Robt. A Fleury

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. 923. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1832. Price Sixpence.

TO BE LET,
From the 1st of July next,
FOR SUCH TERM AS SHALL BE AGREED ON,
THE CASTLE of CARRICK, and the Demesne adjoining, called the ASH PARK, in Carrick-on-Suir.
Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to John Barwis, Esq., Castle-office, Kilkenny.
June 18th, 1832.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.
SESSIONS.
FOR taking into consideration Applications for Presentments, will be held at the following places:
At WATERFORD—For Baronies of GAULTIER and MIDDLETHIRD, on MONDAY, 2d July.
At KILMACTHOMAS—For the Barony of UPPERTHIRD, on TUESDAY, 3d July.
At DUNGARVAN—For the Baronies of DECIES WITHOUT and DECIES WITHIN, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 4th and 5th of July.
At LISMORE—For COSHMORE and GLANAHEIRY, on FRIDAY, 6th July.
Last day for Lodging Applications 21st June, and Notices to be posted on SATURDAY, the 23d June.
By Order,
MICHAEL MORTIMER, Secretary.

HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA,
In Three Volumes, with a Map constructed for the Work, and Twenty-six Engravings by Branston,
Being Nos. VI., VII., and VIII., of
THE EDINBURGH CABINET LIBRARY.

On the 31st of May was published, Vol. I., price 5s. cloth boards, of
HISTORICAL and DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT of BRITISH INDIA, from the most remote Period to the Present Time: including a Narrative of the Early Portuguese and English Voyages, the Revolutions in the Mogul Empire, and the Origin, Progress, and Establishment of the British Power: with Illustrations of the Zoology—Botany—Climate, Geology, and Mineralogy:—also Medical Observations,—an Account of the Hindoo Astronomy—the Trigonometrical Surveys—and the Navigation of the Indian Seas.
By Hugh Murray, Esq., F.R.S.E.; James Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.E. and M.W.S.; R. K. Greville, LL.D.; Professor Jameson; Whitelaw Ainslie, M.D. M.R.A.S., late of the Medical Staff of Southern India; William Rhind, Esq., M.R.C.S.; Professor Wallace; and Captain Clarence Dalrymple, Hon. East India Company's Service.
From the interest every where prevailing in regard to India, the Publishers have resolved to bring out this work at the interval of only a Month between each Volume, in order that the reader may not be disappointed by the Narrative being kept too long in an incomplete state. Accordingly
Vol. II. will be published on the 30th of June; and Vol. III. on the 31st of July.
THE FOLLOWING WORKS HAVE ALREADY APPEARED:
I. POLAR SEAS AND REGIONS. 3d Edit.
II. AFRICA. 2d Edit. In a few days.
III. ANCIENT AND MODERN EGYPT.
IV. PALESTINE. 3d Edit.
V. DRAKE, CAVENDISH, AND DAMPIER.
Printed for Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh; and W. Curry, jun. and Co., Dublin.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.
REVENUE EXCHEQUER.
James Sackville Grant, Custodee, Plaintiff. John Keily, Esq. Defendant.
WHEREAS, by Order made in this cause, bearing date this day, the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer is required to set by public CANT to the highest and fairest bidder, the STORE in Quay-lane, Dungarvan, now or lately occupied by John Thompson Keily and Thomas Thompson Keily, and the Field at Luskenarragad, containing about two acres, statute measure, in the occupation of the Defendant, and a house in Thompson's-lane, in the occupation of Thomas Creaghan, all situate in the County of Waterford, being part of the premises granted in custodiam in this cause, for three years from the First day of June next, if the Plaintiff's interest shall so long continue.
Now, we do hereby give notice that we will on SATURDAY, the Sixteenth of JUNE next, at the hour of TWO o'CLOCK in the Afternoon, at the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, King's Inns-quay, proceed to set said Premises for said term, pursuant to said Order. Dated this 29th day of May, 1832.
H. and M. STEWART.
The tenant to enter into the usual recognizance with two sureties, for the payment of the rent.
The above Letting is ADJOURNED to WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at the hour and place above mentioned. Dated this 16th Day of June, 1832.
H. and M. STEWART.
For further particulars, apply to John Thos. Kift, Esq., the Plaintiff's Attorney, Marlborough-street, Dublin; Richard Exham, Esq., Solicitor, South Mall, Cork; or to John Cranitch, Esq., Tallow, County Waterford, the Receiver in this cause.

CLERGY RELIEF FUND.
Council-Office, Dublin Castle, 16th June, 1832.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Clergy, who may have been prevented by UNLAWFUL COMBINATION, from receiving or recovering the Tithe or Composition, or Portion thereof respectively, to which they may have been entitled for the year 1831, and who intend to apply for relief under the provisions of an act passed in the present Session, entiled "An Act to facilitate the Recovery of Tithes in certain cases in Ireland, and for relief of the Clergy of the Established Church," that the proper Forms of Memorials, Schedules, and Affidavits are printed, and will be ready for delivery on application to the Clerk of the Council, at this Office, without any charge for the same.
All Claims to be made under the Act are to be preferred on or before the SEVENTH DAY OF JULY NEXT.
All Applications, Memorials, and Letters on this Subject, which the Claimants may have occasion to transmit by Post, for this Office, should specify the residences and Post Towns of the Applicants, and be sent under cover, directed as follows:—
"TO THE UNDER SECRETARY,
"CASTLE,
"DUBLIN."
"Tithe Claim."

LAW KALENDAR.

Waterford City Sessions—June 22.
City Presentment Sessions.—June 21st—Saturday, the 9th, was the day for posting Notices.
County Waterford Sessions—Waterford, June 22; Lismore, 25.
Clonmel Sessions—July 3.
County Kilkenny Sessions—Kilkenny, June 25; Castlecomer, 29; Thomastown, July 2.
County Wexford Sessions—Gorey, June 23; Wexford, 28.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

County Waterford.—June 21, Windygap; 22, Dungarvan; 25, Waterford, Mountaincastle.
County Tipperary.—21, Roscrea; 22, Kilnockin; 25, Thurles, Newbirmingham, Killenaule.
County Kilkenny.—21, Castlecomer, Cloga, Kilkenny, *cattle*; 22, Ballyragget; 25, Johnstown, Stroan.
County Wexford.—20, Taghmon; 21, Ballyhack, Blackwater, Broadway, Mocorry; 23, Banoge; 25, Birchgrove, Harrow, Nash.
County Limerick.—21, Ballinvreeny; 22, Croome; 25, Brury.
County Carlow.—21, Hacketstown; 25, Rathvilly.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, June 20.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Butter,	75 0	@	77 0	Bacon pigs, cwt.	37 0	@	38 0
Wheat, ℔ br.	28 0	@	[illegible]	Pork, scalded,	00 0	@	00 0
Oats, ditto,	10 0	@	[illegible]	Heads, ditto,	26 0	@	27 0
Barley, ditto,	15 0	@	[illegible]	Offal, ditto,	23 0	@	00 0
Oatmeal, ℔ cwt.	11 0	@	[illegible]	Whiskey, ℔ gl.	6 2	@	6 3
Flour, ℔ bag.				Beef, ℔ lb.	0 5	@	0 7
2ds,	33 0	@	[illegible]	Mutton, do.,	0 5	@	0 7
3ds,	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	Veal, do.,	0 5	@	0 6
4ths,	14 0	@	[illegible]	Potatoes, ℔ 14lb	0 3	@	0 4
Indian Corn,	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	Coals, Newport,	2 8	@	2 10
Meal,	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	Swansea,	2 8	@	2 10

Wheat, oats, and barley remain nominally at last quotations. Butter generally rated at 75s to 78s per cwt.; for one [illegible] 77s were obtained. Weighed on Monday 141, [illegible] firkins.

CORK, June 19.—Butter—To the merchants, first quality [illegible]; second 74s; third 64s; fourth 60s; fifth 54s; [illegible]. To the country, first quality 68s; second 66s; [illegible]; fifth 46s; sixth 34s.

WEXFORD, June 15.—Wheat, 30s to 32s 3d; barley, [illegible]; oats, 9s to 10s 8d; beans, 18s 0d ℔ brl. Butter, [illegible] ℔ cwt first quality.

CLONMEL, June 18.—The prices of corn are nominal, at former quotations. Butter, 75s per cwt. for first qualities. Second flour 36s to 37s, and households, 34s to 35s. In other articles no alteration.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, June 15.—There was the smallest quantity of wheat at market to-day since harvest, and a lively demand at a further improvement of 6d to 1s per barrel since last week. Oats were also about 3d dearer; but the demand not so good as for wheat. No barley in the market. Wheat, red, 34s to 36s; ditto, white, 36s to 38s; oats, 10s to 12s; first flour, 20s to 21s; second ditto, 19s to 20s; oatmeal, 10s to 13s.

Dublin Market Note for the week ending June 15:—

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
347 wheat, per barrel, 20 stone	28 0	34 0	34 0
00 Bere, 16 stone	00 0	00 0	00 0
20 Barley, 16 stone	17 0	00 0	00 0
1343 Oats, 14 stone	9 9	12 6	10 9
7991 Cwt. Flour, 9 stone	6 8	22 0	00 0
705 Oatmeal, 8 stone	9 6	14 0	11 7
6206 Cwt. Flour to Bakers only	17 0	22 0	19 0

Receipts of Flour 9,735 / Sales 7,991 { 1st from 20s to 22s 0d; 2d from 17s to 19s 0d; 3d from 6s to 12s 0d
Average Price of Wheat and Flour, 48s 4d per sack.
Price of Bread—Quarter Loaf, 9d | Half ditto, 4½d.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, June 15.—Wheat for fine qualities is as on last market-day, and barley is full as dear as on last Wednesday. Oats, beans, and peas are unaltered.

Provisions in London on Friday.—The arrivals of Dutch butter continue extensive; there is also a large supply of English. Irish continues almost without demand at the present prices. Carlow 78s to 80s, Cork and Waterford 78s to 80s. Beef, India, £7 7s. Pork, India, £6 10s to £6 7s 6d, Mess, £3 17s 6d to £3 16s. Bacon in steady demand at former prices.

	Irish Butter. Arrived.	Foreign.	Irish Stock. Last Week.	Delivery.
1830	3,935	10,060	5,365	2,109
1831	3,730	12,973	5,913	3,653
1832	2,933	8,032	6,019	1,425

BIRTHS.

At Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin, the lady of the Hon. John Plunket, of a daughter.
At Templemore, on Thursday last, the Lady of Augustus F. Ansell, Esq., Lieut. and Adjutant 74th Regt., of a son.
At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Lady Sarah Maitland, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., in the church of Edermine, by the Rev. F. Bredin, Nicholas Gray, Esq. eldest son of Joseph Gray, of James's Town, county Wexford, Esq., to Olivia Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Lougheed, Methodist Minister of Wexford, and niece to J. W. Tibeanda, Esq., a magistrate for the King and Queen's Counties, and Joseph Tibeanda, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate for the county Tipperary.
At Stewarton, in Scotland, Mr. James Lauchland, shoemaker, to Miss —— MacCallum. This is the *third* time Mr. Lauchland has entered the bonds of matrimony within the last six years, and he is yet, we believe, on the *right side* of 30!
At Bath, Richard Chenevix, second son of R. Trench, Esq., of Barlesdon Lodge, Hants, to Frances Mary, daughter of the late Francis Trench, Esq., of Sopwell Hall, Tipperary.
At Fairford, the Rev. William Estcott, to Lucy Harotia, fourth daughter of the Dean of Gloucester.

DIED.

Last week, in childbed, Maryanne, wife of Mr. Walter Cadogan, of New Ross, and her infant child.
On Monday last, B. Fitzhenry, Esq., of Gubbinstown, a valuable member of one of the most ancient and respectable families of the county of Wexford.
On Thursday in Clare, of cholera, aged 26 years, the Rev. David O'Brien, R.C. administrator of that parish.
Saturday, at Dublin, the Rev. Christopher Boylan, D.D. He was President of the Irish College at Rome, and agent of the Irish Prelates.
At Kinsale, on the 12th inst., Edward Bishopp, Esq., M.D., aged 76 years.
In Cleveland-row, London, in her 18th year, the Hon. Harriet Caroline Lambton, third daughter of Lord Durham.
On Monday, in Limerick, of cholera, Mr. Michael M'Donnell, tobacconist.
Friday, in Limerick, of cholera, David Hunt, Esq., a respectable corn and butter merchant.
On Tuesday, in Limerick, of cholera, Mr. Clarke, late Quartermaster-Sergeant 32d Regiment.
In Bridge-street, Limerick, of cholera, Mrs. Welsh, wife of Mr. Arthur Welsh, cabinet-maker.
In Nelson-street, Limerick, of cholera, Mr. John Russell, merchant.
Wednesday, in Limerick, of cholera, Mrs. Wheeler, wife of W. Wheeler, Esq.
On Friday, in Limerick, of cholera, at his house, Broad-street, Cornelius Conway, Esq.
In Enniskillen, of decline, aged 23, Rev. T. Nesbit, Wesleyan Methodist Minister.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—June 14.

ORANGE PROCESSIONS IN IRELAND.

(From the Special Reporters of the *Evening Mail.*)

Mr. STANLEY rose, pursuant to notice, to move for leave to bring in a bill to put down Orange processions in Ireland, and said that notwithstanding the lateness of the hour he felt himself called upon to trespass upon the attention of the house for a few minutes. Considering the period at which the session had arrived, and taking also into consideration the period of the year, the house, he trusted would make no objection to the motion he meant to submit. By acceding to it on the present occasion, hon. members whose constitutional jealousy might be awakened by the title of the bill, would not be precluded from strictly canvassing its provisions at a future period. The object of the bill was not to restrain or fetter the expression of political sentiments, or to interfere with meetings convened for constitutional purposes—its object was solely to restrain those processions arising out of religious subjects which take place periodically in Ireland, and the effect of which was to promote religious animosities. He had hoped—former governments had hoped too—that with the settlement of the Catholic question party animosities would have subsided, and that that which had been intended as a healing measure would have been permitted to effect the purposes which it was so calculated to achieve; but the experience of the last three years has shown that those processions have been continued, and such have been the melancholy results with which they have been attended, that scarcely one had terminated without bloodshed. Former governments had issued proclamations putting down those processions, and had discouraged them in every way. The present government had also discouraged them, and in this they were aided by the most respectable persons of both parties. Several of the Orange magistrates were of opinion that continuing these periodical exhibitions could only have the effect of keeping alive religious animosities, which the well disposed of all classes must wish to see forgotten. He (Mr. Stanley) knew that the Catholic priests exerted themselves to put down the Roman Catholic processions on the 17th of March and other days, but both the magistrates and the Roman Catholic clergy were placed in an exceedingly delicate position. The object of the present bill was, by its being of a declaratory nature, to relieve the magistrates and the clergy from that situation. As the law stood at present, every one present at a meeting that was likely to endanger the peace of society was guilty of a misdemeanour at common law. But the question difficult of solution was to discover at what precise place the meeting assumes an illegal aspect. And then another difficulty arises, you must first have an information sworn as to the probable effects of the meeting, and then you must rely upon the discretion of the magistrate to act upon the information, and where doubt exists as to the legality of interfering the magistrates are warranted in declining to act. The object of the present bill is to define certain circumstances which enable magistrates to judge whether or no the meetings or processions are illegal or not. The bill is a short one, and may be said to be more a declaration than an enactment. It will have the effect of putting down all party processions which may have for their object the celebration of religious or party events. The processions which the measure will affect are those which are accompanied by banners, flags, fire-arms, &c. These processions almost nine out of every hundred magistrates in Ireland are as anxious to put a stop to as the government themselves. Looking to the period of the year, and the anniversary which is approaching, he trusted the house would afford every facility for the passing of the measure. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to put down party processions in Ireland.

Mr. H. MAXWELL said that even at that late hour he could not refrain from saying that he must object to the measure introduced by the right hon. gentleman (hear, hear). He objected to it as a measure of partial legislation (cheers). If the right hon. gentleman wished to act with impartiality, why did he not bring in a bill applicable to England as well as to Ireland—and put down the radical processions which were not merely permitted but encouraged by the government? (cheers). The object of the two parties was very different indeed—the radicals assembled for the purpose of subverting the laws, and overturning the government and the institutions of the country (cheers)—while the object of the orangemen—and as he had the honour of being a member of the body he could speak authoritatively on the subject (hear, hear) —the object the orangemen had in view was, the celebration of events which must be dear to every Protestant, and every lover of rational liberty (cheers). The hon. member, after disclaiming that the orangemen were actuated by any wish of irritating their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, concluded by stating that he must object to the bill (hear, hear).

Mr. RUTHVEN said that if the orangemen staid at home in their lodges no person would wish to interfere with them. He, however, had witnessed their processions, and had rode through them without meeting with the slightest molestation—indeed so far from molesting him, they treated him most respectfully. He thought the present enactment would have the effect of placing the two parties in Ireland in a more hostile position to each other than they were in at present. There was sufficient agitation in Ireland at present without adding to it (hear, hear). He saw no necessity for the measure, and he thought government would be better employed in tranquillizing the country generally, than in crowding the statute book with useless enactments.

Lord INGESTRE, as a friend to good order, would not oppose the introduction of a measure to suppress party processions throughout the country generally. He thought his Majesty's government were bound to put a stop to processions at which the tri-coloured flag was displayed (hear, hear, hear)—processions which tend much more to disturb the peace of the country than orange processions could possibly do (hear, hear). It was most disgraceful that while even the semblance of a government existed, such processions should be permitted to take place with impunity (hear, hear.)

Colonel PERCEVAL agreed with the honourable member for Downpatrick, that government would be much better employed in tranquillizing the country, than in bringing forward such a partial enactment as that under discussion (hear, hear). Could any man doubt that the object of the present measure was to crush any manifestation of Protestant feeling in Ireland? That the Orange processions were alone aimed at, the right hon. secretary had admitted by particularizing the period which we were now approaching. The Orangemen of Ireland are not a secret society—they stand forward openly and avow the principles which they profess (hear). Their principles may be briefly summed up in an unalterable attachment to the constitution, and to the reigning family (hear, hear). They are not disturbers of the public peace, but they are lovers of social order and tranquillity, yet these are the men whose processions are to be interfered with, while several districts in Ireland are allowed to remain in open rebellion without the Government taking any steps to repress it (cheers). It was the habit of those who sought a valueless popularity to cry down the Orangemen of Ireland—but he (Colonel Perceval) who knew the services they had rendered the country, and who anticipated the necessity of a call being again made upon them for a similar purpose, could not sit by without bearing testimony in favour of their loyalty and forbearance (cheers). He (Colonel Perceval) was always opposed to processions, and heretofore in conjunction with his brother magistrates (but he was not a magistrate at present) had by advice prevented any demonstration from being made. His influence had undoubtedly heretofore been exercised to prevent processions from taking place. The case, however, was different now—advice which had formerly been received would now be contemned—(hear). The Protestants of Ireland do not look with confidence upon the government (cheers). They are despised and trampled upon. The poorer classes are either driven out of the country or treated as rebels, while the higher orders are treated with contempt (hear). The Orange magistrates who assert the majesty of the law, and do all in their power to preserve the peace of the country, are persecuted (hear, hear) —while on the other hand magistrates who encourage resistance to tithe, who attend public meetings, and undisguisedly advise the people to break the law, these magistrates are not merely not taken notice of, but they are absolutely cherished by the government—(hear, hear, hear). The present measure is intended as an additional insult to the Orangemen of Ireland, and as such it will be felt and treated (hear, hear). Within one month a procession took place, at which banners were displayed, and the tri-coloured flag exhibited—and this was done with impunity—nay, not only with impunity, but the parties were actually encouraged by the government (cheers). Let the Government of Ireland—the popularity-seeking government—teach those magistrates who address the people on the subject of tithes, and inculcate the necessity not only of evading but of breaking the law—let them show these persons that they cannot act in such a way with impunity, and when the government has done their duty impartially in this instance, let them come down to the house and apply for additional powers to put down party processions in Ireland, and then, but not till then, should they have his (Colonel Perceval's) support (cheers). He [Col. P.] had never attended a party procession in his life—hitherto he had succeeded in preventing their taking place, but at present he could not interfere. If he were to apply to the Orangemen now, and try to persuade them to give up their processions—must he not say to them, "at the moment the government are striving to put you down, they are extending an amnesty to agitation?" [cheers]. Under such circumstances could advice be of any avail? [hear, hear]. It was on those grounds, although he approved of the principle of putting a stop to party processions, that he opposed the present measure, which was too partial in its nature to be just [hear, hear].

Mr. SHAW could not permit this bill to pass through its first stage, without protesting against it as a mere mockery of legislation [cheers]—as partial and unjust in its principle [hear, hear]—and inconsistent with all the declarations on the subject of the right honourable gentleman [Mr. Stanley] who has moved for leave to bring it in, admitted as it had been by him that night, to be only preparatory to the 12th July, and directed solely against the Orangemen of Ireland [hear, hear, hear.] Let it not be supposed that he stood up to advocate or defend party processions—he always advised and used any little influence he possessed against them —he always deprecated every display of party feeling which by the remotest consequence might lead to a disturbance of the peace—but when we consider the state not only of Ireland but of England at the present moment—when we reflect upon the conduct of noble lords opposite, members of the King's government, who have corresponded with and encouraged those political unions [cheers]—which within the last few weeks have intimidated this house [hear, hear] —who with the aid of his Majesty's Ministers have crushed the independence of the House of Lords (hear, hear, and cheers)—and made, as he verily believed, the foundations of the throne itself to shake (hear, hear)—when we see a great part of Ireland in a state little short of open rebellion (hear, hear)—the most daring and undisguised combinations against legal rights, and immense masses of Roman Catholics, consisting of from ten to 40,000 persons, headed by their priests (hear, hear)—traversing large districts of the country—trampling on all law, and setting all authority at defiance (hear, hear)—is it to be tolerated that the right hon. secretary should direct all his energies, point all his invective, and apply to that house to arm him with extraordinary powers against a little band of loyal Protestants in the north of Ireland (hear, hear, hear)—and for doing that which he (Mr. Shaw) would wish was discontinued—he admits to be legal (hear, hear)—which he knows was practised for years without a suspicion of its being even mischievous (hear, hear)—and that the constituted authorities themselves used to take part in such processions (hear, hear.) He did not use the terms Roman Catholic or Priest in any invidious sense. He had never entertained or evinced any invidious feeling towards his Roman Catholic countrymen, but he could not consent to compromise truth, or to withhold important facts from any sense of false delicacy in describing by their proper names those persons whom he meant to designate. He had received a letter from a gentleman in the county of Cork, of the highest respectability, of one of the first families in that county, and a family, moreover, distinguished for their liberal principles, in which he gives the following account of his neighbourhood:—"Meetings," he writes, "are held every week, to which the peasantry are forced by their priests, with a few exceptions. At these assemblages the most seditious speeches are uttered, a specimen of the style is as follows, spoken by" (cries of name, name)—I will give the name—Mr. Connell, not O'Connell—and these are his words, and he resides in the parish of Drumgeely, near Castlemartyn—the meeting took place on the 4th of the present month:—"Boys," said the priest, "they (the government) may send out the military, but do not be afraid of them—because half of them being Catholics will bite off the balls, and fire blank cartridge, and perhaps direct them another way. I will never require the tithes from you, and in future you are to pay no tithes, no taxes, and no absentee rents." Then comes what he [Mr. Shaw] particularly entreated the attention of the house to—a definition by this spiritual guide and political teacher of an excited mob of that "passive resistance" of which we had heard so much—he continues—"whenever a distress takes place you are to attend—you are not to do anything—you are even to help to drive the cattle; but let me see, boys, who dare buy? You are to look on, but if a beast is sold, you know what you are then to do" [hear, hear]. About the time that this was taking place in Cork, there was a similar meeting in Carlow, consisting, as described by a newspaper in the interest of those who composed it—"of 40,000 men, collected by telegraphic despatches," and addressed by one of those renowned peacemakers, using despicable artifice as a flimsy covering for his real object—of counselling an infuriated multitude "to violate no law," while at the same time he tells them to testify their hatred for their oppressors—the Protestant clergy—at the tithe sale then about to take place, assuring them that those clergymen of the Established Church would "care as little about the shedding of their blood as for imbruing their hands in the blood of bullocks"—comparing the parsons to Julian the apostate, and then taking these lawless thousands to the residence of Doctor Doyle, who pronounced a blessing on their efforts to frustrate the law, while they were on their march into the town of Carlow. The result was that they triumphed over the law—they laughed at the magistrates of the county and one of these magistrates wrote me word that that night he reckoned 54 bonfires in view of his own house, and that they blazed along a line of country for twenty miles, through which the telegraphic communication of which the Priest boasted had been kept up during the day. And yet, with a country in this frightful condition—all ordinary intercourse interrupted—the functions of the law suspended—the whole frame work of society unhinged, the right hon. secretary for Ireland is not ashamed to come forward with this puerile and paltry legislation (hear, hear, hear). He spoke of it the other night as a measure of general application, but then the hon. and learned member for Kerry threatened him, and now he confesses the truth that it was intended alone to suppress the exhibition of Protestant feeling (hear, hear, hear)—and by avowing that it is aimed at meetings of a religious character—that is, according to his reading, Protestant assemblages—he impliedly sanctions the insurrectionary political movements of the Roman Catholics and their priesthood which now convulse the greater part of Ireland (hear, hear). Does the right hon. gentleman, while his hidden object is to purchase the hollow and adventitious support of the agitators and habitual opposers of all order (hear, hear) —think that by such a course as this he can raise a little dust, wilfully to blind himself, and at the same time to conceal from others the real dangers that threaten that unhappy country? Does he think that while he permits the actual delinquents to go unpunished, can he expect those whom he knows are the best and only support of any settled governme t of established law in Ireland, patiently to submit to the galling injustice with which he treats them? (cheers). He (Mr. Shaw), had never belonged to any party, or ever joined himself with any political society in that country—his most anxious desire would be to put an end to them all—but the right hon. gentleman was adopting means of all others the most calculated to exasperate religious animosity (cheers). He (Mr. Shaw) would carefully guard himself against being considered to defend or to justify party processions—but he could not under the present circumstances of Ireland, too strongly or indignantly avow his opposition to a measure of such flagrant injustice (hear, hear, hear)—such gross partiality—such insulting mockery as that now proposed by the right hon. secretary for Ireland (cheers).

Mr. M. O'CONNELL considered the laws at present in existence sufficient to put down party processions—but he would not oppose the introduction of the bill, though at a future stage it might be his duty to oppose it.

Sir ROBERT PEEL felt himself in the same state with respect to the present measure, that he did a few minutes since with respect to the bill for preventing bribery at elections, brought in by the noble lord (Lord J. Russell). Agreeing, as he did, in the object at which it aimed, but not being able even to conjecture what were its provisions—for with respect to the provisions of the bill the right hon. gentleman was silent—being then in that state he was left no choice—and until he saw the bill he could not make up his mind as to whether or no it was deserving of his support. Under these circumstances he trusted his hon. friends near him would not object to having the bill laid upon the table of the house. The object of the bill was to discourage party processions, either on the part of the Protestants or the Roman Catholics. He thought on the part of the Protestants these processions were peculiarly objectionable. Their object was to commemorate the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, and the birth day of King William. Such commemorations could not in England be attended with any evil consequences—but when the Protestants of Ireland commemorate the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, they commemorate the defeat of the Roman Catholic party. If they do not commemorate that defeat the processions are useless. He had always hoped to see the time when the good sense and generous feeling of the Protestants of Ireland would have shewn them the necessity of giving up these exhibitions without the interference of the legislature—and he was now at a loss to discover by what mode of legislative enactment those processions could be prevented. The object of the bill is to discourage the ostensible demonstration of the feeling—but the right hon. gentleman ought to take care that the animus which prompts that demonstration should not be exasperated by the contemplated legislation (hear, hear). It is very easy to say that party processions shall not take place upon a particular day—but nothing could be more easy than to substitute any other days for the 17th March and 12th July. The bill will then have to describe, and in most precise terms, what constitutes a party procession. It was easy to call a procession a party procession, but how was it to be defined by law so as to subject it to interdiction by law? (hear, hear). If the right hon. gentleman proposes to interdict processions altogether, how can he stop short—and not interfere with those demonstrations of physical force which daily take place in Ireland, and which, if they do not openly violate the law, they are at all events able to evade? (hear, hear). If it be true, and it had not been controverted, that bodies of men composed of from 20 to 30,000 persons, headed by their priests, parade the country to the manifest terror of the peaceable and orderly—it did appear to him (Sir R. Peel) a matter as worthy of interdiction as the party processions which the present bill sought to put a stop to. If the interdiction were good with respect to the processions it would be doubly beneficial if applied to the meetings to which he had alluded. If the bill is to prevent processions from taking place on all days, then he could see no reason why the enactment should not be applied to meetings of thousands who notoriously assembled to prevent the laws from being put in force (hear, hear). He was friendly to the object of the bill, but he should prefer seeing that object carried into effect by the influence of those who possess the power than by legislative enactment. If Protestants shall see that their acts—though perhaps dangerous, are now admitted not to be illegal—if they should see their acts punished by the strong arm of the law, while thousands are permitted openly and with impunity to violate the law, can it be supposed that under such circumstances irritation will cease? (hear). Unless the government adapt the same principle to all—to those who do not assume the shape of party processions as well as to those who do—the enactment, so far from having a beneficial tendency, will have the most baneful effects. At present he should not give any opposition to the motion, and by following that course his hon. friends around him would not be precluded hereafter from objecting to its details (hear, hear).

Mr. SHEIL said there was a manifest difference between the two descriptions of meetings alluded to, and therefore he thought it unfair to compare one with the other. Blood had been shed at the orange meetings, but no blood had been shed at the others [cries of "oh, and Knocktopher."] One assemblage was accompanied by banners, music, &c.; the persons comprising it were generally armed. The other was a large convocation of the people prepared to shew a passive resistance to the law [an hon. member here cried out "Knocktopher"]—but not acting contrary to the law [oh, oh]. If the people of England had a right to assemble, then why should not the people of Ireland enjoy a similar privilege? But the moment it could be shown to him that radicals were guilty of embruing their hands in the blood of their countrymen, then would he call as loudly for an act to put down those radical ovations, as he called now for an act to put down the orange ovations in Ireland.

Mr. A. LEFROY agreed with the hon. and learned member for Louth that there was a most material difference between the two assemblages of the people, as well in their objects as their conduct. The Orangemen were associated for the purpose of maintaining the law—the others for the purpose of subverting it [hear, hear]. He was astonished how any gentleman could defend the conduct of the peasantry. He had that day received a letter from a part of Ireland heretofore the quietest part of the country, and which was called the garden of Ireland—he meant the county of Wicklow—and there the gentry were afraid to leave their houses in consequence of the crowds of persons assembled on the various hills. With respect to the motion before the house, he felt it his duty to state that although he was opposed to party processions of any kind, yet should it come to a vote he would oppose the bill [hear, hear, hear].

Mr. GRATTAN supported the proposition, and denied that the county Wicklow was in the slightest degree disturbed.

Mr. CRAMPTON rose for the purpose of explaining two difficulties which were urged by hon. members opposite. The first is, that the bill does not go far enough, inasmuch as it does not put down meetings of a particular nature. This is not a general measure restricting meetings, but is merely a measure confined to party processions—its object, therefore, was limited in its nature to these purposes, and a more fruitful source of crime never existed than those party processions afforded. Another difficulty was, that the common law was sufficient to repress them. The common law is sufficient to punish those who attended the meetings, but not to prevent the meetings from taking place. The present bill had not for its object the putting down any assembly met for either amusement or any other purpose. It would not trench in the slightest degree upon constitutional meetings, but was solely directed against party processions.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill, and the other orders of the day having been disposed of, the house adjourned at half past three o'clock.

WILL OF JEREMY BENTHAM.

The will of the philosopher has been proved at Doctors' Commons. It is dated the 30th May, 1832, and is signed in a firm hand. He gives to Dr. Bowring his interest in the *Westminster Review*, and "whatever sum may be found requisite for the publication of a complete collection of all my works, and the completion of such of them as are not yet published." He also gives to Dr. Bowring all his manuscripts and books relating to finance, political economy, parliamentary reform, emancipation of the colonies and Panopticon. He gives to his nephew, George Bentham, all his manuscripts relating to logic and nomography, and all his collections relating to language. He gives to his friend Edwin Chadwick all his books and works relating to jurisprudence and his collections for legislation, also his pamphlets on poor laws; he gives him moreover a legacy of £100 as one of his executors. He gives to his dear friend and quondam amanuensis and pupil, Richard Doane, barrister-at-law, all his books on English law, and also his organ. He gives to John Herbert Koe, barrister-at-law, one of his former amanuenses, the books which he had lent him, and which are now in his possession. The remainder of his books are left to the London University. He gives rings bearing his effigy and containing portions of his hair to several of his friends and distinguished individuals.

A very handsome provision is made for his servants and dependents. His freehold property he leaves, by the ordinary law of descent to go to his nephew; his leasehold and other property he leaves in equal shares to his nephew and his two nieces, the children of his late brother, Sir Samuel Bentham. In conclusion he makes his nephew residuary legatee, charging him "to co-operate cordially with my executor, and lend him all the aid in his power in the execution of his trust."

The Hon. John Grey, fifth son of the noble Premier, has recently taken his degree at Oxford, preparatory to entering into holy orders.

A BALLAD ON DELIGHT.

What means delight? thou tiny boy,
Just trowsersed and just coated;
Come tell me what thou think'st is joy,
Thou, unto frills promoted.

"Delight, I think, means bread and butter
With sugar on the top;
And joy means paddling in a gutter;
And furthermore—to stop
Out of my bed, when in my bed
I know that I should be."
—Heaven bless thee child, and keep thy head
From idler fancies free!

What means delight? thou school-boy brave,
That collars hast just mounted!
Tell me the joy which thou dost crave
To thine own heart recounted.

"A horse! a horse! spurs—whip—and dog—
A gun and twenty-one!"
And nothing more?—"Oh! pedagogue,
All's summed in twenty-one!"

What means delight? proud manhood tell,
Thou of the thoughtful brow:
The joy that would thy bosom swell,
I prithee tell me now.

"It is to fight upon the shore,
To fight upon the sea,
And have (my weary fightings o'er)
A riband given me;
And to the riband to append
A medal or a cross:
Of my life's pilgrimage the end,
Repayment of each loss!
It is to study day and night
Books in each language known,
Then, through more nights and days to write
A small one of my own;
'Tis to be paid for time and taper,
Head-aches and skin grown yellow,
By periodical and paper
Calling me clever fellow:—
It is to idolize an eye,
Rave mad upon a feature,
And call on ocean, earth, and sky,
To deify the creature—
And, having won the fairly fair,
(Poetic consternation,)
Find that her choicest beauties were
My own imagination!"

Oh, man of age, oh, man of age,
Whose race is almost run,
Say, what delights thy thoughts engage—
Or is delight all done?

"Now, say not so, and think not so,
For, save that they are fleeter,
Purer the joys that now I know,
Than heretofore—and sweeter.
I never prized before the shade,
I never loved the sun,
Nor the music by the waters made
For their own sakes every one:—
I never sat beneath a tree
And found my bliss alone
In the fair things I sat to see,
Not fancies of my own;
And therefore oft each pleasant sound
Had under-tones of grief,
And oft a dimness gathered round
The tree of greenest leaf;
I hung my heart, my wayward heart,
On all things that I saw,
Then deemed it was of nature part,
And ofttimes blamed *her* law.
But *now* I see her in the light
She gives, not that she borrows
(Ah! wherefore fold her in the night
Of human sins and sorrows);
And therefore are my last days bright,
Though few will be their morrows!"—*Athenæum.*

MILITARY PICTURE COLLECTORS.—The example of the *Great* Duke of Marlborough, in making collections of the foreign masters, introduced a similar taste to several of the General officers of the army. The Duke possessed himself of no less than fifteen original pictures by Rubens, which are now at Blenheim. In the reign of George II., General Guise became a distinguished collector, and his pictures were subsequently bequeathed by him to Christ Church, Oxford. He was extremely jealous of his connoisseurship; and having expended much of his private fortune, he delivered his opinions concerning his own collection in a decisive and caustic manner. When showing his pictures to Prince Frederick he pointed out one of the most excellent to his Royal Highness, who slightly looked at it, and then asked the cost. "Two hundred guineas," replied the General. The Prince observed "that it was a great deal of money for so small a piece." "And does your Royal Highness suppose that I buy *my* pictures *by the yard?*" Showing a portrait of himself by Sir Joshua, which, from some material he had used, remained *sticky*, the General, in his usual blunt way, exclaimed, "There's myself, like Domitian in his own hall, *catching flies!*" Then proceeding to the next, he said, "that's a Guido! Little Huge Howard, the painter t'other day, said that it was *not*. Now the next man that says so, I will knock him down. Pray, Sir, have the kindness to favour me *with your candid opinion!*"—*Library of the fine Arts.*

ANECDOTE.—On the eve of the battle of Waterloo a party of half-dozen of us gathered round a fire of half-ignited logs of wood, trying by every means ingenuity could invent to nurse it into a flame, and prevent the rain utterly drowning its genial influence. We were sitting despondingly wet, and talking over our probable fates in the morrow's fight, when, by some unaccountable influence, I put my hand into the side pocket of my grey great coat: I felt a something—I withdrew my hand, with a mingled feeling of joy and fear—joy occasioned by the unlooked for discovery; fear from a dread of being disappointed if I prosecuted my search without ultimate success; when, having essayed again, to my great delight and to the envy of my companions, I pulled out a cigar—my last cigar. I seized the half-ignited stick, and applied it to the weed—alas! no smoke rewarded my effort; I cursed my folly for so carelessly exposing it in my pocket: I wetted it, I rolled it, and unrolled it; in fact, I tried all the arts that smokers have invented to doctor a bad cigar, when, after half an hour's patient endeavour, I elicited a blue curling cloud from my last cigar. Happy moment! Though years have intervened, never have I forgotten that most ecstatic speck in the few hours of terrestrial happiness which I have met with.—*United Service Journal.*

EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE BY STEAM POWER.—On the occasion of a scientific gentleman lately visiting the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, some extraordinary performances were effected. On two occasions, a load amounting to 100 tons was drawn by one engine from Liverpool to Manchester, a distance of above thirty miles, in an hour and a half, being at the average rate of twenty miles an hour. An eight horse waggon, on a common road, is capable of carrying only eight tons in the day. Consequently it would take 100 horses, working for one day on a turnpike road, to perform the same work as was here accomplished by a single steam engine in an hour and a half on the rail road. It is said that no former performance effected on the rail road has come near this result.

CANDOUR AND CREDIT.—The following is an advertisement in an American Savannah newspaper:—

"All persons are hereby not only warned, but absolutely forbid, to give me credit on any pretence whatsoever; as from this day forward I shall not pay any debt contracted by myself, so help me God!

(Signed) JOHN HEWETT."

It is not unusual in this country for men thus to denounce their better halves, but a novelty of this kind was reserved for the new world.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.—A looker on at a gaming table, having observed one player very grossly cheating another, took the "pigeon" aside, and said, "Good heavens!" have you not observed how villainously that man has been packing the cards?" The other smilingly answered, "pray don't be under the least concern about that. I intend to pick his pocket as soon as he has done play."

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—George Robins, in describing a house, of which he is about to dispose, informs his readers that the drawing rooms are furnished in a *modern antica* style. He also has to sell, a comfortable house to a *comfortable-sized family*, suited for "the unpretending but happy seat of quiet and repose!"

PROTESTANT CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

A Special meeting of the society was held on Thursday, and the interest of the occasion, and the topics of excitement which it was supposed would have been brought under discussion, occasioned the room to be filled even before the hour fixed upon as that of meeting.

Soon after three o'clock, George Macartney, Esq., of Lissanoure Castle, county of Antrim, was called to the chair, and immediately called on Mr. Boyton.

ORANGE PROCESSIONS—CONTEMPLATED BILL.

Mr. BOYTON spoke nearly as follows:—Mr. Chairman, I gave notice on the last day of meeting of a motion which stands for proposition this day (hear). I now rise to submit to this society, at its first extraordinary meeting, a petition against the bill of which Mr. Stanley has given notice of his intention to introduce into Parliament, in order to put down processions (hear, hear)—and I feel the less called upon to apologise to the Society for asking this special meeting, because leave has been asked to bring in that bill this very night (hear, hear)—and because it is to be feared that before the end of the next week it may be advanced through the different stages towards its ultimate completion (hear). I feel, therefore, as I said, little call for apologising to this Society for making this proposition with regard to such a measure (hear)—as is now about being adopted by his Majesty's government (hear, hear)—and the reason upon which I ground the propriety of making this request is, that the Protestant population of Ireland are the single exception among the whole class of the community on which measures of coercion and restraint are about to be imposed (cheers). It may be in the recollection of this society that when various applications were made to the government by the magistrates (when from one end of the country to the other truculent violence, and atrocious outrages had been committed)—(hear, hear)—when I say, Sir, applications were made demanding additional powers for the due discharge of the duties imposed upon them—that those magistrates received as their answer from the government that they were determined not to bring any measure before parliament, the object of which was to controul and restrain popular privilege (loud cheering). When I find, Sir, that the lower orders of the Protestant population of Ireland have been made a single exception to the general system of legislation, I ask is there not great cause for alarm, when those persons may imagine, and I must say, have good cause for so conceiving, that by this apparent partiality in the government they are singled out for persecution (hear, hear, and cheers)—and on this occasion I consider that it is extremely undesirable that the only portion of the lower class, the poorer order of the Protestants of Ireland, the only persons disposed to further the laws, and who are alone favourable to British connexion (hear)—or who could be depended upon in supporting and preserving the country (hear, hear)—should have reason to think that they have been selected by an English Government as the objects of special persecution and restraint (immense cheering). Numerous processions in Ireland, of a very different character from Orange processions, have taken place within the last 12 months in the city of Dublin, and it may be in the recollection of this Society that not very long ago processions consisting of sixty or seventy thousand persons were seen in this city, composed of individuals whose sole, and indeed scarcely disguised object was that of separating this country from England, and thereby leading to the complete dismemberment of the empire—(hear, hear)—and yet those processions were not put down, but on the contrary, the individual who was at the head of, if not the designer and instigator of these processions, was honoured by his Majesty's Government, and placed at the head of his contemporaries at the bar (cheers). I have been informed—for I was out of the country—that there was a reform meeting held some weeks since at the Cobourg gardens, and that this meeting was made up of a conflux of a series of processions which walked through the streets of Dublin, displaying their banners of sedition, and exhibiting emblems denoting separation (hear, hear.) Were these put down? No (cheers)—on the contrary, they have been encouraged by his Majesty's ministers, who, instead of controuling such displays, sanctioned their proceedings, and we find amongst those who attended these meetings, originating from these processions, Sergeants-at-law, and other functionaries of the Irish court (loud cheering.) There is another subject to which I would draw the attention of this society—the object of this new bill is said to be to controul large assemblages of persons, lest the public peace or obedience to the laws might be endangered; but I would ask any friend of his Majesty's Government—although I am sure there is no friend of his Majesty's Government in this room (hear, and laughter)—but I would ask any member of this society, are there not at this moment in every quarter of the country large assemblages regularly organised, drilled, and marched from one place to another for the purpose of resisting the collection of property sanctioned by law (hear, hear, hear)—and of thereby laying the foundation of resisting, not merely the collection of church property, but of rent and every other description of property (immense cheering)—and we do not find sir, that there has been any application to put these assemblies down (renewed cheering.) I find also that at a recent meeting held at Lusk, of persons who were most anxious to extinguish church property, that one of the Magistrates of the County of Dublin was present and presided, where propositions to this effect were put forward, and received with cheering—and although magistrates guided most effectually the business of several of these meetings, we do not find that they were dismissed from the commission of the peace, which they should not be permitted one hour longer to have held (hear and cheers.) Attempts have been made to account for this defalcation in his Majesty's Government; but the reason is simply this—they have risen to power on the shoulders of the mob, and they dare not put down those to whom they owe their origin as well as the continuance of their existence, even for an hour (tremendous cheering.) I will now allude to another topic—the arms' bill (hear, hear). You are all aware of the attempt made by the secretary for Ireland to introduce a bill to enable the Government to exercise controul over the murderous disposition of the peasantry by a small restraint—merely to have a registry of their arms (hear, hear)—and because this was a restraint on popular rights—because it was putting a sort of controul over the persons in whose breath the present ministers live, they, at the dictation of O'Connell, to whom it was considered obnoxious, thought proper to abandon that bill (loud cheers.) Now, sir, it is impossible that Protestants can draw any other inference from the conduct of Government than this—that they are marked out and selected to be a persecuted people (immense cheering)—while everything is permitted without restraint—without the smallest remonstrance from the Government, on the part of Roman Catholics (renewed cheers.) No wonder then that Protestants every where should say, for it is quite natural, such is the constitution of the human heart, that they should so say, "we are marked out and selected as the victims of the British Government; and why should we give to it that support which we have always been so forward to yield?" (tremendous and long-continued cheers.) It is on these grounds, sir, that we have drawn the petition, which will be submitted for your adoption, and to which we ask your signatures. I am excessively anxious that my countrymen should not mistake me upon this subject. It is said that the opinion of some of the law officers of the crown on this subject is, that they are illegal. Now, if this position is once established, I am ready to come forward as a member of the grand lodge of Ireland, and tell my brethren that their proceedings are illegal, and beseech of them to refrain from celebrating their anniversaries; but until that shall be made to appear, I maintain that they have a right to celebrate those glorious events in a peaceable manner, until their illegality be established, and that it is our duty—and I for one, am prepared to go the extreme length—to stand by those people in asserting their rights [a simultaneous burst of applause followed the utterance of this sentence, which was delivered with great energy.] I have heard that Lord Plunket considers them to be illegal processions; but I know that against this we have the opinion of a Saurin [hear, hear]—who, as a law authority, possesses as full and as great a claim on the confidence and respect of the Protestants of the north, as he who sits on the Chancery bench (hear, hear, and loud cheers.) I have also read in the newspapers, of judges of the land deciding this question, when it became mixed up with those cases that presented themselves before them in courts of justice, and their decision was, that these processions were perfectly legal (hear)—and if I wanted further confirmation of the legality, the lawfulness of these processions, I would find it in Mr. Stanley's bill (great cheering.)

The petition was read and carried, and it was announced that sheets were ready for signatures in the lower room to which the members were requested to affix their names before their departure.

IRISH REFORM.

Mr. BOYTON—I believe, Sir, that one of the notices which I gave on the last day of meeting was, that it was my intention this day to move a resolution, that a petion which will be read to the meeting, should be presented from this Society to both houses of parliament (hear)—against certain clauses in the Irish reform bill—against those clauses which more immediately and in particular affect the city of Dublin, and other cities in Ireland (hear). In doing this, it may, perhaps, be scarcely necessary to dwell at any length upon the motives which have induced me to make this proposition, as arising out of the present condition of the state of parties (hear)—as well as the condition to which this country is fast approaching (cheers.)—It would be worse than useless to allude to the present disturbed state of the country—it is useless to allude to the condition to which property has been reduced, as well as the condition to which every species of property is subjected (hear, hear). I shall, however, before I proceed to the matter immediately before us, allude to one circumstance which has been mentioned in this room, and I think in a way not likely to convey to an English reader an exact description of those extraordinary events which have been adverted to (hear, hear)—I allude to the movements recently made throughout the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, Carlow, and the Queen's county (hear, hear)—as well as in other counties in the west and south of Ireland—and I can state it on the best authority, for the information of our English friends, that the present movement is nothing else than a new species of signals which have been concerted in those disturbed parts of Ireland, for the purpose, as it would appear, of rapidly conveying intelligence from one remote spot to another, although their precise object has not been as yet thoroughly ascertained (hear, hear). It has been affirmed that those signals had their origin in superstition—that they were merely of a religious character—that they were intended to avert that unfortunate disease which now prevails in various parts of this country—but this is not the real object of the "lighted—the holy turf"—this is not the real object of this extraordinary system which now prevails throughout the country, and by which signals are communicated by horsemen on the roads and by foot messengers through the mountains, to different parts of the country. One person, by means of this lighted turf or brand, communicates the intelligence to seven, and each of those seven to seven more, and so the signal proceeds until whatever they intend to communicate passes over the whole country (hear, hear). I allude to this circumstance as a remarkable character, which developes those movements now making by the peasantry of Ireland (hear, hear). It must have suggested itself to every mind the similarity which exists between this description of signal and that which was adopted, as related by the great bard of the north (hear)—that great enchanter of modern times—by the ancient Scots, when they rose up in insurrectionary masses against their legitimate king (cheers). There are many circumstances in the history of Ireland well calculated to arrest our attention, as well as to excite our most serious apprehension, and to require our every exertion to stem the evils in which we are about to be involved (hear). But I should, in offering myself to this society, be guilty of great injustice if I failed to state that the evils of which we complain had not their origin and immediate source in the culpable inaction of the executive government of this country (hear, hear). But I would call the attention of this Society to the fact, that although there may be an immediate appearance of disease in all quarters, the origin of the evil is to be traced to that part of the legislature in the House of Commons which represents the Irish interests in parliament (hear, hear). If a reason should be required to prove this, I would assign in evidence, that under governments of another description, which it might be supposed were favourable to Protestant interests, still the same disease in the same quarter induced an act which was fatally destructive to the Protestants of Ireland (hear). I refer to the manner in which the interests of the Protestants of Ireland were permitted to decline for a series of years, which was owing to the immense exertions of the Roman Catholic party to strengthen themselves in the British House of Commons (hear, hear)—and the worse than culpable negligence which pervaded the whole body of Protestants to remedy that evil (hear, hear). The present representation of Ireland is invested in one hundred members; it is to be observed that the Irish part of the House of Commons is divided into two parties—the one the Protestant party, and the other not a Protestant party. I do not pretend to say that in the sixty-six members which I include in the party not Protestant, that all perfectly agree in the same ultimate object to which they look (hear, hear). I think, for instance, that Mr. Spring Rice, who I reckon as one of the adverse party—one of those not-Protestant—has different motives from Mr. O'Connell. It is likely Mr. Rice looks to a Treasury Secretaryship in Whitehall, while Mr. O'Connell pants for national presidency in College-green (loud cheeers). But while their ultimate objects be different, they are perfectly united in the one common sentiment of immitigable hostility to us (cheers). This being the case, we are justified in estimating the party by which we are opposed at sixty-six members. We have thirty-four supporters, and it is something to be able to say of this House of Commons that it contains thirty-four honest men (cheers)—yet they are incompetent to counterpoise the power to which they are opposed; yet to these sixty-six the reform bill is to add, according to Mr. O'Connell's computation, the representation of seventeen boroughs. Now, I will not quarrel about the numbers at which this party is to be estimated in the new House of Commons, and to which it will certainly amount, if greater efforts be not resorted to by the proprietary of the country than any to which they have resorted yet (hear). But I presume, without means be resorted to to avert it, eighty members, at the least, opposed to the established property and established religion of the country will pass from Ireland into the British Parliament (hear, hear). I ask then, in what condition shall we be placed? Every one knows how governments have hitherto been formed and conducted. The formation of a ministry is committed to a party who can divide, bisect, perhaps, on general measures secure a majority of the members for open representations and popular constituencies (hear, hear). But with such a support merely, no government could be practically conducted (hear)—by an occasional relaxed attendance of its friends, and contemporaneous presence upon any occasion in superior numbers of its opponents, the most important questions might be lost, and the practical progress of the Government effectively suspended. In this position, the borough interest, a considerable share of which it had hitherto been the business of a minister to secure, sixty or seventy votes for instance, has hitherto been the adjusting weight, which set in motion the mechanism of Government, and enabled it to be conducted to practical and efficient results—but this adjusting balance has been destroyed by the new act, and mark, that it has been the object, the professed object at least by the Ministers, to adjust, as it were, a sort of equipoise between the manufacturing and agricultural interests, and so, upon the principal question likely to occupy the earliest attention of the new Parliament, the corn laws, as far as England and Scotland are concerned, we shall have a balanced Parliament (hear). In such a position of affairs, a body of eighty members, bound together by common views and cemented by the common pledges, to which the Irish Roman Catholic members will be submitted, would become not merely desirable but actually necessary to any British minister (loud cheers)—they would supply the place of the extinguished borough interest (cheers)—they would be the moveable weight necessary to render the conduct of any government practicable (hear, hear). The minister must secure them at any cost, and Ireland will be the price (immense cheering). If anyone was able to bring eighty members into the house to work for purposes exclusively Irish, what might he not accomplish? (hear, and cheers). See the condition that man is placed in, no matter what government holds the reins of affairs—that man could enable any government to carry on their affairs, and without that man the most favourable and friendly ministers the Protestants of Ireland could have will not be able to conduct it to their satisfaction (hear,). The day of high principle is gone by (hear)—and the principle which now actuates public men is, that of procuring place and patronage and power for themselves (cheers)—and you may suppose that if there is this slackness and want of high principle now, that the times are fast approaching in which it will not be in greater abundance, and when the influence of the Irish Roman Catholic party will be so great that any government must purchase them at their own prices (hear, hear)—when they will say to a Government, we will give you our support, but you must give us Ireland (cheers). As abstract propositions do not strike the mind so forcibly as an enumeration of particulars, a saying which is as old as Quintilian, I shall direct your attention to what must inevitably follow from the present state of things. You will have in the first place this party when it obtains what it seeks from the government, nominating all the judges on the bench, nominating all the law officers of the crown (hear, hear, hear). There may be then some Roman Catholic pledged to the repeal of the union who may, in the event of a vacancy, step into the shoes of a serjeant at law (hear, and laughter)—and when the active services of our present candid solicitor and lively attorney general are to be rewarded, by promotion, Roman Catholics may be found to perform the task, and discharge the duties (hear, and laughter). There will be Roman Catholics always found to step into the chair of office, and discharge the executive functions of the law officers of the Irish government. The places of assistant barristers will also be disposed of by O'Connell, and when he nominates to the great seal, when the present chancellor is removed, by death, or which at present is most likely, by resignation (great laughter)—or by any other cause, there may be an individual found of strong party feeling who can come into that court and decide upon all the property of the country, where, in every plaintiff or defendant he will be sure to find either a personal enemy or a political partizan. Neither will the church escape this general extermination, nor its venerable establishments be saved the pollution with which its high places will be filled. It will be supplied by classes of men whom I need not describe, as there are at present living specimens of them at public boards (hear, hear)—and when the venerable heads of that establishment who now fill the bench shall be removed, when the church will soon meet with its extinction, because it will then have deserved it (hear, hear). I have to mention a few of those points in which a change will be likely to affect us all. One in particular (hear). For a period of thirty years and upwards the distribution of the patronage of this country was in the hands of an essentially Protestant government (hear, hear). The places in the constabulary, and other situations connected with the executive, and all the public establishments in this country were filled by Protestants (cheers)—who were put into those situations by Protestant governments. You have therefore had, and have now, a number of silent friends—men who could not nor who ought not to come forward publicly to support you, but constituting a vast body wishing you well, and upon whose silent and negative strength we may safely rely (hear, hear). But remember how great the numbers are that are ready to oppose you, and what powerful masses are at this moment ready to assail you. You will have as death makes a vacancy, the busy Papist and the meddling demagogue thrust into office (hear, hear)—and thus the whole of the political influence put into the hands of Roman Catholics (hear). It is not necessary to say how this influence will be employed while there are Roman Catholics to obtain property or Protestants to lose it (hear, hear, hear, and cheers). I am anxious to place before the country the precise position into which we are hastening, in order that the Protestant population may have it in their power now to resist the calamities with which they are threatened, by organised arrangement (hear)—by preconcerted plan (hear, hear)—and that in reference to property they must consent to make a sacrifice of some in order to secure the rest (cheers). I intend to allude more particularly to the nature of the calamity previous to my entering into the remedy proposed (hear)—for we are not without a remedy (cheers). I have mentioned that the power and influence of this country must fall into the hands of Roman Catholics, let us consider what will be the position of the Protestants with regard to that question which fills their hearts and animates the hopes of the Roman Catholics—I mean the repeal of the legislative union. I see clearly the position in which the Protestants of this country are placed with regard to that measure (hear, hear). That measure, sir, is in the hands of the Protestants, and if they take it up, I know not by what operation in nature it can continue for one hour (hear). It is in their hands either to prevent or to carry that measure (hear). Now the condition to which we are approaching is this, and approach it will beyond all question, if means, and vigorous means, are not taken to prevent it (hear). We are approaching a condition at which many will say the repeal of the union would be a measure of Protestant relief—nay, you will find a body of persons asserting, that it would be better to have our own parliament, and all the advantages that are derivable from a resident legislature and resident nobility, a domestic body in which we might make some battle for our liberties, than to have the approaching system, where every thing must be governed through the medium of Mr. O'Connell and his party (hear). The question of the repeal of the union is the greatest evil that can be contemplated with the exception of one, and that is the present bill and the power of mischief it would give to our direst and bitterest foes (hear). Supported for a long period by our English King, governments had arisen which led us to happiness—religion was secured, peace was maintained, and our privileges preserved. All the associations of our hearts are connected, rivetted, and entwined with Great Britain (hear)—but if this vast alteration takes place in the English parliament, and we are put into the position of being placed under the feet of men who are anxious for our extinction, it is a wise and proper thing to impress the government with the fact that they are hurrying on to a crisis of this description (hear, hear). I would impress the Protestant proprietary in particular with a sense of their danger, because they above all others dread, and justly dread, the measure (hear, hear)—and therefore they should be the more anxious to make every effort to avert it (hear). In doing so we have two things to attend to—first, to procure some modification in this Irish bill of reform, and therefore the resolution I shall have the honour to propose is, that a petition to both houses of parliament against the provisions of that bill as it regards the city of Dublin and other towns and cities, and I trust the Society will follow up this petition in regard to other alterations as affect counties, which may make this bill of reform as unobjectionable as possible (hear, hear). But sir, when it passes, should such be the case, we have a second thing to attend to, that is, by one of those simultaneous efforts which characterise the movements of our enemies, to apply ourselves with diligence to the formation of the new constituency (hear). Any one who has read this act may see that the registers are greatly in the power of the individuals who apply to have their votes registered. If the landlords permit it, and that no efficient means are taken to prevent it, you will have a constituency in every corner in Ireland, returning Roman Catholic members. If on the contrary, pains are taken to look after the registration of votes, and proper exertions used to mitigate the evils I have been contemplating, the preponderance may not be so great. Having attended to the registries, we must at once look to the collection of a sufficient sum of money (hear and cheers)—that, without the command of which, all exertion is as nothing (hear). We must have a great national Protestant treasury for Ireland (immense cheering). Vast sums can be collected (cheers)—we must collect it from every class, and many of the great landed proprietors have authorised me to state that they are ready to contribute to any amount necessary to ensure the safety of the country (vehement cheering)—and yet, after all, we should not require any very great sum—say from fifty to eighty thousand pounds—and this, I think I may safely say, we can have at our command (hear and cheers)—and that, exclusive of county funds for local purposes. This fund need not be appropriated with any view to corruption, but solely with a view of restraining obnoxious persons from taking the field (hear, hear)—because, if it were notorious that a person was so backed, we should not have any of those adventurous vagrants (hear and loud laughter) who go from county to county, seeking those whom they may best misrepresent (hear and laughter)—and succeeding as they did in Carlow, Meath, and other places. I think the best mode is that of dealing in numbers. Mr. Newenham makes the property of Ireland amount to twelve millions. What would £50,000 be out of this? There are 240 pence in a pound, so that if the landed proprietors appropriated to political purposes the sum of one penny in the pound, the country might be saved, and their properties secured (hear). But, sir, I would not confine this subscription exclusively to the great landed proprietors (hear, hear). There is another vast body in the country whose interests are at stake—I mean the clergy of the Established Church (hear, hear)—and although many a son and daughter tenderly reared and delicately brought up, are actually without the means of sustentation, on account of the infamous persecutions got up against the clergy by heartless men—yet still something is left applicable to such a purpose as this (hear). There is another class too, whom I would enlist in our common cause, I mean the lower orders of our Protestant brethren (hear)—not so much for the purpose of extracting their money as with a view of giving them an identification of interest with us in the struggle in which we are all about to be engaged (hear, hear)—for it is a truism that the poor man's heart follows his shilling (hear, hear). If every head of a Protestant family only subscribed one penny per week, and that for a period of twelve months, the sum would amount to £108,333 6s 8d. Sir, I have greatly trespassed on your time (hear). I wish, however, before I conclude, to draw attention to the precipice over which we are now hurried (hear)—that precipice is just at hand, and you possess the means of preventing your being precipitated downward (hear). Your exertions, your energies, your confidence, should be awakened—these, with a liberal and generous contribution, may, under Providence, be the means of averting the evils with which we are threatened, and of affording us another century of blessing and happiness in this the land of our fathers. Mr. Boyton sat down amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.

The petition was in substance as follows:—

"That the petitioners view with apprehension and dismay the bill to amend the representation of the people of Ireland, the effects of which, if carried into a law, would be to transfer the elective franchise from the possessors of property and influence to persons in the very lowest orders of society, and to confer upon factious demagogues and political priests the power of returning, if not of actually nominating, the representatives for Ireland in the Imperial Parliament. That they entreat that the rights of freemen in Ireland—rights purchased with the blood and treasure of their ancestors, upon whom the original charters were bestowed, shall be upheld upon a footing with electors of a similar nature in England. That no analogy whatever exists between the class of persons upon whom a ten pound qualification confers the right of voting in England, and the class of electors which the proposed enactment would create in this country; because the meanest and smallest tenement in England is subject to a yearly rent of £10, and because the operation of the poor laws in England together with the payment of assessed taxes, virtually makes a renter of £10 equivalent to one of twenty in Ireland. Therefore that the qualification should be raised in large cities to the payment of £30, and in towns to the payment of £20 per annum. That no person shall be entitled to vote in towns or cities, but bona fide householders, paying a yearly rent of £30 in large cities, and £20 in towns, over and above, and exclusive of all rates and taxes, and that a receipt for the last half year's rent (without abatement) and a discharge for all rates and taxes, be produced at the time of voting; and that not more than one individual shall be capable of voting out of any one house or building. That it may be compulsory upon returning officers, in cities and towns, to appoint distinct and convenient places within their respective jurisdictions for taking the poll, upon requisition made by a candidate or his agents. That no person shall be put in nomination as a candidate who shall not previously to the taking the poll (if thereto required) produce his qualification either in land or money, and that at the requisition of any elector he be bound to verify such qualification upon oath. That the clergy of the Established Church be exempted from the necessity of registering their votes under any new bill. That as regards the city of Dublin, the Circular-road be declared to be the line of boundary or demarcation."

The LORD MAYOR moved that the petition be adopted, and that it be presented to the Lords by Earl Roden, and to the Commons by Mr. Lefroy.

Mr. SNEYD, in an energetic speech, seconded the Lord Mayor's resolution.

Mr. M'Cartney was then moved from the chair, Alexander Montgomery, Esq., high sheriff of Monaghan, called thereto, thanks voted to Mr. M'Cartney, who expressed his acknowledgments, and the meeting adjourned until Tuesday (yesterday).

DEXTERITY OF A GOAT.—"Upon our road from Jerusalem to Bethlehem, we met an Arab with a goat, which he led about the country for exhibition, in order to gain a livelihood for itself and owner. He had taught this animal, while he accompanied its movements with a song, to mount upon little cylindrical blocks of wood, placed successively one above the other, and in shape resembling the dice-boxes belonging to a backgammon table. In this manner the goat stood, first upon the top of one cylinder, then upon the top of two, and afterwards of three, four, five, and six, until it remained balanced upon the top of them all, elevated several feet from the ground, and with its *four feet* collected upon a single point without throwing down the disjointed fabric upon which it stood. The practice is very ancient. It is also noticed by Sandys. Nothing can show more strikingly the tenacious footing possessed by this quadruped upon the jutty points and crags of rocks; and the circumstance of its ability to remain thus poised may render its appearance less surprising, as it is some times in the Alps, and in all mountainous countries, with hardly any place for its feet, upon the sides and by the brinks of most tremendous precipices. The diameter of the upper cylinder, on which its feet ultimately remained until the Arab had ended his ditty, was only two inches, and the length of each cylinder was six inches."—*Clarke's Travels.*

MEDICAL CANDOUR.—Dr. Garth, who was one of the Kit-Kat Club, coming there one night declared he must soon be gone, having many patients to attend; but some good wine being produced, he forgot them.—When Sir Richard Steele reminded him of his appointments, Garth immediately pulled out his list, which amounted to 15, and said, "It's no great matter whether I see them to-night or not, for nine of them have such bad constitutions that all the physicians in the world can't save them, and the other six have such good constitutions that all the physicians in the world can't kill them."

RATES.—"Shame, shame," cried a bumpkin orator at a parish meeting in the country, "our clergyman pays no rate." "Yes, he does," rejoined a wag—"What rate does he pay?" inquired the other. "Why, the *Cu-rate*."

Waterford Mail.

WATERFORD, Monday, June 16.

CHOLERA.

The *Lord Wellington*, Captain Culleton, dropped down from New Ross to the Passage of Waterford, on Friday morning, bound for Quebec, with a great number of passengers. She anchored at Passage, and shortly afterwards reports were in circulation that the cholera was on board. In the evening these reports were powerfully strengthened by the landing of several of the passengers, with their families and luggage, stating the death of two men, and abandoning all idea of returning to the vessel. The man who died first, was Martin Byrne, from Shillelagh, in the county Wicklow; the second was Mr. George Cook, a native of the county Carlow, returning to his residence at Pugwash, in Nova Scotia; a little girl died on Sunday morning; the fourth death on board was that of a fine young man of the name of James Walsh, of Clough, in the county Kilkenny. The vessel sailed on Sunday morning for the quarantine station at Milford. It is to be remarked that the vessel delayed some days between Ross and Passage, although the distance can scarcely be twenty nautical miles.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(From a report made to the Waterford Board of Health by Doctor Mackesy.)

When Dr. Mackesy, of Waterford, and Dr. Long, of Arthurstown, went on board the vessel at half-past eleven, Saturday morning, the dead bodies of Mr. George Cook and Martin Byrne were lying on the deck. Martin Byrne, of Shillelagh, in the county Wicklow, aged near 70 years, the first case of illness that occurred on board, as reported by the Captain, was attacked with the symptoms of cholera at eleven o'clock on Thursday morning, and died in 27 hours. No medical man had visited him; and, as he had received some contusions in a drunken riot a few days before, his illness at first was attributed to this cause. From the appearance of the body, and the symptoms with which he was affected, there could be no doubt of his having died of malignant spasmodic cholera.

The other body was that of Mr. George Cook, a cabin passenger, who was attacked with the cholera at six o'clock on Friday morning, and died that evening, after an illness of fourteen hours. Dr. Long visited him towards the close of his illness.

There were ill of cholera, on board the vessel, James Walsh, aged 25 years, a very fine young man, from Clough, in the County Kilkenny, in the last stage of blue spasmodic cholera—dying.—(since dead.)

William Thompson, a negro, cook of the ship, a native of the West Indies—extremely ill—not likely to recover; had been unwell twenty hours.

Mary Larkin, of the county Carlow, aged six years, has had hooping cough for the last three weeks.—Is dying of spasmodic cholera.—(Since dead.)

Margaret Larkin, aged 15 months, has also had hooping cough. Has been ill of cholera twenty-six hours.—Is better, and is likely to recover.

John Kennedy, aged twenty years, from Castlecomer—ill seventeen hours—is better, and is likely to recover.

Ill of cholera in Passage:—

Eliza Murphy, aged 42, from Shillelagh, in the County Wicklow. This woman was taken unwell after leaving the vessel, at ten o'clock, on Friday night; she still holds out, but there is little expectation of her recovery.

On the road near Passage, Dr. Mackesy visited John Holahan, one of the passengers of the *Lord Wellington*, lying in a ditch, covered by some straw, in the blue stage of cholera. The Rev. Mr. Palliser had this man removed into Passage, to the house in which Eliza Murphy was lying ill, where he received every attention from Dr. Gore, the Physician to the Dispensary. Holahan died on Sunday morning, having been 28 hours complaining.

Mary Maton, a relative of John Holahan, who left the vessel with him, and was taking care of him when he was visited by Dr. Mackesy on the road, and who afterwards, in apparent good health, assisted him into Passage, was attacked at five o'clock on Saturday evening, with malignant symptoms of cholera, and died at half past nine o'clock on Sunday morning.

Dr. Connolly and Dr. Sheehan, both of Waterford, likewise visited the *Lord Wellington*, under a deputation from the Waterford Board of Health. Dr. Gore, of Dunmore East, and Mr. Reylett, of Waterford, apothecary, likewise attended.

The Waterford Board of Health held its sitting at Passage on Sunday. It issued a warrant for the interment of the deceased, and forbad all unnecessary communication with the temporary hospital. Alderman Henry Alcock, Mayor of Waterford, and Captain Shapland Carew Morris ordered a reinforcement of police from Callaghan bridge, in order to prevent all such communication. The Mayor, at two o'clock Sunday morning, had despatched Joseph Watson, one of his city constables, to Passage, to urge the departure of the vessel, and to report progress back. Watson was of great use in alleviating the last painful hours of Holahan's existence.

A memorial has been forwarded to Government for the formation of a local Board of Health at Passage. The appointment is expected down on Tuesday.

In closing this distressful narrative, we are sorry to add that the pilot who steered the *Lord Wellington* out of the harbour, on her way to the quarantine station at Milford, reports two additional deaths between Passage and the sea. Total of deaths mentioned, 8.—*Mirror.*

AWFUL MORTALITY ON BOARD AN EMIGRANT SHIP.

The ship *Brutus*, Captain Neilson, left the Mersey on the 18th of May for Quebec, with three hundred and thirty passengers, principally composed of persons from the agricultural districts, anxious to find in the Canadas profitable returns for their labour and capital. The crew was efficient, the captain able and attentive. The services of a surgeon and clergyman were also engaged, and every thing promised a favourable and pleasant voyage. The weather was calm and beautiful; and the first six days were spent without regret of the past, but in pleasing anticipations of the future. On Friday, the 25th of May, there was illness on board, but it created no alarm. On Monday, the 28th, a man, in the vigour and prime of life, was suddenly seized with illness, and soon the principal symptoms of malignant cholera manifested themselves. The surgeon applied the necessary remedies, and his patient recovered. His next case was not so fortunate; and soon the news of a woman's death thrilled through the ship with awful solemnity. A child of a few days old soon followed; and the next day, Tuesday, death made a fearful advance. Alarm then arrived at its height, and each passenger began to view his fellow with looks of fearful apprehension. Sympathy became absorbed in the fear of general danger, and many sought protection by keeping aloof from those parts of the ship in which the sufferers lay. This was found of no avail; and on the following Sunday, the awful splash told of thirteen bodies being committed to the deep. On Monday the deaths swelled in their amount, and the captain, finding himself deprived of the services of his second mate, carpenter, and steward, thought it in accordance with his duty to bear up for Cork, but finding that impossible, he altered his course for Liverpool, and arrived yesterday morning, and was immediately reported. The deaths amounted to seventy-nine, and two having died after coming into port, leaves the amount of mortality EIGHTY-ONE individuals since the disease broke out.—*Gore's Liverpool Advertiser of Thursday.*

AMERICAN DRUNKARDS.—The Chancellor of the State of New York has made an order restraining all persons who should be served with a copy of that order from selling or delivering to any habitual drunkard, who had been declared such by a decree of the Chancellor's Court, any spirituous liquors whatever, under pain of incurring a contempt of the Court. This decision will enable the committees of all habitual drunkards to obtain similar orders, and by this means to prevent all tavern-keepers and others from selling them liquors.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JUNE 13.

IRISH REFORM BILL.

Mr. STANLEY moved the order of the day for the house to go into committee on the Irish Reform Bill.

Mr. O'CONNELL rose, for the purpose of moving an amendment, which was of the utmost importance, not only to Ireland, but also to England—namely, to the effect that the 40s franchise be restored to the Irish freeholders who were deprived of it in the year 1829. The Irish Reform Bill had been framed in no friendly feeling to Ireland, and it had been placed on a wrong basis. It had been based on the principle of preserving in the Irish counties all the existing rights of franchise. He now demanded for Ireland the establishment of a proper basis of representation—namely, that of which she had been deprived of in the year 1829, when her 40s freeholders were at once struck off the list of voters.

Mr. STANLEY—The house should consider whether the forty-shilling freeholder in Ireland was of the same class as the forty-shilling freeholder in England. He thought that the same right could not be claimed for Ireland as for England, because it would not introduce the same class of persons. It appeared that in the greater majority of counties there was no such thing known as the forty-shilling freeholder in fee simple; and where that class was known it was the most corrupt and venal of the constituency of Ireland. He referred more particularly to the county of Wexford. The forty-shilling freeholders there were persons who (to use an American expression) had squatted upon an edge of a mountain or a bog, and by a subsequent division acquired property. They were so venal that, when the county was canvassed, two out of the four candidates came to an agreement that they would not purchase the 800 forty-shilling freeholders in fee. Unless he heard from the Irish members that these forty-shilling freeholders were respectable—that they were not under the controul of landlords, or Priests, or agitators (hear)—he did not think that a case had been made out to extend the franchise to them. Upon these short grounds he felt it his duty to oppose the instruction which the hon. gentleman moved for to the committee.

Mr. WYSE could never bring himself to agree with the right hon. secretary for Ireland that no persons ought to be franchised but those who were not in a situation to be acted upon by agitators. Whilst wrongs existed he should despise the country that did not possess agitators. As long as the people of Ireland were deprived of their privileges he trusted that they would be agitated. He was persuaded that the bill would leave behind another question to be settled—another appeal from Ireland; for the Irish never would be satisfied until they obtained their full and equal privileges as a part of the United Empire. Let the Irish have their equality in that house, or they would set up a house for themselves.

Mr. HUNT said, this motion would be of no use, for all the Tories would join the Whigs to defeat it. He could not tell on what principle the forty-shilling franchise was withheld from Ireland and continued in England.

Mr. J. GRATTAN thought the present a dilemma of a choice of evils. He would therefore support the bill, although he hoped to live to see the day when the measure might undergo a revision, and the forty-shilling freeholders of Ireland obtain the same advantages as those of the freeholders in England.

Mr. YOUNG spoke in support of the amendment.

Mr. SHEIL said there was a paramount reason for acceding to the amendment, because it assimilated the two bills for England and Ireland. The number of 40s freeholders in fee was very limited, and he entreated government to withdraw their opposition to the amendment, for such a course would afford great satisfaction to the people of Ireland. There was nothing in the arrangement as to the disfranchisement of the forty-shilling freeholders, on the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill, which prevented alteration; and, therefore, he trusted that the amendment which restored the 40s freeholder would not be resisted by the house.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that he had given a reluctant vote for disfranchising the 40s freeholder of Ireland, but considered that Catholic Emancipation would only be carried by that measure accompanying it. That compact having, however, been made, he thought it would be unwise to disturb it (hear).

Mr. JAMES often regretted that he had voted for the 40s disfranchisement bill; the best atonement he could make was to vote for the amendment of the member for Kerry.

The house then divided, when the numbers were—

For the amendment	73
For the original motion	122
Majority against the amendment	49

On our return to the gallery we found Mr. O'CONNELL deprecating in strong terms the conduct of those pretended reformers who had voted against him. The noble lord thought to conciliate the people of Ireland by soft words, but he erred in his supposition.—That noble lord voted for the enfranchisement of the people of England and the disfranchisement of the Irish. Out of a population of 7,500,000 only 30,000 would have the right of voting under the present measure. The character of the noble lord was inconsistent. The hon. Secretary for Ireland had objected to the right of voting claimed in favor of the forty-shilling freeholders, on the ground that they had only obtained the right by having squatted themselves upon commons, as if in sooth all the landholders in Ireland were not squatters (hear, hear). The right hon. gentleman should remember that the greater part of the estates in Ireland had been confiscated no less than three times, and that his own family had been no losers by those confiscations. He concluded by moving, "That it be an instruction to the committee to insert a clause restoring the franchise to persons holding freeholds of the yearly value of forty-shillings, provided that such freeholds be not liable to a greater fine than 40s; or to an annual rent exceeding £4 sterling."

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the motives which had induced him to oppose the previous motion of the hon. and learned member for Kerry must compel him to vote also against the present motion.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

On the question being put that the House resolve itself into committee,

Sir R. HERON rose to propose the motion of which he had given notice—namely, that the University of Dublin should return one member, and the city of Kilkenny two. He expressed the highest respect for the University of Dublin. He did not deny that they had sent men of learning to parliament; but it did not appear to him that their object had been at all times to send persons of erudition to that house. The University of Dublin had at present only 70 voters, and those by the bill might be increased to perhaps two hundred; but did that number bear any proportion to the electors for Cambridge or Oxford? Cambridge had two thousand two hundred voters, and Oxford had two thousand five hundred; and if Trinity College was to have two members, he thought these Universities, whether looking at their learning, morality, or talent, ought to have at least tenfold the number of members. There were four universities in Scotland, and the Scotch Reform Bill did not give to one of these a single representative; and where lay the superiority of Trinity College, Dublin? The hon. baronet enumerated the population of Kilkenny and other places which sent but a single member, and contended that the representation of those places should be increased.

The motion was seconded by Mr. FERGUSSON.

Mr. CRAMPTON—It had been conceded that five additional members should be given to Ireland; and the question before the house was, as to the allocation of those members. In the first place, he would call the attention of the house to this fact, that though there was but one college in Dublin, it contained from 1500 to 2000 students upon its books, and it was altogether erroneous to say that there would be under the new bill only 200 electors, for in a very short time they would amount to 600, all of whom would be found on the bench, the bar, the medical profession, and amongst the heads of the church. Even at the time when the electors of the University were at the lowest numerical amount, they still manifested their independence, returning Mr. Plunket again and again, against the whole influence of the Government. He admitted the claims of Kilkenny to an additional representative, but not at the expense of the University—a University which had been founded and endowed for the maintenance of the Protestant religion; and for that purpose chiefly was imparted to it the privilege of sending members to Parliament. Many complained that the bill would give an advantage to Roman Catholics. Why then object to this part of it, which was considered as giving some equivalent advantage to Protestants? The member for Kerry spoke of the College as a sink of corruption, and mentioned one case of gross bribery. Now he made diligent inquiries into that case, and ascertained that the charge was totally unfounded. A considerable bribe was offered to a member of the College, but it was rejected with indignation.

Mr. SHEIL said he was a friend to the College, and would oppose giving it an additional member, because he thought it would prove disastrous. There were eight additional members given to Scotland, not one of whom was to represent any of the Scotch Universities, though the University of Edinburgh had 2,000 members on its books. There were only five to be given to Ireland, one of whom was to be given to the College. What must the people of Scotland think of this? His hon. and learned friend spoke of the liberality of the college with respect to Roman Catholics. Now no Roman Catholic could become a scholar or a fellow; the constituency would therefore be exclusively Protestant, and that was his great objection to this part of the bill. He did not see how his hon. friend could make up a constituency of 600, even admitting that for the last thirty years, 14 scholars went out every year, for this would give only 420 in addition to the present voters. A great many of these must necessarily be absent, and unable of course to vote. Now this would defeat one great object of the reform bill, which was to secure a resident constituency. He thought the present member (Mr. Lefroy,) who had attained the highest honors of the profession by his talents and industry, was fully sufficient to sustain the literary interests of the college without another member. His honorable and learned friend (Mr. Crampton) spoke of the necessity of having literature represented. He would appeal to him whether, at least, some of the junior fellows did not distinguish themselves as much for conservative agitation in the rostrum as they did in the interests of literature. His great objection, however, was that a member should be given to a small and exclusively religious constituency. As to the Protestant Church of Ireland, it was sufficiently represented. In the small county which he had the honour of representing there were no less than thirty-nine beneficed clergy of the Established Church, every one of whom had a vote. They were giving only five members to Ireland. It was giving little, and that little ought to be given well. The right hon. secretary (Mr. Stanley) advanced as an argument for the tithe bill that the great majority of the Irish members supported it. Now he would venture to say that not one Irish member who voted for reform would support this proposition, and therefore he appealed to the right hon. gentleman's own principle against himself.

Mr. LEFROY—If it were necessary for him to deal in tropes and figures, and in flights of rhetoric and fancy, he, as member for the University of Dublin, would be quite inadequate to the discharge of his duties, and unfit to come forward in support of its claims to additional representation. He trusted he should be able to satisfy the house that these claims were well-founded. It was said that some members of the College were devoted to Conservative agitation. He was at a loss to know to what the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Sheil) owed his seat in that House, unless to agitation. He begged to remind the house that the College of Dublin was maintained and endowed for the propagation of the Protestant religion. By charter only Protestants could become Fellows or Scholars, but degrees were conferred on Roman Catholics. There was, therefore, no ground to charge it with a want of liberality. He trusted that the English members were not yet sufficiently weaned from the Protestant religion to forget the Sovereign by whom this University had been founded, and the object of that foundation. The constituency under this bill would not be of the restricted and exclusive nature which was represented. There would be at least 700 Graduates, who, by the regulation proposed to be adopted, would participate in the franchise, among which number were several Bishops, four Judges then on the Bench, and other distinguished persons. If, however, to the ex-Scholars, Masters of Arts were added, at the very least 13,000 or 14,000 voters would be added. And he did not see why it should not be so; for by selecting the ex-Sholars there would be something like a premium for assiduity and talent, while the addition of Masters of Art would join to the constituency a vast number of individuals who, although possessed of first rate talents and abilities, had either failed in obtaining, or perhaps had not sought after, the honor of Scholarship. As to the proposition for extending the franchise to the Graduates at large, he would only observe, that its effect would be to create a constituency much more extended than that of any town in Ireland, on which the second member of which the University was proposed to be deprived could be bestowed. Having said so much in reference to the constituency which was about to be formed, he begged particularly to call the attention of the house to the injustice which would be committed in refusing to accede to the proposition of government in regard to the member which they proposed bestowing on Trinity College. The original ground on which members to the University of Dublin were allotted, as it was laid down in the charter of King James, was in reference to the general good of the church, and with a view to the protection of the rights of that body. At the time that the University was enfranchised, also with a view to the protection of the church interests, the borough of Armagh, to which the Primate of Ireland had always hitherto exercised the right of returning Members to Parliament, obtained representation. In this manner the church was enabled to assert its just claim to consideration in the deliberations of the Commons' House of Parliament. At the time of the union one member was taken from both the University and the borough of Armagh, thus depriving the church of Ireland of two protectors. It was now proposed to open the borough of Armagh; consequently taking the presentation out of the hands of the Primate, and rendering it no longer a borough, the representative of which would enter the House of Commons charged with the interests and rights of the church establishment. When, therefore, it was considered that the second representative of the rights of the church was about to be withdrawn from Armagh, he thought it was but fair and equitable that it should be transferred to the University of Dublin. Again, there was another reason in favour of the claim of Trinity College. It was to be recollected that 25 of the Irish boroughs, 17 of which under the existing system were close boroughs, were to be opened by the bill; or, in other words, they were to be taken out of the hands of the agricultural and landed proprietors of the country, and placed in the power of the petty shopkeeper who rented a £10 house. Such being the case, he thought it was but fair to give a representative to the University, which, beyond all possibility of contradiction, contained among its members more of the property, intelligence, and respectability of the country than the aggregate of the boroughs as they would be constituted under the Reform bill. A charge of bigotry had been made against the members of Trinity College, to which he felt anxious to reply. He denied in the most emphatic terms that were consistent with Parliamentary usage the correctness of such a charge. There was no bigotry in the University of Dubin, unless, indeed, it were bigotry in a man to adhere consistently to the principles in which he was brought up, and to which, on reflection, aided by a matured judgment, he was conscientiously attached (loud cheers). On behalf of the body in general, he, although an humble individual, repudiated the charge, and threw it back on its originators as utterly unfounded (hear, hear). The hon. member for Louth stated that the University was composed for the most part of individuals who had entered the world in a spirit of literary adventure. He did not know whether English members would be disposed to consider it any stigma in an individual to have entered the world in such a spirit; but he knew that there never, in any country, or under any circumstances, breathed a more pure, generous, noble spirit than that of which the hon. member thought proper to speak so lightly. The hon. member hoped that nothing would induce hon. members at the present moment, when open and undisguised attacks were levelled at the Protestant church, the interests of it was much to be feared, would be perilled by the bill, to leave that body, which every well-wisher of the constitution of the country and every supporter of those sacred laws which had been handed down as the guide of our moral conduct should ever maintain, not to give government their support in the event of a division (hear, hear).

The house divided, when there appeared—

For the amendment, 97——Against it, 147, Majority 50.

The house then went into committee *pro forma*, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the instance of Mr. O'Connell, consented to postpone further proceedings till Monday. Adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

IRISH REFORM BILL.

The following abstract contains the principal clauses of the Irish Reform Bill, in its present shape. The numbers refer to the clauses. The preamble merely states, that "it is *expedient* to extend the elective franchise, to increase the number of representatives, and to diminish the expense of elections:"—

1. Lessee or Assee of a lease for sixty years of £10; lessee or assee of lease for fourteen years, £20.
2. A sub-lessor or assignee of under-lease must be in possession. Present votes not affected.
3. Premises giving a right to vote in city or borough not to entitle to vote in county.
4. In cities and towns £10 freehold, leasehold, or household, if lease for more than fourteen years, entitle to a vote.
5. Not less than £10 freehold in city, save present 40s freeholders.
6. In towns £10 renters or holders of house, &c. of £10 value.
7. All freemen in cities or within seven miles, and all born before the passing of this act, to continue to vote.
8. Additional member for Limerick, Waterford, Belfast, Galway, and Dublin University.
9. Boundaries act to be part of this when passed.
10. Unregistered person not to vote. Must be six months in possession before entitled to register.
11. Lord Lieutenant to appoint a Special Session, of which Clerk of Peace to give thirty days notice, by posting, in a conspicuous place.
12. Voter to give twenty days notice to Clerk of Peace, who shall ten days before Sessions make and distribute alphabetical lists throughout the city, town, or borough.
13. Clerk to call over names, leases, and to be produced in numerical order.
14. Barrister, Chairman, or Recorder to inspect title.
15. If qualified, voter to take oath in schedule C.
16. Affidavit must be signed by barrister, and filed on record.
17. Barrister to set forth objection to vote.
18. Certificate under present law, entitles to certificate under new law.
19. If claim rejected, claimant may appeal to Judges of Assize, and trial by Jury.
20. Claimant may appeal in any case of rejection.
21. If claim allowed, judge shall certify.
22. After first special Sessions, Registry at Quarter Sessions. Notice twenty days previous to Clerk of Peace, who is to proceed as before directed. Under new certificate, entitled to vote eight years.
23. New certificate to each vote if former lost; cost 1s, besides stamp duty.
24. Voters registered at first Session vote immediately; others six months after registry.
25. Not to vote under this act unless registered eight days before election.
26. Registry contrary to act, bad.
27. Assistant-Barrister may Adjourn any Sessions *so appointed*, or in case directed to do so by Lord Lieutenant.
28. No fees but stamp duty.
29. Clerk of Peace to make lists yearly, to print and post them, and give lists when demanded, for 1s a copy.
30. Expenses of printing, posting, &c., to be presented by Term Grand Jury and jury at Assizes.
31. Barrister, before granting certificate to Roman Catholic, to administer the oath now required.
32. Barrister, Chairman, or Recorder not entitled to sit in Parliament for *same* county, city, or town, within seven years after he shall have acted under this Act in any of such capacities.
33. Ridings of Cork deemed counties.
41. *Cestui que trust*, or mortgager to vote, if in possession.
42. Booths may be erected by contract of the candidates, and at their joint expense. If they do not make contract, Sheriff to erect at the expense of candidates. Deputy-Sheriffs two guineas a day—poll clerks one guinea. If candidate does not consent, expense to be paid by person proposing him.
48. Certificate conclusive evidence of right to vote, and no question allowed at poll, save affidavit schedule B.
49. All election laws to continue in force, save so far as altered by present act.
50. If dissolution of Parliament, after passing this act, and before the *termination* of Special Sessions, such persons only will be entitled to vote at new election, as would have been entitled to register.
54. Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College entitled to vote so long as names on books, subject to rules and statutes of the University.
55. Ex-Fellows and Scholars may enter names within six months after passing of act, and continue on payment of £— annually.
57. Clergymen can only vote as freeholders under this act.
60. Lord Lieutenant may depute Barristers of six years standing to preside at Special Sessions.
61. Stamp duty of 2s 6d on each certificate, to provide remuneration for Chairman, &c., and Clerks of Peace.
62. Duty to be under the care of Commissioners of Stamp duty.
63. Printed form of certificate to be issued by stamp distributors.
64. Not duly stamped, void.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the *Dublin Packet* of Saturday).

Near Rathangan, in the county of Kildare, on the evening of the fair day (Tuesday,) a young man, named Kilmurry, from the province of Connaught, was murdered within a mile of the residence of Mr. Pomeroy, a magistrate. The only reason assigned is, that he had not obeyed a mandate of the Whitefeet, which ordered all Connaughtmen to quit that part of the country within a given time. A strange feature in the case is, that in obedience to this mandate, Kilmurry had actually quitted Rathangan, had taken up his residence at Naas, and was, on the day of the fair, induced by some farmers to return. He bore an excellent character. From Tinnahely we learn that it has been proved on oath before the magistrates, that from twenty to thirty thousand people were assembled with new pikes, at the hour of four o'clock on Tuesday morning, near the town, which, it is apprehended, would have been attacked but for the presence of a party of the 28th regiment, under the command of Captain Irwin, who arrived there the preceding night. Mounds have been erected upon all the surrounding hills; and long tin horns are used for the purpose of assembling the peasantry. The yeomen sit up every night in the market-house, and the police constantly patrole the road.

Our Arklow correspondent writes that several mounds in that neighbourhood were thrown up with a quickness almost equal to magic. The work is accomplished by the assembling of the peasantry at the sounding of large tin horns, (the *Taba* of old,) and almost instantaneously these beacons are hoisted. Near Bray the ceremony of the holy turf was performed by females who would not approach the habitation of a Protestant. They declared that they were sent by Father Black, of Cutlestown, a place distant from Bray, about three miles in the mountains.

Those signs should be regarded by the Government as forerunners of rebellion—they are certainly evidence of the intended massacre of Protestants, who should be instantly armed for their own safety.

COUNTY TIPPERARY.

(From the *Clonmel Advertiser* of Saturday.)

Yesterday one of the Day cars was stopped near Oula, county Limerick, by a gentleman and a large assemblage, while on its way from Limerick to Tipperary, and Clonmel; and after having received notice to discontinue running, was suffered to proceed. Under these circumstances, the cars will only run for the present between Tipperary and Clonmel—pending the great excitement which unfortunately prevails with regard to cholera.

On Thursday one of the Enniskillen Dragoons, while proceeding with his regiment from Longford to Caher, was seized with sudden illness near Templemore, and died, it is said, of cholera. It has been stated, that the house in which he died was surrounded by a number of persons, who burned it down—also, all the accoutrements of the poor Dragoon.

On the night of the 3d inst. a mule, the property of Thomas Lahy, of Kilclooney, near Lisheen, was maliciously killed, by having its belly ripped open. During the last three years, Lahy's property has several times been injured, for which the only cause can be assigned is, that about the commencement of that period he succeeded in repelling a party which attempted to force an entrance into his house, and, it is supposed, killed one of them.

On the night of the 6th inst. a party of men attacked the house of Mr. John Russell, of Galboula, and broke the door and windows with stones; one of them entered through a window, but was beaten back by a servant of Mr. Russell's, who wounded him in the face with a garden rake.

On the same night, three men forced an entrance into a barn of James Bourke's, of said place, beat a servant, named John Mealy, severely, and put him on his knees and forced him to swear, that he would quit his service on the following morning, and said, that if he did not he might prepare his coffin. On information being given to Chief Constable Kelly, of Thurles, he directed a party of his police in pursuit, who apprehended two persons, named Mara and Fitzpatrick, who are fully committed for trial.

On Tuesday morning, about 3 o'clock, Chief Constables Carroll and Kelly, with a party of police, succeeded in the apprehension of two other offenders charged with the murder of the lamented Rev. John Going; they have been forwarded to Clonmel jail.

Rachel Doherty, for conveying spirits into the jail, contrary to law, was committed to the county jail for a week.

COUNTY KILKENNY.

(From the *Kilkenny Moderator* of Saturday.)

The following important particulars have been communicated by a correspondent, on whose accuracy we can fully rely. The transaction to which he refers occurred a short time back, and within about 4 miles of the city. Our correspondent says—

"On Friday Mr. A. proceeded in his taxed cart from Kilkenny, accompanied by two other persons, to the neighbourhood of Littlefield, for the purpose of buying a horse which he understood was for sale. Mr. A. when proceeding up a narrow bye-road near the latter place, observed a number of people who had been working in the fields looking closely at him and the men who were with him. In a few moments the people began to assemble in groups, and one man, who wore a white jacket, left the others and came across to where Mr. A. was. This man, addressing A. and his companions, asked what brought them there? A. said, to buy a horse which had been recommended to him by a person in Kilkenny. The man told him he did not go there to buy a horse, but that he went about tithes, because he never saw persons go in the way he did, except the minister and his valuators, who 'went in the noon-day to rob and plunder the people, but the people never would again pay tithes but with the loss of their lives, and as they had now cut the roots of the tree, the branches would soon wither.' Mr. A. assured him he did not go about tithes, but merely to purchase the horse, and although he had never seen the horse, he would describe him as he had been described to himself: he did so, and the man then said he was satisfied he told the truth. The man then told A. that he went there for the purpose of *murdering one of them*. Mr. A. perceived the appearance of something inside the man's jacket, which he believed to be a pistol. On being desired to look round, and being told that scouts were watching him, Mr. A. perceived men standing on the ditches about him, and saw other persons approaching in various directions. The fellow then said, 'if there's not a sufficient number of men there to do the business, I can, by a whistle, have in five minutes 500 people to assist me.' Mr. A. was now desired to go back, and was told that the horse was sold, which was not the fact. When he drove back some yards along the bye-road, he perceived that a horse and car loaded with manure had been drawn into it for the purpose of preventing his egress; in case any attempt had been made on his life. 'The man of blood' then went up to the owner of the horse and car, and having spoken a few words to him, the horse was backed, and room made for Mr. A. and his companions to pass, who, thankful to Providence for their escape from the hands of these wretches, thirsting and ready for blood, returned home."

On Monday last, in the middle of the day, a large number of Whitefeet collected at Mr. O'Donnell's new distillery, at Mount Eagle, within three miles of this city. About fifty of these worthies entered the yard and called for Mr. O'Donnell. They told him they understood he had written for a distiller to take the place of the person who at present filled that situation, and they consequently wished to inform him that the Whitefeet would not permit any stranger to be taken into his employment! Mr. O'Donnell has, for the present at least, submitted to the dictation of these wretches who yet continue to disturb and disgrace our county.

Three Whitefeet, armed, a few days since went to a public house near Gowran and took away two horses from the door, which belonged to farmers living about three or four miles from this city. All expostulation on the part of the farmers proved fruitless, the Whitefeet remarking that they had business of importance to transmit which could not be delayed, and accordingly two of them rode off at a furious rate. The third walked leisurely away. The horses, we understand, were found next day on the mountains near Johnswell.

A threatening notice was posted up in Callan on the 10th inst., stating that any person who would in future attempt to pay tithes would be either killed or burned alive by the Whitefeet.

Another notice was nailed to a tree in Thomastown, on the night of the 9th inst., cautioning the people against paying tithes, except they wished to be "served as the police were at Carrickshock."

The house of Edmond Duggan, of Lisdowney, was attacked on the night of the 9th, his windows broken, and himself beaten, for not having complied with the injunctions of the Whitefeet.

&c. &c. &c.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, Wednesday, June 20.

There is no intelligence of importance from the Continent, if we except the statements from La Vendée, which represent the whole of that province as in a state of determined revolt. Paris is still held in a state of siege, and the government continues to take the most active measures to secure authority.

A London contemporary gives the hint, and he must be a pur-blind politician that will not take it—that O'Connell's opposition, and Mr. Stanley's conservative nonsense, about our Irish Reform Bill, is all a mere farce got up between the two to mitigate the opposition of the Tories. But we are apprehensive that so complex a stratagem was altogether unnecessary, and that the Bill would pass at a much smaller expense of ingenuity. Now that the English Revolution is accomplished, we see little benefit likely to accrue from attempting to stave off the Irish branch of it; for if not effected now, it would scarcely fail of being so next year, and so nothing would be gained but an abominable quantum of agitation in the interim. But some desirable modifications may be effected.

VESTRIES.

A notice appeared in this and other papers inviting the parishioners of St. Patrick's parish to attend at the Town-hall on Monday, to ascertain if any arrangement could be come to, to prevent the appeals which have been lodged against the act of the last Applotment Vestry from being followed up—and of course nothing was done at the meeting. The proposition was a very fair one, but it was quite obvious that nothing was likely to follow from it. We observe that Protestants when they attend meetings of this kind are very liberal of their opinions why they think such a thing fair and just, and such another unfair and unjust: now would it not be quite as well for them to steer by the law of the land, when they are not called upon to discuss either its justice or injustice, and to be satisfied with saying, that they will abide, or otherwise (as they think proper) by what that law enjoins, so long as it remains in force? The act of the vestry in St. Patrick's was grossly illegal, and contrary to the very express terms of the Act of Parliament. We doubt if at any vestry in Ireland so outrageous a violation of the plain directions of the Vestry Act, was ever attempted. What obligation then is any man under to give a reason for appealing against it, further than that it was illegal, and unjust and injurious so far as it affected him? We see none. It is said, why did not those Protestants who complain, attend the vestry?—Is *that* any reason why the vestry shall do an illegal, partial, and unwarrantable act? Is the absence of the Protestants to legalise an illegality? We are sick of such stuff.——

CHOLERA.

There will be found in another part of this sheet, copied from a contemporary, the melancholy details connected with the breaking out of this frightful disease on board the *Lord Wellington*, from New Ross, bound to Quebec, and which landed some of the sick at Passage, on our river. We have to add that Eliza Murphy, from Shillelagh, county Wicklow, who was taken ill on Friday evening after leaving the vessel, died on Monday morning. Her husband, who is in perfect health, was in Passage yesterday morning. The other passengers that left the vessel, who were not attacked with illness, amounting to nearly 100, have left Passage, and it is supposed have returned to their friends in the counties of Wicklow, Carlow, Kilkenny, and Wexford. The pilot who steered the vessel out of Passage, on her way to the quarantine station, states that two other persons died on board between Passage and the sea. It is gratifying to be able to state that there is not a single individual, stranger or native, at present ill in Passage. We have been informed that the *Wellington* left Ross with 290 passengers on board, and according to her register (276 tons) she was entitled to carry out only 184. From the consequently crowded state of the vessel we are not surprised that sickness manifested itself so early on board; we are astonished, if the captain exceeded his duty in this particular, that he was allowed to do so by the authorities in Ross. One of the medical gentlemen who visited the patients in the vessel at Passage states, that the confusion and filth he witnessed on board surpassed any thing of the kind to be seen even on board a slave ship.

At a late hour last night we received a communication from the chairman of the Board of Health, signed by the Rev. J. B. Palliser, of Passage, and the medical gentlemen of the Board of Health, of this city, who attended the persons attacked with cholera on board the *Wellington*; they confirm the statements we have made above.

On Wednesday last, about two o'clock, arrived at Ross from Liverpool, after a passage of twenty-six hours, the beautiful and extensive steam packet, *City of Bristol*, with a general cargo and passengers.

Arrivals by the *City of Waterford*, on Sunday, Captain Bailey, from Bristol:—Mr. and Mrs. Kearney, Mr. Tregelles and family, Miss Banfield, Miss Carey, Sir Wheeler Cuffe and son, Captain Milward, R.N. and son, Messrs. Lehunte, two Masters Doyne, Messrs. Keane, Wilson, Bourke, Irwin, Sheppard, Hickson, Butlers, Lyster.

Thursday Christopher George Harvey, Esq., was unanimously chosen a burgess of Wexford, in the room of the late Mr. Eastwood. He is a candidate for the mayoralty.

The fair of New Ross, which should have taken place on the 11th, was postponed to Tuesday (yesterday) the 19th inst., in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

A singular sale took place here on Friday. The silver maces of the Corporation, having been seized for law expenses, were sold by auction. One pair brought £19 10s, and a single mace, somewhat larger, was knocked down for £11 10s.—*Wexford Herald.*

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant left Dublin yesterday, for Abbeyleix, the seat of Lord de Vesci, where he intends to examine personally into the state of the Queen's County.

PARISH OF ST. PATRICK'S.

Pursuant to a notice published in the *Waterford Mail* of Saturday, several of the parishioners of the above parish met on Monday last at the Town Hall, to take into consideration the applotment of the assessment made in said parish on Easter Monday, and as altered by the applotment vestry on the 4th inst., in order to devise measures to avoid the prosecution of the appeals and consequent expense of the several appeals already lodged. We understand there are thirty of the Protestant parishioners who appealed. The meeting was not numerously attended, there being about thirty Protestants and only about a dozen Roman Catholics in attendance.

James Wallace, Esq. said, before the meeting entered on the subject which called them together, he thought it might appear necessary for him, as chairman of a former meeting, to apologise for calling the parishioners together on the present occasion *(hear)*. In conseqcence of a letter which appeared in the *Chronicle*, with which his feelings concurred, and as it was also the wish of the meeting held in the Court of Conscience, at which he presided, that the parishioners at large should have an opportunity at a public meeting to discuss and settle the affair in dispute, he considered it his duty to put his name to the notice, particularly as the rector and churchwardens of the parish refused to convene a meeting in compliance with a resolution passed at the meeting in the Court of Conscience. As he (Mr. Wallace) was under the necessity of immediately leaving the meeting, having important business to attend to, he would be unable to take any further part in the proceedings of the meeting, but he would, however, concur in whatever measures they would consider expedient to adopt. [Mr. Wallace then retired.]

Mr. T. Sheppard moved that Mr. Harris take the chair. Mr. Harris declined, as he was one of the appellants. Captain Newport then moved that Mr. Sheppard should take it. He also declined, assigning the same reason as Mr. Harris. There were several motions made and seconded for various other gentlemen to take the chair, but they all declined. The following conversation then took place, no chairman being appointed.

The Rev. Archdeacon Kennedy, in reply to an observation from Mr. Wallace, said that, on being applied to to call the meeting, he did not consider it his duty to do so; he was of opinion that Mr. Wallace, as chairman of the meeting when it was resolved to call the parishioners together, was the only person who ought to do so.

Captain Newport said, he understood the meeting was called in consequence of a resolution proposed by Mr. Galway at the former meeting, and which resolution was passed without a dissentient voice. He (Capt. N.) was glad to see so many Protestants present, as it appeared that they are becoming sensibly alive to their own interests. He complained, at different times, of their apathy and non-attendance at vestries; they were constantly in the habit of remaining at home, and saddling on the churchwardens the unpleasant burthen of fighting their battles at the vestries *(hear)*; if the Protestants attended on those occasions alluded to, the mischief or illegality, if any, done at vestries, would be counteracted and obviated by their acting individually and collectively for themselves. If Protestants will not attend, he could not see what they ought to complain of; what was done at St. Patrick's vestry, and sanctioned by the Protestants then present, ought, in his opinion, to be binding on the whole; they acted with the best motives, and for the purpose of conciliation, by putting an end to the bickerings and division that have so long distracted the people on the subject of church cess *(hear.)* He would advise the gentlemen present to avoid, if possible, the great expense that will necessarily accrue on the prosecution of the appeals, which will ultimately fall on the parish, if the appellants be successful, and of which they must also bear their proportion. He was told that it was bruited about that he had made the valuation greater than it was on certain individuals: this he denied most emphatically. He understood Mr. Paul's valuation was increased very much, but he, Capt. N., was not present when the alteration was made, as it must have been after he left the vestry such a circumstance occurred.

Captain Doyle, on being called to the Chair, declined, as he was one of the churchwardens of Saint Patrick's parish. The conversation again proceeded as before.

Mr. Harris asked was there any gentleman to make a specific proposition to the meeting? He understood the meeting was called to try and settle on some measures by which the expenses of the appeals would be obviated.

Mr. T. Sheppard—If any thing can be done to save the threatened expense, it ought to be done at once; if not, I do not see what use there is in holding this meeting.

Captain Newport—I came here on the express condition and understanding that the principal object of the meeting was to save expense; I am very sorry Mr. Wallace has gone away—he ought not to have left the meeting *(hear)*.

Mr. Sheppard—I see nothing to be done except to put the tax fairly and equally on the whole parish *(hear)*.

Captain Newport objected to that suggestion; he did not think it could be accomplished now, after a solemn act of vestry.

Mr. Harris, in reply to some observations of Captain Newport, said he was not for one in the habit of attending vestries, and for this reason, that he was once desired at a vestry meeting to quit the vestry, as he did not belong to the Established church *(hear)*. The reasons he appealed from the applotment was, that the mode of taxation adopted at the vestry was unequal and unfair; he also considered the Vestry Act, which he hoped ere long to see blotted out of the statute book, an oppressive one, inasmuch as he considered every peculiar mode of religion ought to be contributed to and supported by its followers *(hear)*. He paid rates in both parishes (Trinity and St. Patrick's), and after the vestry was over he was told of the arrangements made in Trinity, and was asked if he would contribute the difference of his rate, as it was quite optional with him to do so? He replied he would do as others did. With regard to St. Patrick's parish, he was told that each parishioner, not a Roman Catholic, was taxed exorbitantly, and that it was not done by Roman Catholics, but by the Protestants and Archdeacon who attended the vestry. It appeared to him a hard case that 25 or 30 persons, as unconnected with the Established church as Roman Catholics, should pay such an unequal sum *(hear)*. When the Archdeacon applied to him, he said it would be the last time such an application would be necessary, as the vestry act would be in a very short time altered. I said, continued Mr. Harris, I would pay for peace sake and unanimity, if the Archdeacon would engage it to be the last time *(hear)*. The Archdeacon would give no such pledge *(laughter)*, so I declined *(laughter)*. In a free state such as this is, I do not think it right I should be taxed higher than another. With reference to the great amount of expense anticipated by the appeals, Mr. Kennedy is sanguine that the appellants will be defeated *(hear)*, and they will have to pay the whole costs; I am inclined to hope not, and that Mr. Kennedy is mistaken in his opinion, as it is a principle that cannot be deviated from, that one man is not to be taxed more than another *(hear)*. The distinction between the modes of applotment in the two parishes is, that in Trinity the people submit to pay *(hear)*, and in St. Patrick's the parishioners are forced to pay illegally *(hear, hear)*.

Captain Newport—The mode we adopted at St. Patrick's vestry was with the view of acting according to the directions of the act of parliament.

Mr. Harris—The doctrine laid down at the last meeting was that the whole cess could be put upon one individual if the majority of the parishioners thought proper to do so *(hear)*; if that be the case they ought to get rid of the act as soon as they could.

Mr. Sheppard advised the meeting as the only thing to satisfy the appellants—to alter the applotment *(hear)*

The Rev. Mr. Sargent—We cannot do that now.

Mr. Sheppard—If not, why did ye call this meeting?

Mr. Kennedy—With respect to what Mr. Harris said on the success or failure of the appeals, I beg to say that what I told him was, there was a possibility of their failing, and he was anxious they would fail for this reason, that many poor Protestants who are unable to pay the cess would be protected by the failure of the appeals *(hear)*, and he expressed his anxiety on the subject for their sakes. At the vestry of St. Patrick's it was proposed to put the whole tax on Protestants, which I refused to do for five hours, until I was called on by the four Protestants who were present to accede to the proposition. During the last year the law expenses amonnted to £140, and one farthing of the assessment has never been received since.

Mr. Clarke (of the Mall) said the reason he appealed was, that he was told the grand jury presentments would be levied in accordance with the arrangements made at St. Patrick's vestry.

Several gentlemen said *that* could not be the case, unless the valuation was raised. The applotment only had been altered at the vestry.

Mr. Kennedy—It was stated in a letter which appeared in the *Chronicle*, that the proposition for changing the applotment emanated from me; I merely said to Captain Newport I wished they could arrange it, and if possible avoid litigation.

Mr. Bell said that when a certain sum of money was to be assessed, it ought to be assessed fairly on the property of the parish, and not on individuals.

Mr. Harris—Persons may now talk of what in the abstract is just and reasonable; it is just and reasonable, and only just, and only reasonable, that every people ought to support their own religion.

Mr. Sheppard—You ought to go to the House of Commons and get the act of parliament altered; I say every person, no matter of what religion, has a right to pay while the present act remains the law of the land *(hear)*.

Mr. Harris—Certainly; but let us all join and endeavour to get it altered *(hear)*.

Captain Newport—Some persons said they would pay, but it was made compulsory on them.

Mr. Sheppard—Certainly, that was principally the cause of the objection.

Captain Newport—I did not consider it compulsory, for this reason, that it was acquiesced in by the Protestants at the vestry.

Mr. Kennedy—Not with my consent. I was no party to it. [Mr. K. then alluded to some misrepresentations in the *Chronicle*, of his conduct on the occasion, which were a tissue of falsehood].

Mr. Harris said, with regard to the public prints it was among the rest stated in the *Chronicle*, that he impeached the loyalty of respectable individuals in the city; he denied it. He spoke merely of the amount of the law expenses without casting the slightest imputation on any man's character. Mr. H. said, he was maligned in that instance as well as many others; he was not conversant with the provisions of the Act when he made the observations on the probable amount of the law expenses.

Mr. Ivie said he was as anxious as any gentleman present to have the business amicably settled; there would be no meeting to-day but for him, as he wished to have the matter arranged if possible, without a necessity of resorting to harsh measures.

Captain Doyle said he, on his part, was satisfied to pay his share, as he feared the expense would be enormous; he said he did not appeal.

Mr. Ivie.—The parish will have to pay every fraction of the expense; I pledge myself to that.

After some further conversation the meeting separated without coming to any definite arrangement on the subject of dispute. It remains still in *statu quo*.

THE CHURCH.

The Rev. Thomas Kearney, son of the late Bishop of Ossory, has resigned the benefice of Attanagh, Queen's County, in consequence of the threats of the Whitefeet. The Rev. Mr. Bagenal has been appointed thereto.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Dublin, June 16.

The examinations for Fellowships in Trinity College commenced on Wednesday morning, and terminate this evening. There are seven candidates—Messrs. Porter, Purdue, Toleken, Quain, Meade, Sadlier, and M'Cullagh. There were at first thirteen candidates, but six of them finding, as the examination proceeded, that they were falling into the rere of their competitors, retired from the field. We like the propriety and good feeling which dictated this step (which is not usual in fellowship examinations), as thereby a more satisfactory trial could be given to those who remained. On Wednesday morning, Dr. Wray examined in logics; and in the evening, Dr. Wall in mathematics. On Thursday morning, the Provost in physics; and in the evening, Dr. M'Donnell in ethics. On Friday, chronology and history, by Dr. Sandes and Dr. Singer, respectively; and Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, by the Vice-Provost, Dr. Hare, and Dr. Wall. This day is devoted to composition.

We are bound to remark that we never heard a more judicious or elegant examination than that by the Provost in natural philosophy; and in this course the answering, by Mr. M'Cullagh, was of a very superior order, which was indeed anticipated, from the well-known proficiency of that young gentleman in the mathematical sciences.

There are two vacancies, by the resignation of the Rev. H. Harte and the Rev. John Darley, and the new Fellows will be declared on Monday.

Dublin, June 18.

To-day the new Fellows were declared at 1 o'clock. The successful candidates are John Meade, A.B., and James M'Cullagh, A.B. The first premium, amounting (we believe) to near £300, was awarded to John Toleken, A.B.; premiums of £50 to Thos. H. Porter, A.B., Edward Purdue, A.B., and William D. Sadleir, A.B.; and a premium of £20 to W. Quain, A.B. The new Fellows will be sworn in to-morrow morning.

The successful candidates for Scholarships are as follow, in the order of their answering:—M'Donnell, Crawford, Brett, Charles Graves, Butcher, Stack, Hynes, Franks, Wheeler, Gray, Woodroffe, James Graves, Butler, Collis, Davis, Frazer, Meade, Purdon, and Edwards.

The examination for Sizarships will proceed to-morrow and Wednesday. There are seven vacancies.

Sir Walter Scott has arrived in London, and is now at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Lockhart. We regret to learn that this eminent writer and admirable man has not returned with any renewed vigour of constitution, or any chance of gratifying the world with further displays of his genius. He is, indeed, much worse in health than when he set out, and serious apprehensions are entertained of his recovery. In passing down the Rhine he suffered by another stroke of paralysis in the boat, and had it not been for the presence of mind of his servant in bleeding him, he could not have survived the attack. He has now, we are informed, lost the use of one side, and is not likely to recover it. He has been attended by physicians ever since his return.—*Times.*

The second report of the House of Commons' committee on the Irish tithe question recommends that measures should, with as little delay as possible, be submitted to parliament:—1. A bill to amend the provisions of the tithe composition acts, and to render them permanent and compulsory. 2. A bill to constitute ecclesiastical corporations in Ireland. 3. A bill for the commutation of tithes in Ireland. The committee also recommend a new valuation of all benefices in Ireland, for the purposes of the first fruits, found with a view to charging it with all church cess, for the building and repairing of churches, and for the due celebration of divine worship.

Legal Botheration and Perspicuity.—In Haddock's Chancery, vol. i. p. 125, we find the following specimen of legal parspicuity:—"When a person is bound *to do* a thing, and he *does* what may enable him *to do* the thing, he is supposed, in equity, *to do* it with the view of *doing* what he is bound *to do*."

IRISH REFORM BILL.

(From the *St. James's Chronicle* of Thursday.)

Mr. O'Connell has written another long, very long letter, denouncing the Irish Reform Bill as not sufficiently extensive. Mr. O'Connell understands his game perfectly: he knows that the best way to get any thing is to importune for a great deal more; and he feels that, in the particular instance, nothing can be a stronger recommendation of any measure, to those who upon constitutional and Protestant principles would oppose the bill, than the opinion that it is one which he dislikes or dreads. Mr. O'Connell, however, neither dislikes nor dreads the Irish Reform Bill. If, by seeming to oppose it, he shall be able to ensure its success, his present object will be gained; he will take it, as he said he took the bill of 1829, as part payment of a greater debt. Nobody better understands that policy recommended by a place-hunter of Sir Pertinax Macsycophant's school and nation—"Take, always take—what you can get, whether much or little, and always keep on grumbling for some better." What, indeed, *short of the final object*, can Mr. O'Connell desire more than a measure which will make the whole representation of Ireland *thoroughly papist*; which shall send one hundred Irish papists—*a solid, compact, united* body—and, therefore, a stronger party than any which can ever be formed to oppose it—to legislate for the empire, and to domineer over whatever government shall administer its affairs. We trust, however, that the learned gentleman, and the alien faction whose leader and representative he is, will be disappointed, and that this bill at least will be rejected. We are convinced that, by pausing here, Lord Grey and Lord Brougham may yet recover much of the respect and confidence of whatever is respectable in England, and we know that Lord Brougham has avowed to more than one his opinion that "the Irish bill were ruin." We are persuaded, therefore, that if the Tory party do their duty, this consummation of destruction may be averted, and that the bill can be thrown out altogether. Let us be more explicit. The King declared *yesterday week* to a distinguished nobleman of the highest rank in the peerage, *that he had never, up to that time, read the Irish Reform Bill—never had its provisions explained to him*, and, of course, had never considered its probable operation, or formed an opinion upon its merits. With respect to this measure the King is certainly therefore *unpledged*: Lord Brougham, as we have hinted, has on more than one occasion confessed his abhorrence of the measure (his Lordship must remember the persons to whom he has freely made this confession, and must therefore be well aware that it is capable of proof, and that it will be alleged in proof); the Tories have therefore an assurance that, if they firmly resist the bill, they will not be opposed by him who constitutes the whole intellectual strength of the government, and that the King will not enforce it by any violation of the independence of the peerage. They know, consequently, that they may defeat it *in integro*; and if they talk of accepting it, modified or unmodified, they are—yes we will say it—*they are traitors.*

EXTRAORDINARY FRAUD ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Bow-Street.—Last week *William Beatie Lavers*, Esq., an officer on half-pay, who had been apprehended by Ledbitter, one of the principal officers of this establishment, was charged on the oath of W. J. Crawford, Esq., with having feloniously forged an instrument for the payment of £1,170, with intent to defraud the crown. The prisoner is a man between forty and fifty years of age, and of most gentlemanly appearance. A short time ago, information was given at this office that the prisoner had personated an officer, now deceased, and had obtained in his name, from the Army Pay-office, by means of forged documents, between eleven and twelve hundred pounds. A warrant was issued against the prisoner, and the same was placed in the hands of Ledbitter, who proceeded to Exeter, where the prisoner has for some time been employed as a sub-editor of the *Western Luminary*, and there took him into custody.

We have received the following particulars of this very singular case from a correspondent at Exeter:—"A person named Lavers, residing in Exeter for some few years past, was taken into custody on Thursday night last by Ledbitter, the officer, at Exeter, who had been sent down from town with a warrant for his apprehension. They left Exeter for London by the Defiance coach on Saturday evening, and arrived yesterday afternoon. The fraud is of a very peculiar description, and one for the successful performance of which much ingenuity and assurance were required. The first fraud known, and for which he is now apprehended, was commenced about two years since. Lavers was originally an officer, and had held two commissions in his Majesty's service, and subsequently became a clerk in the Commissariat department. Since then he has been employed as a clerk in various houses in Exeter; whilst in the service of one of these houses it is thought that he found out by some means that a Colonel Cosgrove had died a few years previously. He then personated a brother of the Colonel, styling himself in his correspondence with government, "George Augustus Cosgrove;" in this character he wrote to the War-office that his brother had not died at the time he was supposed to have died, but that he survived about 3 years, and, having become insane, had not applied for his half-pay; he (the brother) being abroad. To substantiate these statements he counterfeited certificates and affidavits of the usual forms, and after a considerable correspondence, satisfied the government, and obtained, in April, £1170 and upwards, as the arrears due to the deceased Colonel, for which he had taken out letters of administration. He swore the assets were under £1500, on which he paid a stamp duty of £45. Not content with thus defrauding government, he actually applied to the Stamp office, with the usual affidavits, for the return of stamp duty, on the ground that his uncle died in debt; and in this second fraud he also succeeded. Within the year he began a similar attempt on the presumed death of Lieutenant-Colonel Hardy. The circumstances, however, excited suspicion at the War-office, though he had taken the precaution of removing to Worcester. The letters were traced to him, and on inquiry he was identified with the former transaction. When Ledbitter searched his house he discovered a great number of seals, beautifully cut with arms of all sorts, also a crest with the initials G.A.C., which had been used in the correspondence with government.—*London Paper.*

The trial of the magistrates of Bristol has been definitively fixed for Thursday, the 25th of October next. The Juries are to be summoned from Berks.

Lord Ellenborough presided at a dinner of the Cheltenham True Blue Club on Tuesday, at which 70 persons were present. A great crowd assembled round the hotel, and hissed and hooted the company as they separated. A stone flung at Lord Ellenborough, as he was entering his carriage, fortunately missed his lordship, but struck and severely injured a Mr. Aplin in the face. Some of the rioters were apprehended, taken before the magistrates, and ordered to find bail.

Captain Markham, of the 58th Regiment, who fell in the late fatal duel at Fermoy, was the eldest son of the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, grandson to the late Archbishop Markham, and nephew to the Countess of Mansfield and Sir Robert Clifton, Bart. The melancholy affair plunged the family connexions of the deceased in great affliction, and has occasioned much sympathy in York.

A curious circumstance is said to attend poor persons' purchases in the market of Truxillo. There being no copper coin in Peru, a person not wishing or perhaps not having a real to expend for every article, purchases a real's worth of eggs, wherewith he or she proceeds to buy an egg's worth of vegetables from one person, an egg's worth of something else from another, continuing to market until all is got that is required. The eggs are considered current payment, and in the end are purchased by those who require them for use.—*Lieut. Mawe's Journey across the Andes.*

THE CHOLERA.

LIMERICK, JUNE 16.

Remaining at last report 182, new cases 59, deaths 15, discharged 20, remaining this day 206. Total cases from commencement 1046, total deaths 416.

June 18.—Remaining at last report 207; new cases 61; died 23; recovered 34; remaining 211.

ENNIS, JUNE 16.

We have this morning received further accounts from Ennis and Clare, where the Cholera yet rages with frightful fury. There is an apparent decrease of cases and deaths in Ennis, but in the town of Clare there were 14 new cases and six deaths yesterday—total in Clare 40 cases and 20 deaths. There have been altogether upwards of 80 cases of cholera in the 68th Regiment in Clare Castle barracks, but the fatality is not great. It is reported the Military will be marched out of barracks and encamped. A quantity of the barrack furniture was thrown out and burned. We regret to state the cholera has made its appearance at Newmarket-on-Fergus, where 3 cases and one death were noted yesterday.

CORK, JUNE 18.

Remaining at last report, 205; new cases, 35; deaths, 12; recovered, 11; remaining, 209.

Since the introduction of cholera into the county jail in Cork, a novel method has been adopted to prevent its spreading. A musician is engaged to play for the female prisoners (to whom the epidemic is entirely confined) for a few hours every evening; they are all brought together into one of the largest apartments of the prison, and such an interest excited amongst them by the music and the dance, that they appear to forget altogether the cholera and its terrors. This mode of prevention was suggested by the idea, that as fear is a predisposing cause, nothing could tend more to diminish its influence. The same method has been tried at the Convict Depot, and with success.

KINSALE.

In Kinsale, the epidemic has increased, and we regret to say that some individuals in the upper walks of life have fallen victims. New cases, 8; deaths, 6; recoveries, 6.

TRALEE.

In Tralee the cholera abates fast—only one death yesterday, no new cases, and 7 recoveries. Total cases, 177; total deaths, 60.

Cholera has made its appearance in Holland, which had hitherto escaped this dreadful scourge, a circumstance generally attributed to the extreme cleanliness of the inhabitants. The *Batavier* has brought over Sir W. Scott and upwards of 100 other passengers. The engineer died at Rotterdam, supposed of the cholera, and his place was supplied by a foreigner.

CHOLERA IN THE PROVINCES.

We regret to state that the cholera is making fearful progress through the provinces. We have received accounts from Galway, Tuam, Ballinasloe, Limerick, Belfast, Cork, Drogheda, and many other towns, describing the dreadful ravages of this very formidable disease. It seems, however, to have been more fatal in Tullamore than in any other town of so small a size in so short a time. There were 154 cases reported up to last night, and 110 deaths without a single recovery, and all in the space of four or five days, in a population of 7 or 8,000, the greater number of whom had fled on the first appearance of the disease. Judging from the accounts which we have received from various quarters, we think that there is not the least doubt that fear has very much aggravated the evils of the Cholera, and that the people throughout the country, where it has made its appearance, have suffered much from ignorance and the terror into which they were thrown.—*The Empire* of Monday—[a new Dublin Weekly Paper].

ANTI-TITHE MEETING ON THE THREE ROCK MOUNTAIN, COUNTY DUBLIN.

On Sunday a large concourse of people assembled at the top of the Three Rock Mountain, for the purpose of petitioning the legislature for an extinction of tithes. There were between four and five thousand persons on the hill. A Mr. Mason took the chair at half-past three o'clock, under a flag, bearing the words "No Tithes."

A boy, in the course of a long speech, called on Lord Grey to learn a lesson from the imposing spectacle then presented before him. "What," said he, "does not such a meeting as this prognosticate! Here are 500,000 men congregated together, and all perfectly sober. Yes! they have, at *our* bidding, abstained from their habitual potations, and all, to a man, are ready to act in obedience to *our* commands? (much laughter).

Messrs. J. A. Curran, John Redmond, and the Rev. Mr. Smith, severally addressed the meeting.

A petition, praying for the extinction of tithes, was adopted, thanks were returned to the chairman, and the meeting dispersed about six o'clock.—*Saunders's News Letter of Monday.*

On Tuesday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, an armed man presented himself to a servant in the stable of Mr. S. Everitt, whose farm is situated in the county of Kilkenny, about a mile from Ross, and ordered him immediately to quit his employment, and never more to work for him, or he must prepare his coffin. He also vowed death to Mr. Everitt, unless he resigned his farm. He then fired his gun. On Wednesday the visit was repeated in the fields. The ruffian at both visits stated that he had two hundred men at his back to assist him if necessary. It is believed that the men alluded to were in ambuscade.—*Wexford Herald of Saturday.*

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

15th—Herald, Richards, Cardiff, iron—Edward, Kirby, Cork, whiskey—Emelia, Fredericks, Memel, timber, &c.

16th—Ocean, Edwards, Ayr, coals.

17th—Comet, Fairchild, Wexford, ballast—City of Waterford, Bailey, Bristol, m. goods—John and Sally, Davis, Ayr, coals.

18th—St. Day, Lancaster, Falmouth, ballast—Gipsy, Keay, Liverpool, m. goods—Liberty, Blanchard, Swansea, coals and culm.

SAILED,

15th—City of Bristol, Hide, Bristol, gen. cargo and passengers, from Ross—Union, Pentharwood, Swansea, ballast—Providence, Jones, ditto, ditto—Elizabeth, Richards, ditto, cattle—Avon, Jenkins, Newpassage, ditto.

16th—Nora Creina, Stacey, Bristol, gen. cargo.

17th—Lord Wellington, Cullitan, Quebec, passengers, from Ross—Caledonia, Hanton, Bangor, ballast—Leonidas, Lovering—Ocean, Challacombe—and Eliza, Lewis, Liverpool, wheat and flour—Sir A. M'Kenzie, Williams, Cardiff, ballast.

18th—None.

19th—Jane, Elliott, Weymouth, grain—Brighton, Giles, Portsmouth, provisions—Malvina, Read, London, ditto—Æolus, Fowler, Newport, ballast—Drake, Richards, Swansea, ditto—St. Antonio de Serra, Mendis, St. Ubes, ditto, from Youghal—Voadore, Mosquitta, ditto, ditto, from Dublin—Lord Nelson, O'Neill, Swansea, culm, from Youghal—City of Waterford, Bailey, Bristol, gen. cargo.

Wind, S.S.W. to N.N.W.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

John Blake, collector, acknowledges to have received 3s 7d from Mr. J. W. Foss, being fines on his workmen: also the following annual subscriptions to the above institution:—

Jeremiah Hardum, Patrick Lannon, £1 1s each. Right Rev. Dr. Abraham, Jeremiah O'Brien, Dr. Lanphier, Dr. Hammond, £1 each. Rev. James Lawson, Rev. William Hughes, Joseph Dunford, William Poke, Joshua Mason, 10s each. Thomas Hanton, John Hamilton, John Dalton, Paul Fitzpatrick, 5s each. William Knox, 4s 4d.

Printed for the Proprietor, by RICHARD HENDERSON, and published at the Waterford Mail Printing Office, Old Exchange Place, Quay, where all orders for Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. are to be addressed.