emigration stations on the south and western coasts of Ireland, to relieve that country of its superabundant population.

THE CHOLERA.—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS IN THE PORT OF SLIGO.—Considerable alarm was spread through our town last week, in consequence of a rumour that a vessel had arrived from Russia in our port, and that this frightful disease was on board. So great was the alarm excited, that numbers discontinued bathing, fearful lest the very waters should become polluted, and communicate the fearful contagion. These rumours, however, we are happy to state, turned out to be greatly exaggerated, or altogether unfounded. A brig, the Jane, Captain Williamson, did arrive in our port, from Memel, and as all vessels sailing from ports in the Baltic are subjected by the British Government to the Quarantine Laws, they were in this instance strictly enforced. A memorial, accompanied with medical certificates as to the sound health of all on board was, we understand, forwarded to Dublin Castle, in order, if possible, to have the restrictive laws in this case dispensed with, but without effect, and an order was received yesterday at our custom house with directions for the vessel immediately to proceed to Milford, where she is to remain until the full time of the quarantine shall have expired. The principle on which the Government are acting is a wise and wholesome one, and although in instances like the present, its application may be deemed "vexatious" and unnecessary, yet few who contemplate the awful devastation which this plague (for it appears to partake of the nature of one) would probably inflict on a country where everything combines to facilitate its progress, must rejoice at the salutary and judicious means that have been adopted to preserve these Islands from its scourge.—*Sligo Journal.*

LONDON.

MONDAY, JULY 4.

A private letter from Berlin brings the important intelligence of an engagement between the Russian and Prussian troops, in consequence of an attempt made by the former to force the quarantine cordon, in order to escape from a strong Polish corps.

Don Pedro has arrived in London, the air of Paris being considered unfavourable to his imperial case—he is staying at the Clarendon, the first floor at Grillons being retained, it is said, for Mr. Louis Phillippe, who is expected from France very shortly.—*John Bull.*

The Quarter's Revenue.—We understand that there will be an apparent decrease in the Quarter ending to-morrow, compared with the corresponding quarter of last year—as far as can be judged from the present state of the accounts, of about £450,000. But it should be remembered in the comparison, that the repealed Excise Duties were taken into the latter, otherwise there would be be exhibited an apparent, as there is an actual, increase in the present Quarter of nearly £800,000.

The Channel Fleet.—Orders were on Friday despatched to Portsmouth, for the sailing of our fleet from Spithead.

The trial of Cobbett is fixed for the 11th. The libel was contained in the *Register* of the 11th of December, and is construed by the prosecutors to be an attempt to excite or encourage the incendiaries to continue their offences.

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

Fine Writing.—We find the following specimen in a Stamford Paper, which gave an account of an entertainment given by Sir Gerard Noel, at Exton Park, last week:—"The day was beautifully serene, the water calm and clear as crystal, the stately trees bowed their majestic heads, in adoration to the fair ladies who softly slided beneath them."

Drunkenness Taught.—The selling of spirits to children has of late become so important a branch of trade in the metropolis, that in some of our splendid and crowded gin shops glasses for their separate use are in constant readiness, and "halfpenny and farthing's worths of gin" are regularly applied for by the infant cutomers.—*Imperial Magazine.*

Corn Returns.—The number of persons receiving salaries under the 7th and 8th Geo. IV. c. 58, for making returns of sales of corn, amounts to 150. Of these, one in London has a salary of £300 a year, forty-three have £50 each, sixty one £40 each, and forty-five £30 each; making a total sum of £6,240 per annum paid by the chief officers of Excise in their respective towns.

Employment in Ireland.—Mr. Stanley's bill for a loan on the subject of employment in Ireland appoints five commissioners with salaries, secretary, and solicitor. It gives power to lend money on security. Fifty-thousand is to be granted, if so much be subscribed; the money to be lent is five hundred thousand; the works to be calculated to give present employment to the poor—to encourage industry, and to be of public utility.

Forest of Dean.—An act lately printed empowers certain commissioners, to be by it appointed, to report on the claims of the free miners to certain privileges alleged to be theirs in the Forest of Dean, and the inclosures therein, which were the cause of the recent disturbances there. The usual powers are given to the commissioners to enable them to make their report within two years to the Lords of the Treasury.

Infectious Disease.—A circular, the following of which is a copy, has been delivered to the inhabitants of St. James's, Westminster, viz.: "It is strongly recommended to the inhabitants of this parish, *to have their dust bins emptied at least once in every week*, the fermentation and putrefaction of vegetable and other matters therein being a great cause of infection at this season of the year."—*Observer.*

It is calculated that the privilege of franking deprives the revenue of no less a sum than £300,000 per annum; not one-tenth part of which is absorbed in its only legitimate object—the necessary Parliamentary intercourse between Members and their constituents. Official franking is abused even to a greater extent than that of Members of Parliament. What would our readers think of the fact of boots, shoes, and haunches of venison being transmitted to and from public offices, under Post-office covers!—yet such has been the case. Upon the whole, it is high time either that this source of fraud and meanness should be done away with altogether, or confined within much stricter bounds than has ever yet been the case.—*Morning Herald.*

(From the *Globe* of Monday.)

"DOVER, JULY 3.—His Excellency Lord Viscount Granville, our Ambassador to the French Court, embarked here yesterday under a salute from the heights battery, on board the mail steam packet Crusader, Captain Lyne, for Calais. There was a considerable riot at Calais yesterday. It appears a corn factor and miller in the Basse Ville, has recently purchased a large quantity of corn, and the market having been but scantily supplied, the price of bread rose accordingly. The lower orders assembled *en masse* yesterday and carried off the supply brought to market, and threatened destruction to the miller's premises; the gens d'armes were called out, and a scuffle ensued, in which several of the Garde National were disarmed; ultimately the military were brought to the spot and the mob retired. His Highness the Duke of Brunswick is expected here to-night from London, to embark to morrow for Calais. We learn by the mail packet's arrival from Ostend, that great rejoicing was going on, by reason of the provisions under which Prince Leopold would accept the throne of Belgium being acceded to by a large majority."

Since the receipt of the above communication we have seen a letter to one of the first commercial houses in the city from Brussels, dated on Friday evening, stating that the votes in the Congress in favour of Prince Leopold were 180, against him 39. The minority were going to enter a protest. It is expected that at the latter end of the week a deputation will arrive here from Belgium, to accompany his Belgian Majesty to Brussels.

Samos has lately been visited by an earthquake of an extraordinary nature, for it produced a large opening in one of the highest mountains of the island, from which suddenly issued an enormous torrent of water, overflowing the country, and making its way to the sea. By degrees the inundation subsided, and terminated in forming a river, which has its source at the opening formed in the mountain. If this river should continue to flow with the same abundance, it will be a great benefit to the country.—*French Paper.*

Cholera.—One table spoonful of manganese, two table spoonsful of common salt, and one table spoonful of sulphuric acid, poured over the other ingredients, form a fumigating mixture of a very cheap kind, and which is said to act as a preservative from contagion, particularly that of cholera. The ingredients are to be put into a cup, and carried from room to room, or a portion of the smoking mixture left in each room of the house.

POLISH INDEPENDENCE.

We observe, in the German and Paris papers, that the government of Poland has announced the proposal of a loan for the service of their country, to be called the loan of "Polish Succours." The amount is stated at 60,000,000 of florins, or between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 sterling, and its repayment is to be secured on all the revenues of the state, on the property of the nation, and particularly on the national domains over the whole kingdom. It will be divided into 100,000 bonds of 600 florins each. Its management is to be conducted by the Bank of Warsaw, which is authorised to open subscriptions for realising it in all the chief towns of Poland, and even in foreign countries. The bonds are to be transferable from hand to hand, without the necessity of inscription on the books of the bank; and the whole is to be redeemed in thirty one years, at a proportional rate each year—the order of annual redemption being determined by lot. The Bank of Warsaw in announcing the contract to their own countrymen, displays another gratifying proof of that patriotism which has hitherto ennobled the Polish cause, and in which the directors of that establishment partake as largely as the rest of the Polish nation. The address informs them, that though the nation had for the last six months been engaged in an honourable and heroic struggle, against an enemy before whom the greatest nations lately trembled,—that although the blessings of Providence upon their glorious exertions had given the victory to those who combat for their existence, their independence, and their most sacred rights; and though the resources of the treasury and the voluntary offerings of patriotism had hitherto been sufficient to support the immense expenses of the army, and to cover the charges of the civil administration, it was necessary now to look to futurity, to provide for a continuance of the struggle, and to guard against those pecuniary embarrassments which might compromise the result of their holy efforts. The indecision of European cabinets in postponing the acknowledgment of their independence, or in declining to interfere in their favour, left them only the barren sympathy of free nations, which, however gratifying to their feelings, afforded them no protection to their rights, and supplied them with no aid against their enemy. In these circumstances, they mainly depended on their internal resources, and on the patriotism of their fellow-citizens in subscribing to this voluntary loan, towards which foreigners might lend their aid, if they chose to rely upon Polish honour, which had hitherto never failed,—and to succour, by an apparent sacrifice of present interest, a cause for which the Poles had already sacrificed so much, and for which no sacrifice can be considered too high. We have been delighted to see that the Poles, noble in every thing, have been as noble in their disinterestedness as in their valour and their passion for freedom. Their government has not sent the begging box round among commercial nations to obtain a charitable contribution in support of national independence,—it has not tried to convert the admiration of Europe into a levy of money,—it has not endeavoured to graft a swindling contract on popular enthusiasm,—it has not sent the mortgage of its land and labour to a company of jobbers, and the bulletins of its victories to be estimated at so much per cent. on the Stock Exchange. Hitherto the Poles have avoided the contamination of patriotic jobbers, and interested traffickers in liberty, who would sign a contract with the Czar to crush the independence of Poland, or with the Polish government to resist the arms of the Czar, to gain a half per cent. by the turn of the market. If they are now obliged to ask for additional aid, after having converted the jewels of their ladies and the estates of their nobles into cannon and arms for the national defence,—if they are now compelled to draw further on the national resources, for the support of national existence,—it is to their own people that they make the appeal for the loan of *Polish succours*, and only in the second place to foreigners, who seeing the example of their domestic credit and confidence, may allow the overflowing of their admiration for their cause to display itself in accepting a bond on their public faith.—*London Paper.*

The late Field-Marshal Count Von Diebitsch Sabalkanski.—This celebrated chieftain, who descended from an ancient and noble Silesian family, at the period of his death was exactly forty-six years of age, having been born May 13, 1785. In his earliest years, it is said, the Field-Marshal had so singularly retentive a memory, that when he had attained his fourth year he was capable of resolving arithmetical questions with greater readiness than most adults. He commenced his military career in the Prussian service, but, upon his father accepting a major-generalship on the staff of the Emperor Paul, the King of Prussia allowed him to resign his commission as a second lieutenant in the Prussian army. In the conflict at Austerlitz he was wounded by a spent ball, which lodged in the palm of his hand. The Marshal also distinguished himself in the actions of Eylau and Friedland, and in the celebrated campaign of 1812. At Dresden he received a severe contusion, and had two horses killed under him. The Marshal was married in 1815 to Jane, Baroness de Tortau, niece to the lady of Prince Barclay de Tolly. Of this marriage there was no issue, and at his death he was in the first year of his widowhood.

At Selby church on Sunday week, when the officiating clergyman was publishing the banns of marriage between several parties, at reading the names in one of them, a man rose, and said—"I forbids them banns." "Very well," replied the clergyman, "the reasons can be heard hereafter." After service, he was requested to attend in the vestry, and there being asked what impediment existed to prevent the solemnization of marriage between the parties, he replied, "A very good one, the parties be'ant agreeable." "Indeed!" said the Clergyman; "how do you know that?" "Why's I'se the man myself—so I'se like to know," rejoined the swain, whom some one wanted to dub a *Benedict* without his leave or liking. The Clergyman considered the man of course, in this instance, to be a good judge in his own cause; and the banns were struck out of the book; and the parties will, for the present, at least, remain in "single blessedness."—*York Courant.*

TEMPERANCE.—Sir Astley Cooper has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the London Temperance Society, in which he observes—"No person has greater hostility to dram-drinking than myself, insomuch that I never suffer ardent spirits in my house, thinking them *evil spirits*; and if the poor could witness the white livers, the dropsies, the shattered nervous systems which I have seen, as the consequences of drinking, they would be aware that spirits and poisons were synonymous terms. But still I think the scheme so Utopian, that I cannot annex my name to it, for I could as soon believe that I could, by my own efforts, stop the cataract of Niagara, as prevent the poor of London from destroying themselves by intemperance."

The situation of hat-holder at the Opera House, London, is worth £4 per week. No gentleman is admitted with a white hat!

IRELAND AND THE REFORM BILL.

(From *Blackwood's Magazine* for July).

[The *style* rather than the *argument*, of the above article induces us to make the following extract from it.]

What a strange destiny is that of Ireland!—how incorrigible in her faults—how pitiable in her misfortunes! The whole page of her history—the whole aspect of her national character—are made up like a German story of combinations of the ludicrous and the terrible;—there is no calm—no resting place of peace and comfort, upon which the mind can repose with satisfaction and thankfulness. Whether we look upon times past or present, we behold frantic exultation, fierce contention, and deep despair, following each other in rapid succession—the sounds of wild and fantastic glee seem scarcely to have died upon the echoes, till they are succeeded by the yells of savage fury,—and these again give place to the hopeless wail that despondency puts forth over the dying and the dead.

The Irish seem to be utterly unteachable in the most ordinary lessons of prudence—all experience is lost upon them, and we would be almost constrained to look upon them as a doomed people—as a race foreordained to wretchedness, were it not that we know that they enjoy a great deal of happiness when potatoes are plenty, and the sun shines merrily above their heads; and when the misery they have suffered and may suffer again, is no more thought of than the dark clouds of November, in this joyous month of June. The western shores of Ireland being open to the Atlantic ocean, the chilling storms that sweep across that vast mass of waters frequently injure, and sometimes totally destroy, the crops of the farmer, compensating him only with huge piles of seaweed, which the force of the storm tears from the inaccessible depths of the ocean, and flings upon the shore, from which it is removed for manure or dried for burning. It might have been supposed that where such visitations were common, some habits of preparation would have grown up among the people, and that they would no longer trust entirely to the potato—the stock of which must be renewed every season. But there is no such thing—the peasant of Mayo or Galway take as little thought of the vicissitude of the seasons, as he of Carlow or Kilkenny, whose crop almost never disappoints him.

It is among the contradictions that belong to Ireland, that while no soil in Europe is more generally rich and fertile, in no other country of Europe have there been such frequent recurrences of famine. In other countries there has been some care for provision even in war, but in Ireland all was laid waste, and many more perished by famine than by the sword. When Lord Edward Bruce, the brother of the deliverer of Scotland pushed his way from the north to the south of Ireland, famine obliged him speedily to return; and when he got back to Ulster, so horrible was the state of the army that the dead bodies of those who had died were torn from their graves, and their flesh boiled in their own skulls, and eaten by the famishing survivors. After Desmond's rebellion in the reign of Elizabeth, Spenser tells us that "out of every corner of the woods and glymmes they come creeping forth upon their hands, for their legs could not bear them; they looked like anatomies of death,—they spoke like ghosts crying out of their graves; they did eate the dead carrions, happy where they could find them, yea, and one another soon after, insomuch as the very carcases they spared not to scrape out of their graves; and if they found a plot of water-cresses or shamrocks, there they flocked, as to a feast for the time."

In the rebellions of the two O'Neales, the horrors of war were also greatly aggravated by those of famine; but even in peace this scourge has not ceased to visit fertile Ireland, and that which did result from the dire necessities of warfare, is now the consequence of errors in social arrangement, and civil government. The Irish starve, while Ireland overstocks the English market with corn and cattle. The poor that dwell in the land have no protection save the hand of casual charity; but though all is done by charity that private charity can do, what does it avail to "a people in beggary—a nation which stretches out its hands for food?"

But what, says the impatient reader who gapes for the wisdom which he doubts not is about to be poured forth touching the Irish Reform Bill, "what has this to do with the matter in hand?" "Most excellent, praiseworthy, and attentive reader," I answer, "No exordium to the brief discourse which I intend to deliver for your learning, can be more natural, for it brings us directly to the consideration of the real Reform which is wanting, and teaches us to perceive the hollowness and cruel absurdity of the sham Reform which his Majesty's Ministers propose to a country in a state so deplorable." The indignant language of Scripture says, "shall he ask for bread, and shall you give him a stone?" But even this mockery would not be so bad as that of our Government, who, when a people is distracted by ignorance, barbarism, and starvation, offer them a more extended right of returning representatives to the Imperial Parliament! This is beginning at the wrong end with a vengeance. Nothing can save Ireland but a strictness of government coming more near to despotism than the now existing British Constitution will admit of, even in the most extreme cases; and instead of this, an attempt is made to loosen the force of government, and to scatter its power among the unruly hands of a wild and disaffected multitude. It is not possible to conceive more deplorable infatuation; and throughout Ireland it is the general fear of the conservative party, and the universal boast of the noisy supporters of the Revolutionary Bill, that once it is passed, *it must* be followed by a separation from the legislative government of England, or, at the least, by an abandonment of the Church property to the funds of the State, and thence to the payment of the Roman Catholic Clergy. That the English Reform Bill will not satisfy the popular craving for change which it has excited, is matter of reasonable conjecture; that the proposed Irish Reform Bill will not satisfy the Irish, is already proved by Mr. O'Connell's letter, for he is too cunning to have expressed his dissatisfaction, without being well aware that he could carry the mass of the people along with him.

I am not, thank Heaven, a member of Parliament, being in no degree ambitious of the Martyrdom of stewing in St. Stephens's five nights in the week from June to September, in the company of such a group of talkers as the *reform* stricken populace returned at the late election; but if I were thus to suffer, I don't know the place I would more willingly suffer for than Kerry. Rich and rare is its beauty: the very grass seems to rejoice in growing as it shoots up, green, and luxuriant, out of the dark soil. Far more delicious than the flesh of ordinary sheep is thy small mutton, O Kerry, slightly heather-flavoured. Thy rivers, that "wander at their own sweet will," not too huge, nor yet diminutive—how exquisite their fish! How abundant and incomparable the trout, how admirable the salmon in size and flavour—better than if they were bigger I think, yet a monster is sometimes taken, and "what a delicious monster!" Excellent are thy small, well-proportioned black cattle, that spend their youthful days upon the mountain slopes, picking the herbage not unmixed with heath; and magnificent are these mountains, rearing their eagle-haunted tops into the clouds! Honour and fame be unto you, Mangerton, with the "Devil's punch bowl" lying deep and still within thy bosom, and to you, loftier Carran Tual, "and the rest," and your neighbouring lakes, island-studded; where the green and crimson of the arbutus festoon, the fantastic rocks, drooping to the water, made beautiful with their shadows. The red deer still dwells within thy natural woods, fair Killarney; and we drop our oars that we may watch him sweeping along the hills—but he is gone, and we draw near the shore, and climb our way to where O'Brien's cascade tumbles down, thundering its way through the thick wood, in the season the dwelling place of innumerable woodcocks, which Pat, Denis, Dan, and Larry hunt down to the water's edge, while you, standing or seated in your boat, deal death continually from your double barrelled detonator.

Dan O'Connell feels nothing of all this, as a representative of Kerry ought to do—the place that his soul loveth is that where there is a crowd, and bustle, and noise, and newspapers. He should represent some town—some clamorous, prating, riotous, litigious town stuffed with radical manufacturing men, and flaunting loquacious women. He should have nothing to do with the county—I mean the kingdom—of Kerry. But this digression may seem to be beside the matter—so now for the Bill.

My objection to the Irish Reform Bill commences with the second clause of its preamble, &c.

Signed J. W. H

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The *Evening Post* says, we shall hear nothing more of a Repeal of the Union, calculating doubtless upon its private knowledge of Mr. O'Connell and his intentions. This announcement was made last night, and lo! the London Papers which reached us this morning contain in their second editions the formal abandonment of the question by Mr. O'Connell in favour of the Reform Bill! But does any one believe Mr. O'Connell? We do not. The *Evening Post* may deceive itself; but the question of the Repeal of the Union is hourly gaining strength, and its progress will become greatly accelerated, indeed its success almost rendered quite certain in the event of the measure of Reform being extended to this country.—*Dublin Mail of Wednesday.*

TITHES—CASTLECOMER.

Monday last being the day appointed for the sale of cattle which had been distrained for tithes due under the Composition Act, to the Very Rev. the Dean of Saint Patrick's, out of the parish of Castlecomer, Joseph Greene, Esq., our county resident magistrate, accompanied by a party of the King's Dragoon Guards, left this city at an early hour on the above morning in order to be present at the sale. Mr. G. in consequence of having received information that a "large gathering" of the peasantry from the surrounding districts was expected at Castlecomer, felt it his duty to attend there with a force sufficient to defeat any attempt to obstruct the sale or otherwise to commit a breach of the peace. Beside the Dragoon Guards there were 35 policemen and the company of the 21st Fusileers stationed at Castlecomer, ready to act under the orders of Mr. Greene, should their services have become necessary. We feel great pleasure in stating, however, that no interruption took place, and that every thing passed off quietly. Sixteen head of cattle, branded with the word "tithe," belonging to different individuals, were put up for sale, all of which were purchased by the agents of the Dean. These gentlemen, previous to and after the auction, did all in their power to induce the owners to release their cattle, and offered them every reasonable indulgence as to the payment, &c., but they refused to listen to any proposition of the kind. Great praise is due to the parish priest of Castlecomer, the Rev. Lawrence Murphy, for his exertions on this occasion. He went amongst the country people, and reasoned with them on the folly and madness of their endeavouring to prevent the due execution of the laws, and finally succeeded in inducing several of them to return to their respective places of abode. He also, we understand, went to Ballyraggett the evening before and entreated of the people there, who had expressed their determination of going to Castlecomer on the following day, to remain at home. This salutary advice, in most instances, had the desired effect. As soon as the auction was over, Mr. Greene desired that the cattle should be driven up to the barrack yard, when the Rev. Mr. Murphy told him "if he would have the goodness to withdraw the troops from the pound, that he Mr. M. and some other persons then present would engage to conduct the cattle safely to the barrack yard." To this proposition Mr. G. assented, and the cattle were immediately after lodged in the place appointed. Subsequently Dean Dawson's agent again informed the people that he was yet willing to give up the cattle if they wished to redeem them, which, from the recommendation of Mr. Murphy to that effect, will probably be the case.

Recurring to the very laudable interference of the Rev. Mr. Murphy, of Castlecomer, on this occasion, it is impossible not to feel, that the influence of the Roman Catholic Clergy, if exercised in every similar case in aid of the constituted authorities, and to promote a due execution of the laws, could not but produce the best results, not merely in the particular instance, but as respects the general spirit and conduct of the peasantry, at a period when so wide, and, we must add, so powerful a combination has been organised against the RIGHTS of the Protestant Clergy.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

Relief of the Irish Poor.—The petition agreed to at a public meeting held at the Court House, on Monday, the 13th ult., praying that Parliament would take measures to establish a system of legal permanent relief for the poor of Ireland, has been signed by about 800 of the higher and middle classes of society in this town.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Coach Accident.—On Tuesday morning last, as the Sligo mail coach was going out, it was upset at the Waterside end of the bridge. Mr. Steele, of the Revenue Police, who was proceeding to Ballina, was severely contused and cut, and the guard was also much injured; but, we are glad to say, both are recovering. One lady had her ankle slightly sprained.—*Derry Sentinel.*

Cure for a Scolding Wife.—A man of the name of John E. Burks, in consequence of some domestic trouble, took Sam. Patch's leap from the top of the Genesee Falls. The cure was effectual.—*American Paper.*

THE REFORM BILL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 4.

The doors of the gallery were opened at a very early hour, and in a few minutes it was filled almost to suffocation. By four o'clock when the Speaker took his seat, there was a large attendance of members, most of whom had taken their places by previously affixing their names to the backs of the seats. This mode of taking seats led to a discussion on the subject.

The SPEAKER said, with respect to taking places there had latterly been infinitely more difficulty than had ever before existed; that perhaps was caused by the state of the times, or the importance of the subject matter to be discussed, or perhaps both together, which created a difficulty in a place which was not over large. The strict rule was, that the places should be taken at prayers; and when bills were placed on the seats, they were supposed to intimate that the individuals themselves would be there when prayers were read. If a division took place, or if the house went up to the bar of the house of lords, the rule was that the places were lost; that was the parliamentary principle, but he hoped that the house would make up by courtesy and complaisance what strict rule could not accomplish.

Mr. HUNT presented a petition from the working classes of Blackburn, which he said was respectfully worded and needed no reprobation even from the tender nerves of the hon. member for Essex (Mr. Wellesley). It was signed by 6,481 male adults of Blackburn, including every man who was to be excluded a share in the representation by the provisions of the reform bill. They were not hostile to the bill, but they conceived it would be inadequate to satisfy the just demands of the productive classes of society, and that they, the producers of property, were excluded; they viewed with alarm the enormous weight of taxation, the standing army, and the national debt, and they prayed that such an alteration might be made in the bill as would give them a due share in the representation; they also prayed for annual parliaments, universal suffrage, and vote by ballot. He was authorised to state, that the petitioners would have waited for the operation of the reform bill, had it not been for the contradictions which had been last session given to some of the statements made in this house by him (Mr. Hunt). He had also a petition from Manchester, signed by 20,000 persons upon the same subject. The petitioners were not factious persons, or anxious to defeat the measure before the house; but as they had for years contended for that for which they now prayed, they could not allow the present opportunity to pass without enforcing it on the attention of parliament. The deputies from many places in the country had waited upon him, and stated that they had waited upon many members of the house, in some instances upon some ministers, who had advised them to wait until the bill passed, and then they (the ministers) would go heart and hand with them in what they wished (hear, hear, from the opposition). He had given the deputies no advice upon the subject, but he had informed them, if they sent petitions to him respectfully worded (hear, from Mr. Wellesley)—yes, respectfully worded—for though he had been so incautious on a former night, he would not incur the hon. gentleman's cheer; he repeated that this country would never be cheerful and happy again until these measures were adopted; there never would be peace until every male adult who paid taxes was allowed to vote, which he conceived would be one in every five or six persons. The petition was read, and ordered to be printed.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The Hon. Member next presented a petition from Richard Moran, of Somerville, in the city of Dublin, gentleman, complaining of the effects of the legislative union, to which he attributed all the distresses of Ireland, and praying for its repeal as the only means of bringing back peace to Ireland. He regretted that these petitions were entrusted to him instead of the hon. member for Kerry, who, it seemed, was so absorbed in the question of reform as to allow the question of the repeal of the union to lie dormant (hear, hear). He (Mr. Hunt) had been informed by all Irish correspondents, that the reform bill was only a stepping stone towards the repeal of the union (hear).

Mr. O'CONNELL should like to know whether the hon. member could do any thing else to retard the progress of the reform bill? (loud cheers). It was wholly unfounded to state, that the question of reform was looked to as a stepping stone to the repeal of the union; the object of the bill was to obtain cheap government and cheap institutions; and the people of Ireland were calumniated, when it was said they wished for a separation from this country; although a local legislature would be desirable to them, they were willing to make an experiment of the effects of the reform bill in a reformed parliament, and to see if they could obtain good government and cheap institutions (hear). As to the hon. member for Preston presenting so many Irish petitions, he (Mr. O'Connell) had presented four of them, and in order to give greater effect, this was entrusted to the hon. member (laughter).

Mr. HUNT observed, if the hon. member thought that the house would be deceived by him (Mr. Hunt) or by the hon. member's apostacy, it was a mistake (murmurs)—he meant only political apostacy (laughter).—having, in the presence of 30,000 persons, at the Eagle Tavern, stated that he was for annual parliaments and universal suffrage, by which he would stand and die, he now turned round and bedaubed his phrases (laughter).

Mr. O'CONNELL was obliged to the hon. member for his politeness (loud laughter). He (Mr. O'Connell) wished the hon. member would be an apostate to this extent, that from being the long practical enemy of reform he would become even neuter (cheers). He (Mr. O'C.) had always been a radical reformer, but instead of annual parliaments, he stated on the occasion referred to by the hon. member for Preston, that he was the advocate for triennial parliaments. He did then speak of universal suffrage, and the reason he did not now advocate it was, that he thought the proposed reform bill would have the effect of causing the people to be effectually and substantially, and not nominally represented (cheers).

REFORM BILL.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the order of the day for the second reading of the reform bill.

Mr. ESTCOURT wished to address a question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer before the house proceeded further upon this motion, relative to a circumstance which had transpired, and given great uneasiness to a highly respectable individual. He alluded to Mr. Gregson, in respect to the alteration that had been made in the reform bill, and he wished to have it stated now to the British public, who had been much abused in relation to this measure with respect to Mr. Gregson, whether he was or was not in any way whatever to blame.

Lord ALTHORP said, the circumstance to which the hon. gentleman alluded was a statement, he supposed, which appeared during the last week in some of the public papers, reflecting on the conduct of Mr. Gregson, by insinuating that he had made an alteration in the reform bill unwarranted by government. He (Lord Althorp) had not seen the statement, but the moment he was told of it he mentioned the subject to Mr. Gregson, and said he should take the first opportunity of stating to the house that Mr. Gregson had nothing to do in the concern—nor had he. The proposition was made by government for the alteration in the right of voting to rents payable half yearly, instead of leaving it in the way it was before. This was intended for the sole purpose of rendering effectually the value of the £10 occupation, and only for restricting anything below that. Undoubtedly his Majesty's ministers were bound to admit that they had fallen into a mistake, as they were not aware that in making that proposition they would by it disfranchise so many individuals. Immediately this was discovered, they determined to abandon the alteration at once. Mr. Gregson was perfectly free from imputation on the subject. He had certainly said there would be some difficulty arising from the alterations, but this observation was made by Mr. Gregson after government had determined to make it, and therefore he had requested Mr. Gregson to proceed in the preparation of it.

Lord J. RUSSELL then moved the order of the day for the second reading of the bill for amending the representations of England and Wales. On the question being put,

Sir J. WALSH rose and said, on a former occasion, when a measure which however, differing from the present, in its several important details, yet resembling it in its general features, was submitted to the attention of that house, he had expressed himself unequivocally hostile to it. These first impressions he had reiterated to his constituents, but if, on any subsequent consideration of it, if by the investigation of its details, which he might afterwards give to it, he had in any respect been led to alter these impressions, he could assure the house that no false shame, no pride of consistency, would, on a subject, of such importance, have deterred him from coming forward and boldly declaring that he had taken a hasty and erroneous view of the subject. But he was equally bound to state to the house that the most mature, impartial consideration he had been enabled to bestow on the subject, had not produced such a result. The more he investigated the principles and bearing of the measure, the more was he convinced of its unconstitutional character and dangerous results. Hon. members on the other side of the house had deprecated all irritation and bitterness of party feeling in its discussion. He went along with them in their feeling, and with coolness and moderation, he would wish to discuss the measure. He lamented, however that the virulence of party feeling had already been excited throughout the country, and that a spirit of partizanship was abroad in the community. He did not allude to the state of feeling in that town, but simply to the excited state of popular feeling throughout the country in favour of the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill. He would put it to the members of the present house of commons, whether in the short period that had elapsed since this subject had been brought forward, feelings of the kind he had alluded to had not been created, which he was sure had no parallel in the recollection of the younger members of this house, and could scarcely be paralleled by the most violent party dissensions that ever existed. This in itself clearly proved the evil that would result from such a measure. He considered that the present bill was fraught with the worst consequences. He did not mean to refer to the discussions that had taken place on the subject of the recent dissolution, or upon the propriety of it. That had already been sufficiently discussed, but there were some of the consequences of it which had produced symptoms of a temper and feeling in a large portion of the community which had a direct bearing on the subject. It had even been made a boast that a very large portion of the hon. gentlemen had been returned pledged to vote for this measure, in all its bearings and extent. Pledged to vote for it without consulting their own judgments (no, no)—they had been returned, pledged to vote for the measure without having the advantage of a second thought, pledged probably without having fully and in all instances having had a previous opportunity of understanding it. If he were as favourable to this measure as he was against it, he should say that for any measure passed under such circumstances, a vast number of its upholders being precluded from exercising their own opinions, that it would be fatal to the principles of representative government (hear, hear, hear)—that the moment that bill passed it would cease to be a representative government, such as had been practiced in the country for the last century (hear and laughter). He did not think that he was laying down any new doctrine, and to prove it he could refer to the authority of those who were far better judges than himself, or many members in that house, on so important a subject. He alluded to the authority of Mr. Burke, at a time when he was a staunch Whig, when he was actually one of the party, nay one of the leaders of a government, similar to this. He alluded to the speech which that hon. gentleman made at the election for Bristol, shortly after which he changed his sentiments upon politics. But pledges have not been the only effects of the recent elections. He added, from those on whom he could place great reliance, that in many instances the excitement which had taken place on the subject of reform had led in various districts to riot and disturbance. This was one specimen of the democratic influence which was so ready to snatch at everything to gainsay the laws, and by the present bill that influence would be in a degree extended. He need only allude to the occurrences that had taken place at Rye, Banbury, and the riots in Scotland. Other disturbances had taken place, which had led to considerable loss of life ("oh, oh," and "hear, hear.") Hon. members did not give entire credence to this; but, perhaps, they would allow him to read a few extracts from a paper called the *Cambrian*, published at Swansea, which gave a detailed account of the meetings of the miners at Merthyr Tydvill, and the riots that had taken place there. At those meetings great praise was bestowed on the reform bill, and it was said, that it would certainly be the means of obtaining for the people their rights, and that they would be properly represented in parliament (hear). The hon. baronet believed he was not quite in order in alluding to a speech of the noble lord's opposite on a former occasion; but he hoped the house would on this occasion excuse him, if he did so, as he had not then an opportunity of observing upon it. The noble lord upon that occasion took an opportunity of adverting to a publication of his, Sir J. W.'s, and in terms not consistent with his usual courtesy, charging Sir J. W.'s objections to the measure as tending to lessen the gradations in Society. He could not, however, but think, notwithstanding the noble lord might have supposed him ignorant of the subject, that he was well acquainted upon it. He did not go into ancient history for information, nor did he dive into black letter books, nor even into the history of the Tartons, but he confined himself solely to modern times. He thought the boroughs which this bill intended to disfranchise, were peculiarly those by which gentlemen of moderate fortune could obtain access to this house. He did not—as had been stated—allude entirely to local interests, the afforded access to gentlemen who would be precluded by the operation of the bill. He could not think this view of the subject was entirely without ground. There was an argument of the noble lord's that struck him as very singular. The noble lord took occasion to observe that it was satisfactory to this house to know that no less a measure than this would do, because it was clear that his Majesty's Ministers were not bound by any specific pledge, and that they had a discretion as to what measure they should bring forward, and they, in their wisdom, had determined on this measure. Therefore no less a measure would do. That was an argument therefore, to the faith of the house, and went to the infallibility of ministers (laughter). It was, however an argument not likely to gain many converts on his (Sir J. Walsh's) side of the house. He opposed the Bill firmly, honestly, and openly, in all its stages, and in every part of it. He gave it his most uncompromising opposition. He concluded by moving that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. FYNES CLINTON seconded the amendment; in doing which he began by contending that a Reform such as the advocates of the Bill proposed to effect would go to destroy the independent and deliberative character of that House. It was asserted by men of all parties, and denied by none, that the majority of those who in the present Parliament were returned for populous places were so returned on the express and positive condition of voting under all circumstances, and at any hazard, for the present Bill. That obviously took away from them the character of a deliberative body, and deprived them, he might well say, of every thing like freedom of speech or action. In his opinion the House of Commons of this day were more identified with the people than any which had gone before it. Could any man doubt that, who reflected upon the rapid increase and extension of knowledge in modern times, and the increased and increasing power of the press, a power which had given to public opinion a weight and influence unknown in the past times of our history (hear, hear). As an evidence that public opinion ought not at all times to govern the decisions of that House, he would call or rather recall the attention of Hon. Gentlemen to a fact that could not have escaped many of those whom he had then the honour to address; it could not have escaped them that there was one question which, far more than Reform ever had done, occupied the minds and attention of men, which, at public meetings, at popular elections, in petitions to both branches of the Legislature, and in addresses to the Throne, formed the only topic of declamatory appeals, remonstrance, or supplication. It must be well known to almost all who heard him that even in last Session the petitions on that subject, when compared with the reform petitions, were as twenty to one; and petitions proceeding from most respectable classes of society, what did those petitioners demand? Nothing less than the total and immediate abolition of colonial slavery. If that house then were prepared to follow their constituents in all that those constituents required, they would find themselves compelled to do that which all well informed men not only thought would operate great injustice if not proceeded upon with the utmost caution, and which at all times and under any circumstances, could not fail to be attended with the utmost difficulty and embarrassment (hear). Another ground taken by the advocates of the measure was, that the representation of the country in that house was imperfect and incomplete. It was the easiest thing in the world to point out anomalies in the British constitution, and peculiarly easy to make them subjects of declamation in that house; and it was, perhaps, no very difficult matter to sketch out a more regular and equal scheme of representation—indeed, so easy was it, that the noble lord who had brought in the present bill had himself presented to the house three or four plans of reform at least; but would he or any other man undertake to say, that a more efficient House of Commons would be produced by the new bill—that more careful guardians of the public purse would be elected under the provisions of such a bill—than that which now existed? To say the least of the present measure, it was experimental and doubtful, and no man could decisively say how it would work; of this, however, at least, its supporters seemed confident, that they could recommend it to the favour of moderate men, by saying that it was not a democratic measure, but one which would give to property its due influence. But all the while there were found those who agreed with his Majesty's Government in saying that it was not a democratic Bill, but who added that it was an aristocratic Bill, and even wilder opinions than that which found favour in men's eyes at the present moment, especially when it was remembered that the measure then before the House went to disfranchise all the Corporations in England, and to invest with the privileges of constituency six times the number that were deemed necessary to give effect to French Institutions (hear). The promoters of the present measure seemed to think that they had possessed themselves of the support of the people at large because they had gained over the present and temporary assistance of men who would be anything but content with the Bill as it stood. They supported the Bill, not because it was an aristocratical Bill, but because they regarded it as the means of effecting ulterior objects, that it would bring them nearer to the great aim of which they never lost sight. The Hon. Member then referred to the period when republicanism triumphed in this country—when the people were declared to be the only source of legitimate power—the House of Commons pronounced to be their immediate organ; and as a matter of inevitable necessity, it was declared that the house of Lords was useless and mischievous. In the new state of things which the bill would introduce, if the two houses came into collision it required no great sagacity to see which would come to the wall. There was no man in the country that could doubt that the House of Lords would inevitably give way; neither was there any rational man there, or elsewhere, who would hesitate to admit that the present plan contained within itself the seeds of future discussion and agitation. It had been alleged that the bill proceeded upon principles consonant with the practice of the Constitution, but nothing could be further from the fact; for, with the exception of enfranchising some of the great towns, others could not be found a single precedent, from the time the House of Commons was first called into existence, to warrant any one of the provisions of the Bill. It was a measure which professed to be governed by the amount of population, and yet it was full of anomalies. An hon. gentleman opposite had

elsewhere asserted, that in the early periods of our history there were many inconsiderable towns which did send members, but that there was no opulent town which did not send. Now he believed that an instance to the contrary could be found, and perhaps even more instances than one. There was Boston, in Lincolnshire, of which he had some knowledge. That was a town of no trifling magnitude and opulence at a very early age, but it was not till the reign of Edward VI. that it sent representatives to that house. Writs being sent to any particular place were not then considered a privilege—it was regarded as the imposition of a burden, and many petitioned to be relieved from it. Amongst others, Queen Elizabeth received a petition from her poor and decayed borough of Liverpool, praying to be relieved from the charge and burden of sending members to Parliament. The greatest political problem which could be presented for solution was that wherein it was proposed to unite the greatest degree of public liberty with the preservation of public order. The whole history of this country, from the period of the revolution to the present time, presented a solution of that problem. The prosperity which the country enjoyed—and he would notwithstanding all that had been said to the contrary, affirm that that prosperity continued—afforded the most satisfactory proof, that not only did the existing system solve the problem to which he alluded, but promote what ought to be the great object with which to frame any political system—that of promoting the prosperity of the people.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH said he should not follow the hon. baronet (Sir J. Walsh) into what he said respecting the unfortunate affair at Merthyr Tydvil, or the riots which might have taken place at elections, and which he lamented as much as any man. It was not the fault but the effect of a free government to excite all the noblest feelings of a free people. The hon. member referred to the authority of Mr. Burke to show that they were not to be bound by the opinions of their constituents. But did not Mr. Burke upon the occasion alluded to declare what his opinions were; and did he not endeavour to remove every wrong impression which might have existed in the minds of his constituents with respect to them? Would it be improper in Mr. Burke, or any other candidate, to have said he was a friend to the commercial interests of Bristol? and would it be improper in an elector to ask him, in conversation, whether he was a friend to such and such measures, and whether if returned he would support them? If an individual elector would be justified in putting such questions, why not a large body? Candidates under such circumstances could not be said to bind themselves. They merely stated their opinions. Did they not hear many in that house say they should always oppose such a measure of reform! and if constituents entertained a doubt as to the opinion of those who asked their suffrages, were they not justified in putting the question? He would not follow the hon. member in his allusions to the state of affairs in foreign countries, though there was one contest now going on which he felt it difficult not to express his feelings, and he avoided doing it from an apprehension that he could do no good, and might do mischief. It was not the advocates of popular principles who produced the events of July in Paris; the danger to Europe, if any arose from these events, was not brought about by democratic principles, but by those who wished to establish unbounded and uncontrolled power. If violence and delusion had any influence in the late elections it was but trifling; it was only as an atom in a great mass. He wished all those who had recourse to violence might be punished, and that all who practised delusion might be exposed. He knew of no illusion practised by the government or by any member of it. In three or four instances there were scenes of riot, which he deplored, but they were as mere dust in the balance. When this bill passed there would be less likelihood of violence from the people. It would operate as a safety valve, and prevent explosion. In this measure there was no attempt to disturb the mixture of aristocracy and democracy in the constitution, which he thought valuable. The hon. and learned gentleman who spoke last was mistaken if he supposed they were the first who thought of dealing with the existing right of suffrage as now proposed. In 1789 Mr. Pitt proposed to buy up thirty four boroughs, but the plan was deprecated by the late member for Dorcetshire (Mr. Bankes) as monstrous. Mr. Pitt admitted it was an evil, but a necessary evil. What Mr. Pitt then proposed to do in detail and by purchase they now proposed to do in gross. Here the honourable member read an extract from Mr. Pitt's speech on reform, for the purpose of showing that his view of the subject was similar to that upon which the bill proceeded. He contended that it only went back to the ancient practice of taking away the franchise from decayed places and giving it to others. If Boston was an exception, as stated by the hon. gent., it was the only one, for all the towns next after London in size formerly sent members to represent them. Had the principle acted upon in the famous case of Newark in the time of Charles the Second been since acted upon, there would now be no occasion for this bill. They were told the present system worked well. Did it work well in the course of the 18th century, when the most foul and shameful corruption was had recourse to? It was from that time forward constantly and shamefully obtruded on the observation of the people, until at length it produced an entire distrust in the machinery by which the representation of the country was carried on. The English constitution taught men to be free, and they revolted at scenes which occurred particularly during the reigns of the Stuarts. While the details of the elective system were obnoxious, the people were becoming more curious and better informed. The admirable pamphlet of Mr. Burke's Thoughts upon the Discontents, had been alluded to in the last parliament by the honourable member for the University of Cambridge, with a view to show that the grievances of the people were caused by particular circumstances, and not by any settled feeling of discontent at the existing mode of government. But the disease was more deeply seated, and the cause of the frequent disturbances did not lie upon the surface. (Here the hon. member referred to some address from a candidate for Surrey, in which it was said that the declaration of the late government against reform had driven the people to despair). It was also said that the press favoured the views of the people. Admitted; but it should be the policy of all free states to give the greatest and safest measure of liberty to all classes of the people. Wealth and talent should have their proper legal privileges and substantial rights. The question of this bill invading corporate rights had been often heard from his learned friend the member for Boroughbridge (Sir C. Wetherell); and he must add that his constituents might well be proud of their representative. Looking at the two unions with Scotland and Ireland, the former having one hundred members, which were reduced to fifteen, and the latter from three hundred to one hundred, what then became of the sanctity of corporate rights? If these things were not corporate robberies, he knew not what could be so called; but this bill could not produce any such effect. It would be quite illusory to talk of honest or corrupt boroughs; for if the franchise were to be taken from corrupt boroughs, it would still be a robbery upon the principle argued by his learned friend (Sir C. Wetherell). In such cases there was no trial; and why should the minority be punished for the corruption of the majority? The only justification of such disfranchisement was, that it emanated from the highest body in the state, supposing that body to be the representatives of the people. In early times boroughs were only summoned for thirty years, as would be manifest in the case of Newark. The old prerogative was irregularly exercised for at least 160 years, and the power of its alteration did not exist before that period. Hence they were now called upon to pay to the people the arrears of the constitution. The house of Tudor had added 160 members to this house, and the Stuarts made up the number to very nearly 300. This bill would in fact only repay the people what was due to them in consequence of the negligence of our ancestors. No doctrine could be more fatal than that which taught that property should not be fairly represented in this house (hear, hear, hear). He said this with the utmost possible sincerity. But the right to share in the government of men could not be considered as property (hear, hear). Man could not be the property of man; or if the contrary were asserted, the Stuarts should again be restored to the throne from which they had been so very properly expelled. The right of voting was a beneficial trust, and not a property, and the trust alone was to be attended to in voting at the elections for members of parliament. He had perhaps detained the house too long (hear)—but he was anxious to speak to this point, because so many future discussions might turn upon this subject (hear). He had only a knowledge of one nomination borough (hear) of which he was not ashamed, and he hoped neither were his constituents (hear).

But many other boroughs were marketable, and then the form of an election was little better than a mockery. In fact they were caricatured and disgraced, and the system of nomination had provoked the people of England, perhaps quite as much as the filthy and marketable boroughs. It was said, however, that the sale of boroughs was the most unexceptionable part of our constitution, although no man would deny that that was at direct variance with the law upon this subject. It was contended that if such boroughs were disfranchised, men of wealth and great talent would be excluded from the house; and therefore that such boroughs should be continued. Certainly, if this were a ground, it would be a cruelty to punish innocent men for taking bribes to return such able men to the house. What would have been said if any man had advocated the Star Chamber, of which Bacon, and More, and Walsingham, and Coke, were the members? Yet highly as the Star Chamber was prized it was set aside: and he was sure that no man would advocate its restoration. The haughty barons no doubt objected to Magna Charta; but that great charter was granted because the people found that reform was absolutely necessary (cheers). What was said at the time of the Reformation? Was not that great measure an extraordinary, though highly salutary, innovation? (hear). Why, what did the whole course of our history prove, but that as times and circumstances changed, the government was obliged to make such alterations and improvements as were rendered necessary by the growing wealth and intelligence of the times (hear, hear). But let us come to the more recent period of the reign of Charles the Second. That infatuated monarch considered that he could not govern the nation while the Habeas Corpus Act existed, inasmuch as he considered it to be incompatible with the preservation of order in the state. The same feeling operated with King James; nor did he charge either of them with dishonesty. But such was the fatality of monarchs wishing to exercise absolute authority, that they could not perceive the value of those institutions, which were the greatest security to their thrones, as well as the rights and liberties of the people (hear, hear, hear). It was asked by an able writer what evil was to be removed by the reform? and his answer was, the national discontent and the total destruction of that "unreal mockery" of nominating members to this house (hear). He was told by those persons who defended the system of the sale of boroughs, that in doing so they were only exercising a right, than which doctrine nothing could be more monstrous. The right of voting, he repeated, was merely a trust, for the abuse of which the law awarded a heavy punishment; and he hoped he might live to see the day when it would be considered as immoral to sell a seat in this house as it would be to sell a seat on the bench of justice (hear). Custom, however, unfortunately reconciled men to acts of immorality and injustice, but venality should not be allowed either in this house or elsewhere. He might be called fanatical for holding these opinions: but, nevertheless, he felt convinced that he was right. Indeed any other principles than those which he advocated would, in his humble judgment, be sure to draw down hatred upon this or any other government. There could be no reason why wealth, properly used, should not have its necessary influence: but beyond that he thought few would advocate it. But here, again, a great degree of caution would be necessary, for if wealth, as such, should set itself against the interests, the comforts, and happiness of the people, he would not answer for the feelings which it would generate on the one side and the other (hear). If influence were founded on generosity and gratitude—if in its exercise no violence were attempted against popular rights—then, indeed, would it be beneficial rather than injurious. But, on the other hand, if improperly exercised, such disgust would be manifested, such dissatisfaction excited, as would sow the seeds of permanent discord amongst the people (hear). In many instances the noble proprietors of boroughs had shown the greatest disinterestedness. The highest and the noblest amongst them had conferred honour upon themselves, and the most essential benefit upon the country (hear). In fact, one great source of sorrow to him was that their generous example had not been more extensively followed. It was clear that there must be something good in a cause which could excite such noble feelings; and they might rely upon it that in proportion as they reposed in the confidence of the people, so would the people place confidence in them. There was much more to be had by relying on the fidelity of a generous people than in treating them with indifference or disdain. In the former case they would be sure to find that they were not leaning on a broken reed; and it would almost generally be found that generosity was not at variance with sound policy (hear). Mr. Burke had stated in one of his able speeches that "magnanimity in politics" was often more beneficial to a state than a system of exclusion or distrust. The *sursum corda* should be the principle on which the legislature should act. They should look well at the signs of the times, and invoke the aid of Divine Providence to assist them in their deliberations. He was sure that timely and liberal concessions would do good. The house could now perceive whether it would not have been more judicious to give the right of returning members of parliament to Birmingham, that metropolis of the manufacturing districts, or to some petty hundred of an agricultural neighbourhood. In short the refusal of such an extension of the elective franchise produced that cry for reform which could now be no longer resisted (hear, hear). But even that small degree of reform had been resisted by large majorities in this house, and was it wonderful that one of the great opponents of the reform bill should have said (and he alluded to Mr. Drummond), that such a refusal had driven the people of this country to despair (hear, hear). It was said, however, that there was considerable danger in reform; but in return, he would ask, was there no danger in no reform (hear). It was said that this was a sort of unilateral question, that it had only one side: but in point of fact was it so, or could it honestly be so considered? He contended that the case was quite otherwise, that the circumstances of the times called for reform, which if granted liberally and fairly, would prevent animosity, heal the bickerings which existed, promote industry, give activity to commerce, and in every point of view tend to better the general condition of the people.

Mr. BRUCE rose and said he was determined to give the bill the most uncompromising opposition. He thought the elective franchise might be extended without resorting to a measure so rash, ruinous, and irrevocable as the one under discussion.

Mr. FERGUSSON, a Scotch member, spoke in favour of the measure.

Lord PORCHESTER, whilst he felt it difficult to express the degree of surprise which he experienced at the tone and vehemence with which the hon. and learned member had advocated the bill before the house, confessed his readiness to acknowledge that the noble lord with whom the bill had originated, had, both by his writings on the subject, and his speeches on the introduction of the question on various occasions, raised to himself a lasting memorial of his ability, knowledge and attainments, which would last as long as the fame and literature of his native country (hear). With respect to the measure itself—and, if it should ever be allowed to pass, little, he believed, would remain, except on paper, or as matter of history, of all that was once venerated as a constitution (hear, hear)—it should have his most uncompromising opposition. He would deny that there existed that expediency for the measure which alone would justify this extraordinary alteration of the constitution; an alteration which nothing could warrant short of the strongest and most imperious necessity (hear). The public, the people in fact, were not bent upon this specific measure. Some had very boldly talked of precedents which he confessed he was very much disposed to question. For instance, the precedent alluded to of the disfranchisement of the 40s freeholders in Ireland was one, in his mind, far from satisfactory. On that occasion, they unalienably, it was true, had required a confiding and generous people to sacrifice that which might have been considered their just right; but the legislature, in requiring that sacrifice, had, by way of compensation, given the Irish people a boon beyond all price (hear). Whilst it depressed the Irish electors individually, it immeasurably raised their country in the rank of nations (loud cheers). The noble lord proceeded to examine the probable effects of the bill before the house, if even it should be brought into operation, upon the lesser and greater representations in the country. In one parliament the popular voice threatened the monarchy, while in another it was sunk so low that the liberal mind of man was scarcely represented. He would beg to call the attention of the house to one fact worth notice. Some time ago the government of France—a government by no means disposed to disregard the rights of the people—felt the instability of a system founded upon a purely popular basis, and found the necessity of erecting a sort of breakwater against the tide of democratic ascendancy by the addition of a wealthier constituency, and by endeavouring to approach more nearly to *our* system of close representation. Yet this security against popular aggression on the one hand, and against ministerial encroachments on other, we were now called upon to cast away, because it did not happen to be in accordance with the theory of the day (cheers). That system, which has grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength, we are now required to abandon. Feeling that the system of nomination boroughs might be censurable in theory—although he was convinced that it was salutary in practice (hear)—he should less unwillingly submit to the extinction of those boroughs if he could see in the bill any elements of stability. But in his opinion, if any person had applied himself to draw up a bill for the purpose of abolishing anomalies, and, at the same time, creating as many new ones, he would have drawn this very bill. A great deal was said of the rights of the people. He should be glad to know what constituted a popular right, as regarded representation. Had a £10 freeholder a natural and indefeasible right to the elective franchise, and was the unfortunate nine-pounder hopelessly excluded? (cheers). How was it that the English 40s freeholder was qualified to vote, and the Scotch £10 freeholder scarcely? He thought, for the honour of Scotland, the Scotch gentlemen ought to look to this point in the bill. Again, if a leaseholder of £10 a year, were allowed to exercise the franchise, why should not a substantial farmer who might pay £100 or £1,000 a year possess the same privilege? It might be said, indeed, that the farmer was a tenant at will, and therefore liable to the influence of his landlord—but, he would answer, was not the ten pounder in a town equally a tenant at will? He must say that, if he approved of this bill as much as he disapproved of it in its other provisions, he would reject it on account of this discrepancy. Surely anomalies of this kind ought to be expunged from a measure which professed to do away with anomalies (cheers). There was one other point to which, from the kind encouragement he had received, he would shortly call the attention of the house. How were the colonies to be represented? was a question often aked, and never satisfactorily answered. The colonies were at present virtually represented, and, if any dissatisfaction at present existed in the colonies, who could doubt that it would be increased when they saw their representatives removed from that house? On the principle of that bill it would be necessary ultimately to resort to direct representation. And had his Majesty's ministers—had that house—weighed the evils of that species of representation? (hear). The experiment had been tried in the Peninsula, and the colonial party were found handed together to promote local interests at the expense of the general good. There was an argument used in favour of this bill—and, if he rightly understood the right hon. bart. opposite, he had taken up the same ground—that this bill could not possibly have any dangerous tendency, because it was supported by men of the first character, rank, and interest in the state. But with him that argument had no force, because he saw that the same course was uniformly adopted by a certain number of persons of those attributes in the commencement of every revolution. "I like to resign my rights and privileges," was the language used by individuals at the beginning of the civil war. The same sentiments were avowed in the French revolution. Men laid down their rights and privileges, as well those that were beneficial as such as were obnoxious, at the altar of popular supremacy; but did that preserve them from the universal devastation which ensued? In Spain, too, a country with which he was well acquainted, the whole weight of the aristocracy went with that revolution which deprived them of their property. Let him not be told then that the character or conduct of any men, however high and meritorious they might be in private life, formed a guarantee for public measures affecting the institutions of the country (hear). At present the talent and intelligence of the country looked up to that house as the natural field for its exertion; but, after the passing of that bill, he firmly believed that no man unconnected with land, or, not in the command of pecuniary resources, would be able to enter that house without pandering to the passions of the people. (Loud cheers.) It was said that there was no party in the country anxious to subvert the established constitution; or, if there were, there was too much wealth, too much capital, and too much property in the land, the owners of which would make a vigorous exertion in its defence. Let him remind those who held that argument that property, wealth, and capital, which were the prop and support of a country in well-conditioned times, became useless, or even detrimental, in times of popular commotion. He would recommend to those who maintained that there was no party desirous of subverting established institutions to read the statements of a talented, energetic, and vigilant press, and to look narrowly at the haunts of sedition, where, night after night, the foulest abuse was poured forth against every thing that was great and good, and was received by a crowded and not always uneducated audience with savage cheers. (Hear, hear.) If he thought that this bill would promote the real happiness and true welfare of the people, he would be inclined to support it, notwithstanding the peril in which it placed the aristocracy and the monarchy; but, as he was convinced that its effects would be directly the reverse, he felt bound to raise his voice against it. (The noble lord sat down amidst loud cheers).

At twelve o'clock the debate was adjourned to Tuesday.

The Cotton Factories' Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS—July 4.

IRISH LORD LIEUTENANTS' BILL.

Viscount MELBOURNE, in moving the second reading of this bill, said that its object was to abolish the offices of Governors of counties, and to replace them by a single officer in each county. The reason why he proposed this measure was the necessity for a regular and authentic channel of communication between the counties of Ireland and the Irish government, which was now compelled to rely upon the representations of an individual magistrate. Another advantage he expected to be derived from the measure was the assistance which the Keeper of the Great Seal of Ireland would find from it in the appointment of magistrates. The various Chancellors of Ireland had experienced the want of this assistance. The late Chancellor Sir Anthony Hart had attempted to purify the magistracy. He had acted with the best and purest intentions. Of that there could be no doubt. But for want of the local information which this bill would supply for the future, it was thought by many persons that the change he had effected had been rather for the worse.

The Duke of WELLINGTON supported the Bill. There was no man more convinced than himself that it was necessary to give the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland every assistance. The governors of Irish counties never could be efficient officers. There were in some counties three and in others five, and many of them were absentees. He had once looked with some jealousy at this bill, from the apprehension that it might be intended as a preparation for suppressing the office of lord lieutenant. This was a subject upon which many persons entertained a very strong opinion. The governors of counties in Ireland had nothing in common with lord lieutenants in English counties. The former was a military office, the latter a civil common law office. The bill gave the new officers the power of appointing the officers of the militia. He objected to this, and should move an amendment in the committee, to preserve to the colonels of the militia the power of appointment. He understood the appointment of these lieutenants was to be by patent.

Earl GREY—By patent during pleasure.

The Duke of WELLINGTON was happy to hear that the appointment was not to be for life, for to this he should have had an insuperable objection.

Earl GREY assured the House that the bill was not introduced with any ulterior object. He agreed with the noble duke that in the present state of Ireland it would be highly inexpedient to abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant. He thought that the new officers to be appointed over the counties of Ireland should be as nearly as possible assimilated to the Lords Lieutenant in England, who had the power of appointing to commissions in the militia. He would, however, take the objection of the noble duke into his most anxious consideration, and would enter upon the discussion of it in the committee with every disposition to pay to his suggestion that respect to which it was entitled.

The Earl of LIMERICK and Lord PLUNKET supported the bill, which was then read a second time.

The Mail.

NON-DELIVERY OF NEWSPAPERS.

We have had from time to time frequent complaints of the delay or non-delivery of our paper to subscribers; but we are ourselves as much annoyed by such an inconvenience, as any of those who address us on the subject, and as it may be useful, we purpose following the plan of some of our Dublin contemporaries of regularly noticing such occurrences on our pages. The *Dublin Evening Packet* was not received at our office till a day after the regular course, *for the three last publications.*

SATURDAY, JULY 9.

REFORM.

The grand debate on this momentous question commenced in the House of Commons on Monday evening, on which occasion Sir James Mackintosh delivered an able speech in support of the measure, and Sir John Walsh, Mr. Bruce, Lord Porchester, and others, spoke with much ability against it. The debate was adjourned at twelve o'clock to next evening. It was then resumed by a long speech from Mr. R. A. Dundas against the measure. A number of others followed on the same side. Mr. Macauley spoke in support of the bill, as did also Lord Althorp, who was replied to by Sir George Murray with his usual ability. The House then adjourned at two o'clock,

THIRD DAY.

The debate was resumed for the third time on Wednesday evening. Colonel Sibthorpe commenced it by an animated speech in opposition. He was followed by Lord W. Lennox on the other side, who was left speaking at the hour of post. *When* the debate is to terminate, we have seen no conjecture offered. Hitherto nothing very remarkable or decisive has occurred. The Pro's and Con's have been fairly heard, and matters have gone on smoothly and prosily enough. The opposition speakers appear to be the more numerous, if not the most powerful. The Whig papers speak with confidence as to the result. In the Commons certainly the bill will be carried—at least so it is generally thought; but in the Lords its success is very doubtful. The debate in the Commons, at least hitherto, does not appear at all calculated to influence them much in its favour.

QUARTER'S REVENUE.

The accounts for the quarter ending 5th of July have been published. There is a defalcation on the quarter of £697,659; but considering the remission of taxes which has taken place, the ministerial papers represent the state of the revenue to be favourable.

A Coroner's inquest was held in Carrick-on Suir on Sunday last, by Mr. John Thompson, Coroner, on the remains of Mr. John Dynan, who came by his death on Thursday night by falling down his own stairs. Verdict—accidental death.

Lord Massy and family have arrived at Dunmore.

Tramore is now greatly thronged with fashionables; amongst the latest arrivals are Mrs. Colonel Green and family of Kilmanahan Castle, Wm. Pennefather, Esq. and family, of Cashel, Mr. Wall, and family, of Coolnamuck Castle, Mr. Sadleir, of Sadleir's Wells, &c. &c.

The *Wexford Independent* of yesterday, states that the jury empanelled on the Coroner's inquest, at Newtownbarry, have been summoned by order of Government, in order that an *immediate* verdict may be returned.

Saturday, a vessel arrived here in 45 days from Memel the Editha, Capt Lew, coming from a port within the forbidden districts; she proceeded on Sunday for quarantine at Milford. She had no person on board under Cholera.

The London Papers announce the failure of an extensive East India house at Bristol.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant purposes leaving Dublin this day to attend the Belfast Regatta.

The Dublin Bay Regatta will commence on Saturday the 13th of August, being the aniversary of her Majesty's birth-day. It will be open to vessels from all parts of the United Kingdom.

The Cork harbour regatta is postponed from the 2d to the 9th of August.

It is positively stated that the Duchess de Berri has undertaken an enterprise for the purpose of acquiring the kingdom of France for her young son, the Duke de Bourdeaux, who assumes the title of Henry V.; coins have already been struck bearing his effigy. This hopeful project is looked on as a desperate attempt by the politicians of the metropolis. The South of France is to be the first scene of operations.

Lord Hill gave a magnificent *dejeune* on Tuesday last, which his Majesty honoured by his presence. The Duke of Wellington and a splendid company were present on the occasion.

We learn from the New York papers that the village of Fayette Ville has been totally destroyed by fire; the destruction of property has been considerable, but no lives were lost. The fire was accidental.

His Majesty has been pleased to express his approbation of the conduct of the troops stationed in Ireland. This high honour conferred upon the army has been conveyed through the Commander in Chief, and it is said has arisen from a representation made by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Fifteen hundred pounds have been subscribed to build a Franciscan Chapel in Cork.

LIGHTING THE CITY.

Yesterday an adjourned vestry was held at the Cathedral church, to receive the report of the committee, appointed at the vestry held on the 1st inst. to examine the statement of Mr. Walpole, the contractor. The Rev. Mr. Lawson was in the chair. The committee reported that the statement was correct, and that on a careful inspection of the books there appeared to be in the Union of Trinity 272 householders who refuse to make any payment. The Committee also stated that they considered it highly improper and unjust for any person to refuse such payment, as it was manifest that Mr. Walpole duly fulfilled his part of the contract to the entire satisfaction of the citizens. The report concludes with the following recommendation:—"We earnestly recommend the parrishioners to make an arrangement with Mr. Walpole for the supply of gas light during the term that he is under an agreement with the parishioners of Patrick's Union, but we could not ask Mr. Walpole to do so till the arrears be paid."

The meeting was unanimous in calling on Mr. Walpole to renew the contract. Mr. W. said he could not think of entering into another contract until the arrears were paid up. He would consent to charge only at the rate of 1s Irish, which sum he was authorized, according to the opinion of Counsel, to recover from the defaulters. He did not wish to distress or inconvenience the citizens, but he was determined, if not paid willingly, to resort to the cumpulsory measures which the law prescribed.

After a long desultory conversation, in which Mr. Nugent took a prominent part, a resolution was unanimously agreed to, recommending the citizens to pay up the arrears, and to enter into another contract with Mr. Walpole at the termination of the present, which will end the last day of this month.

It is intended to send a requisition to the Mayor, to call the adjourned meeting on the 29th of July inst.

A very general feeling prevailed at the vestry that it would be a great inconvenience to have the city left in total darkness, which would ultimately be the case if Mr. Walpole was not paid the arrears, as he is determined not to renew the contract till the defaulters pay up.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

On Wednesday, John Lloyd, Esq. Commissioner, presided in this City, at the Court House, to hear petitions. There were only five claimants in the county and city for the benefit of the Act. In the city, John Hudson and James Shanahan were discharged; in the County, Patrick Power, John Parker, and Benjamin Colbert; the two former were discharged, and the petition of the latter was dismissed, owing to an informality in his schedule.

ANOTHER FATAL AFFRAY.

On Saturday last, a desperate affray took place between a party of the 34th Foot and the peasantry. It appears the former were escorting a quantity of meal from Castlebar to Westport, when an immense number of the latter assembled and attempted to rescue it from the military, who, after a great deal of forbearance, were compelled to fire, when, we regret to state, three persons were shot, and a number wounded.

COVE NAVAL STATION—REPEAL OF THE UNION.

On Wednesday a large and respectable meeting was held in Cork, the Mayor in the chair, to petition parliament against the removal of the naval station from Cove. A long and animated discussion took place, in which nearly all the speakers attributed this and every other evil existing in Ireland to the act of Union. The Mayor endeavoured to divert the debate from this topic, but in vain. So strong a feeling against the Union has not been manifested at any respectable meeting held for a long time. The following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved—That while we admit, to the fullest extent, the necessity of retrenchment and economy, we cannot but deplore the palpable injustice and neglect which have been shewn to Ireland, by the total removal of that part of the Naval Establishment of the United Empire, which has heretofore existed in this country—the more especially as this injurious measure cannot, in any view of it, contribute either to retrenchment or economy.

Resolved—That an Absentee Landed Proprietary, and a Non resident Legislature are evils of an undoubted magnitude. That Ireland has suffered and continues to suffer from them; and that unless remedied or counteracted by a just and generous course of policy towards Ireland, the inhabitants of this country must demand a revision of the act of Union.

THE YEOMANRY.

The Yeomanry of Ireland muster as follows:—Ulster, 13,440; Leinster, 3513; Munster, 1507; Connaught, 1313;—in Ulster there are three Regiments and two Depots of the line; in Munster there are fifteen Regiments and six Depots.

By a return just made to Government, it appears that the number of Houses of £10 value and upwards, in Limerick, amounts to 1297.

The Duke of Leinster is appointed a British Privy Counsellor.

The British army is to be augmented to 100 men each company.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Half the Stipendiary Magistrates in the county Clare will be discontinued in a few weeks.

The Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice, M.P. derives a considerable accession to his property by the death of his relative, Mr. Stephen H. Rice, late Assistant Barrister, county Kerry.

Two Captains, four Subalterns, and 200 of the 6th Regiment, were on Saturday encamped in the mountains between Scarriff and Feakle, county Clare, to remain until further orders.

The 2d Queen Bays have remitted from Leeds the sum of £40 to the starving Irish—in Leeds the inhabitants have subscribed £1400.

The Wine Merchants of Dublin at a meeting of their body on Saturday, Sir John Kingston James in the chair, resolved to petition both Houses of Parliament against any increase in the wine duty.

William Smith O'Brien, Esq. has left Dromoland for Dublin, to present the Lord Lieutenant an address signed by the landed proprietors of Clare, and the inhabitants of Ennis, expressing to his Excellency their gratitude for directing public works to be undertaken, and bearing reference to the proposed canal between Ennis and Clare.

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

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