AMERICAN TIMBER, DEALS, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
AT THE YARD OF THE
WATERFORD COAL COMPANY,
On TUESDAY, the 30th instant,
THE ENTIRE CARGO of the Brig *Don*,
now landing and consisting of about
250 Tons of Red and Yellow PINE,
40 Tons of OAK and Black BIRCH,
1000 Prime DEALS, of various lengths,
ASH BILLETS, Hhd. STAVES, LATHWOOD, and 14 SPARS.

The above Cargo has been carefully selected, and is of superior quality.

Approved Bills, at Four Months, will be taken in payment for any sum exceeding £50.

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, 19th August, 1831.

FAMILY MEDICINES,
PREPARED AT
BUTLERS' MEDICAL HALL,
No. 54, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

BUTLER'S IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

THIS preparation forms an effervescing Aperient Draught, as agreeable as Soda Water, yet possessing all the medicinal qualities of the much esteemed Seidlitz Spring in Germany. As an Aperient, or Alterative, in Heartburn, Pile, Nausea, or Acidity of the Stomach, &c., it may be had recourse to at any time with advantage—and being almost tasteless, it may be administered with facility and advantage to children. The quality of the Mineral Waters may be given to the Seidlitz Powders, by combining (when required) the Chalybeate which accompanies the Powders. In large boxes at 4s. The Common Seidlitz Powders, in Boxes, 2s 6d each.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT; OR, CONCENTRATED CORTICAL ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

For making the Decoction at the instant it may be required, and in a manner superior to that usually adopted.

This medicine was first introduced into practice by Messrs. Butler. It is used as an alterative in Scrofula, Scurvy, and other cutaneous diseases, and as a remedy to counteract the injurious effects of Mercury. It is prepared according to a process peculiar to themselves—and has been found by experiment to be twice the strength of most other preparations of the kind; it is thus better adapted for keeping, and is more portable and convenient for exportation and travellers. A dessert spoonful is the dose. The Compound Extract (which also contains the other sweetening Woods) is sold in bottles at 7s and 18s—the Simple Extract at 6s and 15s.

DR. GREGORY'S STOMACHIC POWDER,

Composed of Turkey Rhubarb, Aroma of Jamaica Ginger, and pure Calcined Magnesia.

This Composition was a favourite remedy of the late Professor Gregory, of Edinburgh, for affections of the Stomach (such as Acidity, Flatulence, &c.) and torpidity of the Bowels, consequent upon an impaired state of the secretions necessary for the progress of Digestion. Its properties are antiacid, carminative, and gently aperient. It is highly serviceable to Gouty and Dyspeptic invalids, and may be taken without any restraint whatever. In bottles at 2s and 3s 6d each.

CITRATED KALI, OR LEMONADE POWDER.

A tea spoonful of this Powder, mixed with a tumbler of water, instantly forms a most grateful and perfect Saline Draught. It is recommended as a most useful article in the Sick Chamber, for checking Vomiting and removing Sickness of the Stomach. It forms a grateful and salutary drink for Patients, and when freely given at intervals in a state of effervescence, it is found materially to allay the heat and thirst attending Fever and Inflammatory diseases. Price 2s and 5s per bottle.

IMPROVED HIPPO, OR IPECACUANHA LOZENGES, FOR RECENT COLDS, COUGHS, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS, &c.

The expectorant properties of Ipecacuanha are almost as well known to the Public as the Profession. Other expectorants are occasionally had recourse to, but with doubtful effect; whilst Ipecacuanha seldom fails in giving relief. The quantity of Hippo in these Lozenges is sufficient to relieve the Chest without disturbing the Stomach, and if taken according to the directions, they will afford speedy relief in Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Wheezing, and the whole train of symptoms which are attendant upon recent Cold or Catarrh. They are highly serviceable in the acute stage of Hooping Cough, Croup, and all other diseases affecting the Lungs and bronchial passages, by causing expectoration, and freeing the Chest from the tough phlegm which from time to time accumulates to the great distress of the Patient, and the not unfrequent rupture of the vessels of the Lungs by the violence of the cough—Ipecacuanha has also been highly recommended by the leading members of the Faculty, for Spitting of Blood; and, as it possesses sudorific properties, these Lozenges will be found gently to excite the insensible perspiration, the checking of which, is more or less the first cause of all attacks of the Chest and Respiratory Organs.

The Improved Hippo Lozenges may be given to Children with perfect ease and safety, the taste of the Hippo being perfectly concealed, and the Lozenge rendered most agreeable to the palate. In Boxes at 1s and 2s 6d each.

ACIDULATED LOZENGES OF CAYENNE.

These Lozenges are recommended for habitual Sore Throats; relaxation of the Uvula; enlargement of the Tonsils, and that description of hoarseness which arises from weakness of the membranes of the throat, and the parts contiguous. They are recommended also to Sportsmen and Travellers, as a refreshing stimulus during fatigue, and as a protection against Damp, Fogs, &c. They are also very serviceable to persons in the habit of public speaking. In boxes, at 2s and 4s 6d each.

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

All the virtues of the root are strongly concentrated in this preparation, which is one of the best medicines known for restoring the tone of a debilitated Stomach; quickly relieving Indigestion, Flatulence, Spasms, Gouty and Hypochondriacal Affections, and producing the most beneficial and permanent results, when its use is persevered in during a sufficient period. It is the most convenient form in which Ginger can at any time be taken, requiring only to be diluted with water, or any other bland fluid. In bottles 3 each.

PECTORAL ELIXIR OF HIPPO AND SQUILLS.

This preparation will be safely used in conjunction with the Paregoric Pills, by Patients labouring under habitual Cough, Asthmatic Affections, difficulty of breathing, &c. It is particularly serviceable in relieving the Winter Cough of old persons. In bottles at 1s 9d and 3s each.

CARDIAC TINCTURE OF TURKEY RHUBARB.

A warm and pleasant Laxative, adapted to Gouty Constitutions; it is also a most valuable medicine for those complaints of the Bowels so prevalent during the Summer and Autumn. In bottles 2s 6d each.

Messrs. Butler think it right to state, that they are in no way connected with any other House; and in no instance whatever do they supply any concern generally with medicines; their sales through country agents being limited to such articles as bear their label, or are preparations peculiar to their Establishment.

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

DUBLIN CASTLE,
2d August, 1831.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Lord Lieutenant, that Informations on Oath have been sworn against Michael Hogan, of Rath, Barony of Inchiquin, in the County of Clare, and John Burke, of Skeshone, in the Parish of Rath, in the above-mentioned Barony of Inchiquin, that they were concerned in the party who murdered William Blood, of Applevale, in the County of Clare, on the night of the 21st of January last; also, that sworn Informations have been received, charging Murty Quinlevan, of Dysart, Barony of Inchiquin, in the County Clare, as being of the party who fired at Mr. Synge, and murdered his servant, Patrick Donnellan, on the 16th of Feb. ult.; and that the aforesaid Michael Hogan, John Burke, and Murty Quinlevan, have absconded from their houses, and are endeavouring to escape out of the country.

His Excellency, for the better apprehending and bringing to Justice the above-mentioned persons, is pleased hereby to offer a Reward of

TWO HUNDRED POUNDS,

to any Person or Persons who shall apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the said Michael Hogan, John Burke, and Murty Quinlevan, and deliver them all, or any of them, into the hands of the Constabulary, in order that they may be brought to Justice.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. GOSSET.

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. IX.—No. 837. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1831. PRICE 6d.

THE MARKETS.
WATERFORD, Aug. 24.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter, per cwt.	84 0	to 86 0	Bacon Pigs, cwt.	00 0	to 00 0
Wheat, per brl.	25 0	.. 27 0	Pork, do.	00 0	.. 00 0
Oats, ditto,	11 0	.. 12 0	Heads, do	00 0	.. 00 0
Barley, ditto,	12 0	.. 14 0	Offal, do.	00 0	.. 00 0
Oatmeal, per cwt	12 0	.. 13 0	Whiskey, per gl.	6 4	.. 6 7
Flour, per bag,			Beef, per lb.	0 4	.. 0 5
2ds,	34 0	.. 36 0	Mutton, do.	0 5	.. 0 6
3ds,	28 0	.. 32 0	Veal, do.	0 3½	.. 0 6
4ths,	16 0	.. 20 0	Potatoes, per 14lb.	0 5	.. 0 6
Indian Corn, do.	18 0	.. 20 0	Coals, Newport,	2 8	.. 2 10
Meal, do.	18 0	.. 20 0	Swansea,	2 6	.. 2 8
Rice, per cwt.	00 0	.. 00 0			

As yet there is not much new corn coming to market, owing, as stated in our last, to farmers being engaged in getting in the harvest. The prices of the different descriptions may be quoted as above. Butter is in good supply, and prices rather looking down. Yesterday, 86s per cwt. was the highest price obtained for best quality; 84s for seconds; other descriptions in proportion. Weighed at the crane yesterday 423 firkins.

Cork, Aug. 22.—BUTTER: To the merchants, first quality, 84s; second quality, 80s; third quality, 76s; fourth quality 72s; fifth quality 68s; sixth quality 55s. To the country, first quality 75s; second quality 71s; third quality 67s; fourth quality 63s; fifth quality 59s; sixth quality, 45s. Whiskey 6s 7d per Irish gallon.

Dublin Corn Exchange, August 18.—There was a good supply of new wheat at market, of very prime quality, and being in demand it sold freely at an advance of 1s per barrel. No alteration in new oats, bere, or old grain. The quality of the new oats coming to market is very indifferent, but bere and barley very fine heavy grain. New red wheat, 23s to 27s; white, 25s to 29s; old wheat, 24s to 30s; new oats, 10s to 12s; old do., 12s to 14s.

Average Price of Wheat and Flour, 48s 4d per sack of 20 stone.

Receipts of Flour .. 9632 Sales 11140
1st. from 22s 0d to 24s 0d
2d. from 14s 0d to 21s 0d
3d. from 6s 0d to 10s 1d
Quartern Loaf, ... 8½d. | Half Quartern, 4½d.

Clonmel, Aug. 19.—Butter, 83s 6d to 84s; oatmeal, 14s to 18s per cwt. Flour, seconds, 37s to 38s; house holds, 34s to 33s; thirds, 28s; fourths, 16s per bag. Bere 9s; barley, 14s per barrel; wheat, 1s 2d to 1s 3½d; oats, 9½d to 9¾d.

Wexford, Aug. 19.—Wheat (old), 22s to 28s; (new). 20s to 24s; barley, 12s to 15s; oats (old), 12s to 14s; (new), 10s 6d to 13s; beans, 21s; butter, improving in demand, 86s per cwt. Flour, 29s to 38s per cwt.

London Corn Exchange, Aug. 19.—We have had a pretty good arrival of English grain this week, and rather large of Foreign. The wheat trade, since Monday, has been rather brisk, and prices are 1s per quartern higher than our last rates. Barley, beans, and peas are dull at our former quotations. Oats are very dull, and Monday's prices are hardly supported. In the flour trade there is no alteration.

Arrivals—English wheat, 2,640; barley, 519; oats, 7,421 qrs; flour, 4,621 sacks. Irish oats, 6,830 qrs. Foreign wheat, 13,582; barley, 125; oats, 15,606 qrs.

BIRTH.

At Strand road, Cork, on Friday, 19th inst., the lady of Lieut. Bradshaw, 77th foot, of a daughter.

MARRIED,

Thursday, at Dunmore East, James Kearney, of Gracedieu, Esq. to Margaret, daughter of the late Luke Morphy, of Dunmore East, Esq.

On Thursday, at St. George's Hanover-square, London, John Eden Spalding, Esq. only son of Lady Brougham, by her late husband, to the hon. Mary Wilhelmina Upton, only daughter of Lord Viscount Templetown.

Wednesday, at All Soul's Church, in the parish of Marylebone, London, the Right Hon. and Rev. the Lord Charles Paulet, second son of the Marquis of Winchester, to Caroline Margaret, daughter of Sir John Ramsden, Bart., of Byrom, in the county of York, and niece to the Dowager Marchioness of Hertford.

On Thursday last, at Kilkeedy Church, county Limerick, John, eldest son of Thomas Alexander, Odell, Esq. of Odellville, in said county, to Eliza, daughter of Richard Power, Esq. of Monroe, county Tipperary.

At Kilpatrick church, county Wexford, Mary, daughter of the late John Hatton, Esq. of Clonard, to William Markham, Esq. of Killeny, county Cork.

On Wednesday, Mr. John Redmond, of Ringwood, county Kilkenny, to Eliza, daughter of Mr. Laurence Scallan, of Wexford.

On Thursday, 18th inst., at Ballincollig church, county Cork, the Rev. C. C. Townsend, Vicar of Kilgariffe, to Eliza, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Oliver, R.A.

On the 18th inst. by special license, at the house of her father, Wm. Mussenden, Esq. of Larchfield, county of Down, High Sheriff of that county, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Peter Low, of Merrion-street, Dublin.

DIED,

At Wexford, Mr. John Noble.

On the 7th of April last, at Hallowell, in Upper Canada, Mr. Peter Taylor, one of the Society of Friends, late of Clonmel.

At Mallow, aged 26 years, Anthony Keatinge O'Dwyer, Esq. of Drumcollober, county Limerick.

At Kingstown, Edmond Weld, Esq. late surgeon of the 23d Royal Fusileers.

In Killarney, Lieut.-Col. M'Carthy, late of the 96th regt. and formerly of the Irish brigade; he was engaged in active service since the commencement, and during the whole French revolutionary war.

At Vienna, in his 92d year, Baron O'Connell, Colonel in the Austrian army, and Chamberlain to the Emperor. In 1762, the Baron, with his cousin, now General Count O'Connell, uncle to the distinguished member for Kerry, left Ireland; debarred from all favour at home, they sought promotion in foreign states; one chose the service of Austria, the other that of France. The Count attained high rank in the French army previously to the revolution; the Empress Maria Theresa detached Baron O'Connell from his military career early in life, and had him appointed Chamberlain, which honourable office he held for 59 years, under the Emperors Joseph, Leopold, and Francis. The Baron was uncle to Geoffrey O'Connell, Esq. of Cork, to whom he bequeathed his property.

In Belfast, Robert Hanna, solicitor.

At Orton-on-the-hill, Leicester, aged 83, the Rev. J. Phillimore, Vicar of that parish from 1804, and father of J. Phillimore, Esq. LL.D.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

County Waterford—26, Clonegan, Modeligo; 27, Dungarvan; Sept. 1, Gardenmorris; 5, Dromina.

County Tipperary—26, Golden; Sept. 3, Templemore; 4, Nenagh.

County Kilkenny—25, Durrow; 26, Bennett's bridge, Tullaroan; Sept. 2, Mullinavat; 5, Ballyragget, Grannagh, Kilmaganny.

County Wexford—24, Wexford, Ballyhack; 26, Enniscorthy; 31, Gorey; September 2, Carrahgraige; 5, Ferns.

County Limerick—25, Rathkeale; 26, Cahirciveen, Rathkeale, Tubbermurry; 30, Ballingarrycramer; 31, Abington; September 1, Croome; 2, Court and Curraheen; 5, Shanagolden.

County Carlow—26, Carlow; Sept. 5, Knockmill.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

20th—Mary, Wiseman, Banff, herrings.

21st—Zetes, Briton, Quebec, timber and deals—City of Waterford (steamer), Bailey, Bristol, m. goods.

22d—Elizabeth, Richards, Swansea, culm—Emma, Nicholls, Newport, coals.

SAILED.

21st—Mary, Fisher, Bideford, ballast—Fame, Leonard, Cork, coals and casks—Pandora, Baldwin, Pugwash, passengers—Swallow, Lewis, Milford, ballast—Dove, Evans, ditto, ditto—Harmony, Brown, Liverpool, flour, bones, and hair—Oulton, Kenny, ditto, flour and oats.

22d—Tottenham, Coruforth, Quebec, passengers and leather (from Ross)—Briton, Lewis, Newhaven, oats—Henry Brougham, Connolly, Quebec, ballast (from Ross).

23d—City of Waterford (steamer), Bailey, Bristol, m. goods.

Wind—round the compass.

Arrived at Dunmore East, 22d—William and Henry, Bay, of Ross, from Memel, with timber for Swansea, and sailed for Milford to perform quarantine.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—Aug. 20.

Bank Stock	207½
Consols, 3 per Cent.	81¾
Gov. Stock, 3½ per Cent	88¾ 9 9½
Gov. Stock 3½ per Cent (new)	89½
Gov. Debentures, 3½ per Cent	85½
Grand Canal Loan, (red.) 6 per cent	88½
Hibernian Bank	18½

LONDON.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20.

We learn from our last arrivals, that the storm in the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday, which was so agitating while it lasted, and was so mere a bubble in itself, was followed by a calm no less extraordinary. Next day, Tuesday, many apologies were made as an atonement for the insult offered to M. Perier; the address was carried by a majority of 282 out of 355; only 73 votes having been declared in opposition to the minister. We may fairly conclude, therefore, that the Perier ministry is once more firmly seated. The answer to the address has not yet been published, but one of the French papers states that the King, in reply to that part of the address which touched on Belgium, said:—

"I hope that our army will be able speedily to return to France. I will hasten to recall it hither, in accord and concert with the powers, who are guarantees, like myself, of the independence of Belgic neutrality. I shall be assured that this return will not expose Belgium to new aggressions."

A correspondent of a paper of this morning writes from Brussels, under date of Tuesday night:—"The Belgian government is, as I hear, much embarrassed by the presence of the French troops, and by the demands of the English government. There is now no Belgian army of any force, and it is feared that the French diplomacy, which urged the Prince of Orange to attack this country, will throw such obstacles in the way of establishing a peace between Belgium and Holland as will distract even the conference itself."

A large foreign contract for arms (we believe a Russian contract) is now in course of execution at Birmingham.—*Birmingham Journal.*

Trade.—A commercial depression prevails throughout the manufacturing districts of the north, affecting, in a like degree, the woollen, linen, cotton, silk, and hardware branches of industry.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

Mr. Wellesley and his Children.—The master has made his report, nominating the Misses Long and Mr. W. Courtenay to be the guardians of Mr. L. Wellesley's children. Mr. W. remains in the Fleet. Sir Felix Agar has started for Paris to hasten the return of Mrs. Wellesley, with the young lady and her brother, Mr. W. Wellesley.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have selected the Isle of Wight for their marine *sejour* during the season, in order that her grace may have frequent intercourse with her illustrious pupil, the Princess Victoria.

Excise Informations in Ireland.—During the last three years, the number of Excise informations filed in the Irish Exchequer was—Auction department, 6; glass, 6; hides, 40; licenses, 7; malt, 22; paper, 48; spirits, 63; tobacco, 8; total, 200 exactly. In these cases there were 37 verdicts for defendants, and a considerable number of compromises. In one case, for sending out paper before the duty was charged, the costs amounted to £104 5s 2½d; in another case, of receiving spirits without a permit, the verdict for the Crown was £100—costs, £100 15s 9½d.—*Parliamentary Paper, No.* 136.

Storm at Liverpool.—Wednesday we were visited, about three o'clock, a.m., with a most dreadful and appalling storm of thunder, lightning, and rain which continued with unabated violence till about five o'clock a.m. when the thunder and lightning ceased, but the rain still poured down in torrents until about six o'clock a.m., when it abated a little, and finally ceased about ten o'clock; but we had a few showers during the day.

Awful Thunder Storm.—Wednesday afternoon, from four to five o'clock, the metropolis was visited by a storm of thunder and rain exceeding any thing remembered by "the oldest inhabitants." The rain fell literally in torrents, and soon flooded many streets and houses. The storm was particularly terrific, apparently immediately over the House of Commons. The rain fell in such quantities as to darken the house, like the approach of night; and the bursts of thunder, comparable only to tremendous and simultaneous volleys of artillery, seemed to be fired in at the windows, and on the roof of the house, whilst the flashes of lightning were appallingly grand, extensive, and continuous. The proceedings of the house were several times for the moment suspended in consequence. In the immediate neighbourhood of the house the electric fluid seemed to fall repeatedly, and it is already known did much mischief. A pinnacle of the western tower of Westminster Abbey was struck, and dashed in pieces. On the other side of Dean's-yard, in direct line with the Abbey from north to south—namely, in Barton-street—the roof of the first house in the street was struck and broken in. The fluid did not pass through the floor, but appears to have glanced down the slope of the roof, and the side of the house, to the iron at each end of the shop windows. The electric fluid thence passed down the area of the next house, and in such volume as to make its inhabitant (a Mrs. Griffiths) run out, exclaiming that her kitchen must be on fire, as it was filled with flame. Some out houses, near the House of Lords, we understand, were also struck with the lightning.—*London Paper.*

The Coronation Medal.—It is at last determined by Ministers to strike a medal in commemoration of the approaching coronation of their Majesties. It will be about the size of a half crown—not with the faces

"Kind and billing,
Like Philip and Mary on a shilling,"

as the satirist has it—but William will be on one side, and Adelaide on the other. Two thousand will be impressed on silver, and a fourth of that quantity on gold. Talents of the first order have been employed on this work. The models, from the hand of Chantry, are eminently beautiful; that of the Queen was made in great haste: the sculptor had to attend night and day at Windsor, to the neglect of all other commissions, till the head was completed. It then passed into the hands of Wyon, the medallist of the Mint, whose skill of touch, and happiness in seizing character, may be seen on the late coinage, and on many a fine medal.—*Athenæum.*

At Lancaster assizes, Wm. Brett, a young man of respectable appearance, wearing a blue military frock coat, was capitally convicted of stealing six letters from the Liverpool post office.

The harvest (now nearly completed) throughout France, is represented as unusually productive. The quality of the grain is also declared to be very fine. The hopes of the vine-growers had received a check. The quantity of wine expected from the approaching vintage will, it was feared, fall short of that of average seasons, but it will be superior in quality to any obtained during several preceding ones.

We rejoice to learn that throughout the principality of Wales, the crops are most abundant, and the harvest in active progress. In some districts there is even a scarcity of hands to secure the crops.—*Felix Farley's Bristol Journal.*

There seldom was remembered so abundant a harvest in Scotland as the present season affords.

The following is a return of the total number of children in the charter schools of Ireland:—In the year 1826, 1,989; 1827, 1,883; 1828, 1,500; 1829, 1,099; and in 1830, 884.

CAPTURE OF ST. MICHAEL'S.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER TO HIS FAMILY.

"St. Michael's, Aug. 4.

"On Saturday last we left the port of Angra, with an expedition of 1,500 men, commanded by Count Villa Flor, in the direction of this island. Our squadron was composed of 19 ships, 3 gun boats, and 15 smaller boats for the purpose of disembarking. When I say 19 ships, don't imagine they were ships of war, or large vessels, they were only schooners and yachts, the admiral's being a schooner-brig of 9 12-pounders, commanded by an Englishman. With this force we put to sea, in order to attack St. Michael's, which was defended by 3,000 troops, and a Portuguese corvette to protect the coast. Few people would credit the temerity of the enterprise; but, fortunately, there was a British frigate at anchor here, the Galatea, commanded by Sir Charles Napier, who witnessed the whole, and who sails to-day for England, and can bear witness of the fact.

"On the following day (Sunday) we came in sight of St. Michael's. On Monday morning, at nine, we began our landing on the northern coast, at a place called Achadinha, without resistance, there being no troops at that point. Our landing, however, was opposed by a force headed by a priest, who threw down upon us large pieces of rock and stones, which they had prepared for this purpose. Fortunately, however, no lives were lost, except the priest's, who paid the penalty of his furious zeal, receiving a ball, which finished his career.

"Our forces united, and we began to march about noon; at two we met the advanced guard of the Miguelite army, composed of 200 Cacadores and infantry, some militia, and a piece of artillery. It was immediately attacked by two companies of Cacadores, and routed, leaving in the field the piece and two Captains, and eight soldiers dead, and 20 men prisoners, with all the powder in reserve. As we were all much fatigued, we halted to refresh and sleep. On Tuesday morning, at day break, we began our march to Ribeira Grande, where we knew the enemy was waiting for us with his whole united force, in a chosen position. At seven we discovered the enemy's position; and, in truth, I must confess, if they had possessed courage and constancy sufficient to hold out, they would have given us work enough for five or six days, and God knows what the result might have been. They had in the field 2,600 men, eight pieces of artillery, and two howitzers, the whole commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel of artillery, named Silva Reis, and we had only 1,500 men, as I said before, and a single gun, which we had captured the preceding day, as our own could not be landed. Our general divided his forces into two columns, one to attack the road, which they defended with four pieces, and a large intrenchment which they had made; the other, composed of the battalion of the 5th Caçadores, which was to attack the right flank of the enemy.

"The Caçadores began the attack, and the action continued till 2 o'clock, without our being able to force the road. At two, however, we made a general attack with such desperation that the Miguelites could no longer keep the field, and began their flight, leaving a great number dead and wounded in the road, four field pieces, and upwards of 60 barrels of gunpowder. We entered Ribeira Grande at six in the evening, nearly at the same time with the enemy, of whom a great number were made prisoners. It was then necessary to give the troops some rest, as they had marched that day above six leagues, under a constant fire, and a heat of climate almost insupportable, without food or water. At nine in the evening news arrived that the city of Ponte d'Elgade had the same day proclaimed the Queen Donna Maria II.; that the Governor Prego had fled on board an English ship; and that many soldiers were entering the city, and had given up their arms.

"Thus you have, in a few words, the action of the ever memorable 3d of August, on which Count Villa Flor gained a victory which will give him fresh honour, not only for the valour he displayed, but for his skill and courage in undertaking so bold an enterprise with such inferior forces."

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, August 17.

A private letter from Berlin, of the 10th August, states:—"I hasten to give you positive news as to the position of the Russian army, by which you will perceive that the affairs of Poland approach their termination. Paskewitsch advances by forces on Warsaw, but with the greatest circumspection. To arrive with more certainty at the object of his operations, he waited the arrival of Gen. Gerstenzweigh. He has brought with him an army of 40,000 men, and 80 pieces of cannon, so that Paskewitsch has now an army of 90,000 men, and 160 pieces of cannon. The head quarters are at Lowicz. Gen. Rodiger also advances with his corps to act in concert with Paskewitsch. General Tolstoi is already arrived with fresh troops in the palatinate of Augustowo, and is, probably, at present between Ostrolenka and Pultusk. His army consists of 80,000 men. This army will also march against Warsaw. In Lithuania and Volhynia the insurrection is stifled, so that the operation of the Russians cannot but be successful. Depend upon it the whole affair is near its end. It is thought that the Poles will capitulate, in preference to give battle under the walls of Warsaw. The few remaining Poles cannot defend themselves much longer. It is impossible—and we receive from Warsaw the most sad accounts of the situation of its inhabitants."

The question of Belgium continues to occupy almost the whole of the public attention at Paris. The defeat of the Belgian rebels has been so complete, and their cowardice so unquestionable, that the war party are now urging the necessity for uniting that country to France.

Private letters from Belgium continue to state that King Leopold is so dissatisfied with his present position, that he was resolved on abdicating. Other letters state that he will be satisfied with remodelling the army, provided the Conference of London shall not change the tenor of the eighteen articles by another protocol; but that, should their tenor be materially altered, he will then most decidedly abdicate.

On Wednesday a bronze statue was erected in Hanover-square, London, to the memory of the late Right Hon. William Pitt, on a pedestal composed of the best Scotch granite, 16 feet in height, exclusive of the statue, which is ten feet high, and weighs upwards of four tons. Mr. Chantry is the sculptor.

Two young ladies of the names of Bloomfield and Alderson, residing with their parents at Stamford-hill, died suddenly last Saturday, in consequence of drinking water when heated with dancing.

Great Seizure of Silks.—In consequence of information a large quantity of smuggled silk was traced by an officer of the Customs, to the houses of some of the people in the trade in the City of London, and three Excise officers having been sent in the early part of last week to three houses, one in Newgate-street, one in a lane near Cheapside, and the third in a court in Fleet street; they each seized to the amount of not less than £10,000. The silks were taken to the Kings's ware-houses.

The Dey of Algiers passed through Lyons on the 7th, on his way to Paris, where he intends fixing his residence. Upon his arrival in Paris, the Dey stopped at the Hotel de Londres, in the Place Vendome.

The herring fishing in the west has not much improved, and verifies former apprehensions of an unsuccessful season. Neither are the fish so good in quality as last year, a great many of them being foul. They are selling at 6d a dozen. Salted herrings sell at about £2 a barrel in the stores. At the Broomielaw they are 3s or 4s less.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.—In England, 47,083 persons were discharged under the insolvent act, from the year 1820 to June 30th, 1831.

An old blind woman, in the habit of begging near Ballicacurra county Limerick, was robbed, on Sunday week, of £39, by a young boy living in the same cabin. A few years ago this beggar woman gave £70, as a marriage portion, to her daughter.

Two persons named Kennedy, against whom there had been informations, for being concerned in the Police murder some time ago at Doolan, County Clare, were arrested on Thursday last on board a ship off Black-head, in the bay of Galway, which was about to sail for America.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—AUG. 19.

CHAPELS OF EASE (IRELAND) BILL.

Mr. LEFROY moved the second reading of the bill to amend the laws with respect to erecting chapels of ease in Ireland.

Mr. HUME objected to the bill, and said that in the absence of the hon. member for Kerry, who had expressed his determination to move a repeal of the acts of which this purported to be an amendment, he should move that it be read again this day six months.

Mr. LEFROY said, he should not be deterred from persevering by the intimation that the hon. member for Kerry opposed the bill, and though that announcement was made by the hon. member for Middlesex, he trusted for its success to the reasonableness of the measure, and to its being in reality a bill for the relief of those whom it was said to be intended to oppress. A short statement would convince the house of this. By the Irish act, commonly called "Primate Robinson's act," the Irish bishops were enabled to lay out district parishes, which should be exempt from contributing to the support of the mother church, and to have additional churches or chapels of ease built in these district parishes, in cases where the original parish was so large that the Protestant parishioners could not conveniently attend the service of the mother church from its remoteness. By the act 7 and 8 Geo. 4. chap. 43, bishops were enabled to create district parishes out of portions of several contiguous parishes, and to build one church or chapel of ease for their joint accommodation—but it had unfortunately happened that by the wording of that act, it could only be done by bishops in their respective dioceses—so that if several contiguous parishes requiring the accommodation of a second church or chapel of ease happened to be in separate dioceses, although these dioceses were united in the same bishop, he could not lay out a district parish for their joint accommodation, though he could do it for each, or for all, if in the same diocese. To remedy this defect in the last act was the object of the present bill which had passed the other house without any objection.

Mr. JEPHSON, Mr. LAMBERT, and some other members opposed the bill as enabling the Protestants to build churches at the expense of the Roman Catholics.

Sir R. H. INGLIS said, the charge for building churches was not on Roman Catholics or Protestants, but on the land in whosesoever hands it was, and would ultimately fall on the Protestant landlords principally.

Mr. STANLEY hoped the hon. and learned member seeing the opposition to the bill, would consent to withdraw it; that if not, he (Mr. Stanley) should feel himself bound to vote against it, as leading to the discussion of irritating topics. He did not think the bill of much importance on the one side or the other; but if persisted in he should certainly vote against it.

Mr. LEFROY said he was at a loss whether to express more his astonishment or regret at the call that had been upon him by the right hon. Secretary for Ireland to withdraw this bill. Astonishment, that a bill which he had authority to state had been brought into the other house with the knowledge and concurrence of his Majesty's government, which had been amended in some of its provisions by the highest judicial officer in Ireland, and for which their support was expected and held out to the present moment, should now be deserted by them on account, as it would appear, of an intimation that the hon. member for Kerry was opposed to it; but his regret was not less than his astonishment, to find his Majesty's government abandoning the principle on which this and the bills of which it was an amendment, was founded, namely, that the Protestants of Ireland should have a reasonable accommodation to enable them to attend the public service of their church. It should be recollected that when the Protestant legislature of Ireland consented to the union of Great Britain, they stipulated for the security of their church, and the full enjoyment of all its rights and privileges. For that purpose it was consolidated with the church of England, and now stood on the same foundation. He trusted that the Protestants of Ireland would now experience from an Imperial legislature the same protection for their religion which they had heretofore enjoyed, and that it might not be said that this house, with the sanction of his Majesty's Government, had refused so much as the amendment of a bill relating to their church establishment. The right hon. secretary should pause and reflect on the mischievous consequences to which this might lead, which no man knew better than that right hon. gentleman. If, however, his Majesty's government had determined to abandon the established church of Ireland, the sooner their intention was known the better. He should not, however, be deterred from doing his duty, and taking the sense of the house on the bill; and he still hoped his Majesty's government would be found acting with good faith and sound policy in support of the bill.

The house divided, when there appeared—

For the second reading 11
Against it 38
Majority ..... —27

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

HOUSE OF COMMONS—AUG. 20.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter past twelve.

LORD LIEUTENANTS' IRELAND BILL.

On the motion of Mr. STANLEY, the order of the day for reading a third time the Lord Lieutenants' Ireland Bill was read, after a few words from Mr. Hume, Sir John Newport, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with respect to its postponement.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT spoke in favour of the bill. He said it was essential for the good government of Ireland that there should be a responsible local power to communicate with the head of that government, which this bill gave.

Mr. O'CONNELL, in moving as an amendment that the bill be read a third time this day six months, observed, that by the present mode of government in Ireland, with respect to the appointment of the magistracy, numerous complaints were made. He objected to the communications at the castle: they were highly injurous. By this bill there was a power given to lord lieutenants which would not work to the advantage of the people. Since this bill was last before the House he had had communications with different parts of England, alleging complaint against the system, as it existed in that country; many Tory magistrates were appointed without any difficulty, whilst persons of liberal feelings in politics were passed by. There were two rich bishopries now vacant in Ireland, why not appoint the Bishop of Killaloe to one of them? (hear.) That bishop was respected by all classes; he was certainly connected with a member of the administration, but that was no reason why he should suffer out of a compliment to the opposers of government? He could have no motive in making this observation, but a desire to see justice done to a worthy man, respected and beloved by all classes (hear, hear). The hon. and learned member concluded with moving his amendment.

Sir R. MUSGRAVE seconded the amendment.

Col. CONOLLY protested against the interpretation indulged in by the hon. and learned gentleman, and insisted that the bill would give great satisfaction to the people.

Mr. BLAKENEY, Mr. JEPHSON, and Sir ROBT. PEEL, supported the bill.

Lord ALTHORPE said, it had the support of the Irish members.

Mr. RUTHVEN, Lord KILLEEN, and Mr. H. LAMBERT supported it.

Mr. O'CONNELL then said he would not divide the house, being content with having recorded his opinion. The bill was read a third time and passed.

REFORM BILL.

The house resolved itself into committee.

(Left sitting.)

The Munich Journal, the *Austgna*, states that Venice will soon cease to be an island. It is intended to join the city to the continent by a wooden bridge, two miles and a half long. A company has engaged to build the bridge on condition that it shall receive a toll for 80 years.

A public testimonial is to be erected in Derry to the memory of their late Bishop.

GOUT.

Treatment of Gout.—At a late meeting of the Royal College of Physicians, the learned President, Sir Henry Halford, read a short paper of his own on this subject. The *London Medical Gazette* for June gives the following notice of the lecture:—Sir Henry remarks that he felt as if some apology were necessary for directing the attention of those present to a complaint on which so much has been written as gout; but, said he, "I rest assured that you will receive in good part the result of my long experience in the treatment of that disease; and that if I state to you that there is no malady to which I am called upon to administer that I prescribe for with so much confidence in the resources of our art as for gout—formerly that *opprobrium medicorum*—you will give me willingly a few moments of your attention. On the various seats of gout he would not dwell; in fact it was to be met with in almost every part of the human frame. Some believed they had seen it in the eye—and he had himself witnessed it in the kidney, in the urethra, in the prostrate gland, and in the tonsils. One of his colleagues had once suffered from it in these, and he mentioned an eminent physician in the country so harassed by it, and so disappointed by finding no relief from the usual remedies for quinsey, that at length he plunged a lancet into it, in case any deep-rooted collection of matter had taken place. None followed, but the gout was dislodged, and in a few minutes made an attack on the great toe. The angira disappeared, but the disease ran its usual course in its new situation. Among the various remedies for gout, Sir Henry's dependence rests on colchicum. Under ordinary circumstances of gout in the extremities, he does not commence its use immediately, but postpones the antidote till the disease shall have become fixed, he then directs the wine of the root, prepared according to the formula of the pharmacopœia; and from this he expressly declared that he had not known "a single instance of any untoward effect." Frequently it removes the complaint without the manifest increase of any secretion. Sometimes it causes perspiration, and sometimes acts as a diuretic; but so far it is from being apt to purge violently, as the eau medicinale was wont to do, that it was necessary, in most cases, to add a little sulphate of magnesia. The following is Sir Henry's prescription:—A saline draught, with camphor mixture; a drach of syrup of poppies; and not exceeding from thirty-five to forty-five minims of the vinum colchici at bed time. In the morning the draught to be repeated, but with a little modification, viz., only twenty-five minims of the colchicum wine and half a dram of the syrup of poppies, while to this is added a drachm of Epsom salts. This method is to be pursued for several successive days, and then followed up by a pill, composed of three grains of an acetic extract of colchicum, and one or two grains of Dover's powder, with a like quantity of compound extract of colocynth, the whole being terminated by a mild purgative. "It had been argued," said Sir Henry, "that it had been laid to the charge of colchicum that its good effects were but temporary; now, even if it were so," he asked, "whether three or four attacks of as many days each, were to be compared in the extent of suffering they produced, with the weight of a six weeks' confinement, spring and autumn, which used to be the case before the virtues of colchicum were known." In addition to which, the evils resulting from the formation of chalk stones in the joints are now almost entirely done away in the control exercised by this medicine over this inflammatory stage of the disease.

But, besides Sir Henry Halford's experience is against the correctness of the opinion that gout returns more frequently under the use of the colchicum; on the contrary, when the vinus infusion has been followed up by the acetous extract, he holds himself justified in asserting that the attacks are removed to as long intervals as they used to be when left entirely to "patience and flannel." The learned author of the paper did not, however, recommend the above as a specific treatment to be adopted in all forms and varieties of gout, but as one of general application, requiring to be modified with varying circumstances. Occasionally some light preparation of bark is required in worn out frames, to reinvigorate them after the colchicum; occasionally a blue pill is of service in restoring the flow of the bile when it has become deficient. Of the different preparations of the colchicum an infusion of the root in sherry has appeared to Sir Henry to be decidedly the best; that made from the seeds is apt to excite insupportable nausea, and when this has once happened, it is in vain that you urge a patient to try it again—he prefers the acute agony of the disease to the distressing misery of the remedy. The learned president proceeded to state that colchicum was not a new medicine, having been used in the sixth century under the name of hermodactyle. Being desirous to ascertain whether this was identical with our colchicum, he had procured some from the market at Constantinople, specimens of which were laid on the table; they appeared to be the same as the common saffron, and Sir Henry is about to make trial of them in gout, in the same manner as colchicum.

In preventing the recurrence of the gout attack, by far the best remedy has appeared to be a few grains of rhubarb, with double its quantity of magnesia, every day—or some light bitter infusion, with a little tincture of rhubarb, and 15 grains of the carbonate of potash, if the digestive powers were considerably impaired. Depletion, either by bleeding or strong purging, are to be avoided. But far more depends on the patient's management of himself than on any medicines in keeping the malady at bay. He must live moderately, and dine earlier than the present fashion enjoins. Gentle, but regular exercise, and a mind free from anxiety, and unexhausted by deep study, are also among the precautionary measures—and in addition to these, the patient must be chaste. Pliny alludes to this, and uses a remarkable word in expressing it—*sanctitas*. In concluding his valuable and interesting remarks, the learned president stated that he had repeatedly seen the waters of Aix la Chapelle of much use in restoring the weakness of the knees and ancles, brought on by repeated attacks of other disease.

[Colchicum is now used with signal success in cases of rheumatism, and what is called rheumatic gout.]

Obnoxious Qualities of Butter-Cups.—At a lecture lately delivered by Mr. Whitlaw, at Manchester, he dwelt at considerable length upon the policy of the inhabitants of large towns associating for the purchase of land, in order to clear it of the butter-cups and other noxious plants, that pure grass and clover might be procured for the sheep and cattle, the diseased state of which occasioned most of the virulent disorders to which mankind was subject.

THE ARMY.

(From the *London Gazette*).

War Office, August 16, 1831.

2d Regiment of Life Guards—Capt. Hon. W. E. Fitzmaurice, from half pay unattached, to be Captain, paying the difference, vice Kinlock, appointed to the 68th Foot.

6th Regiment of Dragoons—Capt. G. Berkeley, from half pay unattached, to be Captain, vice H. F. Mackay, who exchanges.

10th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Cornet H. Norman, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Coltman, who retires; Sir J. G. Baird, Bart., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Norman.

11th Light Dragoons—Cornet S. Fisher, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pearson, promoted. To be Cornets, by purchase—G. H. Thompson, gent. vice Phibbs, who retires; F. Watt, gent. vice Fisher. Capt. R. Ellis, from the 16th Foot, to be Captain, vice H. Vyner, who retires upon half pay 14th Foot, receiving the difference; Paymaster R. Storey, from half pay 62d Foot, to be Paymaster, vice A. Strange, who retires upon half pay.

16th Regiment of Foot—Capt. R. Ramsay, from half pay 14th Foot, to be Captain, paying the difference, vice Ellis, appointed to the 13th Light Dragoons.

25th—Ensign J. O'Donnell, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Plunket deceased; Gent. Cadet M. Dillon, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice O'Donnell.

63d—Capt. W. Neilly, from half pay unattached, to be Captain, vice Paterson, deceased.

64th—Lieut. J. Bell, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Warren, who retires; Ensign W. Ewing, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bell; G. C. B. Stirling, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Ewing.

68th—Capt. J. Kinlock, from the 2d Life Guards, to be Captain, vice D. M'Donald, who retires upon half pay, receiving the difference.

Ceylon Regiment—Capt. G. Stewart, from half pay 2d Ceylon Regiment, to be Captain, vice Smith, promoted.

UNATTACHED—Lieut. T. H. Pearson, from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Captain of Infantry, by purchase.

BREVET—Capt. W. F. Snell, of the 3d Foot Guards, to be Major in the army.

HOSPITAL STAFF—Apothecary to the Forces, J. F. Pink, to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces.

MEMORANDA—Capt. T. Carter, half pay Royal Artillery, has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of an unattached commission.

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

White dresses are more than ever in favour in Paris. A dress of one colour is now a rarity. Printed muslins have usually a white ground, with a very small coloured pattern. Hats have undergone but little change as to form. Feathers are universally worn both in hats and bonnets.

MISCELLANY.

If a Frank make any commiserating remark to a Turk, upon the violent end which his friends may have met with, he will reply, "Would you have had him to die in his bed like a woman?"

In the East, the asses have their bridles ornamented tastefully with shells and blue beads, to attract the *evil eye* to the bridle, but keep it from the animal—the supposition being that the evil principle delights in the colour of the turquoise, which these beads are made to resemble.

Since 1822 there have been completed in the southern districts of Ireland, under the superintendence of Mr. Griffiths, the Engineer, more than 205 miles of roads in extent, at an expense of £125,640 13s 7d.

Olden Traditions extant at Rome.—The peasantry about Rome are to this day in dread of the sorceress Circe, and would die sooner than set foot within the cavern of Circeio; and they, as well as the vulgar in Rome itself, we are told by Neibuhr, believe that the fair and helpless Tarpeia still inhabits the bottom of an old well in the capital, where she would be found sitting, with her robes sparkling with diamonds.—*Olio.*

MASKS.—Masks were in general use at the time of Queen Elizabeth, when a lady went abroad or to the theatre; they also concealed their chins like the Turkish women, with what the English ladies called a muffler. They wore very stiff ruffs, &c. of most enormous dimensions. The ruff reached behind to the very top of the head; and the lawn or cambric of which they were fabricated was of the most extraordinary fineness.—*New Casket.*

The vines and mulberries which were sent from France to Algiers have thriven there remarkably well. The cultivation of cotton and indigo have been likewise introduced by some Frenchmen into the immediate vicinity of Algiers, which promises to be a valuable colony for France in more respects than as a mere marine depot.

GAS LIGHTS FROM WATER.—A highly interesting discovery is about to come before the public, resulting from the experiments of Professor Donovan, and Mr. Low of Brick-lane Gas Works. Letters patent have been obtained for the invention; the subject is very much talked of, and the question generally asked is, how is this new gas made? At present, no satisfactory information respecting the process can be given, but we understand the hydrogen gas obtained by the decomposition of water is charged with an illuminating principle by passing through some liquid procured during the distillation of pit-coal in the ordinary process of gas making. The requisite apparatus is more simple than that used at present. The new gas is very superior in illuminating power, and may be obtained at a much lower price. If such be the nature of the process, and if no serious difficulties arise when tried on a large scale, it is evident the invention will be considered almost invaluable.—*Birmingham Paper.*

Some idea of the extent of Norfolk farms may be formed, when it is known that one occupier, in the western district, this year expended upwards of £1,100 for manure (brought many miles) notwithstanding the immense quantity made at home, and the great number of sheep annually folded on the grounds. On another farm, 48 acres are consumed in paths and fences across the lands.

OMNIUM GATHERUM.—The number of foreigners at present in London is unexampled; and if to these we add the Irish, it is calculated that one-sixth of its present population are strangers.—*London Paper.*—[But the number of strange people now assembled in London, is nothing to the strange things we are doomed to witness there. Statesmen upsetting the Constitution—Englishmen sacrificing their substantial rights to revolutionary shadows—the Press betraying the people—and the people selling themselves to the Moloch of Whiggery.]

Lord Viscount Ingestrie took a prominent and leading part in the battle of Navarino, was honoured by the especial notice of Sir Edward Codrington in his official despatches, and was the officer specially selected to be the bearer of the victorious result to the British Government.

Cholera Morbus.—The following is Sir Matthew Tierney's recipe for this disease:—"Cajeputa oil, 25 drops in a wine-glass of hot water. If not relieved in five minutes, take fifty more.

A Parisian chemist has announced a discovery by which he is enabled to efface marks obtained in childbirth, such as wine spots, resemblances of fruit, hair-traces, &c.

So abundant is silver coin in Cornwall, that the bankers have lately been obliged to send many thousand pounds worth to London.

Gold and Silver Coinage.—In 1830 and 1831, there were 10,629lbs of gold coin melted in his Majesty's mint, and in the same time 600,000lbs of silver were melted. There were in the same time 1801lbs of gold melted for the Bank of Ireland.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

(From the Supplement to the *Netherlands States Courant*, Aug. 16.)

TO THE KING.

"Head-quarters, Louvain, August 13, three p.m.

"I have the honour of informing your Majesty that according to the negociations entered into yesterday at 12 at noon, the troops under the command of Gen Niellion surrounded the city of Louvain to the first brigade of the third division. Your Majesty's troops were well received in the city. Riding between Tongeren and Louvain, I met the French ambassador, General Belliard, and General Lawoestine, who commands the advanced guard of the French army under Marshal Gerard, and who was sent to me by the Marshal to inform me that the French army was already at Grez, advancing from Wavre on my left flank. Both of those gentlemen communicated to me the arrangements made between your Majesty and France, by which the peace of Holland and France remains secure. I have come to an understanding with them that I shall to morrow begin to retire to North Brabant. I shall accordingly to-morrow, the 14th, leave Louvain at 10 o'clock. The second division will occupy Thienen and the neighbourhood. The third division about seven miles (English) distance from Louvain, in the surrounding villages. The first division to-day occupied Diest, and their rear is at St. Joris Winghe. The cavalry follow these movements, and the reserve batteries of artillery remain under cover of the heavy cavalry.

(Signed), "WILLIAM, Prince of Orange,
"Commander in Chief."

ORDER OF THE DAY.

"Louvain, August 13.

"Brothers in Arms—You have satisfied my expectations. I trusted to your unflinching courage and bravery. I value the patience with which you have borne all the fatigues and the privations which always accompany the neighbourhood of the enemy. Great is your reward; the blessing to our arms is perfect.

"After a campaign of nearly ten days we stand in the heart of Belgium.

"Twice have we measured arms with the Belgians; first at Hasselt, then near Louvain, which was sufficient to drive the Belgians to flight.

"Yesterday and to-day our outposts stood within two hours' march of Brussels, and no Belgic army now exists to hinder our entrance.

"The King, my father, has learned with gladness our victory, gained at Hasselt. Through me he assures you of his sincere satisfaction with all the troops which have taken a part in these and former engagements, and united their efforts to annihilate that army of the Maese which was known by the name Invincible.

"We have now accomplished our object. We have done what our King and our country required of us. We have triumphed over the enemy, against whom we went out to battle. With honour we return to our territory. A numerous army from France rushes into Belgium—their advance posts touch ours.

"We retire in consequence of an agreement which our Sovereign has made with the King of the French.

(Signed)
"The Commander in Chief of the Army,
"WILLIAM, Prince of Orange."

In the despatches of the Prince of Orange, he carefully abstains from recognising the title of the new Belgian King. He always calls him Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg.

(Private Correspondence of the *Morning Herald.*)

Louvain, Sunday, Aug. 14.

The Dutch troops, agreeably to the convention signed on Friday last, left Cottenburg yesterday morning, and entered Louvain about twelve o'clock. The conduct of the Dutch during their stay at Cottenburg, and on their route to this place, was not so bad as I had been led to believe. The mistress of the house where the Duke de Saxe Weimar established his head-quarters spoke in terms of praise of the Duke, and said that the soldiers did not destroy any thing maliciously, but certainly took every thing she possessed in the shape of food or beverage. They also slaughtered four cows, and emptied her poultry yard.

Having traversed the town, they bivouacked without the walls, and came into the city for refreshments, with orders from the Regency. Here the men also conducted themselves very well, and the officers paid for all they had.

This morning, at nine o'clock, they continued their route, and by this time (two o'clock) they are bivouacking about three leagues from Louvain. I cannot say as much for their conduct after they left the city. At Corbeck Loo, where Colonel Springer and his staff remained during the night, the house was literally strewed with the clothes of the inhabitants, the secretaires broken open, and the beds ripped, their object being to find money. I have been informed that several other houses have shared the same fate. The peasantry in the surrounding villages make also sad complaints.

The Prince of Orange and Prince Frederick entered Louvain yesterday, between four and five o'clock, and proceeded to the Hotel de Ville; they remained there about an hour, and then returned to Tirlemonde.

No demonstrations of joy or dissatisfaction were exhibited during the progress of the prince through the streets.

The Duke de Saxe Weimar stopped at the Ange Noir, and sent a notice to the inhabitants that any complaints against the military would be instantly attended to.

The inhabitants of Louvain are very much enraged at the disgraceful conduct of the greater part of their army. Never was disorder more perfect. The civic guard threw their guns into the canal, and upwards of 1,500 were this morning dragged from it; they also left their *blouse* behind them, and preferred travelling in their shirts to their being recognised as soldiers. A barber told me a humorous story; he offered to show me a basket full of mustachios that the civic guard and officers of the line had got him to shave off. He said he could suit me with mustachios of all sizes and all colours.

It is inconceivable the little stand that was made against the Dutch. The only fighting that I can hear of was between the outposts, on Thursday evening, at Buttersem, about two and a half leagues from Louvain. The presence of their King seems to have had no effect on them. Leopold was to be seen in all parts of the field, and was the last to quit it. Had he remained one half hour longer at Louvain his retreat must have been cut off. The Dutch by 12 o'clock had possession of the road leading to Malines.

The Belgians complain that the Dutch army was filled with Prussians. I have made every inquiry; the only reason given for calling them Prussians is because they speak German. I believe them to be chiefly Swiss and Nassau. This much is certain, that one-eighth of the Dutch army is composed of Belgians. Several of their commanders are also Belgians; for instance, Van Geen, Du Mongeau, and Colonel Popon, of the Cuirassiers, besides several others.

There has not been much mischief done. I understand the Belgians have lost 50 killed, 300 wounded, and about 500 prisoners.

During the retreat on Tuesday an ammunition waggon belonging to the Belgians, which was stationed just without the town, blew up, and killed and wounded 10 men.

I have heard several anecdotes told of the battle; the only two authenticated are that almost the first shot fired by the Belgians carried away the two fore legs of the horse of the Prince of Orange; and that a ball took the two legs of a captain of Cuirassiers, and also the right leg of his son who was his lieutenant.

Nearly all the *materiel* was transported by canal to Malines, and that which the boats could not take was thrown into the canal.

The advanced guard of the French army is at Hamsore, about three-quarters of a league from Louvain.

Various reports have been spread as to the outrages committed by the army of the King of Holland. Some say a church was pillaged; others that the curate's house was completely sacked; but more particularly in a small village called, I believe, Berkham, that not a single house has any thing left. The greater part of these stories are false. That excesses have been committed in some instances is not to be wondered at. The movements of an army in the country of an enemy cannot be supposed to be conducted with those scrupulous niceties that an army stationed at home are compelled to observe. I dined to day at the Hotel de Cologne in this town, and there were four officers of the Civic Guard at the table d'hote. I must give them credit for impartiality: they said that the conduct of the Dutch, in the different villages they stopped at, was highly creditable to them.

I forgot to mention that it has been quite a God-send for the old-clothes shops; not a coat or any other garment is left; they have sold all, so anxious were the military to disguise themselves.

Brussels, Aug. 15, 6 o'clock.

We are once more quiet. The cannon have been taken from the gates, and the barricades levelled; the inhabitants again pass their evenings at the Estamenet, and their courage has considerably risen within the last 24 hours. These people still believe themselves able to cope with a Dutch army, and console themselves in their misfortunes that they were driven back by the superior force of a Prussian army. I heard a lady of some consequence, and a firm patriot, make a smart retort to a superior Belgic officer. "We have been beaten by Prussians, not by Dutch; the Dutch are cowards, and I have no doubt we could have driven them away," said the officer. "Very true," was the reply; "I take for granted the Dutch are cowards; but define what you are, who can only fight with cowards." I hardly know what to think of these people; sometimes I am inclined to pity, at others to despise them.

Yesterday the Commander of the Brussels Civic Guard, M. Van Cockelberg, in a species of semi-proclamation (which no paper, by the bye, has thought proper to publish), thanked the Civic Guard for their conduct on the field of battle, and the good order of their retreat, and requests them to rally at Velvorde. Is not this too bad?

The conduct of England is much censured in the diplomatic circles, for their tardiness in assisting the Belgians, and France has all their thanks. The French party within these few days have gained material strength.

In a conversation this morning with a gentleman high in office, and whose name is well known in London, he said, "that should the Powers insert in their protocols, or give to Holland any other terms than the 18 articles, he would advise Leopold to abdicate, and let Belgium unite itself with France." This is the present intention probably of the Belgic Cabinet, and will perhaps be their threat to Europe. It is considered by the respectable part of the community as wholly impossible to unite this country to France. They are satisfied with their King; they are also willing to settle, and that speedily, all their diplomatic questions, even at a sacrifice; and no doubt the present turn of affairs will materially assist their views. We shall hear no more of the national honour, and that it is better to die than to be dishonoured. They must become reasonable, and arrange with Holland on the best terms they can—that is, with due regard to their future position. England and France will take care that they have sufficient strength as a neutral country, and that such provinces as are evidently for their interest to possess will be given then to them, either by exchange or pecuniary means.

But the most difficult question has been solved—the reduction of the army. In all conscience it is now reduced sufficiently. I do not think they could muster 15,000 troops, infantry, cavalry, and artillery! Again, the demolition of the fortresses—there will, I believe, so far as we are concerned, be no objection to it. It is reported that it is the intention that the French shall remain in Belgium until the final arrangement of the territories. I think this not probable. Prussia would not tolerate that France should remain longer in Belgium than the passing of the Dutch to their frontiers.

The French are divided in different parts of the country, and it is certainly singular there seems no appearance of their being concentrated.

This morning a regiment of Red Lancers passed through this city on their way to Louvain. Their appearance was not at all favourable; their horses are very bad. I really think that the Dutch, had they come in contact with the French, would have beaten them.

The King left Malines yesterday afternoon, accompanied by General Belliard, and slept last night at Louvain. His Majesty is expected this evening at Brussels.

The newspapers continue their invectives against the interference of the French, and seem offended at Gen. Belliard having arranged the convention with the Prince of Orange.

Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The King arrived in this city yesterday evening at seven o'clock, escorted by a company of the horse Civic Guard, and a detachment of gendarmes. His Majesty was greeted with cries of "Vive le Roi!" and the greatest satisfaction was shown at his return. He looked fatigued and harassed; yet I could see his countenance brighten up at the cheering of his people. He has done much for them, more than they deserve; and it is to be hoped they will be grateful.

From the best information I can collect, the force rallied at Malines seems to be about 7,000 men; 5,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry. Where the remainder of their 53,000 men, with the exception of the few in Flanders, are to be found, I know not. I do not think they ever possessed more than 30,000.

The *Independent* threatens that it will expose the conduct of several general officers; and even goes so far as to accuse them of treason. Of accusations we shall have more than enough; the officer accuse their men, the men their officers; the generals the staff, and the King the whole army. Nothing was ever managed so badly.

Great blame is endeavoured to be thrown on the late ministry for the ineffective state of the army. At first sight it would appear the accusation is just; but I am credibly informed that the Minister of War, in the last secret committee previous to the acceptance of the eighteen articles, distinctly laid down the state of the army. He told the committee it was not in a fit state to go to war; that he had not the means to form an army; and called on the Congress to grant him such a vote as would enable him to place it on a respectable footing. This was refused, and now the members are the first to complain. It is most probable that the whole question will be brought before the Second Chamber, when the Congress and the ministry will be put on their defence, and have to justify themselves in the eyes of their country.

Several pieces of artillery were brought here last evening. It is intended to form an arsenal at Brussels, under the immediate inspection of the King.

It is said the whole expense of the French army, in coming and remaining in Belgium, is to be borne by the Belgians. There will be a great deal of murmuring at this.

The Dutch army by this time must be near the frontiers, and probably, to-morrow, will have passed into Holland. Their conduct in their retrograde movement has been highly to their credit, notwithstanding the pretended acts of plunder, &c., laid to their charge. I have this from a Belgian gentleman of great veracity. It is the fashion of some persons to visit two or three houses where money has been sought after by some part of the army, and then to condemn the whole. Thus much I saw myself; the road from Cottenburg to Malines—about two leagues and a half—had not the least appearance of an army having passed it. The oats were standing, and not the least trampled down; and the agriculturists continued their labours as if nothing had happened.

Last evening Mr. Hunter, the King's messenger, arrived with despatches to Sir Robert Adair, from England. His Excellency immediately went to the King, and remained with him a considerable time. A Council of Ministers is summoned for this morning. It is supposed the despatches are of great importance.

We are continually annoyed with the quarrelling of the Civic Guard, accusing each other with cowardice. A chasseur yesterday afternoon shot a Civic Guard in one of these courageous squabbles.

The Dukes of Orleans and Nemour breakfasted with Leopold yesterday at Louvain. Marshal Gerard and General Belliard were of the company.

The Dutch fleet have left the immediate neighbourhood of Antwerp, and have descended the Scheldt about three leagues.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

A scene took place in the Chamber on Monday week, which may vie in disgraceful vehemence and vulgar riot with any of the meetings of the sans culotte conventionalists. The Chamber had been occupied all the morning in discussing various amendments proposed to different paragraphs in the address, and nothing had occurred to give any presage of a coming storm. The paragraph on Poland had given rise to two amendments which remained undisposed of—one by M. Bignon, the other by M. Bodin; the latter, which would virtually abrogate the former, was sanctioned by Ministers; and it was intended that it should first be submitted to the Chamber, *but the President* conceived that M. Bignon's had the priority, and he was about to put the question, when M. Cassimer Perrier stepped up to the tribune, intending to urge the propriety of giving M. Bodin's amendment the priority in point of form. Nothing could be more regular than this; either as Deputy or as Minister, M. Perrier had undoubtedly a right to speak on that question; but the opposition fearing that if M. Bignon's amendment were not put and carried by a *coup de main*, there would be no chance for it at all, chose to suppose that M. Perrier intended to re-open the general discussion, which had been declared closed, and commenced an uproar which would have shamed Babel. One *gentleman* went so far as to approach the Minister in a way which intimated an intention to pull him from the tribune by the collar; but M. Perrier stood firm and collected. The President in vain attempted to restore order: his bell was seen but not heard to ring. The Deputies rushed from their seats, springing over the benches, and surrounding the tribune. At length the President was compelled to declare the sitting suspended, and insisted on the members vacating the Chamber.

IRISH YEOMANRY.

MEETING OF IRISH MEMBERS AT LORD ALTHORP'S.

(From the *Courier.*)

In consequence of an invitation from Mr. Stanley, a numerous meeting of Irish members was held at Lord Althorp's residence in Downing-street, at twelve o'clock on Thursday. Upon their assembling they were informed by Mr. Stanley that he had asked the favour of their attendance, in order that he might explain to them the nature and provisions of a bill which he intended to introduce into Parliament for the regulation of the Irish yeomanry corps. He did not for a moment wish it to be understood that the proposed bill was a legislative measure which he would have originated for establishing a yeomanry force in Ireland, as it was admitted on all hands not to be the best species of force for that country. But it so happened that the force did exist, and it therefore remained for the Government to render it as innocuous as possible. With that view the bill would provide that the arms of the several yeomanry corps should be lodged in district depots, and not remain in the possession of individual members of each corps. They were also to be formed into battalions, which battalions were to be under the immediate command of the Lord Lieutenant of the county to which they belonged. These battalions could only be called out for service by such Lord Lieutenant, and even he, except in cases of emergency, was not to be empowered to call them out without the especial command of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. There were other arrangements as to the internal organization of the corps which it was proposed to carry into effect, among which, we are informed, is the abolition of the office of permanent sergeant: but we believe that the above will be found an analysis of the main objects of the bill.

Several members at once protested against the contemplated measure, and contended that, instead of removing the present evil of the yeomanry corps, it was calculated to give stability and permanency to that force. They had expected of his Majesty's Government some proposition for gradually reducing the yeomanry corps, with a view to their final suppression, but to their astonishment they now found that the object was to remodel that force for

the purpose of placing it on a permanent footing, and thus perpetuating all the irritation which so obnoxious a force must excite in Ireland.

Lord Althorp and Mr. Stanley disclaimed the slightest wish to promote or encourage any ill feeling among Irishmen, their anxious object being to give and secure tranquillity to all classes in the country. At the same time they did not see how, consistently with that object, they could at once disembody a force which had existed so long, or how they could bring themselves to give offence to such a large portion of the people of Ireland, as they most certainly would were they to dismiss the yeomanry corps. Desirous as they were to meet the wishes of the gentlemen present, they could not undertake to accede to them by the extinction of the yeomanry force. As, however, such very strong objections wese made to the bill which Mr. Stanley had intended to introduce, it was intimated to the meeting that the Government would give the matter further consideration, with the view of satisfying all parties, as far as was consistent with the impartial course, which, on all occasions, the Government had pursued.

Several members expressed the greatest confidence in the integrity and anxiety of his Majesty's Ministers, both as regarded Ireland and the general policy of their Government, and regretted, that upon this particular measure they should differ from ministers, who in other respects had their most cordial esteem. After some further discussion an understanding was come to that the matter should for the present be left in the hands of the Government, and that no member would originate any question upon the subject in Parliament until ministers should have the opportunity of giving it full consideration.

Before the meeting broke up, Mr. Spring Rice informed them that it was in contemplation to improve the inland communications in Ireland, and to give additional facility to intercourse between the different parts of the country. This announcement was received with great approbation, and the Meeting separated at about half-past two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Aug. 16.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN DUBLIN.

Lord MILTON presented a petition which he had intended to present last Session, but was prevented by the dissolution of Parliament. It was from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriff, and citizens of Dublin, praying the house to establish a Board of unpaid Commissioners resident in Dublin, for the purpose of ascertaining and developing the resources of Ireland. The petitioners stated, that the depression and distress that prevailed in Dublin was not limited to that city, but extended over the country generally; that the real nature and extent of the distress was not generally understood by this house, and that their only mode of remedying those evils was by establishing a Board of Commissioners, for the purpose of developing the resources of the country and making them applicable to the existing distress. The Noble Lord stated, that in his opinion it was extremely advantageous that there should be an intervening body between the people and the Government of that country, who could report the result of their labours to this house. That was, in his opinion, the best mode of making this house acquainted with the true state of Ireland.

Mr. J. GRATTAN—This subject was one of very considerable importance, and well deserved the attention of the House. A Board of Commissioners sitting in Dublin, and inquiring into matters connected with the country, would enable the house to obtain more satisfactory information relative to the true state of Ireland than what it at the present time possessed. Irish questions were not sufficiently understood when they became the subject of discussion in this House. The silk trade, now so depressed, and the Irish fisheries, now almost wholly neglected, as well as various other matters, would come under the cognizance of such a Board, and the best means would immediately present themselves to view, to effect great and important improvements. The inquiries made by such a Board would be extremely serviceable to the Legislature when legislating for Ireland (hear)—and the house would be relieved from a great deal of that discussion upon Irish affairs which so often now occupied the attention of this house (hear, from Mr. O'Connell). As the Board would cost the country nothing, and as great benefit was expected to result from its establishment, he implored the house to give it at least a trial.

Mr. CONOLLY—As the city of Dublin at present had no representatives, he would support the prayer of the petition. Irish subjects too often came before the House in an undigested shape, which would not again occur if a Board of Commissioners was established. The Hon. Member complained of the evils which resulted from the frequent change of Secretaries of the Irish Government, each entertaining different opinions and views of the state of Ireland. As it would cost the country nothing, he would strongly recommend a trial of a Board of Commissioners, which at least, would satisfy the country. Much of the useless discussion of Irish subjects, with a lack of information, and many of the impracticable, not to say nonsensical, plans that were suggested to this House would be prevented by the subjects undergoing a proper inquiry by the Commissioners.

Mr. WYSE was so deeply impressed with the importance of this subject, that he had intended to propose last Session the establishment of such a board. His proposition was, that several boards be appointed, and various subjects entrusted to each board. There were many subjects upon which this house was frequently occupied, without having sufficient knowledge of the circumstances before it. The local interests of Ireland would be better entrusted to a local board, leaving the greater or imperial interests to be refered to this house. Local administrators of local interests were found of great service on the continent, and he trusted they would, in accordance with the prayer of this petition, he established in Ireland.

Mr. O'CONNELL could not allow this opportunity to pass without saying a few words upon the subject. The testimony given by the petitioners as to matter of fact was altogether irresistible. They could have no motive to exaggerate the extreme—he would say the almost indescribable—distress of all classes and grades in Ireland; indeed their party feelings, if they had any such, would lead them to the contrary extreme. Under this state of things it was not to be wondered at that the Irish members, more frequently perhaps than others thought convenient or becoming, had been obliged to come before the house. They were compelled to do it. One thing he could not avoid saying, and that was, that these demands for boards in Ireland were just symptomatic of the very general, if not universal, desire for local legislatures. It was idle to talk of boards; the people wanted local arrangements in Ireland, to supply local information for the legislature. The noble lord, he was well assured, saw as well as he (Mr. O'Connell) the inefficiency of that house to legislate for Ireland. Nothing could prevent a sanguinary convulsion throughout the country, unless there were such a thing as a local legislature; the establishment of corporations in Dublin was now demanded, and that proved not indeed the wisdom of the plan, but the dire necessity of the situation of Ireland. The petition was drawn up with very considerable talent, and he would support it.

Colonel TORRENS supported the petition. He contended that so long as free communication existed between the two countries, as Ireland had no coal and no machinery, its industry must be principally directed to agricultural affairs. England would then receive her corn and send manufactured goods in return. As it regarded a domestic legislature, he was quite convinced that that could not be adopted with any possible prospect of political union continuing for any length of time. In the very nature of things, the two countries would soon be as distant as England and France; indeed that event would assuredly occur (hear, hear, hear,)—whenever there was a regency or a disputed succession. The only rational way in which he could see any chance of a domestic legislature was, to appoint local legislatures for Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, whose acts should be liable to revision by the Imperial Parliament. Such a system, however, was liable to grave, if not insuperable objections.

Mr. CRAMPTON supported the petition. Much distress, certainly, he admitted, existed in Ireland, but then he could not trace it, with some, to the union of that country with England: that union had neither caused nor in any degree aggravated the distress; and those who advocated the repeal of that union, took a course which would tend very much to the destruction of both countries.

Lord MILTON deemed it most unwise in the Irish nation to indulge in golden visions of future manufacturing prosperity. It was true that machines might be exported there, but the absence of a sufficiency of fuel would of necessity prevent its being used to any very profitable end. To make it a great agricultural country, nothing further was wanting than the private exertions of the land-owners and land proprietors.

Colonel TRENCH was also of opinion, that Ireland was essentially an agricultural country. He was fearful that there was not sufficient capital there to carry on manufactures to any beneficial extent.

Mr. O'CONNELL had no hesitation in affirming, that there was plenty of capital in Ireland to carry on manufactures to a very considerable extent; and though that country was not favored with such an abundance of coals as England, yet it should be recollected that no part of the world possessed more water power—a power which was already introduced to a very considerable extent in the manufactures of Scotland. He ridiculed the idea of a domestic legislature leading to a separation of the countries; and was astonished that a man of literature like the hon. and gallant colonel (Torrens) could for a moment entertain such an idea. He was quite sure, that instead of the corporation of Dublin petitioning for local boards, they would very soon come to that house with petitions for a separate legislature.

Lord EBRINGTON would not set up his knowledge of Ireland against that of the hon. and learned member who had just spoke; but he must be allowed to say that he considered the distress of Ireland general, and with respect to Dublin he did not believe that the distress existing there had increased latterly.

Lord MILTON could not agree with what had been stated with respect to the introduction of our laws into Ireland. He thought one of the greatest benefits that could be conferred upon the Irish would be to place another description of food with in their reach than that which they at present had, and the introduction of Corn Laws would have that effect.

The petition was then ordered to be printed.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented several petitions from places in Ireland against the Kildare-street Society; and one praying that the government would take the church property of Ireland under its own immediate control, or that there might be an equal distribution amongst all classes of clergymen.

NEW WRIT FOR ARMAGH.

Lord STORMONT moved for a new writ for the borough of Armagh in the room of Lord Ingestrie, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

BISHOPRIC OF DERRY.

Mr. HUME postponed his motion respecting the Bishopric of Derry for one week. He did not wish to interfere with the progress of the Reform Bill, and hoped no advantage would be taken of his postponement for filling up the office to which his motion referred.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, August 18.

AFFAIRS OF BELGIUM.

Sir R. VYVYAN, after remarking that the noble Chancellor of the Exchequer could accuse him of no discourtesy in at length bringing his motion forward, proceeded to deny that he had any wish to embarrass the government, and to observe that questions respecting Belgium had already been discussed in that house, and sufficient evidence afforded, even by the answers of the noble lord opposite to the inquiries made by noble and right hon. friends of his, to lead him to form a conclusive opinion upon the system of policy pursued by his Majesty's ministers, and to forbid him to expect any more information than he already possessed. He persisted in bringing forward his motion, however, because it would give many that opportunity of expressing their feelings and opinions, and delivering their sentiments upon these matters, which it might not otherwise be their fortune to obtain. In entering upon this question, he was willing to suppose that the King of the Netherlands had consented that one part of his dominions should be separated from the other upon certain considerations—that the Belgian provinces should be separated from Holland. He would also suppose Leopold King of Belgium, elected by a large majority, and, if the principle of election be admitted in Europe, fairly and honourably elected Sovereign of this new kingdom. Now the house, knowing these facts, and the public being informed of them, had a right to expect that tranquility would have been the result. But, on the contrary, this enthronement had positively been the signal of war to Europe (hear, hear). The object proclaimed by the government had been to preserve peace. With this view, it had been stated, was their very act; but by the King of the Netherlands this enthronement had been considered an infraction of the existing treaty, and a just ground for war, and therefore had he ordered his troops to march into Belgium. He had to remind the house that he had already, for various reasons, on several occasions, postponed his motion. He gave notice for Thursday last, when he was fully determined to persevere in his motion. But he was again asked to postpone it, for another reason, namely, that the French government had given a solemn assurance that the French troops would withdraw as soon as the Dutch troops had repassed their frontiers. On this question it was the house was now called upon to debate. It was a question in which the honour of England was interested—on which, it was, in fact, deeply pledged (cheers). He need not add, that after the explanation—after the positive assurance of the noble lord opposite, the honour of his Majesty's ministers stood pledged (hear, hear). And now, notwithstanding this solemn assurance on the part of the French government to the ministry of this country, it appeared that France had determined to maintain 30,000 men as an army of observation in Belgium to remain there—so the demi-official report of that evening stated—encamped at Nivelle, until the Dutch had disbanded half their army, and paid all the expenses of the war (cheers from the opposition). On Thursday last the noble lord opposite had declared that the French troops were to withdraw as soon as the Dutch had retired beyond their position; and to-day it was stated, and no doubt they would hear it defended, that 30,000 men were to remain in occupation of Belgium. This was a question which influenced and affected the honour of all the great contracting powers, and which showed that this country—or at least the minister who had represented it—had, during these negociations, been only proceeding from one difficulty to another; and had been, he feared, ultimately deceived. France, it would appear, was an armed party, before which it was expected all the great powers of Europe would quail (hear, hear). The question respecting the letter of the King of the Netherlands had been already so fully disposed of that he did not apprehend any advantage could arise from his now touching on it. It had been proved the King of the Netherlands gave due notice of his intention to recommence hostilities, and that there was not the shadow of a reason to be advanced on the part of those who, in parliament and elsewhere, had accused his Majesty of treachery. The question on which the King of the Netherlands had taken up his ground in these negociations, was that which had already been discussed in that house to a certain extent—the question of the protocols. The question of the protocols was that on which his Majesty took his stand. Taking the protocols then as a basis whereon to fix their judgment, it would appear, first that the King of the Netherlands had done everything to keep the peace, not only in having foregone his just appeal to the great Powers with whom he was in alliance, but even in abandoning his sovereignty over the revolted provinces, on the understanding that the interests of Holland were not to be forfeited, and that he was to receive an indemnity for the loss of his family possessions. Up to this point, then, nothing could be fairer or more moderate than the conduct of his Majesty. There existed a great want of information upon this subject, but he expected that his noble friend would at least be able to give as much as would vindicate the character of this country. After various negociations, Lord Ponsonby had been sent to Brussels with a protocol, to which the Congress of Belgium was given to understand that it would be compelled to accede. A letter was also despatched to the Regent, and he (Sir R. Vyvyan) wished to know whether it had been delivered? If the noble lord did not enter into that part of the case, it would be fair to infer that the letter in question was not delivered. So far, however, from acceding to the terms of the protocol, the Belgians proceeded to elect a sovereign, and the Prince of Saxe Coburg took the sovereignty in direct opposition to all the eighteen articles of the protocol. Ministers, too, had sent off the Prince to Belgium wtih full knowledge that the Belgians had not acceded to the terms before demanded of them. This transaction was of a most serious character; it would be matter of history, and probably matter of charge against the government of this country. He thought that he had said enough to show that the King of the Netherlands was fully justified in the steps he had taken—that he had been most unfairly treated—that he had been most unreasonably asked to accede to proposals made to him—and that, in defiance of all delicacy, ministers had allowed Prince Leopold to quit Great Britain. The King of the Netherlands might have acted boldly, if not rashly, in opposing himself to the conference; but he had acted with due regard to the honour of that nation, whose destinies were committed to his charge (hear). He begged here to add, that even by the editors of the newspapers supposed to speak the sentiments of the liberal party in France, it was now admitted that the King of the Netherlands had been guilty of no want of faith—of no breach of the armistice; and the *Constitutionnel* last received from Paris was decided upon this point. He would now proceed to the original cause of the interference of the five Powers. The balance of power, as settled in the treaty of Westphalia, had been destroyed by the French revolution; and in 1815 it was found necessary, as it were, to establish a new code of nations. This measure had been effected at the Congress of Vienna, and one of the mistakes then made was, the ill judged junction of Holland and Belgium. These two countries had always entertained a mutual jealousy, and it seemed contrary to the policy of England to allow the union of a great manufacturing, with a great maritime power. However, the union was made, and the annexation was guaranteed by all the five Powers, and upon this point, the hon. baronet read the 67th article of the General Act of Congress, giving the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to Holland: and the 2d and 11th articles of the Germanic confederation, which related to the annexation of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to Holland and Belgium. The question then was, whether the new sovereign of Belgium was not bound to maintain Luxembourg as part of the Belgic kingdom; while, on the other hand, it had been given to the King of the Netherlands in 1815, and guaranteed to him not only by the five Powers, but by the Germanic confederation? The King of the Netherlands protested against the injustice with which he was treated, and one of the charges against the British Government was, that they had neglected to pay attention to the guarantee of the Duchy of Luxembourg. If it were said that it had been the intention of the King of the Netherlands to sell Luxembourg, it would be no answer to that charge; and it would still remain a question whether Luxembourg was henceforward to be considered part of the Germanic confederation. It was little less than idle to talk of the neutrality of so small a state as Belgium: it must, in fact, fall under the controul and protection of France; and if Luxembourg were no longer a member of the Germanic confederation, it would of necessity cease to be part of Germany. This was not a mere question of limits and boundaries, but of serious state policy, as regarded the balance of power in Europe. When the revolution of rebellion broke out in Brussels, it was said that the King of the Netherlands was a tyrant as regarded civil liberty, and a bigot in relation to religious toleration (hear, hear, from Mr. O'Connell). He could well understand that cheer from the hon. member for Kerry. The mask was now torn from the faces of many in Europe who had hitherto walked in disguise (cheers). What had occurred in Belgium ere long might happen elsewhere (hear, hear). The real cause of the revolution in France, in July last, was now well known: those causes were, in fact, the same which had afterwards operated in Belgium; and if the spirit were not checked, it might be soon found in full power nearer home (much cheering from the opposition benches). It was fit that the subject should no longer be blinked; it was high time to speak out, since danger was at hand; for while the centre of revolution was in Paris, the right wing was in Brussels, and the left wing might, ere long be in Dublin (much cheering). The system was the same in Belgium and in Ireland—on the one the cry was against the College of Louvain; and on the other, against the Kildare street Society, (cheers). He trusted, however, that although there were Roman Catholics in the House of Commons, they had not that ultramontane spirit which actuated the Jesuits of France. From thence the hon. baronet went into a detail of facts already published, connected with the edicts for education published by the King of the Netherlands in 1825, which were brought before the States General in 1826, in connection with the question of religion. A *concordat* was entered into in 1827; and in 1828, efforts were made to get up petitions, and to decry the measures of the government as bigoted and tyrannical. The consequence was that in three years, notwithstaning all the concessions of the King of the Netherlands, a revolution broke out. With reference to civil policy, it might be said that the King had refused to concede the trial by jury; but the fact was, that the question might having been three times brought before the Chamber at Brussels, it was three times rejected by increasing majorities. In what he was about next to say, he might possibly offend the prejudices of some, but he was convinced that one of the consequences of the late revolution in France would, sooner or later, be war (hear). At the same time, when he saw that on the one side there had been an attempt to establish a despotism, and on the other a liberal feeling, though too much exaggerated, he could not say that he regreted the expulsion of Charles X. of France, more than he regretted the abdication of James II. of England. Though all the evils and inconveniences that might result were before him, and although the shock given to European thrones had vibrated even in this country, he could not say that he was sorry the event had occurred. But the revolution (or, as history would term it, the rebellion) of Brussels stood upon very different grounds. On the question of interposition by this country in the internal affairs of other states, he might remark, that so far from non-interference being the rule, and interference the exception, interference seemed to have been the rule, and non-interference the exception. The whole system of Europe during the last thousand years had been a system of interference; and he illustrated this position by references to the history of the Duchy of Modena, and of the papal territories. He contended that there was a spirit of *propagandism* from one end of Europe to the other, and that it was high time for the different cabinets to interfere. What he called upon the British government to attend to principally was this—that they should not exhibit any fear of the power at present existing in France. He hoped, now ministers found that the French troops were not to be withdrawn from Belgium, and that the honour and dignity of the British empire were called in question, that they would not yield to circumstances. Let them not plunge and flounder on from one difficulty to another, under the hope that every new embarrassment would be the last; let them not resort to trick after trick, and bend and succumb at last to the great power, which constantly kept in view the propagation of its own doctrines. Let the cabinet remember, that there was a power in France behind the throne, and for the honour of England and the peace of Europe, let them give the most determined resistance to such tortuous policy. While, on the one hand, ministers avoided giving the slightest cause of exasperation to the revolutionary party in France, they ought, on the other hand, to take care that they did not surrender the power they still possessed. Bullies would always become greater bullies when they found their insolent assumption successful; and it became not only the British government, but the British parliament, to oppose itself firmly to the braggadocios of Europe. On one point he hoped the noble lord (Palmerston) would not refuse information: he wished to know whether ministers were at last undeceived with regard to the intentions of the French attacking Belgium? (cheers.) They need not be afraid that the people of England would not support them in a war which had for its object the maintenance of the honour of the country: he hoped for peace, but the way to preserve peace was to be prepared for war—*pejor est bello timor ipse belli*—the fear of war sometimes produced worse consequences than actual hostilities. He insisted that the ultra party in France was doing its utmost to induce France to make war upon England, and that an alliance at this moment with France, in order to compel the King of Holland to accept terms, would be most disgraceful to Great Britain. The result would be, that in the middle of the struggle she would be obliged to abandon the ally she had chosen. His object in introducing this subject was to give ministers an opportunity of explaining their conduct. They had been guilty of many changes of policy, but after having gone through four acts of the play, they need not fear the *denouement* of the fifth. He hoped that the house would give him credit for a desire to place the country on its proper footing, and to afford some comfort to those who were heart-broken at the humiliation already suffered. However inconvenient it might be to ministers, he apprehended that he had not brought the question forward at a time when it would be inconvenient to the nation to have it discussed. He moved for copies of all protocols and other papers relating to the conferences regarding Belgium, which could be laid upon the table without prejudice to the public service (cheers.)

Lord ELIOT seconded the motion.

Lord PALMERSTON, in rising to explain his reasons for declining to support the motion, was bound to do justice to the temperate, fair, and moderate manner in which the hon. baronet by whom it was introduced, and the noble lord who seconded it, had stated their views of the subject. The hon. bart. stated his motive was to give government an opportunity of explaining the course they had pursued in the transactions to which the motion referred. The noble lord said, that as the election of King Leopold was a complete political transaction, there could be no reason for withholding papers relating to the proceedings up to that period, as their production could have no effect upon pending negociations. But he (Lord P.) was of a very different opinion; and he therefore was not going to avail himself of the opportunity which the motion afforded him. The object of the negociations with which the documents were connected was by no means a complete political transaction (hear.) The purpose with which the government of this country had entered into the negociation was not the election of a Sovereign for the people of Belgium, but the preservation of the peace of Europe (hear). Until that was finally attained and peace established, the production of the papers could not reasonably be expected. He should, therefore, be obliged to make but a short speech in reply to the hon. mover, and to observe perfect silence upon the various topics which the hon. bart. and the noble lord had introduced. He was sure the house would not think it necessary for him to follow them through their examination of the arrangements determined on at Vienna in 1814, or their defence of the King of Holland's conduct for the last fifteen years. Neither could he go into an explanation of the conduct of the government of this country for the last eight or nine months. Whatever might be the effect which the hon. baronet expected to be produced by his charge against the ministry for their conduct towards the King of Holland, and for their general management of the foreign affairs of this country, he (Lord P.) must give the hon. baronet the advantage of that impression, as he did not feel himself at liberty to enter into the discussion to which the hon. baronet was desirous to lead (hear.) Whether Belgium was or not to possess Luxembourg, and whether or not the possession of Luxembourg would connect Belgium with the Germanic confederation, were questions he would not then discuss, and he was sure the house would excuse him from entering upon them (hear, hear). He thought the course lately followed regarding negociations in which government were engaged, was at variance not only with the usages of parliament, but with the principles of the constitution (hear, hear). In his view of the constitution, he apprehended that the making of war and peace was one of the perogatives of the crown, and that, therefore, the discretion of conducting negociations was vested in the King (hear). So long, therefore, as that house placed confidence in the responsible advisers of the crown, it was bound not to take out of their hands the management of negociations involving the question of war or peace, by summoning them, as it were, to the bar to answer for their conduct in respect to negociations still pending (hear, hear). It had often been asserted, that one of the consequences of the reform bill now in progress through a committee would be, that the crown would be shorn of its prerogatives; but he (Lord Palmerston) thought that nothing that might be attempted by representatives of Birmingham and Manchester could strike more at the royal prerogatives than the course followed by the hon. baronet, the champion of the anti-reformers, who, during negociations of the greatest importance, not only to this country, but to all Europe, would not wait until these were brought to a conclusion, but insisted that the government should disclose all they had hitherto done in respect to them—all that they were doing—and all that they meant to do; and called on them to consult with him as to the course they should pursue (cheers). Under these circumstances, and for the considerations which he had explained, he objected to the motion, and was bound to decline entering further into the discussion.

Mr. O'CONNELL said, that although he could not remain silent in the present discussion, as he had been so distinctly alluded to by the hon. baronet; yet he would not delay the house by giving full expression to his sentiments respecting the conduct of the King of Holland, whom some hon. members still vainly called the King of the Netherlands. The hon. baronet was not content with an attack upon the Belgian people, but had gone out of his way for the sake of attacking him (Mr. O'C.); and had connected him with what he was pleased to call the *left wing* of the army of revolution in Dublin. That should not provoke him to say much of the *tail* of a certain faction in England (laughter), farther than to remind the hon. bart. that his (Mr. O'C.'s) politics had the sanction of almost all the counties of England, while those of the hon. bart. himself had only the approbation of seven counties. When the hon. bart. sat in that house the representative of a large county, which had since rejected him for his politics, he was supported by a majority of the county members of England. Where were they now? (laughter). The hon. bart. looked like—

"The last rose of summer left blooming alone,
His lovely companions all faded and gone" (laughter).

For his part, he had certainly endeavoured to defend the Belgians from the calumnies uttered against them—and when the honourable baronet attributed the revolution of July to the jesuits, he (Mr. O'Connell) would undertake to defend them too if the charge were such as to render their defence necessary. He would not defend the jesuits whenever they engaged in national politics, nor when they were accused of conspiring to overturn the throne of Charles the Tenth—(laughter); but he would defend them on the ground of their exertions in favour of literature, science, and civilization, and for the relief of suffering humanity (hear). The noble lord complained that the King of Holland was called a tyrant; but he would ask why were the Belgians called rebels? They had been subjected to Holland without their consent, and a constitution was forced upon them which they had rejected. The Belgian notables, chosen by the King himself, rejected the constitution by a majority of 796 to 527; but that notable King decided that 527 was a majority, and 796 the minority (laughter). What next did this wise and benevolent monarch do to confirm his claims upon the allegiance of the Belgians? Why, previous to their union with Holland, they had trial by jury, and that inestimable right he abolished (hear, hear). What would the people of England say to those who called that man a wise and benevolent monarch who deprived his subjects of the right of trial by jury, and afterwards passed a law that witnesses should not be publicly examined or confronted with each other (hear, hear). But he did not stop there, He annihilated the liberty of the press; and, much as had been said about the sedition of De Potter, it was to be remembered that he was condemned, not by a jury, but by judges nominated by the King, and liable to removal at the King's pleasure—not upon examination of witnesses in open court, but after the confronting of witnesses had been abolished by law; and even then, the King was obliged to abandon the charge of libel, and to copy an example which had been held out to him in this country, to prosecute men for a conspiracy, when no definable offence could be charged upon them (cheers). A law had been procured, subjecting to various penalties—from six hours' torture with the collar to the punishment of death, a writer who should publish anything tending to disturb the existing order of things (hear)! Under that law thirty-two prosecutions were instituted in one day. He wondered how the ex Attorney General for England was pleased at being so outdone (much laughter). However much the Tories of England might be pleased with the conduct of the Dutch King so far, he (Mr. O'C.) scarcely supposed that their admiration was quite so great of his treatment of placemen, whom he displaced (cheers and laughter). He did not give them retiring pensions—he did not leave open to them any such *refuge for the destitute* as displaced Tories were said to find here (laughter). No, he made them outlaws—he deprived them of all civil rights. Surely the Tories would not praise him for that (laughter). He forbade to the Belgians the use of their own language. He ordained the man whose fathers had spoken no other language than French, and who himself understood no other language, to plead in Dutch, of which he knew not a word, to petition in Dutch, and to make his will in Dutch (hear). The Belgian lawyers were required to plead in Dutch, of which language they were, for the most part, wholly ignorant; and, as might be expected, a great number of them were compelled to retire from their profession. The King not only obstructed in various ways the education of the Catholics, but he interfered with their religious institutions. He obtained from the Pope a veto in the nomination of the Catholic bishops; and he made such a use of that power, that at the time of the revolution there was only one bishop. But the King not only abrogated the rights of the people—not only revoked the constitution, into an acceptance of which he had swindled them—but, being a King, he went into trade (hear, hear)! He set up a brewery in one place, a manufactory in another, and gave himself a monopoly in a third. What trader could prosper in opposition to the King, who taxed the corn as it grew and the bread whilst in the oven? He transferred all the public establishments of Belgium to Holland—even the mining establishments, although there was not a single mine in the latter country. In every thing there was the same partiality. In the army there were only eight Belgian to 48 Dutch officers, at the same time that two-thirds of the troops were Belgians. The right honourable gentleman concluded amidst very great cheering.

Mr. TREVOR said the French army in Belgium was an army of occupation; and that, if the King of the French were disposed to adhere to his pledges, the revolutionary faction would not allow him.

Mr. A. BARING admitted that great inconvenience might be occasioned in the present state of affairs in Europe by a premature exposition of the state of the negociations. But he thought that the noble lord opposite had not just grounds for his

complaint of the interference of that house with the negociations of the government.

Mr. HUME could not refrain from expressing the surprise he felt, that an English member of parliament should get up in his place for the purpose of making the speech which the house had then heard—a speech, the object of which was to advocate the partition of an independent people; and it would appear, too, that the chief ground of that advocacy was, that they were a high spirited and perhaps a troublesome people, and for that reason their independence was to be violated. The character of the Dutch Monarch had been largely discussed, and perhaps he was quite good enough for the Dutch, though a bad King to the Belgians. Belgium deserved a better fate than to be placed under the government of such a man. As to the partitioning proposed by the hon. member for Thetford, he never could go along with him in any thing so impolitic and unjust.

Mr. A. BARING thought he had sufficiently guarded himself from the imputation against his views and principles, which had just fallen from the hon. member for Middlesex. He (Mr. B.) trusted the house would bear in mind that he set out with declaring that he confined himself to the political bearing of the question, and left moral considerations out of view.

Sir R. PEEL was not at all surprised that his hon. friend, the member for Oakhampton, should think that the time was at length arrived when it was fitting that the House of Commons of England should have its attention drawn to the state of its foreign policy (cheers from the opposition.) He was not surprised, that at a period when the popular assembly of every country in Europe which had a popular assembly had its attention exclusively directed, not to the changes to be made in its constitution (loud cheers from the opposition), but to the momentous circumstances which threatened the independence and the tranquillity of Europe; he was not surprised, he said, that at such a period—when the ministers of other powers imposed upon themselves no reserve, either as to their own intentions or the intentions of other nations, an independent member of parliament, contracting no official responsibility and labouring under no official obligations, should think that the time was at length arrived in which it was incumbent that the only popular assembly in Europe silent on such interesting topics should not be the British House of Commons (cheers.) No doubt premature disclosures had their objections, but complete indifference, perfect passiveness and utter silence had their objections also (great cheering from the opposition.) His noble friend had stated, that whatever might be the suspicions which hon. members might entertain as to the course of policy pursued by his Majesty's government, whatever might be the imputations cast upon it, and whatever the arguments on which those imputations might be founded, he was precluded by a sense of duty to his country from entering into any discussion, and even from vindicating himself against any charges which might be brought against himself personally. If his noble friend thought that at this critical moment all discussion should be avoided, his noble friend was justified in avowing such to be his opinion, and in taking his determination accordingly. If his noble friend told him that the time was not yet come in which he could vindicate himself from the charges of his opponents without making disclosures, which might prove injurious to the public service, then as there would be something ungenerous in making such charges against him, he would bridle in his own feelings, and abstain from calling for certain explanations, which he thought his noble friend ought to be called upon to give. Whilst he abstained from making such charges, he was bound in justice to himself to say, that in the whole of the annals of England never was there a case which so imperiously demanded explanation (loud cheers from the opposition) —never was there a series of transactions on which, at a period when the members of his Majesty's government should be released from the obligations of secresy, it would be more incumbent upon them to vindicate themselves from the charges which had been brought against them (cheers continued from the same quarter). He could not forget that there was, in support of the statement of his noble friend, the peculiar hour, the critical moment, at which this discussion was taking place. His noble friend had complained of the numerous questions which had been put to him from the opposition side of the house on the subject of our foreign policy. They originated in an anxious desire to promote the interest and the honour of the country, not in any desire to embarrass the government. [An hon. member on the ministerial benches indulged in a very audible laugh at this naive declaration]. The hon. gentleman who smiled at this observation might have unlimited confidence in his Majesty's government. He might not think it necessary to put any question to his Majesty's ministers: but it never was the practice of Englishmen, at moments like the present, to shrink from seeking such information from the government. Did the hon. member think that at a moment when the King of France had declared in the speech with which he opened his Chambers, that the tricoloured flag was floating on the walls of Lisbon—at a moment when the French army was occupying the fortresses in the Netherlands,—at a moment when, according to appearances, the only signs of military activity on the part of the British government were directed against its two most ancient allies, Portugal and Holland (loud cheers from the opposition)—did the hon member think that such was the moment at which men who were anxious for the interests, and still more anxious for the honour of England, were to be precluded from seeking information from his Majesty's government? His Majesty's government had always a right—and he did not mean to find fault with them for exercising the right—to refuse to give an answer to the questions which might be put to them. [Here the right hon. baronet was disturbed by the cry of "order, order," raised by some gentleman in his immediate vicinity]. He had been stating that his Majesty's government had a right to refuse an answer to any question they pleased; but then it must not be inferred that because a question was put, in the propriety of which a large party joined, it was put from a desire of that party to embarrass the proceedings of government. What was the moment which his hon. friend had selected to put his question? It was the moment when France was occupying a part of the fortresses of Belgium, and when, in answer to questions put to his noble friend from the opposition side of the house, the statement of the government was this—a statement which he had not yet heard contradicted or qualified—a statement which he had heard with the greatest satisfaction, and which he hoped would be verified in fact—namely, that the government had received assurances and engagements from the King of France, on which they could rely, that on the withdrawal of the Dutch troops from the Netherlands into Holland, the French troops would also be withdrawn from Belgium into France. That, he understood, was the answer given on a former evening by his noble friend, the foreign secretary, to a question which had been put to him by his hon. friend, the member for Oakhampton. He trusted that there would be no necessity to qualify that answer hereafter; but such being the answer of his noble friend, he was convinced that the period was so critical as to afford ample confirmation for his (Lord Palmerston's) declaration, that he was precluded from entering into any discussion. At a period so critical there was no medium between no discussion and discussion the most ample. He should therefore follow the example of his noble friend, and enter into no discussion on this topic. He rejoiced to see his hon. friend, the member for Oakhampton, once more in his place. Even if his noble friend [Lord Palmerston] had been prepared for such a discussion as that into which his hon. friend [Sir R. Vyvyan] wished to draw him, he [Sir R. Peel] should not have thought it necessary to discuss the conduct of the King of Holland to the Netherlands; for though he conscientiously believed that the conduct of the King of Holland had been universally animated by a desire to promote the prosperity and happiness of Belgium, and that for the fifteen years of his rule the inhabitants of Belgium had enjoyed a degree of prosperity, liberty, and independence, which they had never enjoyed at any past period of their history (cheers), yet, as a separation had been decided on between them, and as any attempt to re-establish their union would be impracticable in consequence of all the powers of Europe having concurred unanimously with Belgium and Holland that a final separation should take place between them, he did not see any necessity for arguing on this occasion respecting the conduct of the King of Holland. He would avow at once that he placed no confidence in the statements of the speech of the hon. and learned member for Kerry. He considered him as a prejudiced, a most prejudiced witness (great cheering from the opposition). He recollected the attempts which had been made by that hon. and learned member to effect a similar separation between two other countries nearer our own homes (loud cheering).

Mr. O'CONNELL vociferated "No."

Sir R. PEEL—The hon. and learned gentleman said no—why, had not his war cry for some months past been for a repeal of the union between Great Britain and Ireland? (cheers).

Mr. O'CONNELL admitted that he had advocated the repeal of the union, but not the separation of the two countries.

Sir R. PEEL—The repeal of the union then was admitted. Why, all that he had charged the hon. and learned gentleman with was, that he had made attempts to disserver the union now happily existing between the two countries, and when he heard the members of his Majesty's government cheering the hon. and learned gentleman (great cheering from the opposition), and rejoicing in the success of the attack which he had made on the King of Holland (cheering continued), he (Sir R. Peel) could not help recollecting that they had vindicated their renewal of the yeomanry force in Ireland upon the principle that the hon. and learned gentleman was attempting to repeal the union (cheering repeated). How did he know that the details into which the hon. and learned gentleman had entered were correct? (hear, hear). Had he not heard the hon. and learned gentleman speaking of facts which he stated had occurred in Ireland within the last 14 days, and declaring that an officer of the crown had publicly avowed that he had received instructions in some late prosecutions to challenge every Roman Catholic or liberal Protestant who might be called to serve on the jury? (hear). A more grievous charge against a government could not be made, it was an accusation of interfering with the pure course of justice; but as soon as he (Sir R. Peel) heard it he declared his conviction that it was without foundation. If the hon. and learned gentleman could in one case state that which he believed to be true, but in which the hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland had proved by incontestible documents that he (Mr. O'Connell) was misinformed—if the hon. and learned gentleman was so imperfect a witness on circumstances occurring so lately in Ireland, and in the profession, too, to which he himself belonged, might not he (Sir R. Peel) infer that his statements of what occurred in a foreign country were, to use the phrase of the hon. member for Middlesex, all facts, but much exaggerated? (hear and a laugh).

Mr. HUME asserted that he had not used the words "much exaggerated," he had only said "highly coloured" (a laugh).

Sir R. PEEL persisted that the words used by the hon. member were "much exaggerated." He recollected them well. The hon. member said "much exaggerated," but he (Sir R. Peel) would take the version which the hon. member now gave; for it would suit his purpose equally well. What a miserable dispute was this about words! As if a high colouring was not a statement by which a false impression was given to facts which were admitted to have occurred (hear, hear). But, said the honourable member for Middlesex, "There is not a word in the speech of my honourable and learned friend, the member for Kerry, from which it could be inferred that though he deemed him a bad King for Belgium, he deemed him a bad King for Holland." Why, what a notion must the hon. member have of Dutch and Belgian subjects, when he supposed that the King of Holland could act well by one part of his country, and ill by the other. The hon. and learned member (Mr. O'Connell) had thought proper to taunt and insult him and his late colleagues: what right, what ground had he to apply to them those taunts and insults? They might have been driven from office, but there was not one amongst them who would have condescended to repair his shattered fortunes by wringing a contribution from the pockets of the poor peasants of Ireland (tremendous cheering, which lasted some seconds). They had taken no course in their public life which ought to have exposed them to the taunts and insults of the hon. member, which had been as unprovoked as they were undeserved (loud cheers).

After a short reply from Sir R. VYVYAN, the motion was withdrawn.

The Mail.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24.

King Leopold has returned to Brussels, the Dutch have left him a clear stage, and the French remain, or a great part of them, to afford him that protection which he may not expect to find in his own subjects. The irruption of the Dutch army has shown up the Belgians in a proper light. It has shown that they are incapable of any sort of independence by their proper selves, and that they were but too fortunately placed, if they but knew it, under the mild and paternal sway of the King of the Netherlands. For the present, negociation takes the place of cannon and musketry, but the greatest reserve is kept over the web of protocols and treaties—our ministers at least afford us no information on the subject when challenged with that view in either house of parliament.

The Cassimir Perier Ministry has obtained another lease of power, but has little right to boast of its actual strength or prospects.

The Reform Bill begins to sway from side to side like an over-laden *diligence*. Last week the Marquis of Chandos threw up his luggage from the opposition side of the house, and beat the ministry in an attempt to parry it. The object of his motion was to give to all occupiers of land at a rent of £50 a year the right of voting, no matter what specific tenure they might have. This was done with a view to create some counterbalance on the side of the country against the town interest, and the motion was carried by a majority against ministers of 84 in a very full house. It may be remembered that in the previous week the clause for the electoral division of counties was only carried by the accession of Sir R. Peel and the anti's to the ministerial side. But the public begins to weary exceedingly of the business, and many who were hot reformers some six months ago begin to discover that it is not in the power of all the Whigs to concoct a bill that can realise their golden visions, and heartily to wish *the* bill in particular, with all its schedules, from A to X, in the bottom of the Red Sea, or the *Seine*, whence it probably rose.

Mr. Stanley and Lord Althorp have been consulting *a portion* of the Irish members concerning a new modelling of the Irish Yeomanry; but they find that nothing short of disbanding will satisfy these gentlemen—and really so influential do these particular gentlemen appear to be with ministers, that we see no reason to doubt that all their wishes will in time be complied with.

It is said that a stipendiary magistrate is to be appointed for Newtownbarry.

Lieut.-Col. Chichester, who has been appointed Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces in Ireland, in place of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Stovin, is son-in-law of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and M.P. for the county Wexford.

Monday night some demon, in human form, cut the tongue out of a little poney, the property of a very poor man of the name of Mulden who lives in Cashel.

Last Sunday evening, a young woman, in Emly, county Tipperary, hanged herself in consequence of being abandoned by her lover, to whom she was greatly attached.

The Jewish Clergy are now regularly pensioned by the French government, like every other description of clergy.

DUBLIN ELECTION.

The following was the state of the poll as declared by the Sheriff on

FRIDAY.

	Gross number.	Disputed.
The Recorder	265	99
Lord Ingestrie	260	88
Latouche	197	114
O'Loghlin	188	112

SATURDAY—SECOND DAY.

On Saturday evening the High Sheriff declared the state of the poll to be

GROSS POLL.

The Recorder	461	Mr. Latouche	318
Lord Ingestrie	452	Sergeant O'Loghlin	296

Gross majority for Mr. Shaw and Lord Ingestrie, 165.

THE YEOMANRY.

It is now asserted authoritatively that the Irish yeomanry are to be *disarmed* but not *disbanded*—that is to say, they are to be subject to the control and obloquy of the military system, and of enforcing the laws in a lawless country; but they are not to have the means of defence usually confided to military men. The yeomanry are, happily for themselves, a volunteer force, and they will therefore use their own discretion how to act under this arrangement, which would in fact both *mark* them and *tie* them as victims for slaughter. It is ridiculous to suppose that any thing is meant by the project but a virtual disbanding of the force which, upon the confession of ministers themselves, saved Ireland last winter.—*Standard*.

LOSS OF THE ROTHSAY CASTLE—ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

Liverpool, Thursday Evening.

At twelve o'clock this morning it was announced by the telegraph that the Rothsay Castle steam vessel was lost last night on the Dutch sands, near Puffin Island, Beaumaris; she sailed from this yesterday, for Beaumaris, full of passengers. The books of the agent give 120, but as many never entered their names, it is probable that there were 150 at least. Of these I grieve to say, seventeen only have been saved, in addition to three of the crew. The vessel struck between twelve and one last night, but as no accounts have arrived except by the telegraph, the particulars are not known. The principal and melancholy fact, however, is undoubted. The Rothsay Castle sailed regularly between this and Beaumaris, but was not considered by any means a safe vessel, as she was built for plying on rivers only. The friends of those who took their passage yesterday are in a dreadful state of alarm and suspense, and the whole town has been thrown into a pitiable state of grief and anxiety. Among other respectable passengers was a Welsh baronet, whose name I could not learn, his lady, and three daughters. They are all lost.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(From the Liverpool Saturday's *Advertiser*.)

The following is a list of persons saved:—

Mr. Marsden, of Leeds, Mr. Tinne, of Liverpool, Mr. James Martin, Cable-street, Liverpool, Mr. James Hammond, Cornhill, ditto, Mr. Wilson, Manchester, Mr. John Nuttall, of Bury, Mr. Owen Morris, of Liverpool, Mr. Broadhest, of Sheffield, Mr. Lawrence Duckworth, Edenfield, near Bury, Mr. —— Duckworth, ditto, ditto, Mr. Coxhead, of London, Mrs. Whittaker, of Bury, William Jones, a Liverpool pilot, —— Rutland, one of the band, William Jones, a fireman, William Hughes and Son, sailors, Evan Evans, sailor, four others, names unknown. 18 bodies found, and brought to Beaumaris. Names of those found, so far as at present ascertained:—Mrs. Wilson of Manchester, Mrs. Hammond of Leeds, Rev. S. M'Carthy, Mr. Paine, of Manchester, —— Jones (the steward) and his wife.

The captain and mate, the steward and his wife, being all among those that have perished, may be the occasion of long continued uncertainty as to the number admitted on board. It is at present believed that, including the crew, there were at least one hundred and twenty persons in the steam boat.

By yesterday's post several letters were received from Beaumaris: two we have read from parties, one a survivor, the other the most particular friend of a survivor. The former, Mr. James Martin, of Cable street, along with the lively expression of the liveliest thankfulness for his safety, very briefly communicates that the steam-boat struck upon the bank at twelve midnight. For two hours the vessel held together: when she broke up, he had presence of mind to seize a plank along with two others: by this he was supported till eight in the morning, when he was picked up, he does not say by what means. The two who shared with him the precarious hope of rescue, afforded by this means of support, fell from their hold, and sunk to rise no more. From the other letter referred to above from the friend of a gentleman who is among the survivors, we are permitted to take the following extract:—

"He says, when the vessel began to separate in pieces, he threw off all his clothes but his shirt and waistcoat, and swam for some plank, on which himself and one or two others rested; but from the violence of the waves, and pieces of wreck knocking against them, he soon became insensible, his sight gradually leaving him, after which he knows nothing of what happened to him, or how he was saved. He could have suffered nothing more had he been drowned. He says, as far as he can judge, there were about 80 passengers on board, a great many of whom were females; and as far as I can learn, there are only 19 landed alive, one of whom, a woman, was slashed to a plank with her husband. She was and is yet alive, but he died immediately after landing."

The following short letter announced the melancholy fact to the Underwriter's room:—

"Beaumaris, Thursday, Aug. 18, 5, p.m.

"Dear Sir—I have only time to send you such particulars as I have been able to collect up to the present time, of the loss of the ill-fated Rothsay Castle, steamer. She drove on the Dutchman's Bank last night, about 12 o'clock, and went to pieces in about an hour and a half after she first struck; and, melancholy to relate, out of about 120 passengers and crew, only 21 have been saved. Referring you to the annexed particulars,

"I am, in haste, yours truly,

"JAMES HARRIS, jun.

"Mr. Withers, Underwriters rooms, Liverpool."

The telegraph communicated the following last evening:

"Telegraph Office, 19th Aug., 1831.

"The persons saved from the wreck of the Rothsay Castle, steamer, were picked up by the life boats from Penmon Point and Beaumaris.

"Wind at Holyhead, N.N.W., blowing a gale."

We looked with great anxiety for the arrival of the Prince Llewelyn yesterday from Beaumaris, by which it was expected much information would be obtained. She arrived in the evening, after a stormy but quick passage; she carried her colours half-mast high. With her came a few of the survivors, among whom was Mrs. Whittaker attending the body of her husband; James Martin, Mr. Nuttal, and we believe others; but the extreme crowd on the pier, together with the lateness of the hour, and the delicacy proper to be observed towards persons in their state by the inquirer, caused that little information could be obtained. The Prince Llewelyn herself was carried to Woodside, and Mr. Watson went in the Sattelite to bring over the passengers. We had not, therefore the means of communicating with the Captain of the Prince Llewelyn, or any of the crew, who probably were in possession of particulars which it would be interesting to know. The only particulars we were able to learn were a confirmation of the number of persons saved to be 21, and that 38 bodies of the drowned had been recovered. The names not given of any more than the following, which were previously known, viz.—Wilson, of Manchester; Mrs. Hammond, of Leeds; Rev. S. Macarthy; Mr. Paine, Manchester: Jones, the Steward, and his wife: these last were found lashed together.

We use the freedom of visiting Mr. James Martin, after his arrival at home, when he was communicating to his friends around him whatever he observed and remembered of the melancholy catastrophe which he providentially escaped. His relation was chiefly personal, and is nearly all contained in the notice formerly given of his letter to his wife. We are sorry to say his relation bears hard upon the conduct of the Captain, Atkinson, who, he says, was not in a fit condition to direct the navigation of the vessel. This is also said by others. When the boat struck, she fell over on her side, and the waves made free passage over her, carrying with them, every now and then, some of the devoted party on board. She gave in pieces, as already stated, in about two hours after striking; then was the awful scene of struggle and death to the many who have perished. The dreadful exigency of self-preservation permitted, however, of very limited observation of the struggles and fate of others. He saw, however, one happy and memorable circumstance, namely, the saving of the life of a boy (Hughes, we believe) by Mr. Nuttall, at great risk of his own (Nuttall's) preservation. He (Martin) with two others, got upon a plank, by which he alone, however, as already told, escaped death. He never lost sensibility or perception. He was received at the inn at Beaumaris, and treated with all possible kindness.

Part of the wreck yet remains on the spot where the disaster took place.

SECOND EDITION.

The following is collected from various sources this morning, after the arrival of the post:—

(From the *Carnarvon Herald* of Saturday).

"The wind being adverse, and the state of the tide unfavourable, instead of arriving at her destination, as on ordinary occasions, at four or six o'clock in the afternoon, it was not until eleven that she arrived at Puffin Island. The night was extremely dark; the wind blew hard from the east; and the sea ran high. The passengers were alarmed, and without knowing precisely what to do, they begged the Captain with great earnestness not to attempt to go forward, but to return.

"The large bell was tolled as a signal of distress, and indeed this was the only signal that could be given, for the vessel had sprung a leak, and was filling with water; the fires had gone out, and there seemed to have been no means of procuring a light. After beating about for upwards of three hours, during all which time the bell continued tolling, the vessel struck with a tremendous crash upon a bank of sand, called Dutchman's Bank, and no sooner had she struck than the chimney went overboard.

"A Liverpool pilot, who happened to be in the packet, now revived his voice, and cried, 'it is all over; we are all lost.' At these words there was a universal despairing shriek, and a spectacle of horror presented itself, which cannot be described. In two hours the vessel went to pieces."

Mr. James Galt writes to the *Carnarvon Herald* to the following effect:—

"I have my information from the two sailors and a fireman saved, and it was given by them at Beaumaris this afternoon in the presence of Sir R. Bulkeley and others. It appears that, after a long and tedious passage, she had got round the buoy on the north-end of Dutchman's Bank, and had got up the river as far as the tower of Puffin Island, when all at once the steam got so low that the engine would not keep the vessel on her proper course. At this time she must have been nearer the bank than any on board supposed, for in a few minutes she struck.

"Captain Atkinson immediately ordered the man at the helm to put the helm astarboard. The man refused to do so, but put it to port. The mate perceiving this ran aft, and took the helm from the man, and put it to starboard again. In the mean time the Captain and some of the passengers got the jib up. No doubt Captain Atkinson did this intending to wear her round, and bear her head to the northward, but, in my opinion, it could not make the least difference which way her head was turned, as she was on a lee shore, and there was no steam to work her off.

"The natural question is, why was there no steam? The fireman says a deal of water had been finding its way into the vessel all day, and some time before she got into the river the bilge pumps were choked, when the water in the hold overflowed the coals, so that in renewing the fires a deal of water went with the coals and slacked the fires, and this made it impossible to keep the steam up. I took the Eclipse steamer to Puffin Island this morning, in order to render all the assistance in my power. The greatest praise is due to the Beaumaris boatmen, for their prompt and unflinching exertions in saving the lives of 18 persons—and two owe their lives to —— Williamson, Esq., of the Campadora yacht. I picked up all the boats that had been out all day trying to save lives and property, and towed them into Beaumaris, as the flood tide had made, and they could do no more good."

"Bangor, Friday, Aug. 19.

"Dear Sir—I have just returned from Conway, in which neighbourhood there have been three bodies cast on shore—viz.:—a woman of the name of Jane Alexander; she had in her pocket five pawnbroker's tickets, with the name of Mr. Wm. Medder, 20, Oldhall-street, Liverpool, upon them.

"Miss E. Broadhurst, of Sheffield.

"A child two years old, with red shoes; and a lady name not known.

"In haste, yours truly,

"JAS. HARRIS, jun.

"Since writing the above, two carriages have been washed on shore near Conway; two bodies near Penmaenmawr.

"Mrs. Dickinson, of Bury; Mr. Lucas, of Dublin.

"To John Watson, Esq."

Mr. Nuttall and Miss Whittaker made up a party of 26 persons, all from Bury, and persuaded them to visit Wales. It is remarkable that out of the 26, Mr. Nuttall and Miss Whittaker were the only persons saved.

We omit what is said of the conduct of the Captain,

When the vessel struck, the passengers rushed forward, but the Captain ordered them aft, and on seeing him consult with the mate, a gentleman cried out, "It is all over with us; the Captain and mate are preparing to leave the vessel." At that instant, no doubt from accident, the Captain fell, or tumbled, overboard, and was the first person drowned. Mr. Nuttall says he was intoxicated all the way.

The vessel continued whole until one o'clock, when she broke, as it were, across, and the remainder of the passengers, with the exception of those saved, were buried in the sea. Before this direful event the scene on deck was heart-rending. The women and children collected in a knot together, and kept embracing each other, keeping up, all the time, the most dismal lamentations. When tired with crying, they lay against each other, with their heads reclined, like inanimate bodies, but when the vessel went to pieces, at half-past one, the shriek of anguish and despair was terrific and deafening. At this awful moment Mr. Nuttall was precipitated into the sea.

He could not swim, and must have sunk, had not Providence thrown a rope in his way. He seized it eagerly, and was guided by it to a part of the wreck that adhered to the wheel of the engine. Here he found Miss Whittaker, a boy, and six others. They remained here in the presence of death until seven. In the hope of attracting notice, they hung out Miss Whittaker's shawl; and this signal having been seen from land, the life boat came off, and carried them from the wreck. Previous to her arrival, the tide had carried them out to sea, and they must have soon perished, had not assistance arrived. It was low water when the vessel struck.

It is stated that the French soldiers, when passing the plain of Waterloo, upset the column which had been raised near the farm of Quatre-Bras.

HORRIBLE MURDERS.

Carlow, August 20th, 1831.—I hasten to inform you of one of those atrocious murders that so commonly disgrace our unfortunate and distracted country. Mr. Gregory, a highly respectable solicitor of this town, went out yesterday to a property of his situate about six miles from Castlecomer, and about a mile from the turnpike road leading from it to Dublin; on his return home about six o'clock in the evening, he was assailed on the public road (on which were collected numbers of country people) by a ruffian who jumped from behind the ditch, seized his horse's bridle, and in a few minutes six others came up, one of whom discharged the contents of a blunderbuss (20 or 30 pellets) at him, which entered the chest. The unfortunate victim lived for six hours, and identified one of the perpetrators a resident on his own ground. On information being given to the police, they forthwith proceeded to a house belonging to a person of bad character in the neighbourhood; on coming near which two or three persons rushed out, one of whom discharged it is supposed a blunderbuss, and shot one of the police in the lower part of the abdomen.—*Dublin Paper*.

A most horrible murder has been recently committed in the vicinity of Brighton. A labourer, of that town, at an early hour on Saturday, having gone into a coppice, midway between Brighton and Preston, discovered part of a woman's dress protruding through the earth; he went for the constable at Preston, who accompanied him to the spot, and upon clearing away the earth, discovered the trunk of a human being, the head, arms, thighs, and legs, severed from it—the thighs only were found with the body, the head, arms, and legs have not yet been discovered. On a surgeon opening the body, a male child about eight months old was taken from the womb. The deceased has been identified by the frock, and appears to be Celia Holloway, the wife of John Holloway, both natives of the county. It appears the husband, for several years, had not lived with his wife, only visiting her occasionally. About a month back he called at her lodgings and induced her to accompany him from thence, since which she has not been seen alive. Some time back the husband was compelled by the parish to allow her 2s a week for her maintenance, which he usually sent by a woman with whom he cohabited. Holloway and this woman are both arrested, and they were present at the inquest. By the testimony of several surgeons who have been examined, it appears that the deceased must have been murdered three or four weeks back, which corresponds with the time of the husband taking her away from her lodging.

At the inquest a verdict of "Wilful murder against John Holloway," was returned. The woman, Kennard, with whom Holloway cohabited, has been committed as an accessary; and Holloway's mother has been arrested as an accessary after the fact. Since the inquest was held, the legs, arms, and head of the deceased were found in the privy at the rere of the house in which the prisoners had lodged when the deceased disappeard. There are other strong proofs, which leave no doubt of their guilt.

James Connors, servant to Mr. John Pierce, of Scarawalsh, county Wexford, was attacked by some fellows, last week, who attempted to murder him. He was grappled with by one of them, who swore that "he had him now, and he would mark him for a bloody yeoman!" Connors said he was no yeoman. His assailant replied that "he was a servant of a yeoman, which was as bad!" Connors, escaping from his grasp, told him that he had fire arms, and cautioned him against proceeding to acts of violence. Seeing a man, named Tobin, attempting to throw a stone, Connors fired and wounded him in the hip. Pierce is a yeoman, and a Protestant, Connors a Roman Catholic.—*Wexford Herald*.

We regret to hear, through our Tipperary Petty Sessions correspondent, that B. B. Bradshaw, Esq., a Magistrate of this and the county Limerick, accompanied by his son, Mr. S. Bradshaw, and four men, after a seizure of cattle for arrears of rent had been made on Tuesday, at Cullen, near Tipperary, were attacked by upwards of 30 men in the most savage manner, and narrowly escaped with their lives. In their defence, they were obliged to fire on their assailants, and behaved throughout with manly firmness and determination.—*Clonmel Advertiser*.

On Wednesday last a preparatory meeting was held at the Baptist Meeting-House in Clonmel, in order to establish a branch of the Protestant Colonization Society in that neighbourhood—Mr. M'Crea, a deputation from the society, addressed the meeting. In furtherance of this object, it is proposed to call a general meeting of the inhabitants of Clonmel and neighbourhood who are friendly to the measure in a few days—of which due notice will be given—when the Parent Society shall fix a day for sending a deputation.

On Thursday a meeting was held in Fethard for the same purpose. At this meeting it was resolved that the subscriptions received in Fethard should be forwarded to the Clonmel society when regularly formed, in the hope that the county of Tipperary generally will take up the cause of the Protestant Colonization Society, and unite in one society for the furtherance of this cause. The Rev. James Morton is to act as treasurer, and the Rev. Doctor Bell as secretary *pro tempore*.

The inhabitants of Bandon gave a grand entertainment to the Earl of Bandon, and his son Lord Viscount Bernard, in that town yesterday.

On Wednesday last Counsellor Moore, son of the ex-member of the city of Dublin, appeared in the Bishop's Court at Cashel, on the part of F. Despard, Esq., and moved the necessary notice for the appearance of Mr. William Baker on the next court day, preparatory to proceeding to nullify a marriage, not consummated, between the said Baker and Miss Catherine Despard. The learned counsel read a long affidavit, showing the impossibility of serving the said Baker with the citation necessary on such an occasion, and the very many attempts made to serve it.—*Clonmel Herald*.

The Right Honourable and Rev. Lord Augustus Fitzclarence is positively named for one of the vacant Irish mitres.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday at the house of Mr. John Dillon, of Coogu, on the body of Miss Catherine O'Flaherty, sister to the late Major O'Flaherty, who met her death a few days since in a very sudden and extraordinary manner. It appeared in evidence that on the Monday previous Mr. Davis, a cousin to the deceased, was entering at the back door with a loaded gun, at the very moment Miss O'Flaherty was passing through the opposite one, when the gun it is supposed, struck against the side of the door, and went off, lodging the contents in the body of the deceased. Miss O'Flaherty lingered until Friday evening, when she expired. Verdict—accidental death. No blame whatever can attach to the young gentleman, who was the innocent cause of this lamentable casualty.—*Mayo Constitution*.

*** 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.

SUBSCRIPTION YEARLY.

Country.....£2 8 0 } British.
Town.....2 5 0 }

Three Shillings Less, if paid in advance.

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