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FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT THE CHAMP DE MARS, PARIS.

(From the French papers of Friday.)

The *fete* given in the Champ de Mars was followed by a most delorable catastrophe, and it is under this sad impression left by this heart-rending scene that we write the subjoined details.

The crowds collected in the Champ de Mars were greater than had ever been collected in that quarter. During the sham attack or storming of the citadel of Antwerp, some accidents had already spread terror amongst the spectators who had overthronged the sloping ground on the right side of that vast square. Two men who had climbed up into trees fell from an immense height, and were killed on the spot. Several other persons were wounded (but slightly) by some fire-works awkwardly let off.

After the rush towards the iron gateway near the Ecole Militaire, the fatal results of which have been above detailed, a most affecting scene took place. Nothing was to be heard but shrieks and cries of parents, children and friends; mothers demanding their children, daughters calling on their fathers, from whom they had been forcibly separated; on receiving no answer they proceeded to search for them amongst the dead bodies which had been removed to an adjoining cafe; twenty four individuals, twelve men and twelve women, were killed upon the spot; two females conveyed to their houses expired in the course of the night. The number of wounded amounts to nearly 150, of whom forty still lie in a very dangerous state.

In the midst of this scene of desolation there were several men who seemed to take a ferocious pleasure in augmenting the tumult and confusion. They were seen stripping females of their ornaments and articles of jewellery, tearing their clothes, and insulting them in the grossest manner * * * * Women who lay on the ground wounded and expiring, were in many instances the objects of this inhuman treatment.

About half-past eleven the arrival of a squadron of Cuirassiers had the effect of restoring order to a certain degree, and the crowd was enabled to pass out without any further accident.

Amongst the persons who called at the hospital of Grosliallou on the following morning to inquire after absent relatives, was a female who had the misfortune to recognise amongst the corpses her husband, her son, and her nephew.

Madame X———, the wife of a solicitor in Paris, separated on the previous evening from her little daughter only four years old—rejoined her lost child at the hospital, having had a leg and arm broken, and her ears nearly torn off by the thieves, in endeavouring to drag off her earrings.

Amongst the men killed, principally by suffocation, were a tall cuirassier and two strong market porters (*forts de la halle.*)

Some of the females killed on this occasion exhibited shocking wounds on the chest and head. Amongst the number were three young women, from eighteen to twenty-two years of age, and who were elegantly dressed; one of them, when taken up, had a gold watch and chain round her neck.

It is feared that several persons were precipitated into the river in consequence of the rush and confusion which occurred near the Pont de Jena. The grounds for this sinister idea are, that various inquiries were made at the hospitals during the morning for persons missing, and who were not among the number of those found on the Champ de Mars.

In reflecting upon these lamentable details, a question naturally arises whether the police had done their duty and taken all the necessary precautions at a spot where more than 300,000 persons were assembled. A satisfactory answer can only be obtained upon the result of the inquiry which the judical authorities have set on foot; and it would not be fair to express any opinion on so delicate a point until full information has been furnished as to the exact causes which led to so fatal an occurrence.

It however appears that a force of 500 cavalry and 500 infantry, without counting the *sergens de ville* and police officers, had been placed at the disposal of the magistrates of the quarter of the Champs de Mars.—*Gazette des Tribunaux.*

Several medical men who happened to be on the spot exerted themselves to the utmost to lend their assistance to the unfortunate victims, in conjunction with the military surgeons and medical students who opened the veins and arteries of those who had not already expired from suffocation; but in spite of all the aid of art, they only succeeded in rescuing a few from the jaws of death.—*Le Siecle.*

The following is one of the numerous melancholy scenes which the fatal occurrence in the Champ-de-Mars presented:—An officer, whilst going his rounds perceived a man who lay at the foot of a tree, moaning and crying in a most piteous manner. On being asked the cause of his grief, he replied "Alas, I have lost my wife, my sister, and my father in the crowd." "You will see them again," observed the officer. "Never, alive," rejoined the unfortunate man; "for they have all been trampled to death."

We have hardly the courage, in the midst of such calamitous circumstances, to throw the blame upon the parade which led to them, a parade the more ridiculous, as soldiers, in order to please the crowd, were made to act the part of comedians.—*Bon Sens.*

It is difficult to explain how *fetes*, suspended to-day in consequence of a deplorable event, can be renewed with propriety and without risk on Monday next—how, in fine, one day is to be devoted to joy and another to grief!

What can be meant by this strange division of emotions so contrary in their nature? Weep or rejoice if you like, but for goodness sake don't let us have any of those contrasts which shock the common sense of the public. The preparations made for that day have been all to no purpose. Was it worth while to renew them at the end of two or three days? and would it not be wise to take a lesson from this unfortunate event, and employ the funds required for these amusements in relieving the friends of the victims, and many other wretched objects, than to get up fresh *fetes* which may be followed by similar catastrophes?—*Le Siecle.*

It was a matter of general surprise to-day to see placards posted on the walls of the capital, announcing that the grand banquet and ball at the Hotel de Ville, in honour of the Duke and Duchess of Orleans was merely put off to Monday. It was supposed that the most ordinary feelings of decency would have prompted their indefinite adjournment. Such, however, is not to be the case.

According to report there were certain courtiers who wished that the festivities should take place on the evening previously announced; but in consequence of a determination come to in a high quarter, it will be necessary to wait until the dead bodies have been recognised and interred before the civic feast will be given.—*Bon Sens.*

(From the Charte.)

"The following are details of the distressing events which occupy the mind of nearly every person in Paris, together with some affecting circumstances attending them. In order to divide the crowd, it was arranged that there should be objects of attraction at various points at the same time; viz., at the Barriere du Trone, the Tuileries, the Champs Elysees, and the Champ de Mars. At the same time, every possible precaution was taken by the authorities to prevent accidents. A little before eleven o'clock, the crowd which filled the Champ de Mars, after having been gratified with the warlike spectacle which was presented to them, suddenly began to press towards one of the iron gates near the Ecole Militaire, and at length the crush became so severe that a woman fainted. This induced those who were around to fall back to give her room and air; and thus a revulsion or stoppage was caused, which produced the unhappy consequences we are about to relate. Twenty-three persons were suffocated. Twelve who were injured, and one of them very severely, were carried to the military hospital at Gros-Cailou, where every possible attention and care was paid to them. The moment a knowledge of what had happened had reached the prefect of police, he went in person to the hospital and offered the sufferers every relief and consolation. The bodies of those who were dead were not marked with any wounds or contusions, and it was fully ascertained that their deaths were occasioned by suffocation alone. At an early hour yesterday the ministers met in council at the residence of Count Mole, whence they soon afterwards proceeded to the Tuileries, where they had an affecting and painful interview with the King and the Royal Family. His Majesty and the Prince Royal on receiving the disastrous intelligence shed tears, and the first wish which they expressed was that the *fetes* should be at least suspended. The decision upon this point rested with the city of Paris, since the entertainments of the two days were given by it and not by the King. The municipal council, represented by its president, vice president, and two of its members, waited upon the King and the Prince Royal, who received them in the presence of Count Mole, the Count de Montalivet, and M. Barthe, and also of the President of the Chamber of Deputies, who had come to present the bill which had been passed on the preceding day. The municipal council expressed its wish that the *fete* should take place in the evening, and its hopes that the King would honour it with his presence, surrounded by the royal family, according to his promise. At the same time the deputation laid before his Majesty a resolution of the council for granting immediate relief to the families of the sufferers by the lamentable occurrence on Wednesday evening. The application, however, only renewed the painful feelings in the minds of his Majesty and the whole royal family, and the King could not renew his promise to be present at the festival and ball as previously given. He at the same time claimed the privilege of being the first to contribute to the succour and consolation of so many unfortunate families. The Prince Royal, in his own name and in that of the Duchess of Orleans, participated strongly in the feeling of the King. The deputation was about to retire to refer the matter again to the municipal council, when the Prince Royal, with great emotion, expressed his intention to accompany them, and in person urge to the council all the feelings of the King, himself, and the Royal family, as reason for a postponement. His royal highness went accordingly accompanied by the Count de Montalivet, and having entered the council chamber, expressed himself in the following terms:—'I do not wish to appear at the Hotel de Ville without having my heart at ease, and my countenance full of cheerfulness. I cannot testify in an unconstrained and suitable manner the feelings I experience, whenever I am in the midst of the representatives of the people of Paris, unless I shall have previously relieved my mind by endeavouring personally to assuage the grief of so many unfortunate families thrown into mourning by the dreadful accident of yesterday evening.' This appeal was irresistible, and it was unanimously resolved that the ball should be put off till Monday next, the 19th instant, when the King and the whole of the royal family will honour it with their presence. Their grief and regret at what has happened cannot be so soon effaced, but they will be assisted in recovering their serenity by the reflection that in the meantime they have done all in their power to comfort the survivors. The King and the Prince Royal had early in the morning charged the Prefect of Police to ascertain the names of all the sufferers of the catastrophe of the preceding night; and aides-de-camp of his Majesty and the royal duke were dispatched at the same time to visit those who were injured, and promised them, in the names of the whole royal family, that they should have every possible relief and assistance their state and circumstances required."

(From the Messager.)

"Yesterday was marked by a deplorable misfortune.—The military *fete* at the Champ de Mars drew together immense crowds. Precautions had been taken before hand to prevent any danger to the spectators resulting from the representation of the attack upon the citadel of Antwerp; and, although this mimic war lasted for fully three quarters of an hour, it terminated without the occurrence of the slightest accident. Presently afterwards, however, lamentations were sent forth from different quarters. The moment the spectacle had ended, the crowd in their ardour to depart made a general movement towards the outlets.—Upon their approaching the gates, the mass became more densely compact; and in the attempt to pass through them a great number of persons were smothered and trampled upon. It was at the gate opposite the Rue St. Dominique, and especially at the gate near the Military School, and in front of the avenue of Lamotte Piquet, that there was the greatest number of victims. The greater number of the killed and wounded were carried immediately to the Military Hospital of Gros-Caillou. It is impossible to ascertain the exact number of victims, but up to the period of our writing the deaths are ascertained to have amounted to thirty-one. One circumstance, which might naturally lead us to fear that the losses may yet be still more considerable, is the fact that the persons attached to the hospital state, that no fewer than 300 persons have visited the hospital, for the purpose of claiming their relatives or friends. The bodies were deposited in the amphitheatre, which we need not say was the scene of the saddest and most heart-rending recognitions. The greater part of the victims belonged to the working classes. Three persons of the same family, father, son, and nephew, fell by each other's side and expired. Among the men who died many were young. The women, on the contrary, with the exception of two, were rather aged. Among the victims, one was a young collegian, who was separated in the crowd from the tutor by whom he had been accompanied, and another was the wife of a rich merchant, who has recently retired from business. The person of this unfortunate lady was adorned by a number of jewels, amounting, it is said, in value, to upwards of 3000 francs. Not one of these was missing when her husband came to claim the body. Within a short distance of the amphitheatre a magistrate, assisted by a commissary of police, received declarations and prepared mortuary acts.—The bodies were examined and the causes of their decease stated by professional gentlemen, deputed by the authorities. Rumours have been spread that several individuals, upon being pressed by the crowd, were barbarous enough to make way for themselves by inflicting blows with their knives. We are happy in being enabled to falsify these reports. It has been stated by competent surgical witnesses that the deaths all took place by suffocation. Not one of the bodies bore the mark of wounds inflicted by a weapon. There were some of them disfigured, but disfigured solely by contusions caused by the trampling of the crowd which passed over them. Among the killed or wounded were several soldiers, who had been led by curiosity to the scene. It is much to be deplored that the police had not recourse to more effective means for facilitating the departure of the populace. The Champ de Mars has but seven outlets, all of them very narrow; but on the side which lies next to Paris, and towards which the great rush was made, there are but two gates, neither of them more than seven or eight feet wide. The fosses which surround the Champ de Mars should, as has been done upon the occasion of former *fetes*, have been filled, or covered with planks, for the purpose of multiplying the means of exit. Some idea of the horrible pressure which must have taken place at the gates may be conceived from the fact that the entire Champ de Mars was emptied in the space of twenty-five minutes. Although to foresee this accident beforehand would have been nearly impossible, we have been assured that the Duke of Orleans had some sort of a presentiment of it. He had himself visited the prefect several days since, for the purpose of recommending it to him to use every precaution to prevent the occurrence of any catastrophe. His inquiries were particularly directed to the subject of the Champ de Mars; and he declared that he would be the first to require that the spectacles should not take place, if he were not assured that no danger would result from it to the populace. Unfortunately, the attention of the police was directed exclusively to the means of preventing any accident from being occasioned by the combustibles employed in the spectacle.

"The Duke of Orleans has declared that he alone will undertake the maintenance of the families of the several sufferers, and the payment of whatever expenses the catastrophe of yesterday may entail."

(From the Journal General des Tribunaux).

"The physicians pronounced that in nearly every one of the cases death had been occasioned by violent and continued pressure. In three or four it had been caused by fracture of the ribs or sternum. Some of the victims had been so dreadfully trampled upon that they could not be identified without great difficulty. The scene this morning was truly heart-rending. Many families were seen scrutinising the features of the dead, in order to endeavour to recognise those belonging to them who they had reason to fear were lost to them for ever. Nothing can paint the utter misery of one poor woman, who discovered among the dead bodies those of her husband, her son, and her nephew. We shall leave to others the task of inquiring why the authorities had not ordered the gates of the South and of Lamotte Piquet to be removed, as on former similar occasions, and why bridges were not thrown over the fosses, to open other passages for the crowd. Hitherto nothing has appeared to attribute the deaths of so many persons to any other cause than the pressure of the crowd. Very few depredations were committed—money, ornaments, and other valuable articles, were found upon the persons of several of the sufferers."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(From the French papers of Saturday.)

The *Charte* has the following:—"Several journals have given inaccurate accounts of the deplorable occurrence in the Champ de Mars. We owe to the public some explanation on this subject—an explanation which we present to them in the spirit of impartial truth. We seek not to justify the administration, whose conduct in this matter is above all reproach. We are by no means desirous, upon the occasion of an unfortunate event like this, to enter upon a polemical war of recriminations; but we feel in duty bound to guard the public from being imposed on by false and unfounded rumours; and we are anxious utterly to demolish, by the aid of incontrovertible facts, those dangerously exaggerated rumours and recitals, which tend so much to the disturbance of the public tranquillity."

"By a deplorable error the number of dead and wounded has been greatly exaggerated. The number of victims has been stated at 100, at 135, and even 300. The number of killed is twenty-four. As to the wounded, out of twenty individuals who were carried to the Military Hospital, seventeen had returned to their homes in a state of perfect convalescence before half-past three o'clock to-day. It has been stated that accidents of a similar nature happened at other points, but this is incorrect. The most perfect order reigned during the whole evening in every part of the capital. Up to eleven o'clock not a single accident had occurred.

In addition to the host of precautions usually taken by the authorities, there were other measures resorted to in this instance with reference to the Champ de Mars.—During the middle of the day all the approaches to it were forbidden to carriages and carts, and everything was withdrawn from the enclosed part which might impede the free circulation of the public.

Some journals this morning, in giving an account of the deplorable event, add to the correct details of a calamity but too real others which we must contradict in the two-fold interest of truth and humanity. According to one of these journals there were men amongst the crowd (if the name of man could be given to beings capable of such acts), who took a ferocious pleasure in augmenting the tumult by snatching the ornaments from females, tearing their clothes, and insulting in the grossest manner even those who had fallen. Another journal says that numerous robberies had been committed, that the greater number of the bodies found bore marks of strangulation, and that some had their ears and fingers torn off, which would indicate that their earrings and rings had been stolen. The information obtained on the subject does not mention one act of such savage ferocity or cruelty. It is on the contrary, positively established by the judicial examination entered into, that on the unfortunate bodies were found respectively their earrings, rings, watches, and money. The inquiry also fully proves that the deaths of all were produced by suffocation. The event was brought about, as we before announced, by the fall of one woman, which caused that of those who followed her, and it must be remarked that this woman, and those who afterwards fell, had passed through the gate, and were some five or six paces on the outside.—No disorder had taken place before that time at any of the points to which the public directed thtir steps.

One fortunate circumstance contributed to prevent the lamentable consequences of the occurrence from becoming still more disastrous. The horses which had brought the artillery were placed in the stable-yard at the Ecole Militaire. They were ordered to advance slowly and cautiously; their appearance, however, was sufficient to stop the precipitate progress of the crowd, and thus allow time for the pressure at the gate to be relieved.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* states, that several of those who were injured on Wednesday night in the Champ de Mars have since died, and the deaths now amount to thirty-eight. Some few others are also in a hopeless state. It would seem that in the confusion which reigned around, some must have fallen or thrown themselves into the river, as two dead bodies have been since taken out of the water.

The *Droit* says that the inquest on the melancholy events in the Champ de Mars is proceeding with activity. Yesterday, the Procureur du Roi repaired to the hospital of Grosliallou, where he interrogated several of the wounded. No death took place during the night at the hospital; but two of the wounded parties died at their own houses. A man, named Bailli, arrested on Wednesday evening for throwing mud and stones at the people coming out of the gates, has been committed to the prison of La Force.

It was reported in Paris that M. Gabriel Delessert, the Prefect of Police, had tendered his resignation. The chief of division of the police would, it was believed, be likewise superseded in his functions.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—BANK OF ENGLAND AND THE LIVERPOOL MERCHANTS.

(From the Correspondent of the Morning Post.)

Liverpool, Saturday.

The deepest interest and anxiety have been felt for some days for the situation of a large—perhaps the largest—American house in Liverpool, that of Messrs. William and James Brown and Co., for it would be affectation any longer to suppress the name of the distinguished firm in question. It was perfectly well understood in the mercantile world that they were much inconvenienced from the total prostration of credit in the United States cutting off their remittances, and that they found it necessary to apply to the Bank of England for assistance. It is, therefore, with the greatest pleasure we announce that about 9 o'clock yesterday morning an express arrived from London, bringing the gratifying intelligence that the bank was so well satisfied with their unquestionable means, that the Directors had come to the unanimous resolution to afford them all the aid they may require throughout the whole of the present year—that is to say, until the first of January next, after which, we anderstand, the house has no engagements.

It appears that the firm referred to had heavy engagements falling due on Thursday last, the 15th instant, and it was on that day that the Bank Directors came to the liberal decision adverted to, the express being sent off at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon. We may add, that the resolution was agreed to without imposing any restrictions whatever upon this eminent mercantile firm. The house is, therefore, at perfect liberty to enter into any new engagement. The intelligence has diffused universal joy amongst the mercantile interests in this town, and we have no doubt its beneficial effects will be felt throughout the manufacturing districts, where this house transacted a most extensive business. We rejoice at the feeling which the Directors of the Bank of England have adopted. It has not only prevented the ruin of thousands, but will in a great measure restore public confidence, and open again the channels of commerce to the enterprise of our merchants and manufactures.

By accounts last evening from London, it appears, that it is determined to call a meeting of the bankers, &c., more immediately connected with the American trade, with the ostensible object of expressing their confidence in the intentions of their debtors on the other side of the Atlantic. It is to be hoped that this demonstration of kindly feeling here will stimulate the parties in the United States who are debtors to British merchants, to use every exertion towards liquidating their accounts.

It is stated on 'Change, by those most likely to be well-informed, that the capital in trade of the above firm is no less than £1,300,000. It is further computed, that if every house which is indebted to them were to pay only 5s in the pound, they should still be able to pay 20s in the pound, and retire on £500,000. The last packet from New York brought bills of lading of twenty vessels having sailed with cargoes of £200,000 or £300,000 consigned to Messrs. Brown and Co.

It only remains for us once more to congratulate the house in question, and the commercial world generally, on the pleasing intelligence we have now promulgated. The packet ship North America sails this morning for New York, in lieu of the Siddons, which is the packet advertised by Messrs. Brown and Co. for the 15th, the latter vessel not being ready. So anxious were they to forward to America the news brought by the express, that they despatched the steamer Hero after the Louisa with the intelligence. Up to a late hour last evening we had not heard of the steamer's return, but we presume there can be little doubt of her overtaking the packet, which, in that case, will probably be the bearer of the earliest intelligence of this important event.

RIVER NORE FISHERY.

(From the Kilkenny Moderator.)

On Friday last, the 16th inst., the cases respecting illegal weirs, &c., which stood adjourned from the Petty Sessions held on the Saturday preceding, came on for disposal before the Magistrates.

The first case called on was that of the Earl of Carrick. His Lordship's steward said he had directions to inform the Bench that his Lordship was most willing to abide by whatever decision they should come to in regard to the other cases.

Messrs. Hyland and Maher said it would notwithstanding be proper to go into the case, and accordingly Edmond Bryan was called and sworn. He deposed that he had viewed the weir in question; the King's Gap was the width required by law, but it was not in the deepest part of the river; and the stakes and other obstructions were so arranged as to make the stream flow through the gap at his Lordship's side of the river.

This was denied by his Lordship's steward, but corroborated by one of the Magistrates on the Bench. After some discussion it was agreed to postpone judgment until the depth of the river was ascertained by a regularly qualified person; and Mr. Dowling, the Surveyor, was appointed for the purpose.

The charges against Hugh Greene and Wm. H. Hunt, Esqrs., were disposed of in a similar way—judgment deferred until the weirs shall have been properly examined. These gentlemen, we understand, do not intend to offer any opposition, but on the contrary are willing to comply with the law in every particular.

Anthony Nugent, Esq., was next called. He appeared and stated that he had, since the last Petty Sessions, taken down part of the tail of his weir, and that he intended to regulate it and his entire weir to the size, &c., required by law.

Sydenham Davis, Esq., stated that he had removed every obstruction, and had conformed in every respect to the law.

In the case of John Nixon, Esq., (which was nearly similar to the three first) judgment was postponed to next court day.

The illegality of Patrick Dyer's weir was fully proved—judgment postponed.

The last case for disposal was that of William F. Tighe, Esq.

An affidavit was handed to the Bench by Thomas Innis, Esq., stating that he was the Agent of Mr. Tighe; that that gentleman was absent, he believed in England, for the last six weeks; that he was informed and believed that Mr. Tighe had a charter or grant from Queen Elizabeth for the salmon weir he had on the river Nore, and praying for a postponement until he could procure the documentary and other evidence necessary for his defence.

Joseph Greene, Esq., then read a letter from Mr. Tighe, expressive of his willingness to abide by the decision of the Magistrates—judgment postponed as above.

We have been kindly favoured by a gentleman with the subjoined extracts from the Acts of Parliament on the subject of Fisheries. They are of very great importance, and ought to be generally known. We therefore beg the particular attention of the public to them:—

31 George II., chap. 13, sec. 1.—"No person whatsoever shall, between the 12*th August* and 1*st February*, fish in any river, with any net, fishing rod, or other instrument, or carry on the bank of any river any gaft, hoop net, tyster or spear, *or any other instrument for killing of salmon*, on penalty of £5; or in default of payment to be committed to the county jail, for any time not exceeding three nor less than one month; any person or persons may apprehend any such offender and such instruments *without any warrant*."

Sec. 2d.—"Any person or persons who shall, *in the night time*, from 12*th of August* to 1*st of February*, make use of any *lighted torch*, or *any light* in any river, banks of a ford in any river, or watercourse leading to a river, with intention to kill or take *salmon*, such person or persons shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of £5, *to be paid to the person or persons discovering same*; and the making use of any such lighted torch, or any other light, in manner aforesaid, is to be evidence of such intention, unless the contrary shall appear. If penalty not paid, offender to be committed to the county jail, for any time not *less than three months*, nor exceeding *six*."

23d and 24th Geo. III., chap. 40, sec. 3.—"No person whatsoever shall kill, take or destroy any *trouts* by the means of dams, fish houses, *nets*, or any other engine *(angling excepted)*, from 1st October to 1st February, under the penalty of £5."

26th Geo. III., chap. 50, sec. 5.—"Any person or persons in *whose custody* any *salmon* or *trout*, *taken out of the season allowed by law*, and known by the name of *red salmon*, *red peal*, *salmon flats* or *spent salmon*, or *spent trout*, or *dullaghans*, or *by any other name*, by which such fish are called, shall be found, or *who shall be exposing for sale such fish*, to forfeit *five shillings for each*, half to informer and half to constable for levying. In default of payment, committed to jail or house of correction, not more than one month, *nor less* than 14 days, *for first offence*, and not more than six nor less than three months for *every future offence*.

THE WHALE SHIP "ADVICE" OF DUNDEE.

(From the Glasgow Courier.)

By the ship Grace of Liverpool, Captain Reid, which arrived at Port Glasgow, on Wednesday last, from Virginia, with a cargo of cotton, we have gained some particulars of the Advice of Dundee, Captain Duchers, one of the whale ships that was beset in the ice last winter.—Captain Reid states, that on the night of the 3d of June, while in lat. 21 W, 52 N. he described a vessel apparently in extreme distress, with sails torn, which proved to be the Advice whaler. On boarding the vessel, one of the most appalling spectacles presented itself that it is possible to conceive. Out of a crew of sixty-three men, including part of the crew of the Thomas, fifty-four had perished, the remainder in a miserable state of exhaustion and disease. In the forecastle were discovered five of the men speechless, in a dying state, and unable to move—so much so, that only two of them were capable of being removed on board the Grace, one of whom (Peter Brown) ceased to exist only three days after, and the other (William Gray), who suffered dreadfully from that troublesome disease, scurvy, is, we understand, likely to recover. The remaining three found in the forecastle, it was evident, could not survive many hours, being in the last stage of disease and debility. Among the other survivors on board this ill-fated vessel were Captain Duchers, the mate and surgeon, and Captain Davidson, of the Thomas of Dundee, one of the whalers lost in the ice.—These were the only persons on board who presented any appearance of life, and these, with the exception of Capt Davidson, who appeared to be in tolerably good health, were scarcely able to crawl upon deck, but none had power sufficient to go aloft. The vessel was in a deplorable state of filth, and the stench emitted was abominable. The accounts given by the survivors are heart-rending in the extreme. It appeared that the Advice got clear of the ice, with twenty tons of oil on board, on the 17th of March last, and at that time they parted company with the whalers Grenville Bay, Norfolk, and Dee. From the time she left the ice till she was fallen in with by the Grace, she saw only two vessels, and although signals of distress were made they do not appear to have been noticed, and all hope of relief was abandoned by the sufferers, who, seeing their companions dying around them, gave themselves up to all the horrors of despair. No person was able to attend to the sufferings of the dying, and it was with difficulty that the bodies of the dead could be thrown overboard. Although the crew had a tolerable supply of salt provisions and water, the primary cause of disease was a want of nutritious food, which induced scurvy. The Advice was driven as far south as lat. 45 on the coast of America, before she was fallen in with by the Grace. Captain Reid having humanely supplied the Advice with suitable stores, and men to navigate the vessel, left her and proceeded on his course.

DUBLIN BAY REGATTA—1837.

The Regatta for this year commenced on Tuesday, and nothing could be more favourable than the weather for the visitors from town. For those who were afloat, there was a little too much wind outside the harbour to make it comfortable. The yachts which sailed for the prize had enough if they could manage it to suit their purposes. The first sailing race was for the Kingstown Challenge Cup, value 100 guineas, for all yachts belonging to the Royal Yacht Club.

The following yachts started:—

Noran, cutter, 69; Major Mill, R.Y.S., red, sprinkled with white, 2.

Albatross, cutter, 74; —Gell, Esq., R.Y.S., blue, white and red, horizontal, 3.

Therese, 121; Lord Clonbrock, R.I.Y.C., blue Peter, 1.

At the start, the Albatross led; she was looked upon as an "awkward customer," having got a new mainsail, a new boom and gaff, but the Therese passed her before she got two-thirds of the way out, and led in, winning the first round. The wind was S.W., and so favourable, that the yachts might have carried a second topsail. Rounding the western pier, the Noran was a-head, the Therese second, the Albatross lying behind. It was a matter of surprise to those on shore how the smallest boat of the three could have made such way against her competitors. After passing the western pier, the Therese weathered her, but great anxiety was felt by the friends of both vessels that the Noran would forereach her more capacious competitor, but the Therese went to windward of her, passing the flag-ship. This was the first round, and now the contest was for the windward, on going out of the harbour a second time. The start was fair—it was bow and bow. When they got a short way outside, there was too much for a small vessel like the Noran; the Therese lived in it without a motion almost, and went away hand over hand. In the second round coming in the Therese got so well to windward, that the race was her own, but the Shamrock revenue cruiser, and the Royal William, all making the harbour at the same time got the windward of the Therese; the one put all the wind out of her sails, the steamer caused so much dead water as to make it just as bad as if there had been a hard tide. The Shamrock at once hove too, the steamer sailed to its station at the new jetty opposite the Forty-foot Road. The Therese won cleverly; on the first round she had not much more than a length advantage over the Noran. The noble owner of the Therese was on board, and participated in the expression of gratification exhibited by the people at his success. The Noran was the holder of the cup, having won it last year; had she been successful upon this occasion, it would have become the property of Major Mill. The boats for the second race started at two o'clock by signal from the Eliza revenue tender, which acted as flag boat upon this occasion. It was for the Countess of Dublin Cup.

Wave, 26 tons, M. Perston, Esq., R.M.Y.C., white, with blue diagonal, 1.

Adelaide, 41, Robert Lander, Esq., R.W.Y.C., blue, red cross, 2.

Dickey Sam, 19, J.C. Shaw, Esq., R.I.Y.C., blue Peter, 0.

Ariel, schooner, 19, Doctor Brandith, R.N.Y.C., blue, with two white balls, 0.

Katinka, cutter, 27, J. H. Spencer, Esq. R.W.Y.C. yellow and blue, 0.

Gertrudez, schooner, Oliver Lloyd, Esq., R.W.Y.C., white, with blue spots, 0.

This being a time race, the boats of lesser tonnage had the start of the larger ones. The Dickey Sam, Gertrudez, and Ariel, started first, the Wave and Katinka, six minutes after, and the Adelaide last.

In the interval, the revenue cruisers which had sailed at eight o'clock in the morning on an experimental cruise in the bay, hove in sight. The Commodore's vessel, the Kite, Commander W. H. Burke, was seen in the direction of Howth, with her signals flying, the other vessels had their answering pendants up, those were the Shamrock, Wickham, Diligence, L'Hazard, Dolphin, Hamilton, &c. The result we were not enabled to ascertain.

This race was won cleverly by the Wave. On the first round four of the yachts gave up, the Adelaide alone contesting it, but with "time and tide" against her. Great interest was felt amongst the spectators as to the rowing match which was pulled round the harbour. It was contested for by the Pique, the Nicol Jarvie, and another gig. The Pique won in brilliant style, and was loudly cheered.

The captain of the Liverpool steamer in harbour took up his station in the morning greatly to the inconvenience of the yachts to sail, at the mooring buoys which had been fixed upon for them to start from.—This would not have been so evident if there were not other parts of the harbour equally suitable in which the vessel might lie to.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—MONDAY.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Right of Householders to vote, although setting to Lodgers so much of the Premises as to reduce the part in their occupation to less than £10 clear yearly value.

Judge Crampton pronounced the rule of the Court in an appeal taken from the decision of the Registering Barrister, Mr. Dobbs. The appellant, Mr. Dignum, claimed to register as a £10 householder, out of premises in Molesworth-street. It appeared that he did not occupy the whole, but only a part of the house, the rest being set to lodgers. The house was itself of more than the clear yearly value of £10, but the part occupied by the applicant was under that amount, and the Registering Barrister rejected him on the ground of "insufficiency of value." In the course of the argument before the Court, the Carrickfergus case, Philips, was relied upon in support of the claim, and it was also relied upon by the counsel on the other side. Now what was the case of Philips? He was the owner of a house in Belfast, and let part of it in lodgings. He himself, however, retained the key of the outer door, and the part he retained to himself amounted to the clear value of £10. He had been rejected by the Registering Barrister, but upon an appeal, the twelve Judges admitted him to the franchise. The only difference between Philips' case and the present one was, that the part of the house which Dignum retained free from lodgers was not of the clear yearly value of £10. Doubts have been entertained as to the ground upon which Philips' case was decided by the Judges, and for that reason the opposing counsel had each relied upon it. He (Judge Crampton) had taken the opinion of the twelve Judges upon the present appeal, and a great majority concurred with him in opinion, indeed only one out of eleven dissented, that the principle in Philips' case decides the case under consideration, and the appellant Dignum's claim to register must be allowed. The question arose upon the 5th section of the 2d and 3d of William IV., chapter 88, where the words hold and occupy as tenant or owner are used, as necessary to the qualification. The claimant seeking to register must be the owner of the entire house, and also the occupier, but he need not himself occupy all the apartments, and tenants may be admitted by him as they hold only by his permission and under his authority. The tenants have not a dominion of the outer door, and the owner may allow them to lodge in the premises, without depriving him of his right to register. These tenants are but inmates more or less under the control of the householder, and not occupiers under the statute. If part of the premises were set to lodgers, and a new house formed by cutting off some of the original house, and by making a separate entrance, the case would be altered, but here there was only one occupier, and he might occupy by himself, by his family, or by his tenants. The words "actual occupation" to be found in the oath and not in the clause of the Act of Parliament were to be applied to the fact of residence, and not to the character of the occupation. The appeal would be allowed, and if the party came the following day he would be admitted to register.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Monday, June 19.

Mr. BROTHERTON, and other members of the Commons, brought up a message requesting that Earl Grey might be permitted to give evidence before the education (Ireland) committee.

Leave granted.

The same Hon. Member brought the Liverpool improvement, Dublin and Drogheda railway, and Merthyr Tydvil small debts, and several other private bills.

Viscount MELBOURNE presented a petion from Bristol, signed by nearly eight thousand of the inhabitants, in favour of the Irish municipal bill. The petition denied that the bill had been injurious to that city—he also read the report of Sir Charles Wetherall, as Recorder of Bristol, made since the bill came into operation, in which he stated that the police had been improved by it, and that instances of crime had been less frequent.

PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND) BILL.

The Marquess of LANSDOWNE moved the third reading of this bill.

The Earl of WICKLOW did not intend to oppose the bill, but he would enter his protest against it as unconstitutional.

The bill was then read a third time.

Lord GLENGALL brought before the house the subject of Irish fisheries, in which a vast number of persons were engaged, who were in a state of great destitution, although in the report of the poor law commissioners this branch of employment had not been alluded to. The noble lord then entered into a statement of the number of boats and men employed in those fisheries which showed a great decline in late years which had occurred from various causes. The distress which existed amongst the class of fishermen in Ireland was such as to be the grounds of serious riots; his object was to have the 79 acts relative to fisheries, and to have them consolidated. He then moved for the report of the officers of the Irish constabulary, as to the outrages committed in the months of May and June in the county of Donegal.

BANKRUPTS' (IRELAND) BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of this bill.

After a few words from Lord BROUGHAM and the LORD CHANCELLOR, the bill was read a second time.

The Pillory Abolition Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday. The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the house adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

House of Commons—Monday, June 19.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

MEDICAL CHARITIES BILL.

Sir EDMUND HAYES presented a petition from a number of magistrates and rate-payers, against the medical charities bill, complaining of the power given to commissioners, and the local management being superseded. He entirely agreed with the petitioners, and would take the first opportunity of opposing the bill.

Mr. G. CLERK presented two petitions from Dunbar and Glasgow, praying for an alteration in the Scotch municipal bill.

On the motion of an Hon. Member, strangers were ordered to withdraw, the house was counted, and there being only thirty members present, the house adjourned till next day.

THE DUBLIN BAY REGATTA.

Yesterday the expected nautical amusement was considerably curtailed. The sailing match for the "Railway Gold Challenge Cup" did not come off, owing to a dispute about the race for the Kingstown Challenge Cup, which was sailed for yesterday. The Therese, which won, was objected to, because she, as it was alleged, ran foul of the Albatross. The collision took place near the Light house, when weathering a buoy; the boom of the Therese ran into the main mast of the Albatross, she being the sternmost vessel. The Judges decided that the Therese had won the cup. The second race was—

Cup given by R. I. Y.C., for Yachts under 20 Tons.

Gem, 10, Nicholas Parker, Esq., R.C.Y.C., yellow and blue	1
La Belle Anglaise, 19, Henry Scovell, Esq., R.I.Y.C., white and red cross	2
Ariel, 17, Thomas Hayes, Esq., R.I.Y.C., union jack	3
Gertrudez, schooner, 17, Oliver Lloyd, Esq., R.W.Y.C., white, with blue spots	0
Dickey Sam, cutter, 19, J. C. Shaw, Esq., R.I.Y.C., blue Peter	0
Tickler, 15, Merrick Corsellis, Esq., R.I.Y.C., blue and white diagonal	0
Ariel, schooner, 19, Doctor Brandith, R.N.Y.C., blue, with two white balls	0

The Gem won cleverly in both rounds.

The match for four-oared Gigs did not take place, in consequence of a difference amongst the crew of the Gig intended to run, much to the annoyance of the committee of the Royal Irish Yacht Club, who felt hurt, in common with the public, at the disappointment.

In consequence of the lamented death of his Majesty William the Fourth, the further proceedings of the Regatta have been postponed to a future period, of which due notice will be given.—*Saunders of Thursday.*

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS EFFECTING LIFE INSURANCES.

In the matter of Armstrong and Byrne, Bankrupts.

His Honor the Commissioner gave his judgment yesterday upon a question involving a coneiderable interest (estimated at upwards of £6,000) as between Mr. Pim, the assignee of said bankrupts, and Mr. James M'Cormick, who claims to be a creditor for upwards of £11,000. It appeared by the statement of Mr. William Armstrong, Mr. Pim's counsel, that in the month of September 1835, the bankrupts executed a deed of assignment of several policies of assurance to Mr. M'C.; that the bankrupts subsequently, and up to their bankruptcy, paid the annual premiums on the several politics; that no notice whatsoever had been given by Mr. M'Cormick to the Insurance Companies, and that the bankrupts continued to be the ostensible owners.

Counsel for the assignee contended that, under the 86th section of the present bankrupt act, and the facts stated, the property in said policies was vested in the assignee, and cited several authorities in support of such position.

Mr. Creighton was heard contra.

Court—Let the policies be handed over to Mr. Hines, solicitor for the assignee, and let same be disposed of for the benefit of the creditors generally, Mr. Hines undertaking to refund such sums as Mr. M'Cormick has paid for the annual premiums since the declaration of bankruptcy.

DIVISION OF THE COUNTY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL—IMPORTANT.

We have just learned that the Privy Council has decided on dividing this county into two Ridings, and has selected Nenagh as the Assize town for the North Riding. We are also informed that the Council has adjourned the consideration of the removal of the Waterford assizes *sine die*. It is rumoured that this matter will come before Parliament. Our readers may rely on the correctness of our information in both particulars.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

A notice was issued from the Bank of Ireland Office in this city, stating that English Bills having 10 days and under to run are taken without charge, and longer Bills at 5 per cent. allowing 10 days of such Bills free, of charge, so that a person having a Bill 60 days to run, would be charged Interest on 50 days only, at 5 per cent.—This is discounting at a little over 4½ per cent.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

NEW KING'S COUNSEL.—In addition to Messrs. Blake and Collins, the following, it is said, are to get silk gowns:—The Hon. J. Plunket, the Hon. W. O'Grady, and Messrs. Fogarty, Miller, Brooke, Major, Hickson and M'Donnell.—*Dublin Record.*

WEXFORD.—The grand jury of this county are about to memorial the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, to transfer the assizes from the town of Wexford to Enniscorthy, the centre of the county, and that the gaol and court houses are so bad, it would be much better to erect new ones, than to be laying out money in patching up the old building.

The yacht the Charlotte, 260 tons, belonging to the Marquess of Waterford, is now off Greenwich. His Lordship starts for Norway immediately, for the fishing and shooting.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
3 p Cent. Consols	89⅜	89¼	—
Ditto (reduced)	—	—	—
3½ p Cent Stock	96⅛	96⅛	96 6/8
Ditto (reduced)	—	—	—
Ditto (new, 1830)	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛ 7
3½ p Cent. Debs.	89¼	89⅛	89⅜
Bank Stock	—	shut	—
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand C.D. 6 p Cent.	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
Do. do. 5 p Cent.	—	—	—
Do. do. 4 p Cent.	—	—	—
4 p Cent. City Deb.	—	—	—

ENGLISH STOCKS—WEDNESDAY.

3 p Ct. Consols, Shut	India Stock, Shut
Ditto for Ac., 91⅛	Bank Stock, 206½
3 per Cent. Rednced, 90⅝	Ex. Bills, 24d 31 33 pm
3½ per Cent. Red., 97⅛	India Bonds, 31 33 pm
3½ per Cent. New, Shut	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1837.

DEATH OF THE KING.

We regret to announce the demise of our beloved Monarch, which melancholy event took place on Tuesday morning at twelve minutes past two o'clock.

The official notices of his Majesty's disease, and the proceedings consequent thereon, are detailed below:—

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The *London Gazette Extraordinary*, published this morning, contains the following:—

"WHITEHALL, JUNE 20.

"A Bulletin, of which the following is a copy, has "been received by Lord John Russell, one of his "late Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:—

"'Windsor Castle, Tuesday, "June 20, 1837.

"'It has pleased Almighty God to release from his sufferings our most excellent and gracious Sovereign, King William the Fourth.

"'His Majesty expired at twelve minutes past two o'clock, a.m., this day.

(Signed) "MATTHEW TIERNEY.
"WILLIAM FREDERICK CHAMBERS.
"DAVID DAVIES."

This bulletin was received by Lord John Russell at the Home Office, about six o'clock this morning.

The following letter, addressed to the Lord Mayor, was posted up at the Mansion-house this morning:—

(COPY.)

"Whitehall, June 20.

"My Lord,—It is my painful duty to inform your lordship of the demise of our Most Gracious Sovereign King William the Fourth.

"The melancholy event took place at Windsor Castle at twelve minntes past two o'clock, a. m. this day, when it pleased Almighty God to release the King from sufferings which he had borne with the most exemplary fortitude and resignation.

"I have to request that your lordship will give directions for tolling the great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord,
"Your Lordship's obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) "J. RUSSELL."

The above melancholy intelligence, on becoming known, cast a gloom over the metropolis. The great bell of St. Paul's, and the bells of the different churches, were tolled throughout the morning, and the shops of the tradesmen partially shut, the same as on occasion of the death of an inmate. The public offices, clubs, &c. were also closed, as if death had made an inroad into every building.

Viscount Melbourne, having received a communication, attended on her Majesty the Queen, at Kensington Palace, at nine o'clock this morning, to have an audience.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

At an early hour this morning the following summons, by order of Lord John Russell, was sent to the Lords and members of his late Majesty's Privy Council:—

"Council Office, Tuesday Morning, "July 20.

"Let the Messenger acquaint the Lords and others of his late Majesty's Hon. Privy Council, that a Council will be held at Kensington Palace, this morning, at eleven o'clock."

Shortly after eleven o'clock a great number of Privy Councillors, amongst whom were all the Cabinet Ministers, the Great Officers of State, and the Household, arrived at Kensington Palace, and were ushered into the state apartments.

The young Queen Victoria, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent and the Officers of her Household, soon afterwards entered the Council Chamber, and took her seat on a throne which had been erected for the occasion.

On the Queen being seated, the Lord Chancellor administered to her Majesty the usual oaths, that she would govern the kingdom according to its laws and customs, afford security to the Church of Scotland, &c., &c.

The Cabinet Ministers then advanced to the Throne, and, kneeling, took the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.—This ceremony was afterwards observed by the other Privy Councillors present.

The Cabinet Ministers then tendered to the Queen the seals of their respective offices, which her Majesty was most graciously pleased to return, and they severally kissed hands on their re-appointment.

At the Council, the stamps to be affixed to official documents were ordered to be altered, and also the Form of Prayer used in the Church Service.

A proclamation was ordered, proclaiming her Majesty, with the usual ceremonies, as Queen Alexandrina Victoria the First. The Proclamation was signed by all the Privy Councillors present, and afterwards by a great number of the nobility and gentry.

THE DECLARATION.

At the Court at Kensington, the 20th day of June, 1837, present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Concil, her Majesty being this day present in Council, was pleased to make the following declaration:—

"The severe and afflicting loss which the nation has sustained by the death of his Majesty, my beloved uncle, has devolved upon me the duty of administering the government of this empire. This awful responsibility is imposed upon me so suddenly, and at so early a period of my life, that I should feel myself utterly oppressed by the burthen, were I not sustained by the hope that Divine Providence, which has called me to this work, will give me strength for the performance of it, and that I shall find, in the purity of my intentions, and in my zeal for the public welfare, that support and those resources which usually belong to a more mature age, and to longer experience.

"I place my firm reliance upon the wisdom of Parliament, and upon the loyalty and affection of my people. I esteem it also a peculiar advantage, that I succeed to a Sovereign whose constant regard for the rights and liberties of his subjects, and whose desire to promote the amelioration of the Laws and Institutions of the Country, have rendered his name the object of general attachment and veneration.

"Educated in England, under the tender and enlightened care of a most affectionate Mother, I have learned from my Infancy to respect and love the Constitution of my Native Country.

"It will be my unceasing study to maintain the reformed religion, as by law established, securing at the same time to all the full enjoyment of religious liberty; and I shall steadily protect the rights, and promote, to the utmost of my power, the happiness and welfare of all classes of my subjects."

The Lords of the Council made it their humble request to her Majesty, that her Majesty's most gracious Declaration to their Lordships might be made public, which her Majesty was pleased to order accordingly."

The distinguished manner in which her Most Gracious Majesty acquitted herself delighted all present. In grace, dignity, and in majestic composure, she was every inch a Queen. The few senteaces which she addressed to her Council cannot fail to meet with the warmest sympathy in the bosom of every well-wisher to his country.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THIS DAY.

Their lordships met this morning at half past ten o'clock, when the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy were administered, first to the Lord Chancellor, and afterwards to the following Peers who were present—Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Shaftesbury, Lord Kenyon, the Marquis Conyngham, Lord Strangford, and the Bishop of Salisbury.

The Bishop of Salisbury read prayers, after which their lordships adjourned until three o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THIS DAY.

The members of the Commons began to assemble at twelve o'clock. At a quarter before one, the Speaker entered the house, and immediately administered to himself (agreeably to the provisions of an act introduced by Mr. C. W. Wynne, abolishing the necessity of members of the Commons taking the oaths before the Lord Steward) the oaths of allegiance to her Majesty Queen Alexandrina Victoria the First.

At this time there were from 150 to 200 members present.

The Speaker having taken the oaths resumed his seat in the chair, when Mr. Lee, the principal clerk of the house, called upon the members present, commencing with the members for the city of London, to come to the table and take the usual oaths prescribed on the accession of a new monarch to the throne.

The members then proceeded to take the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy. Amongst the first who approached the table, we noticed Sir A. Leith Hay, Sir R. Peel, Sir John Beckett, Mr. Brotherton, Lord William Bentinck, Mr. Wallace, Sergeant Talfourd, the Marquis of Chandos, and Sir Oswald Moseley. The Speaker will sit till four o'clock, to administer the oaths to members, when the house will adjourn.

COURTS OF LAW.

The Chief Justices of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, came down to Westminster-hall this morning at the usual hour, when their lordships were officially informed of the death of his Majesty, and summoned to attend a Privy Council at Kensington-palace. The sittings of the courts were accordingly postponed until to-morrow.

A Cabinet Council is summoned by order of Lord John Russell to meet at the Foreign-office this afternoon.

We understand her Majesty will be proclaimed to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, with the usual formalities.

Windsor, Tuesday Morning, Twelve o'Clock.

During the whole of Monday, and up to twelve o'clock at night, his Majesty was in an almost insensible state, and it became evident to his Majesty's medical attendants, and to all who were in attendance upon him, that nature was exhausted, and that he could not long survive; strange to say, however, that, as a proof of the peculiar nature of the disease, a slight improvement took place in his Majesty's condition after this period; but the disorder greatly regained its influence, and his Majesty rapidly sunk, and at the period mentioned he expired without a struggle. So gentle, indeed, was the transition from life to death, that for a short time it was even doubted whether he was really dead, until the melancholy fact became too apparent. Her Majesty was in attendance upon our beloved sovereign up to the moment of his decease, but notwithstanding that her mind has had an opportunity of associating itself to the idea that it was almost impossible for her beloved husband to recover, yet when the dreadful truth burst upon her, it affected her so much that she gave way to a violent paroxysm of grief, and this acting upon her frame, already debilitated by fatigue and sorrow, it is stated, has had such an effect upon her, that she is very seriously indisposed. The moment after his Majesty's decease the flag on the top of the Castle was lowered, and every gate was closed. The inhabitants of Windsor, without any exception, partly closed the houses and shops, so that the town has a very melancholy appearance, but well befitted to the solemn occasion that has just taken place in it; the only arrival at the Castle this morning is the Marquis of Conyngham, who, it is understood, has come down to make arrangements for the funeral. It is stated that her Majesty's suite and attendants have received directions to hold themselves in readiness to leave the Castle very shortly, and it is said that the departure would have taken place immediately but for the indisposition of her Majesty.

(From the Times.)

Windsor, Tuesday Morning, Three o'Clock.

It is with feelings of the most deep and poignant regret that we announce to the public that one of the most excellent, the most patriotic, and the most British Monarch that ever sat on the imperial throne of these realms, is no more. William IV., the Sailor King,—and there are national associations which vibrate to every heart in these two simple words—William IV., the Rformer—he whose mere assent stamped on the wishes of a great people the force of irresistible commands, and made the prejudices of peer and peasant, of aristocrat and artisan, merge into one general and glorious feeling for the British common weal—William IV.,—he who evinced his most intimate and profound knowledge of the British character, by being at once the example and patron of all the social and domestic virtues—William IV.,—he who taught this populous and intelligent community the necessity and value of obedience to the law by his own implicit and deliberate obedience to it as a subject—William IV., the good, the kind, the affable, the companion and the commander of his people, is now, alas! no greater than the meanest among them, save as he has illustrated the mighty power which an Almighty God intrusted to his care by deeds of mercy, wisdom, and well-regulated humanity and policy. The fitful fever of life, which too often terminates with the wisest and best in vanity, vexation, and disappointment, has with him come to a termination which the most fortunate Sovereign in our history might envy, and which the wisest might strive in vain, during a much longer reign, to accomplish. He who, from the first moment of his reign, taught us that when he assumed the monarch he had not forgotten that he was man, has submitted to the common fate of mortality, and has gone amidst universal regret to that awful tribunal where princes and plebeians are equal, and where kings (to borrow an expression of one of our poets) "only wear the crown of their own virtues."

The melancholy event, of which we are this morning the unfortunate heralds, occurred at twelve minutes past two o'clock. To those who were witnesses of the acute sufferings of his Majesty at the early period of his complaint, it has been matter of wonder that he did not sink under them sooner. But—his Majesty was blest with an excellent constitution by nature, and, in spite of the manifold temptations of his rank and station, was not a wanton waster of it. Those, then, who wonder that he fell not sooner, have not taken into their consideration how far temperance, abstinence, and sobriety, conduce to the formation of a sound mind in a sound body, and to the consequent prolongation of the ordinary functions of vitality. His Majesty, we understand, was sensible to the last moment of his existende, and expressed the most heartfelt satisfaction at the constant and unremitting attentions which he received from the different members of his family. The Queen—and none but those who have been long invalids know how to appreciate the value and tenderness of female sympathy in acute bodily suffering—has set an example to our countrywomen of patient assiduity and attention to her deceased consort, which they will do well to imitate, but which they will strive in vain to surpass. For the last ten or twelve days she has not known the comforts of an uninterrupted night's rest.—The plainest words give the best description of the greatest virtues, and therefore it is that, without seeking the slightest amplification or rotundity of phrase, we state the highest eulogium we can pass on her Majesty in the homely but kindly and significant phrase, that she has not had her clothes off during the whole of that period. When the infirm state of her Majesty's health is taken into consideration, such an affectionate discharge of her conjugal duties must render envy silent, and detraction dumb. We are not inclined to be flatterers of rising greatness, but we are only performing an act of justice to that dignity whose sun is set, in declaring that the brightest gem in the diadem of our young Queen—whom may God long preserve, for the welfare and happiness and good government of these realms—will be the constant imitation and practice of those domestic virtues which have stamped the name of Adelaide with glory, and which form the worth, the pride, the ornament, and the security of social life.—We have not time, nor if we had, is it our province, to pronounce an eulogium on the gracious Sovereign whom we have lost. His merits are matters of history, and are too high for our handling; but to every Briton who loves liberty, and values at their inestimable price the political franchises of his countrymen, it must be a matter of pride and satisfaction that he lived in the reign, and was happy under the protection of William the Reformer. He is no more; but the privileges which he bestowed on his subjects may they be eternal!

The Archbishop of Canterbury left Windsor immediately after the demise of his lamented Majesty, and reached Lambeth Palace at six o'clock.

(From the Standard.)

The event anticipated with such anxious and painful apprehension by the people of the empire has at length occurred.

We would not irreverently intrude into the chamber of death, but the parting hour of a good man needs no veil to protect it from the observation of all. His Majesty's death was such as the wisest will wish for himself; such as cannot be described without honor to him whom we have lost—without a melancholy gratification to those who were nearest and dearest to him—without profit to all, to the more prudent as well as to the thoughtless. Though suffering much from pain and exhaustion, the King preserved his faculties unclouded to the last. He died surrounded by his weeping family, and surrendered his generous spirit to "his Father, and our Father; to his God, and our God;" in an humble but assured hope of mercy, through the merits of that Mediator who bought him with his blood.

Since the day of his happy union with that best of women and of wives, who supported his dying pillow with even more than feminine tenderness and love, the King had progressively advanced in the seriousness of his religious views—until for some years past the considerations of eternity engrossed the whole man, not to the exclusion of secular duties—for such he observed with strict punctuality—but to the sanctification of these duties, by making their conscientious discharge, as every pious man will make it, a part of his religion.

Even in the most awful crisis of life—on the eve of its termination—the reward of such a state of heart in part descended to support him through the unimaginable change; and it was observed by all around the dying Monarch, that though his body grew more feeble from day to day, and though nature was too manifestly racked by pain, his mind became more active, vigorous, and serene, as if strengthened and illuminated by the dawn of that higher state of peace and joy to which the nearly emancipated spirit was gently approaching. Oh! that men would compare scenes like this with the clouds and the tempests—the hurry, darkness, and alarm, of a *death bed repentance*.

King William was born on the 21st of August, 1765—married, the 11th of July, 1818—and ascended the throne, June 26, 1830. His Majesty was, therefore, within two months of completing the seventy-second year of his age—within about three weeks of completing the nineteenth year of his marriage—and wanted but six days of having reigned seven years. His Majesty had, by his marriage, two children—both died in infancy.

It would be unfair to try the political character of the late King, or of any other King, in a limited monarchy, by the events of his reign. We should belie all our feelings, and recant all that we have written during the last seven years, were we to call the reign of William IV. prosperous, or happy, or beneficial to the empire. It was the reverse in all respects. The seeds of the evil had, however, been sown before his Majesty's accession to the crown. Some reform in the constitution of the parliament had been necessary for at least fifty years; and the necessity was made apparent to all, by the contempt of the feelings of the people of England, too ostentatiously avowed both by the Commons and the Lords, in the calamitous session of 1829. We blame not all the members of the legislature who were deceived upon that miserable occasion. They were deceived—the Duke of Clarence among the number. They believed the strong convictions of the Protestants of the empire, founded though they were upon that natural good sense and sound religious feeling which mock the wisdom of politicians, to be no more than traditional prejudices; and they believed this the more readily, because they knew the mass of the people had not seen the, at least, outward change in the character of foreign Popery. So believing, it was perhaps their duty to disregard a public feeling that commanded the continuance of restrictive laws. They did disregard it—the legislature separated itself from the people, and it was too weak and too vicious in its construction to stand alone.

We but repeat what we affirmed eight years ago, when we say that an immediate reform in the House of Commons was the inevitable result of the bill of 1829. It was the House of Commons that carried that bill, and it carried it joyously; and it therefore was, in its then constitution, to be destroyed for ever. It was the double policy of George IV. which enabled the house to force the measure upon the country, and George IV. sunk into the grave within twelve months from the consummation of the evil, trusted, respected, loved, or regretted by none.

At this moment, when the bitter "first-fruits" of this great national offence were to be tasted, William IV. ascended the throne. The constitution of parliament was doomed; nothing could save it. The ministers whom his Majesty found in office, and to whom he willingly gave his confidence, were, on every account, unfitted to prosecute the work of reform. They had long administered the government in connection with the system of representation that could no longer be endured. They had, unhappily, under the prevailing delusion, taken a prominent part in the crowning offence of the condemned House of Commons. Accordingly, they held office only long enough to witness the election that was to displace them, and to strike the final blow at the parliamentary constitution.

The first misfortune of King William's reign was the want of an administration as honestly intent upon the public good as that of which he was deprived within a few months, but less fettered by connection with that parliamentary system, the change of which became now absolutely necessary.

With the first serious attack upon the church the ingenuous mind of William IV. was awakened to the awful danger impending. In his memorable address to the Bishops, he made his stand upon the firm and immoveable footsteps of the altar. The whole nation responded to his call; and the Aristocracy, aroused from their lethargy of fear, gathered around the King. From that day the plague has been stayed—from that day the Protestant and constitutional feeling of the country has continued to gather strength and spirit. The struggle with the evil principle has been obstinate and painful, but it has been hitherto gloriously successful.

Whatever others may apprehend from the future, we avow ourselves free from terrors of any kind. The Queen of England has before her the examples of her uncle and her grandfather; to go farther back, she has the examples of the glorious female reigns of Elizabeth and Anne. It cannot be but that she has studied, and will continue to study, the histories of those reigns; and if she study them with all the advantages of her talent and excellent education, it is impossible for her to come to any conclusion but this, that in the established churches of the empire, and in the Protestant religion only, can a British Sovereign find that alliance that must secure true popularity, a happy and a tranquil reign, and the means of promoting national prosperity and glory.

It is hinted by the timid that some of her Majesty's nearest relatives have, to a certain extent, compromised the religious faith in which they were educated. In the case of the King of Belgium this is unjust. In the last summer we had the gratification of publishing, from indisputable authority, proofs that his Majesty is still zealously attached to the religion of his fathers, the protectors of the first Reformers; and let it not be forgotton that the Queen of England also has in her veins the blood of Luther's earliest patron. True, Leopold is the Protestant King of a Popish people; but we, at least, have not so favourable an opinion of Popery, even mitigated as it is on the Continent, as to apprehend that a Protestant Prince must become enamoured of a Popish state from familiarity with it; or to believe that if the King of Belgium were to advise his niece, he would offer such advice as the assimilation of her condition to his own. The Queen has had an English and a strictly religious education, which we are confident would cause such advice to be rejected were it as likely, as it is unlikely, to be offered. Upon that English and religious education, we build our confident, unwavering hope.

From a Second Edition of the *Sun*, dated Tuesday Evening, Seven o'clock.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

"Her Majesty held a Privy Council this forenoon, at Kensington Palace, which was attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Viscount Melbourne, the rest of the Cabinet, the Duke of Wellington and a large number of Privy Councillors.

"The distinguished manner in which Her Most Gracious Majesty acquitted herself, astonished all present, not even excepting the Duke of Wellington.

"In grace and youthful dignity, as well as in majestic composure, she showed herself every inch a Queen; and the few sentences which she addressed to her Council cannot fail to meet with the warmest sympathy in the bosom of every well-wisher to his country.

"HER MAJESTY DECLARED THAT SHE WOULD UPHOLD THE CHURCH, ENDEAVOUR TO AMELIORATE THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE COUNTRY, AND EXTEND THE BENEFITS OF CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY TO ALL HER SUBJECTS."

These are indeed sentiments worthy the Queen of a Christian people.

STATE OF HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

(From the Times.)

Windsor, Monday Evening, 8 o'Clock.

The feeling that the King is fast approaching his last moment has been universal throughout the town during the whole of the present day. It must be some consolation to his faithful subjects, who are waiting with the deepest anxiety for a true account of his Majesty's situation, to know that all the stories which have been so sedulously propagated about his having fallen into a profound lethargy, from which it has been difficult to awaken him, are pure and unadulterated falsehoods. Never at any period of his life has his mind been more serene—never has his intellect been more unclouded. There has never been any difficulty in making his Majesty aware of any fact with which it was necessary that he should be made acquainted; and the anecdotes which have been published to the contrary derive their interest, not from their veracity, but from their utter want of it. His Majesty received the sacrament yesterday from the hands of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; and those who are acquainted with the high character of that irreproachable prelate, must be aware that no earthly consideration would have induced him to administer that holy rite of our religion to a man who was incapable of appreciating its value, or of comprehending how dangerous it is to those who dare to receive it unworthily. The restlessness and pain which his Majesty suffers are the main causes of the exhaustion of his physical powers; but his mental faculties remain unimpaired, and his natural affections appear to gather fresh strength from the conviction with which his Majesty is impressed, that he shall not long be permitted by an Almighty Providence to indulge them. In his waking moments—and they are many—his Queen and his children are seldom absent from his side, and when they are, it appears as if there were something which his eyes desired to see, but in vain. Nor in this, it may be his mortal agony, are his thoughts confined to the welfare of his own family. The bulletins afford satisfactory evidence that all the public documents which have been transmitted to him for some days past he has considered, and, when necessary, signed; and this very morning, so clear was the intellect which some individuals have been pleased to represent as obtuse to the most vivid recollections of military glory, that he called for Sir Herbert Taylor to bring him, as usual, his box of letters, and that he replied, on being informed that there was no box for him to open, "Oh, I forgot—this is Monday." To those who know how true-hearted an Englishman our Sailor-King is, we need not explain that anything connected with the national glory of our country is likely to retain a place in his memory, so long as his memory retains its powers. Our readers will not, therefore, be surprised at hearing that at one of the visits which his medical attendants paid him last week, he said, "Doctor, I know that I am going, but I should like to see another anniversary of Waterloo. Try if you cannot tinker me up to last over that day." His Majesty has survived the recurrence of a day which is doomed to be as imperishable as any event can be in the records of time, and was fully alive to all its proud and ennobling recollections. He conversed freely upon that subject, and upon many others, in the intervals of ease which he has occasionally obtained from the acuteness of his sufferings. Still we must not conceal from our readers, that though his mental faculties remain unimpaired, his physical powers are fast sinking under the combined pressure of disease and pain, and incapability to take nourishment. His breathing is at once difficult and painful, and his cough, it is apprehended, may produce consequences as instantaneous as they would be fatal. With all this the good old King is acquainted; and yet, in the consciousness that he has discharged the duties of his sphere, if not always wisely, still always conscientiously, and for what he deemed the best interests of his attached subjects, he is prepared to meet it with the cheerfulness which becomes a Christian and a King. It has been said, and the rumour was very rife in Windsor this morning, that he took a formal leave of all his children, one by one, this morning. Do not believe it. Formality was never one of our good King's characteristics, and he is not likely to deviate from the tenour of his whole life in these it may be his closing moments. So long as he has life he wishes to see his near relatives by his side; they have free entrance to his chamber, and when they are momentarily absent from it he notices and complains of their absence. To her Majesty, who has been unremitting in her attentions upon her suffering consort, he has repeatedly expressed the warmest affection and gratitude, and more than once he has expressed a wish that she may be present to close his dying eyes, and to clasp his dying hands. All these kind, and benevolent, and affectionate feelings on the part of our dying monarch—for dying he unquestionably is—make us feel more acutely the loss which we are about to experience. He has done all in his power to bring his family about him. The Duke of Cumberland arrived at the Castle this morning about one o'clock, and held, if we may judge from his gestures, a very long and animated conversation with the Earl of Munster. He had an interview with his Majesty in the course of the day, and left the castle a little after six in the afternoon. The Duke of Cambridge is hourly expected at Windsor. The Duchess of Kent had an express sent to her this morning at twelve o'clock, requesting or commanding (for in these cases a request is and ought to be equivalent to a command) her attendance at the castle. At present we have not been able to ascertain her arrival, though we have been informed that it took place between five and six o'clock; but we saw the carriage and four which then arrived at the Castle, and to the best of our belief, it did not contain her Royal Highness.

About two o'clock in the day a rumour that his Majesty was no more got abroad among, and was generally believed by, the inhabitants of Windsor and its neighbourhood. How it originated is at present a matter of inquiry, and whilst it is in doubt, we think it improper to mention the name of a gentleman connected with the Castle to whom the origin of the report has been attributed, and all but traced. Three expresses were sent off to London on the credibility of this rumour, and unless other expresses had been sent to contradict those previously dispatched, it is but too probable that the metropolis would have believed the rumour. His Majesty remains in a very feeble state, and the prevailing opinion seems to be, as indeed it erroneously has been for some days past, that his Majesty cannot survive for twenty-four hours longer. We hope for the best; but our anticipations, we frankly confess, are of the most gloomy character.

Windsor, Twelve o'clock, Monday night.

I have little or nothing of interest to add to my former dispatch. The Duke of Sussex arrived at the Castle at ten o'clock. His feelings were gratified by being admitted to the presence of the Royal sufferer; but the interview was short, as the royal duke's horses were, by order, in the court-yard of the Castle at eleven o'clock. In no very long time afterwards his royal highness departed for Kensington.

The interest felt here, where the King's virtues are best known, is indescribable. Though everybody is aware that his Majesty has attained an old age, the severity of the blow which is to separate him from them is not the less cruelly felt on that account. In all human probability we shall within a few hours lose a most excellent Sovereign.

(From the Court Circular.)

The state of the King is to the last degree alarming and dangerous. His Majesty is gradually sinking.

Early yesterday afternoon the King took leave of those nearest and dearest to him, who were overwhelmed with affliction, his Majesty at the same time expressing his consciousness of the approaching awful change.

Intelligence of the state of the King was forwarded, by express, to all the royal family in the afternoon.

The Duke of Cumberland arrived at the Castle yesterday from town. The Archbishop of Canterbury remains at the Castle.

(From the Morning Post.)

Windsor, Monday Evening, Eight o'Clock.

This has been one of the most anxious and truly melancholy days I ever witnessed at Court. In the early part of the day it was understood that his Majesty was decidedly worse, and that no further hopes could possibly be entertained of his recovery; and since that time his demise has been hourly expected. The King summoned all his family into his presence in the morning, and took an affectionate farewell of them, and these only who have experienced the loss of a kind and indulgent father can judge of the sorrowful scene. His Majesty is perfectly sensible, and awaits his approaching dissolution with the most Christian resignation and fortitude. All are in tears, from the highest to the lowest of the household, every one being accustomed to regard him, not only with the reverence due to a monarch, but with the feeling entertained towards a dear and affectionate father.

The whole town was thrown into great excitement at two o'clock this afternoon by a false report that his Majesty was no more. Expresses were immediately dispatched to London from various persons in Windsor. The alarm was spread along the road between Windsor and London, and it was not till nearly an hour had elapsed that the report was ascertained to be unfounded, and other messengers dispatched to contradict the former report.

Windsor, half-past Eleven o'Clock.

The King retired to bed at a quarter past eleven o'clock, at which time his Majesty appeared greatly exhausted.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland arrived at one o'clock, and left at a quarter before seven; and his brother the Duke of Sussex arrived at half-past nine o'clock at night, and left at eleven.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

The utmost anxiety was evinced in every part of the metropolis yesterday to ascertain the state of his Majesty's health, and crowds were to be seen watching the arrival of the different coaches by the Western road, in the hope of obtaining information. At St. James's Palace the number of visitors who left their names was greater than on any previous day; and the nature of the bulletin there exhibited was not by any means calculated to allay the previous

alarm. Unhappily, the private accounts which arrived from Windsor in the course of the day rather added to than diminished the effect of the previous reports. Towards evening it was confidently stated that an express had arrived announcing the demise of his Majesty, and second editions were published by several of the evening papers announcing the event. Many of the shops of the City, the Strand, and other great thoroughfares, were partially closed, and even at the Mansion-house a placard was exhibited announcing the death of his Majesty. The rumours were, however, speedily contradicted, the placard was taken down, and our contemporaries were compelled to publish third editions to contradict their previous announcement.

At the grand Waterloo dinner given by the Duke of Wellington, at Apsley-house, a report of the same nature arrived, and consequently the military band which was in attendance was dismissed, and his Grace, with great feeling and propriety, broke up his party at an early hour.

(From the Morning Herald.)

Windsor, Monday Night, Twelve o'clock.

The King still languishes between life and death, in a state of the most distressing debility.

Soon after the issuing of the official bulletin this forenoon, Prince Hohenlohe left the Castle in a travelling chariot with four horses, driven at great speed; and in about half an hour subsequently it was publicly announced and universally believed that the King was dead. The false announcement originated, we understand, in the exhaustion of the royal sufferer having assumed all the semblance of death, and in some steps consequent thereon, but to which we cannot more particularly allude.

The object of Prince Hohenlohe's journey, it has been said, was an invitation to the Duchess of Kent and the Princess, her daughter. Whether or not this was so, it is certain his highness returned alone. He reached the castle about seven o'clock this evening; and at ten o'clock to-night the Duchess had not arrived.

The Dukes of Cumberland and Sussex arrived this afternoon and remained several hours with the King. The Duke of Cambridge is hourly expected.

To-day every member of the royal family at present here was introduced individually and alone into the King's chamber, at the desire of his Majesty. The object was, doubtless, a last farewell. The scene which the Castle, the court, and the town has presented throughout this day has indeed been a most melancholy one.

Sir Henry Halford has just arrived at the Castle from London.

(From the London papers of Wednesday.)

Both houses proceeded with the swearing in of members until four o'clock.

Between 500 and 600 members of the Commons took the oaths up to the time the house adjourned.

General de Lacy Evans, who arrived in town yesterday, was one of the last members who took the oaths to day.

Lord John Russell said it might be for the convenience of the house to mention that it was probable he should to-morrow have to communicate a message from the crown.

Lord Melbourne made a similar communication to the Lords.

Both houses adjourned at four o'clock. The Lords until two o'clock to-morrow, and the Commons until five o'clock.

The Queen.—Her Majesty, accompanied by her royal mother the Duchess of Kent, and escorted by two regiments of the Horse Guards, arrived at St. James's Palace this morning, at twenty minutes before ten o'clock. A vast crowd had collected in the neighbourhood of the palace, and thousands of persons lined both sides of the road, through which the royal procession passed. Her Majesty (who looked rather pale) bowed repeatedly to the crowd, and was most enthusiastically cheered.

Her Majesty, at the reception yesterday of the Officers of State, Bishops, &c., wore a black silk dress, a white pelerine, and a black crape scarf.

The Duke af Cumberland (now King of Hanover) was the first who took the oath of allegiance to the Queen.

The Duke of Cumberland, though King of Hanover, will still retain his seat in the House of Lords as a peer of Great Britain. That right, it is declared, does not merge in the possession of the crown of Hanover; and his Royal Highness, therefore, will continue to be named first in all commissions for giving the royal assent to bills, &c.—*Morning Herald.*

The following is the form of the oath taken by the Lords and Commons:—"I do sincerely promise and swear that (saving the right of any issue of his late Majesty King Wm. IV., which may be born of his late Majesty's consort) I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Alexandrina Victoria."

Provision for the Queen Dowager.—The following is the resolution proposed by Lord Althorp (Chancellor of the Excequer), and agreed to by the House of Commons, on the 15th of April, 1831, with reference to this subject:—"That it was the opinion of the committee that such a provision should be made for her Majesty as would be adequate to the maintenance of the royal dignity in the case of her surving his Majesty; that £100,000 a year should be settled upon her Majesty for such purpose, payable out of the Consolidated Fund; and that Marlborough-house, and Bushy-house, together with the lands attached to it, be settled upon her Majesty as her places of residence."

Lord Chamberlain's Office, June 21.—Orders for the Court's going into mourning, on Thursday next, the 22d instant, for his late Most Gracious Majesty King William the Fourth, of blessed memory, viz:—The Ladies to wear black bombazines, plain muslin or long lawn linen, crape hoods, shamoy shoes and gloves, and crape fans.—The Gentlemen to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves and pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and weepers, shamoy shoes and gloves, crape hatbands, and black swords and buckles.

Suspension of Private Business of Parliament.—The committee of both houses of parliament which stood upon the respective lists yesterday, did not meet. The parties interested in those proceedings, however, were in attendance, when they were informed by the committee clerks that an adjournment must take place, and the committees were declared adjourned accordingly. Leave must now be given by both houses for the re-appointment of the committees respectively. In the mean time the members of both houses constituting the committees alluded to will take the accustomed oaths as members of parliament.

Letters received from St. Petersburgh to-day announce that the Russian government are about to send, by a ship of war, gold to the amount of seven hundred thousand pounds sterling, to Messrs. Harman and Co., of this city, but it was not known in what manner the money is to be employed. This seems to confirm the truth of the recent reports of the increased produce of the Russian gold mines.—*Globe of Tuesday.*

Spain.—The following telegraphic dispatch contains the latest intelligence from the seat of war in Spain:—Fort Les Bains, June 18.—On the 16th they knew nothing at Seu d'Urgel of the exact position of the Navarrese; but a quantity of rations having been demanded for them about Solsona, it is believed that they intend to occupy this town, where Zorilla arrived on the 15th, with two thousand insurgents and six hundred wounded. On the 12th there was a sharp combat at Guisona, in which the Baron de Meer had the advantage. The Catalonian band of Ros d'Eroles, forming the Carlist advanced guard, suffered much; but the Christinos, wanting cavalry, could not take much advantage of their success. General Pastors left Barcelona on the 12th, with 3000 men and two pieces of artillery, to join another column and attack San Bay, where Tristany was with 3000 men and 80 wretched cavalry. On the 14th, Pastors was at St. Alix, and Tristany at St. Clement."—*Morning Chronicle.*

On Wednesday morning the depot of the 10th regiment arrived in this city per the *Osprey*, from Bristol; immediately after two companies embarked in the Ross steamer, and sailed for Ross, to relieve the companies of the 84th, stationed in the county Wexford. On Thursday the remaining two companies embarked for Ross, on route to Wexford, which is to be the head-quarters. The companies of the 84th, on duty in the county Wexford, will return to Waterford on being relieved by the 10th.

Arrivals from Bristol.—Mr. and Mrs. M'Namara, Major Martin, Mr. and Miss Sutton, Messrs. Ferguson, Goff, Allies, Biddle, and Stephenson, and the Misses Roberts and Nevins—per the *St. Patrick* on Wednesday.

Departures for Bristol.—Mr. Cronan and family, Messrs. Mahoney, Gregory, M'Grath, Ganett; Major Mudoc, Miss Whelan, Miss Foran—per the *St. Patrick*, yesterday.

Departures for Bristol.—Mr. Desmond, Mr. Power, Mr. Courtenay, Mrs. Johnston, Mr. Coyne, Mrs. S. Smith, Mr. Foot J. Kearney, Mr. Devoynes, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Boyer, Captain Brunker, Mr. Archer, Mr. Dugan, Mr. Casey - per the *Nora Creina*, yesterday.

Her Majesty Queen Alexandrina Victoria was proclaimed, with the usual ceremonies, in London on Wednesday.

COUNTY QUARTER SESSIONS.

On Wednesday last these Sessions were held before Walter Berwick, Esq., County Barrister; Messrs. Singleton, Jones, Power, Sherlock, Christmas, Morris, Carew, and the Rev. Mr. Medlicott.

About two o'clock the following gentlemen were sworn on the

Grand Jury.—Robert Backas, Washington Hobbs, Denis Lymbery, Gregory Lymbery, John W. Langley, John Phelan, Henry Lane, Richard Reynett, William Izod Tulloh, Robinson Thomas, James A. Merritt, James Mandeville, James Murphy, John W Hearn, Arthur P. Hunt, John Conn, Denis C. Flinn, Moore Barton, and John Boyle, Esqrs.

After the several bills of indictment were sent up to the Grand Jury, the Registry List was called over. Out of 96 applicants to register for the city, 25 only appeared, 22 of whom were registered—16 at the Conservative, and 6 at the Liberal side, three of whom were re-registered.—One case was reserved, to be decided by the Judge at the next assizes. The cause of the objection in this case arose in consequence of the applicant's father not being a Freeman at the time of his (the applicant's) birth.

The persons registered were—

Michael Ahearn, Patrick street; Edward N. Barron, Beresford-street; Wm. Blanch, Barrack-street; Patrick Comerford, Arundel-lane; William and Joseph Edwards, Christendom; Edward Elliott, King-street; Matthew Farrell, Scotch Quay; John Henderson, Barronstrand-street; William Hill, Kilmacow; John Moffit, Lady-lane; Chas. Moore, Arthurstown; Rev. Francis Newport, Charles-st.; John Nicholls, Thomas-street; John Pavey, Quay; Wm. Pavey, High-street; William Robinson, Manor; William Shearman, Manor; John Cleary, Quay; Fred. Hardwar, Cathedral-square; Charles Jones, Quay.

The Court was then occupied for a considerable time in hearing applications for spirit licenses, several of which were rejected, in consequence of there being too many public-houses in the neighbourhood of the applicants—the Magistrates on the bench having come to an unanimous decision not to increase the number of publicans.

A Petty Jury having been sworn,

William Wells, Patrick, Eleanor, and *Thomas King,* pleaded guilty for having on the 26th of April, stolen two cart loads of sea-weed, from off that part of the lands of Ballycanvan, adjoining the sea, the property of John Stephens, Esq.

Mr. Stephens stated that it was not for the value of the sea-weed that he came forward to prosecute the prisoners, but from the very bad character that they bore.

Patrick King was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month, and to find bail in two securities of £5 each for his future good behaviour; the other prisoners were sentenced to be imprisoned for one week.

Maurice Power was sentenced to be imprisoned for one week for stealing sea-weed from off the lands of Mr. William Power, of Dunhill.

Johanna Hallahan and *Mary Power* pleaded guilty, for having on the 10th of May stolen two lots of potatoes, the property of Thomas Fitzgerald and James Carroll, of Lshardane.

Mary Power, being an old offender, was sentenced to three months imprisonment at hard labour; but this being Hallahan's first offence, and the good character she received from Mr. Ryan, the County jailer, during the time she was in his prison, she was ordered to be discharged on the next day (Thursday.)

Honora Farrell next pleaded guilty for having, on the 21st of April, stolen several articles of wearing apparel, the property of Mary Ryan.

As Mrs. Ryan interfered for this prisoner, she was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months only. The Barrister said, that the sentence the law laid down for offences of this kind, was transportation for seven years; and which sentence should certainly be carried into effect, but for the good character Mr. Ryan gave her during her imprisonment.

THURSDAY.

At a quarter before ten o'clock the Barrister entered Court this morning. A petty jury having been sworn,

John Shea, Maurice Duggan, William Heffernan, and *Timothy Shea,* who had been out on their recognizances, were put to the bar, charged with having committed an affray on Sunday evening, 7th May, at Kill.

William Jones, Sergeant of Police, stated that on the day mentioned in the indictment, he saw prisoners in the act of fighting and committing a riot; he arrested them, and when taking them to the Police Barrack, about 200 persons collected and attempted a rescue; some were shouting for the *County Tipperary,* others *Carrickshock,* and but for the interference of the people of the village, a rescue would have been effected.

John Malone, another of the police, corroborated the above statement, with the additional fact that one man cried out "that they were bad men to let the prisoners go with the police, for if it was in the *County Tipperary* they would not be suffered to be let go with the police." The prisoners were found *guilty.* To find security to keep the peace.

Patrick Power, indicted on three counts for assaulting Maurice Power—*guilty* of common assault.

Patrick Power and *John Power* were next put forward, charged with having committed an affray and maliciously beating Michael M'Grath, on the 3d of April, at Kill. The prosecutor, Michael M'Grath, varied so much in his evidence before the court, and in his informations, that the Barrister ordered him to be taken into custody by the police, to be prosecuted for perjury.

John Power, one of the above prisoners, and another, *Patrick Power,* were next charged with assaulting Patrick Joy.

Patrick Joy sworn—Stated that he keeps a public house at Kill, and on the above day (Sunday), Michael M'Grath and his son were drinking in his house, and that the prisoners entered his house and demanded some drink, which witness refused to give; the prisoners then kicked up a row with the two M'Grath's, and struck the elder, Michael, with a stone in the head, which witness believed Patrick Power the younger had in his pocket; witness, while endeavouring to make peace between the parties, was struck by Patrick Power, the elder, and John Power.

The prisoners were found *guilty,* and sentenced—John Power, three months' imprisonment; Patrick Power, jun., six months and hard labour; and Patrick Power, sen., six months hard labour.

Anne Murphy and *David Power,* for assaulting Daniel Sullivan, at Kilmackamogue, on the 16th April.

The prosecution in this case arose out of taking possession of land, which the prosecutor (Daniel Sullivan) had taken from Pierse Murphy, the administrator of Michael Murphy, deceased, the former lessee, for which prosecutor paid a fine of £30. Anne Murphy, sister to deceased, having had possession of the land for upwards of 20 years, thought she had no right to surrender possession, particularly as she had a lien on it for £200, which was left to her by her father as a portion, and which her brother, Michael Murphy, (deceased) got possession of and applied to his own use.

Anne Murphy, on another indictment, was charged with assaulting Wm. Murphy, another of the party concerned in the foregoing prosecution, which terminated with finding Anne Murphy *guilty* on both indictments; David Power, *acquitted.*

Anne Murphy, the traverser in the former case, next appeared as prosecutrix against *Wm. and John Murphy,* for taking forcible possession; but it would be both tedious and uninteresting to the public to give the details.—The prosecution in this case failed, and as the case is to be brought before another tribunal, the convicted party was discharged, with an injunction that all should keep the peace towards each other.

The two preceding cases occupied the greater portion of the day.

Wm. Fitzgerald, charged with taking forcible possession, *acquitted.*

John Hanly, for rescuing cattle, which had been seized under the Sheriffs' warrant.—*Guilty.*

John Hayes, charged with stealing timber from the Mining Company of Bonmahon, *acquitted.*

The Court then adjourned at a quarter to 7 o'clock, till next day.

FRIDAY.

Pierse Murphy and *Mary M'Daniel* were severally convicted for rescuing cattle, &c., which had been distrained for rent due to George Lane Fox, Esq.

Alicia Hunt was fined 40s for assaulting Thomas Hill, a process-server.

William Murphy, Thomas Murphy, John Murphy, and *Catherine Murphy* were found guilty for an assault and rescuing cattle and sheep, which were distrained for rent due by Wm. Murphy, of Ballyduff, to David Kearney.

This ended the criminal business, and the Court entered on the hearing of civil bills.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

Waiting with patience for some time, I can no longer refrain from taking my pen, to address you on a subject so long neglected by the ship owners and masters of vessels belonging to Waterford. In your paper of 19th April last, a statement was published by our respected fellow-citizen, Mr. James Lawson, who is receiver for the seamens' hospital money, and that statement should, long ere this, have aroused the ship owners to a sense of their duty with respect to that useful and long-neglected class of society, the British seamen—this hospital money is collected for the granting of pensions to the widows of seamen and their orphans, and for granting temporary relief—and the act states, that an hospital should also be provided in case of accident, &c. The statements of the account is as follows:—An account of the income and expenditure of the Corporation for the relief of seamen, &c., in the merchant service, at the port of Waterford, from 1st January to 31st December, 1836.

Duties..... £423 17 .4

Pensions	£6 0 0
Temporary relief	5 13 0
Management	43 10 6
Balance	368 13 10
	£423 17 4

Now, Mr. Editor, this is a large balance, but now I would like to know how has this balance deen disposed of, and I hope it has not been sent out of Waterford when the money can be laid out here. We will first suppose, for the building of an hospital, and there ought to be sufficient funds. Now, to do so, for since that statement ought to have been published, six months has elapsed; so by taking half the balance of the last year and adding it to the balance, there ought to be something about £550 at least in favour of the seamen. You will see that Mr. L., in his statement, does not say whether he has that balance in his hands, or whether he forwarded it to London. Now, as a ship owner, I would suggest the propriety of our Worshipful and respected Mayor taking this subject into consideration, and calling without delay a meeting of the ship owners, that they may determine what will be done with this money. Our worthy Mayor is largely connected in the shipping interest, and I am sure this hint will be sufficient to call his attention to so important a subject. Now, who is it regulates the pensions? and what has been the pension given to each applicant out of so large a fund? Who grants temporary relief? I have to apologize for trespassing so much on your valuable paper, but really, I think this is a subject which should not be passed so lightly over, for the Receiver's statement gives no information.

I remain,

A Ship Owner.

Waterford City Registry.—On Wednesday last, there were only 22 persons registered, out of 96 applicants who had served notice—the numbers being:

Conservatives	16
Liberals (3 re-registered)	6

(From the Evening Mail.)

General Election—the Registries.—Are our Conservative friends in the country sufficiently awake to the necessity of active, vigorous, and immediate attention to the registries? We write to remind them that, in all human probability, a general election is not remote. The natural life of a parliament after the demise of the crown, does not exceed six months. The will of the successor may dissolve it at any intermediate period. The deplorable state of his Majesty's health forbids the hope which his faithful subjects would fondly indulge of a long continuance of his reign. It is the duty—it should be the chivalric pride—of every loyal heart to rally round the amiable and exalted Princess who is to succeed to the cares and honours of the throne, and to enable her to call to her councils, and maintain in office, the wise and virtuous statesmen who will best protect her prerogatives, and best defend the rights, liberties, religion, and institutions of the empire. This can only be achieved by sending to parliament representatives of the soundest religious and political views; and this again can by no means be effected but by the creation of a sound Conservative constituency. The battle comes too late which is fought at the hustings. The true and advantageous field is the court of registration.

We are happy to perceive that our Cavan friends are up and doing. We give the latest results as an example and foretaste:—

"County Cavan.—The registry commenced at Bailliboro' on Thursday last, and closed there the following day. The state of the registry was:—

Conservatives	34
Radicals	19

Newfoundland—Advices from St. John's, of 23d May says that the Fishery had commenced in the westward with favourable prospects. The Seal Fishery had been very middling; the produce might be about 4,000 tons. The elections went off everywhere in the most peaceable manner—no opposition in any single instance. The liberals had it all to themselves. The following is the result:—St. John's—Carson, Kent, and Morris. Conception Bay—Brown, Power, Godfrey, and John M'Carthy. Trinity Bay—Fitzgibbon, Moore. Ferryland—Winsor. Placentia and St. Mary's—Doyle, and Nugent. Fortune Bay—William B. Row. Burin, Fogo, and Bonavista, not known. Everything in the provision line, particularly bread, was in demand, and not over abundant. All the vessels from Waterford were arrived.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, June 24.

Our corn market continues scanty in supply, and dull in demand, without much passing in any description of grain.

Wheat, white	27s 0d to 29s 0d
Ditto, red, millers	25s 0d to 28s d6
Ditto, shipping	20s 0d to 24s 0d
Oats, shipping	11s 0d to 12s 0d
Ditto, heavy	13s 6d to 15s 0d
Barley, chevalier	14s 0d to 16s 0d
Ditto, malting	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Ditto, shipping	10s 0d to 11s 6d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt	16s 0d to 18s 0d
Second Flour, per sack	40s 0d to 43s 0d
Thirds, ditto	33s 0d to 38s 0d
Fourths, ditto	24s 0d to 30s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	38s 0d to 39s 0d
Scalded, ditto	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Heads, ditto	23s 0d to 24s 0d
Offal, ditto	24s 0d to 26s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	30s 0d to 31s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	18s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	17s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay	80s 0d to 84s 0d

Butter yesterday from 75s to 78s per cwt.; on Thursday the price was from 75s to 80s per do.

Weighed on Wednesday 443, Thursday 426, and yesterday 130 firkins.

Assize of Bread for the ensuing week.

	White. lbs. ozs. drs.	Ranged. lbs. ozs. drs.	Household lbs. ozs. drs.
Twopenny	0 11 6	1 1 4	1 6 6
Fourpenny	1 7 4	2 3 2	2 13 4
Sixpenny	2 3 2	3 4 7	4 4 2

Cork, June 22.

Butter.—To the Merchants—85s—85s—77s—68s—60s—46s. To the Country—77s—77s—69s—60s—52s—37s per cwt.

Wexford, June 20.

Flour, fine 37s 0d to 39s; ditto, seconds, 34s 0d to 36s; wheat, (new) 26s 0d to 29s 6d; barley, 12s 6d to 14s 6d; oats, (new,) 12s 0d to 13s 6d.

Clonmel, June 20.

Butter, 80s 0d to —s 0d; oatmeal, 15s 0d to —s 0d; flour, seconds, 34s to —s; household, 30s to 32s 0d; thirds 28s 0d to 00s; fourths, 18s 0d to 20s; bere, 9s 0d to 10s 0d; barley, 10s to 13s 0d; wheat, 15d to 18d per stone: oats new, 11½d to 12d per ditto.

Dublin Corn-Exchange, June 20.

The quantity of grain at market to-day was small.—Wheat met a dull sale at a reduction of 6d to 1s per brl., whilst oats were firm at last day's currency. The season for barley being nearly over, a few samples were taken for distillation at 13s to 14s.

Wheat (white) 32s 6d to 34s; (miller's red) 30s 0d to 32s 0d; inferior, 26s 0d to 29s; rape, —s to —s; wheat (new) —s; bere —s 0d to —s; barley (malting) 13s 0d to 14s 0d; (grinding) 00s 0d to 00s 0d; oats 12s 0d to 15s 0d; new ditto —s 0d to —s 0d; (feeding) 00s 0d to 00s 0d; oatmeal 14s 0d to 16s 0d; first flour, —s to —s 0d; 2d, 17s to 18s 6d; inferior, —s 0d to —s 0d; 3ds, 0s 0d to —s per sack.

TO BE LET, NEAR TRAMORE, 1
FURNISHED,
For the Season or for a Time,
CROBALLY LODGE, which has been lately fitted up and improved.
22d June, 1837.

TO BE SOLD, 2
A LIGHT Four-wheeled CARRIAGE, with a Hood Can be seen and information given at Miss Grant's Coach Factory.
Waterford, June 24, 1837.
[To be inserted twice only.]

TO BE SOLD, 3
THE Interest in the Farm of Gracedieu, in the Liberties of this City, as held by Joseph Strangman, containing about 48 Acres, highly improved well-fenced Land, ornamented by some thousand Forest Trees.
Apply to Joseph S. Richardson, Mary-street.
Waterford, (5th mo.) 25th, 1837.

BAD TEETH. 4
WATERFORD AND CARRICK.
MR. LALOR,
SURGEON DENTIST,
HAS the pleasure of informing those who have been disappointed of seeing him this week, that he will remain IN WATERFORD, at Penistan's CHINA WAREHOUSE, on the QUAY, during MONDAY and TUESDAY next; and on WEDNESDAY MORNING he shall be
IN CARRICK,
At Mrs. Power's Circulating Library, and remain till TWELVE o'Clock on the following SATURDAY.
Quay, Waterford, June 24, 1837.

CLASHMORE, COUNTY OF WATERFORD. 5
WANTED, for the CLASHMORE DISPENSARY, a MEDICAL SUPERINTENDANT, duly qualified. Salary, Eighty Pounds per annum, and a House Rent Free.
The Medical Superintendant will be required to keep a horse. Election to take place on the 5th day of July next.
LAURENCE DENNEHY, Secretary.
Clashmore, June 19th, 1837.

STEAM. 6
LONDON AND WATERFORD.
THE WATERFORD
WILL Sail from WATERFORD for LONDON, on SATURDAY, the 1st JULY, and from LONDON for WATERFORD, on FRIDAY, the 7th JULY.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JEFFERY SMITH & SONS,
Hibernia Wharf, London;
Or,
R. POPE & Co.,
Waterford.
Waterford, 24th June, 1837.

AUCTION OF TIMBER, &c. 7
JOHN & JAMES KENT
WILL Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at ONE o'Clock, on the Quay, near the Market-House, the whole Cargo of the Brig *Pictou,* just arrived from *Miramichi,* consisting of

1382	12-9	3 DEALS,
844	14-9	3 Ditto.
363	16-9	3 Ditto.
110	18-9	3 Ditto.
69	6-9	3 Ditto.
120	8-9	3 Ditto.

Four Cords HEMLOCK LATHWOOD.
This Cargo will be Sold without any reserve, as the importers have no Yard to place it in.
Terms at Sale.
GEORGE CLARKE, Auctioneer.
Waterford, June 21, 1837.

SHERIFF'S SALE. 8
Esther Hobbs, Widow, *Plaintiff;*
William Hughes, Esq., *Defendant.*
Richard Pope, Esq., *v.* Same.
Same *v.* Same.
Sir Samuel Roberts, Knt., *v.* Same.
TO be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 3d day of JULY next, at the hour of TWELVE o'Clock at noon, at Defendant's Dwelling-house, Cathedral-square, in the City of Waterford, under and by virtue of four several Writs of *Fieri Facias* in those causes, all said Defendant's HOUSE, HOLD FURNITURE, Stock of WINES and SPIRITS, PLATE, valuable BOOKS, and PICTURES, together with a HORSE and four-wheel CARRIAGE; and after the sale of said Furniture, &c., &c., Defendant's Interest in several valuable Leasehold Properties, situate in said City and Liberties, held for long terms of years, will be set up to be Sold at the Town Hall, to satisfy the Plaintiffs', the amount of their several demands in those causes.
For particulars apply at the Sheriff's Office, Waterford, and of
WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

21st—St. Patrick, Gosson; and Nora Creina, Mortimer, Bristol, gen. cargo—Osprey, Stacey, ditto, troops—Emerald, Owen, Glasgow, coals, for Ross—Clonmel, Pond, Liverpool, m. g.—Favorite, Trevitt, Cork, whiskey.

22d—Sarah and Eliza, Marshall, Newport, coals.

23d—William Penn, Clarke, Liverpool, m.g.

SAILED,

21st—Excel, Read, Newport, ballast, from London—Mary Ann, Press, Liverpool, grain—Flora, Pavey, Cardiff, ballast—Sister Ann, Martin, Ayr, ditto—Eliza Williams, Power, Newport, ditto—Osprey, Stacey, Bristol, m.g.

22d—Peregrine, Davies, Troon, ballast—Maria, Jones, Liverpool, grain.

23d—Nora Creina, Mortimer; and St. Patrick, Gosson, Bristol, gen. cargo.—Clonmel, Pond, Liverpool, ditto.

Wind—S.W. to S.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from Waterford—At Deal, June 19, Liberator, Angel. At Newfoundland, May 24, Three Sisters, Burke. At Bideford, June 17, Henry, Bishop. At Littlehampton, 16, Mary, Williams. At Neath, 17, Caractacus, Harris. At St. Ives, 17, Nautilus, Harry. At Swansea, 16, Jane, Rose. At London, 20, Liberator, Angel.

Arrived from Dungarvan—At Portsmouth, June 10, Ruby, Shean.

Arrived from Youghal—At Weymouth, June 16, Youghal, Sheans. At Swansea, 16, Union, Prust. At London, 15, Reward, Finn.

DEATH.

At Kilhile cottage, near Ballyhack, on the 19th instant, Mrs. Lowcay relict of the late Anthony Lowcay, Esq.

London Corn Exchange, June 19.

The supplies of all descriptions of grain fresh up for to-day's market were only moderate; but the continuance of fine growing weather checks any advance which might take place from arrivals. The finest qualities of wheat met a steady, but not a brisk demand at last week's prices; but the damp and inferior parcels barely support previous rates. Flour was in fair request, and fine descriptions obtained a trifling advance. Grinding barley met with some inquiry at the rates of this day se'nnight; but malting and distilling sorts were very unsaleable. Malt continues dull at former prices. Fine dry English and Scotch oats meet a fair steady demand at last Monday's quotations—but all light and inferior qualities hang heavily on hand, although offered at somewhat lower prices. Beans and peas were in fair request at former rates. In bonded corn there was but a little passing, and prices remain nominally without alteration.

June 21.—With the exception of a few cargoes of oats which have been received from Ireland, the arrivals of all other descriptions fresh up for to-day's market were quite trifling. The finest descriptions of wheat sold slowly at Monday's quotations. In flour there was little passing, but former prices were fully supported. Barley was in slow request at previous rates. The demand for oats was quite of a retail character, and only the finest samples saleable at Monday's prices. Beans and peas were each in slow request, and barely supported previous rates.

At the time of our going to press (four o'clock) the Lord-Lieutenant had not received authority to summon a Privy Council to resolve on proclaiming the Queen.—*Evening Packet of Thursday.*

SALE OF TEAS AT BRISTOL. 9
AT THE TEA SALE-ROOM,
PRINCE'S STREET, BRISTOL,
On WEDNESDAY, 5th JULY, at TEN o'Clock,
THREE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE PACKAGES TEA, *ex Patriot King, Arabian, &c.,* consisting of CONGOU, SOUCHONG, ANKOI, HUNG MUEY, Scented ORANGE PEKOE, TWANKAY, HYSON, IMPERIAL, and GUNPOWDER.
To be seen at Acramans' Warehouses, Prince's-street, from Wednesday, 21st instant, to the day of Sale.
The Warrants will be issued on the 12th of July.
Samples may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. Hulbert, Layton, & Co., Tea-Brokers, 14, Mincing-lane, London, and Prince's-street, Bristol.

TO BE LET, 10
FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,
THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of MILFORD, adjoining the Marquis of Waterford's Demesne, at Curraghmore. The House is Spacious, with a very fine Garden, and about Thirty Acres of choice ground.
For particulars, apply to Abel Labertouche, Esq., Dublin; Mr. Patrick Hayden, Carrick-on-Suir; or Richard Pope, Esq., Waterford.
Waterford, May 30, 1834.

WOOLLEN AND HAT WAREHOUSE. 11
GREAT REDUCTION IN GOODS.
MURPHY, CURTIS, & CO.
HAVE just arrived to them, per the *Gipsy,* from Liverpool, and the *St. Patrick,* from Bristol,
SEVEVTEEN BALES OF GOODS,
Comprising Cloths, Cassimeres, and Kerseymeres, of all shades and qualities; Summer Trowsering and Waistcoating in great varieties, of the newest and most fashionable description; London Quiltings, Valentias, Velvets, Satins, and Silks, with a large supply of all other commodities connected with the Trade. They have also landed to them many Cases of Drab, Beaver, and Silk HATS, suited to the Season, of the latest London shapes.
The entire of this Stock having been personally and carefully selected and purchased, under peculiarly favourable circumstances, being in the manufacturing districts when Goods, owing to the unsettled state of the Money Market, have been bought by them for Cash at a reduction of from 20 to 25 per cent., they confidently recommend this Stock to their friends and the public, as they are determined that purchasers shall have the full benefit of the reduced prices at which they have been enabled to buy.
A further supply is expected by the next Steamer.
N.B.—This Establishment adheres to its rule of not selling at a Second Price.
Broad-street, June 16, 1837.

NAIRN AND SONS, 12
MERCHANT TAILORS,
MALL,
BEG to return their sincere thanks to their numerous Friends, and the Public of Waterford and surrounding Counties, for the very liberal support they continue to receive, and trust by a constant assiduity and attention to their commands, to merit a continuance of the kind favours already bestowed.
Messrs. N. beg to call the attention of the Public to their new and much-admired System—that of cutting Coats without Seams in the Body, and Trousers without Seams in the Legs. Specimens of which may be seen at their Establishment.
The principles upon which Messrs. N. invariably act, are those of supplying their Customers with the very best materials, to pay the greatest attention to style and workmanship, and to be satisfied with moderate profits. Success has attended this system, and if ever a doubt existed of its superiority over all others, the very extensive support Messrs. N. have received, would be the strongest proof of that doubt being an error, and the best possible inducement for them to continue in the same course, confident as they necessarily must be, that the patronage obtained by them upon principle, must be continued to them for practice.
Those Gentlemen who study taste and fashion—those who study fashion less than a sterling good article—and those who study and desire a combination of both, would do well to give their orders to Messrs. N.; they cannot be excelled, and confidence may safely be placed upon the quality of their materials and the manner of their execution.
Gentlemen in the Country can be accurately fitted, by sending their height, circumference of chest and waist, and length of arm.
Those who prefer sending their own material, can have it made up in the newest style of Fashion.
From the number of workmen employed on the premises, a Suit of Clothes can be made with ease in Six hours.
Gentlemens' Liveries, Wholesale orders, &c., done on very *moderate Terms.*
Elegant APARTMENTS to be LET.
Waterford, June, 1837.

WATERFORD AGENCY AND REGISTRY OFFICE. 13
AT the Office of the WATERFORD BATHS, rere of the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, for providing the following Situations, viz:—
Governesses and Tutors. Visiting ditto.
Second Class ditto. Preparatory ditto. School Assistants.
Mercantile and Law Clerks; Shopkeepers, Male and Female; Drawing, Dancing, Writing, and Music Masters; Linguists; Stewards and Gardeners, &c., &c.
SERVANTS' REGISTRY.
As a great portion of comfort arises from a well-regulated domestic arrangement, the Proprietor will pay particular attention to this branch of Business.
Lands, Houses, and Lodgings, let or disposed of on moderate terms.
Further particulars known at the office of the Baths, which is open from 10 o'clock in the morning till 5 in the evening.

WEST OF ENGLAND LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. 14
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1807.
CHIEF OFFICE—EXETER.
Office for the Metropolis—20, *Bridge-street, Blackfriars.*
LIFE INSURANCE.
THE Directors beg to announce that the Company have recently determined to adopt the following system of LIFE INSURANCE, which they confidently expect will be productive of considerable advantage to the Insured.
In addition to the present reduced scale of Premiums, persons effecting Insurance for £100, or upwards, for the whole duration of life, will be entitled to participate in the disposable surplus Premiums, to be ascertained at the end of every 5th year, *commencing from* 1827.
The surplus allotted to each Policy may be applied in either of the following ways, viz.—by adding the same as a Bonus to the sum Insured, to be payable at the death of the life by which the amount to be received by a Policy-holder may be considerably increased, or the surplus may be applied in reduction of the Annual Premiums.
No Fee or Deduction on payment of Claims.
FIRE INSURANCE.
The disposable surplus Premiums derived from FIRE INSURANCE will be ascertained at the end of every Fifth Year, and persons then insured to the extent of £300, and upwards, and whose Policies shall have been in force the Two preceding Years, will be entitled to participate in a moiety of such surplus.
The above advantages being combined with the recent reduction of Premiums, will give the Terms offered to the Public by this Institution a manifest superiority, and entitle it to a preference. No liabilities of Partnership.
Farming Stock, comprising Hay, Corn, and all Live and Dead Stock, may be insured without Specification and free of duty.
Persons Insuring for Seven Years at once, are allowed an abatement of One Year's charge, both of premium and duty.
Annuities granted and purchased, and Endowment of Children may be effected.
A liberal commission to Solicitors, effecting Life Insurance.
Insurances may be transferred free of expense.
Prospectuses, with Tables of Rates, and every information may be obtained, on application to
THOMAS S. HARVEY, Agent,
at Waterford.
N. B. Fire Policies falling due the 25th inst., should be renewed within 15 days.
Quay, 6th mo. (June), 24th, 1837.

A WELL ORGANIZED SYSTEM OF EMPLOYMENT THE BEST POOR-LAW FOR IRELAND.

Admirable working of Mayfield Factory.

It is a melancholy reflection, how very ignorant the mass of our countrymen are found to be, when questioned about religion, or asked a reason of the hope that is in them. Was this want of information confined merely to the Canaille, it might not be a matter of wonder, for the working classes being necessarily employed in servile labour, and their daily wants pressing upon them, demand the almost entire devotion of their time and thoughts, to supply the natural callings both of themselves and families. And it is a reproach to the proprietors of factories and other large establishments of manual labour, that greater zeal is not manifested on the part of the owners, to provide means of instruction for those children, who, driven at a tender age to earn the means of a scanty subsistence, either by the extravagance of their parents or from other causes, over which the innocent sufferers could not possibly have any controul, are thereby debarred from attending those places of public or private education, where instruction suited to the age or capacity of the pupil can be obtained for a trifling remuneration. But how is it possible for a child engaged in work and labour for 14 or 16 hours per day, to have any leisure to improve the mind, but naturally looks forward to the time of intermiting or giving over work as the season of resting the body, which even adults feel so indispensably necessary? Now, suppose even one penny per week was deducted from all those whose daily wages exceeded sixpence; this small sum being thrown into a common stock-purse, would after a little time form a fund adequate to the remuneration of a school-master of competent abilities to teach children of thirteen or fourteen years of age and under. Two hours a day might be sufficient for this very laudable purpose, but as we said before, the basis of this education should be religious, for any other would not be suitable to the tender years of those who would receive the instruction. It might tend in a great degree to the purity of the morals of operative children in such establishments, if classification with respect to the sexes, was more generally attended to, than seems to be the case. The unceasing intercourse (during the hours of business) of boys and girls in any large concern of this kind should be avoided as much as possible, as there is a pruriency both of words and actions in the youth of the present day, which to say the least of it, was unknown to those of the last generation, and requires all the curbs and checks which prudence and the most watchful care and attention can apply to it. Where this amalgamation cannot be possibly avoided, some grave, staid, moral person might be deputed to preside over this particular part of the building, who would act, as it were, as censor over the morals and behaviour of the children committed to his surveillance, and at the end of every month a small gratuity or medal might be given to whomsoever of them conducted themselves most orderly and correctly, during that period; and whatever child kept the medal for good conduct in his or her possession for the term of six months without having once forfeited it, might then be presented with some premium of moderate value, as an incentive to future good behaviour. Those hints are casually thrown out from the writer, having some knowledge of the working of the factory system, at least, in this neighbourhood, but he is far from condemning it; on the contrary, he considers it a most valuable establishment, and could heartily wish there were many more of them scattered over the face of this too much neglected country; and as he is on the subject, he is bound in candour to offer his meed of most unqualified approbation to the extensively-useful and public-spirited proprietors of the Mayfield Factory, Messrs. Malcomson and Co., who, at the head of the principal one in the south of Ireland, and expending a large sum of money *weekly* in an impoverished neighbourhood, have proved themselves the real friends of the prosperity of the country, evincing their good will thereto, not in words, but deeds. We, therefore, in no wise mean to apply in the remotest degree any of the foregoing remarks to them, whom we consider models in their line, and could wish that others would learn to imitate their upright and excellent mode of conducting the details of a complicated and onerous concern; for we knew well what Portlaw and the surrounding district was some five-and-twenty years ago, and from personal observations on the spot, can bear testimony to the almost incalculable advantages that part of the country derives from the above establishment. Should other capitalists follow in the foot steps of this highly respectable and praise-worthy firm, we should not stand in much need of poor-laws, but should see the goddess of industry hand-in-hand with decent competency, traversing with benign aspect our country, instead of which, we behold the Demon of discord with agitation in her train (both senseless and mischievous) stirring up all the bad passions of our nature, and like the Upas tree, withering and blasting every thing that comes within the reach of its deleterious and pestilential influence.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

A CHAPTER ON "FELLOWS."

There is another sort of fellow called a good fellow. This word "good" is a great, large, big, bouncing adjective, but marvellously elastic withal, and fitting itself to many substantives of various, and even of opposite qualities, grammarians, who are the only people in the world that know nothing of grammar, say that the use of words is to express our ideas; whereas all the world knows that the real use of words is to conceal our ideas. In like manner, these silly grammarians say that the adjective is used to express or to show the quality of the substantive; whereas, in truth, the substantive is used to express the quality of the adjective; for what in the name of common sense, is the meaning of the word "good" as it stands by itself? but, clap a substantive to it, and you have a solution at once; thus, for instance, in the case of good fellow, the word "fellow" shows you the meaning of the word "good."

There is a great difference between a good fellow and a clever fellow; a clever fellow is far from being a good fellow, he is rather a good-for-nothing fellow. A clever fellow is always bustling about, like a parched pea on a shovel; but a good fellow is as quiet as a mouse, and as easy as an old shoe.

A clever fellow has all his eyes about him, but a good fellow never has his eyes above three-quarters open.—He takes the world as he finds it, and thinks it on the whole a pretty sort of thing, and never meditates pulling it to pieces to make it go better, as babies do watches. A clever fellow will be sure to contradict you, whatever you say; a good fellow will be sure to agree with you, whatever you say. A good fellow is a kind of tame bear, clumsy, but tractable—you may lead him anywhere, and persuade him to anything.—He will tell you good stories if you like to listen to him, and if you do not, he will listen to your bad ones. He will laugh at your jokes and pitty your griefs. He will eat at any table and drink at any tavern. He will chirp over his glass, and praise the nastiest wine that was ever bottled. He will never be the first to break up a party, but will sit beyond midnight, kindly oblivious of his wife and children. A good fellow is quite in his glory, and at the very perfection of his goodness when he is half drunk. If you have wit, you may make him your but; and if you have not, you may play off your stupidity upon him, and he will take it for wit. He must care for nobody, but be at every body's service. He bears no resentments, and is obliging to all the world, except his own family, of whose existence he seems hardly aware. His mind, like his body, seems to have acquired a habit of sitting quietly down and confining itself to a place. He is a man who looks as though he had forgotten yesterday, and had no thought for to-morrow. He is a complete nose of wax, to be twisted or squeezed into any shape. He has no mental or moral characteristics whatever—he is not a good man or a bad man, but he is a good fellow; he has neither wit nor wisdom, but he is a good fellow; he has done nothing that any one can recollect—he has filled no heart with gratitude and no tongue with his praises, but he is a good fellow. If he fall into trouble (which he is pretty sure to do, for he takes no trouble to keep out of it), his friends pity him, it is true; but they have a very queer way of pitying him—they laugh at him with tears in their eyes. They will not give him a sixpence, but they will say he was a good fellow.

Now, hereby we are brought to the acquaintance of another species of fellow—to wit, the poor fellow—another, and yet not another. A worn-out good fellow makes a poor fellow, and so does a done-up clever fellow. A poor fellow is a kind of waste butt for superfluous pity, and the dregs of sympathy: compassion is not kindly administered, but carelessly thrown at him. His name is mentioned at tables where once he sat gaily and gloriously; and there starts up at the sound of it a vision of a threadbore coat of doubtful colour, of a napless hat with a crown that flaps up and down in the wind, and with a flabby brim that will never flap up again—a vision of leaky shoes, of greasy trousers, of lantern jaws, and long grey hair; and the guests say, "poor fellow"—then they drink their wine to drown the thought of him—thus laying the ghost in the red sea. A poor fellow is like a drone in autumn—there is something passing melancholy in the slowness of its gait, and there is in its form and aspect that which tells of a by-gone summer—of an evanescent brightness—a temporary flutter and gaiety; but cold winds are come, and heavy clouds hang their damp drapery in a gloomy sky, and the poor shivering drone is creeping to as warm a death as it can find.—The pity with which men look upon a poor fellow is as different from the compassion with which they regard a poor man, as the praise which they bestow on a good fellow differs from the respect with which they treat a good man. There is something painful in the familiarity of pity, and the pertness of a half humourous sympathy. Even the truly generous feel some repugnance in administering to a poor fellow, which they do not feel in relieving a poor man. A poor fellow reminds you of gay days; and and there is a thought, not to be surmounted, that some moral obliquities have assisted to form the downward slope into the valley of adversity; while the poor fellow himself feels more deeply than all the contrast of the present with the past—he knows that the past will never be present again, therefore he wishes the present to be past as soon as possible. Poor fellow!—Drop the curtain—drop the curtain.—*Literary Gazette.*

ANNIVERSARY OF WATERLOO—REVIEW IN THE PARK.

Yesterday being the anniversary of this great and glorious achievement, which prostrated for ever the power, and annihilated the glory of Napoleon, "the hero of one hundred battles," the avenues leading to the Park were crowded from an early hour in the morning by thousands of spectators, anxious to witness the military spectacle, which annually takes place to commemorate the happy result of that decisive struggle. Coaches, chariots, caravans, "insides," "outsides," panting chargers, and neighing steeds, were all in requisition. The well-known cry "Going out, Sir?" resounded from one thousand car-boys, from the corner of Essex Bridge to the very entrance to the Park. The day was unusually fine, notwithstanding the gloomy forebodings which existed that it would turn out a wet day—but "come weal, come woe," our worthy citizens were determined to witness the fete, and accordingly we do not recollect to have seen a more numerous assemblage congregated together on any similar occasion. The hour appointed for the troops to arrive on the ground was two o'clock, and as the hour approached, the different regiments were to be seen marching to their respective stations, their bands playing many national airs, to the delight of the people who rent the air with joyous acclamation. The 8th Royal Irish Hussars elicited particular enthusiasm, for, upon arriving at the fifteen acres, their band struck up "Rory O'More," and "Patrick's Day," amid the most deafening acclamation.

At twenty minutes past two the troops, consisting of the following—Royal Artillery, 1st Royal Dragoons, 2d Royal North Britain, or Scots' Greys, 8th Royal Irish Hussars, 2d Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, 23d Royal Welch Fusileers, 46th, 77th, and 95th Regiments—formed into line, extending far above the Royal Military School. The infantry being flanked at each end by the cavalry, the 8th Hussars being stationed at the end, near the Military School, and the Scots' Greys and Royal Dragoons at the other extremity, near Knockmaroon-hill. The artillery were also stationed in the same place, on the right flank of the Dragoons and the Greys. At about half-past two, Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Blakeney, accompanied by his staff, arrived on the ground, and after reviewing the troops, took up his position at the flag staff. At three the guns of the artillery announced the coming of his Excellency, who, in a few minutes arrived, accompanied by a numerous and brilliant staff, as also her Excellency, who rode in an open carriage and four splendid greys, with her brother the Hon. Mr Liddell, and one of her children, and took up their station at the flag staff also. His Excellency, who was attired in the uniform of a field marshal, with the collar of the order of St. Patrick hung round his neck, having received a general salute from the troops, rode along the lines, accompanied by his staff and Sir Edward Blakney, the band of each Regiment playing as he passed, and upon the inspection being over, returned to the flag staff. The troops then marched past his Excellency twice, after which the sham-fight commenced, the enemy being supposed to lie in the direction of the Chief Secretary's Lodge. A splendid charge by the cavalry was the commencement, upon which they retired behind the infantry in gallant style. The infantry then advanced, supported by the artillery, and a general firing along the line was opened upon the enemy. On the whole, it was a most imposing sight. The different military evolutions were performed with the utmost precision, and displayed military tactics of the first order. The scene did not conclude till near seven o'clock in the evening, when the worthy "cits" returned to town, having been gratified with the days' amusement.—*Evening Freeman.*

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

(From the Age.)

The Bank Directors having decided upon carrying Brown and Co., of Liverpool, through their temporary difficulties, our markets have felt an immediate impulse, and assumed considerable elasticity. The latest accounts from New York, *via* Havre, are more cheering than any previously received. The Free Trade Tea Sales have progressed very heavily throughout the week, and are not yet terminated. Not more than one-half of what has passed the sale, up to the present time, has found buyers. Some qualities have only realised 10d and 11d, for which 1s 6d had been refused at the previous sales. Some of the finer qualities have been better supported. The sale of East India cotton on Friday went off much better than the trade had anticipated—out of 15,000 bales, nearly 10,000 found buyers. The liabilities of the firm of Bolton, Ogden, and Co., of Liverpool, failed on Thursday, are stated to be £300,000.

(From the Observer.)

The coinage in the United States mint was proceeding with activity. According to the official statement, in the month of April, only 73,000 dollars in British or other foreign coin was converted into eagles, the principal portion of the gold used being from bars and old coin of the United States. A great diversity of opinion prevails among commercial men in the city as to what will be the result, as far as the claims of our merchants on America are concerned, by the suspension of specie payments. The more general opinion is, that breathing time—to use the common expression—will be thus given to the Americans to recover from the shock credit has received, and that there will be displayed on the other side of the Atlantic a desire to pay off all engagements as speedily as can reasonably be expected.

GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.—The day on which this splendid road will be thrown open for public travelling is now fixed—Tuesday, July 4, when the journey between Liverpool and Birmingham, and *vice versa*, will be performed in five hours, or in little less than one-half of the time it now occupies, as well as one-half of the expense.

AN IMPROVED METHOD OF MAKING CLOVER HAY.

By Mr. John Proudfoot, Inveresk.

The present practice of making hay in the neighbourhood where I reside (and, I believe, it is much the same throughout Scotland), is liable to many objections. The chief of these are, 1st, that of allowing the grass to be "too ripe," as it is generally called, before it is cut. 2nd, allowing the grass to be on the ground till it be either rotted with bad weather, drenched with rain, or dried up by too long exposure to the sun.—The method I have adopted for the last three years is very simple, but, in my opinion, a very secure one for our changeable climate. It is as follows:—This year (1836), I commenced cutting a field of grass of ten acres, on the first of July, just when the flower was going off the rye-grass, which I conceive to be the true criterion for cutting. This field was sown down with 12lbs of the best Dutch red clover, and 1lb of white do., with 2½ pecks of best Ayrshire annual rye-grass, per imperial acre. It was a most excellent crop, and as quick as five men cut it down, women put it up close behind them, in the following manner:—Taking hold of the grass by the top and placing it neatly round the left foot, keeping the foot steady in the heart of the handful, then tying a little band round the top to keep it steady, in the upright conical position, and when the foot is removed, the aperture serves for a ventilator. Thus, nearly all the surface of the grass is exposed to the air, and, if the hollow cones are neatly put up, they will be almost safe from the weather, as, in case of rain, it runs off as fast as it falls. If the weather is at all favourable, the conical handfuls will be ready, in twenty-four hours, for turning out, and putting up into small cocks the same day; but they may with greater safety, be allowed to remain in the first position, until ready for putting up into large cocks. I am of opinion that the less turning clover-hay gets the better, as the oftener it is turned its value is deteriorated, more especially after getting rain.—One-half of the field was turned out of the handfuls, the other half allowed to remain until it was ready for being put into cocks; and my manner of making cocks is this:—A man stands at the cock, to whom the woman brings the handfuls, which he puts neatly up, always keeping the tops of them to the centre of the cock, in a direction sloping upwards from him, so as the slope may throw off the rain. In thus carefully constructing the cock, little vacuities will be left between the handfuls, to act as ventilators, the influence of which will very soon render it proper to put the hay into large cocks. In one week, I had all the hay of the ten acres put into ricks of 130 or 140 stones, in which state I conceived it to be proof against any kind of weather; indeed, were it not that purchasers were expected to take it "off the rick," it might have been put into the stack. I may mention, that the rain fell less or more almost every day, excepting on Sunday, the 3rd, and Monday, the 4th; but on the 5th, there was a severe thunder-storm, and, notwithstanding this most unpropitious weather, I made nearly 4,000 stones of hay in the finest condition, in one week from the time it was cut; and, as to its quality, I think I am not too bold when I say that I am not afraid to challenge the county of Edinburgh. The great advantage of this system over the common one, in a bad season, is, that one hour's sunshine will have more effect in drying the hay than a whole day. I have this year seen hay lying on the ground for weeks together, and the aftermath growing up through it, which is destructive both to the hay and the second crop; but, if the system which I have described be followed out, I will venture to say that the hay will not only be infinitely superior, but, in the end, will be put up at less expense than in the old system, under the most favourable circumstances. I have, also, converted the second crop into hay over the same ground, with equal success, notwithstanding the bad weather, and all the obstacles incidental to making a second crop of good hay.—*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*

LONDON POLICE.

The booking-office owner of the Swan-with-two-necks, Lad-lane, was summoned to the Mansion-house on Friday to answer a complaint made by Mr. J. H. Elliott, that a parcel had been brought to his warehouse, the expenses upon which he was willing to have paid, but the porter refused to deliver it unless the sum of 4s 4d, claimed upon two parcels previously delivered, were also paid. This not being acquiesced in the parcel was taken away, and had been detained now a whole day, to the great injury of the complainant and his partner. The amount in dispute upon the two proceeding parcels was four-pence, two-pence, as was alleged, having been charged upon each parcel more than was just.

The complainants said that the booking-office people demanded two-pence profit upon the carriage of every parcel in addition to a most exorbitant charge for porterage: thus if the carriage appeared in the way bill to be 1s 6d, the sum demanded was 1s 8d. Now the two pence they had no more legal or moral claim to than could a grocer to one shilling for a pound of sugar, when by using false weights he only served his customer with three quarters of a pound.

The Lord Mayor expressed surprise that the old trick should still be practised.

The complainant said it was demanded by nearly all the booking-offices, and was paid in multitudes of cases, either through ignorance or because people in business could not afford to lose their time in daily contests at offices about two-pence.

The Lord Mayor said that whether the claim was right or wrong, the parcel in question had been detained illegally, and ordered the office-keeper to deliver it and pay all expenses. The contents might be of the utmost consequence.

Mr. Elliott said that on public grounds he should seek to enforce the payment of the penalty of 20s.

The parcel has since been delivered, and the four-pence on the two parcels taken off.

DISTRESSING DUEL.—Yesterday morning, between three and four o'clock, a meeting took place in a field near St. John's Wood, between the Hon. Henry D—— and Robert M——, Esq. The parties are nearly related to each other, and the misunderstanding arose in consequence of an elopement of a distressing nature. The parties had taken their stations, and were upon the point of firing, when a cabriolet dashed up the adjacent lane at a tremendous speed, and a lady, in a wild and hurried manner, rushed into the field towards the party; but ere she could succeed in reaching them, the word "Fire!" was given, and one of the combatants, the Hon. Henry D——, fell. The lady, who proved to be the Hon. Mrs. D——, perceiving this, uttered the most heart-rending shrieks, and, rushing to the spot, accused herself of being the murderer of her husband. The gentlemen present had the greatest difficulty in forcing her from the spot. A surgeon in attendance at first pronounced the Hon. Gentleman's wound to be fatal; but, subsequently, a consultation of medical men having been held at the hon. gentleman's residence, some slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. It is said that the unfortunate cause of the catastrophe has been in a state of delirum since the event, and had twice made an attempt to lay violent hands upon herself.

Saturday, in the Court of Common Pleas, Harstonge Robinson, Esq., Assistant Barrister for the county Sligo, obtained a verdict of £100 damages against Mr. Verdon, proprietor of the *Sligo Champion*, for a libellous article in which Mr. Robinson's judicial decisions respecting the registry were impugned, and his impartiality was questioned.

Friday, in the King's Bench, Mr. Atkinson obtained £100 damages and 6d costs against Mr. Carthy, of Drogheda, a magistrate, for false imprisonment for twelve days. The business occurred at the last election, where the plaintiff was an agent of the Hon. R. Plunkett, and was accused of making disturbance. The case had three times previously been tried in the country, and the juries were unable to agree to verdicts.

The sum voted by the Municipality of Paris to cover the expenses of the entertainments to be given to the Duke and Duchess of Orleans, amounts to 800,000f. or £32,000.

A dashing Kentuckian intimates to you the richness of the soil, saying, "if you plant a nail at night 'twill come up a spike next morning."—*Miss Martineau.*

A MOTHER TO HER ABSENT CHILD.

(From "Hoars at Naples," by Lady E. S. Wortley.)

My child! my child!—I am not near thee now,
To part the hair that clusters o'er thy brow,
And plant ten thousand kisses there—to view
Thy fairy joys, and, ah! to share them too;
To watch thy golden slumbers when thou'rt laid
In innocency's vesture pure arrayed—
Like a tired bird within its warm sweet nest—
And all thy raptures are composed to rest!
And, oh! to sooth thy little sorrows still,
For infancy is not exempt from ill!
Though soon effaced from its transparent thought
The shadows there, by some slight grievance brought.
While its expanding and upspringing mind
Still forward flies, and leaves all pain behind.
My child! the music of thy laughter now
I dream of—but I hear not; o'er thy brow
Wander ten thousand meanings new and sweet,
I may not see them—may not guide thy feet
To spots of pleasantness, now that the Spring,
That calls to life each bright and blooming thing,
Is bursting over England's golden fields,
Till every bank a wealth of blossoms yields
For childhood's dimpled hands! 'Tis glorious here
In this warm azure Italy—most clear,
Most exquisite the pure and perfumed air,
The sky unshadowed, and the sunshine fair;
And fair the almond blossoms clustered close
Upon the loaded bough—while many a rose
Trails its resplendent wonder, richly bowed
Beneath its beauty as beneath a cloud,
Along the trellised walk or fountain side,
A dazzling trophy—Nature's loveliest pride.
But, oh! my child, my child! I fain would be
Now wandering 'midst our English haunts with thee,
Amongst those cowslip-scattered fields so bright,
They flash one glistening lake of living light!

ACCIDENT IN THE CHAMP DE MARS—THIRTY PERSONS KILLED.—The French papers of Thursday announce the occurrence of a dreadful accident, which has cast a gloom over the festivities in Paris. On Wednesday, being the first day of the fetes in honour of the royal nuptials, a military spectacle was presented to the people in the Champ de Mars, which had scarcely terminated, when a groundless cry of alarm was raised among the crowd. A panic seized the assembled spectators. They rushed with one accord towards the military school, where they got so wedged together as to be unable to stir for several minutes.—Many fainted, and during the confusion thirty persons were killed, having been trodden to death by the multitude around them. One hundred and twenty others were so bruised and wounded that it was found necessary to convey them to the public Hospitals, and we regret to add that the lives of several are despaired of. This melancholy catastrophe has cast a gloom over Paris, in consequence of the recollection of a similar event having occurred during the celebration of the nuptial festivities of Louis XVI. and Maria Antoinette. The loss of life was much greater on the occasion referred to; but the coincidence is too marked to escape the notice of such as pretend to discover in every evil a foreshadowing of something worse. M. Dupin, in a voice of much emotion, announced the melancholy news to the Chamber on Thursday, and stated that, in consequence, the fete which was to be given by the city of Paris was postponed. The Municipal Couucil of Paris immediately stepped forward with an offer of assistance to the sufferers; and both his Majesty and the Duke of Orleans had declared that they would succour the distressed and remedy the evil as far as possible. The Duke, in making the communication to the Council, expressed a hope that it would not expect his presence, and that of the Duchess at the fete after such an occurrence; and it was accordingly postponed *sine die*. This is a sad blow to all the royal festivities, and must inspire the young and royal bride with many melancholy forebodings. The other news from Paris is unimportant. The treaty with Abd-el-Kader increases in unpopularity; and M. Mole is said to have declared that General Bugead, in agreeing to it, had exceeded his instructions. The news from Algiers is not satisfactory, and it does not appear that that the neutrality of Abd-el-Kader will insure peace to the French. They are alarmed at the Bey of Constantine, who is said to be making a tour among the Arabs friendly to France, and inciting them to give up their alliance.—*Courier.*

AN IRISH JUVENILE HERO.—Being followed into the thick of the fight by his son, Turlough, a youth but fifteen years old, performed such prodigies of valor and prowess throughout the day, as to concentrate almost solely upon himself the attention of most of the historians of battle. Among the chiefs slain by him in personal combat during the action was the gallant Sitrick, son to the Earl of the Orkneys, whom he is said to have dispatched by a single blow of his battle-axe, cutting the body of the Dane in two through his armor. The prowess of the 1,000 men in mail, commanded by the two Norwegian brothers, had, at the beginning of the action, struck panic into the troops opposed to them; but the bravery of Murrough and his gallant Dalgais soon broke through the spell that surrounded these mailed warriors, and not a man of the thousand escaped to tell the fortunes of that day. Nor did the hero himself who performed these deeds long survive his brave victims. Having put to the sword this chosen band of Northmen, and cut down with his own hand one of the chiefs who commanded them, Murrough had hurried away to another quarter of the field, and was then pursuing the same victorious career, when Anrud, the brother of the Norwegian Prince he had just slain, singled him out for deadly conflict and revenge. On seeing him approach, the Irish hero rushed forward to meet him, and seizing him firmly with his left hand—the right having been enfeebled by constant use of his sword,—shook him fairly out of his coat of mail to the earth, and there transfixed him with his sword. The Norwegian, however, in dying, had his full revenge; for, as the conqueror stooped down over him, he drew forth the knife or dagger which hung by Murrough's side, and plunged it into his breast.—*Moore's History of Ireland.*

It is said that arrangements are now in progress on the part of a joint stock bank, lately established in the metropolis, to circulate its own notes in defiance of the act of parliament which declares that no bank with more than a certain number of directors, excepting the Bank of England, shall have the power of issuing notes within sixty miles of London. The opinion of counsel has been taken on the subject, and they intend to evade this enactment, it is stated, by putting forth notes, or receipts of deposits, payable on demand. Should they succeed, no doubt the London and Westminster Bank will follow the example; but we do not think both together could circulate a sufficient quantity of such paper to make it of any moment to the Bank of England.—*Morning Chronicle.*

THE PINE APPLE LEAF.—At the Adelaide Gallery, on Wednesday, Mr. Zincke showed in what manner Mr. Lister, the microscopist, had proved that the fibre of the pine apple leaf is a fasciculus of ultimate fibres, or simple threads, far exceeding in fineness those of flax, cotton, or silk; it is also stronger than flax, in the proportion of 8½ to 7¼; it is easily wrought and separated, and retains colours after dying. Two or three acres of land in the West Indies would produce a ton of the fibre, which could be sold in England, duty excluded, at 4d per lb. Small pine apple farms will probably soon be found in the West Indies, and the pine fibre become a staple produce, to be used in all the manufactures, to which fine linen and cotton thread and silk are applicable.

ANNIVERSARY OF WATERLOO.—Sunday being the 22d anniversary of the glorious battle of Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington, the only chief of the allied troops now living who was at that engagement, gave his usual banquet at Apsley-house to Lord Hill (his Grace's constant companion in arms throughout the Peninsular war,) the Marquess of Anglesey, Sir Hussey Vivian, Sir Henry Hardinge, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Sir A. Woodford, Sir R. C. Hill, Hon. G. Townsend, Sir G. A. Quintin, Lord R. Manners, Lygon, Sir T. G. Woodford, Lord R. Somerset, Lord Saltoun, Sir G. Bowater, Sir G. H. Berkeley, C. Hill, P. Drummond, Sir T. May, Hon. H. Murray, Sir R. Gardener, Sir J. Freemantle, Macdonald, D'Oyly, Sir C. Rowan, and all those Generals and Staff Officers at present in London who were with his Grace in the field of action. The band of the Grenadier Guards, of which regiment the Duke is Colonel, were in attendance. His Grace presented himself at the window several times whilst in conversation with his companions around him, and looked remarkably well.

PATENT BOILERS.—In reference to the accidents at Hull and New Orleans, it is important to mention Collier's patent steam boiler, which is calculated to render explosion impossible. At six pounds and three quarters pressure to one inch, the water rushes up the safety pipe, which is twelve feet six inches high from the water line of the boiler, descends the funnel, and extinguishes the fire, so as to prevent any further generation of gas, and consequently any danger of explosion. Mr. F. Maceroni says he has invented a boiler consisting of 100 distinct cylinders; if one give way a small stream escapes like that from a safety valve, other parts of the boiler are relieved, and no explosion can take place. All boilers are liable to burst, and therefore, he says, never have all the water in one boiler. With regard to the accident at Hull, the opinion of all the scientific witnesses was, that the deficiency of water in the boiler was the proximate cause of the accident, whether the explosion was caused by highly condensed steam, or by the ignition of gas.

TRIBUTE TO GALLANTRY.—Previous to marching the Scots' Greys into the field for the review, on Monday, they were assembled in the square in the barracks, for the purpose of their inspecting a silver cup, which was to be sent to Ensign Ewart, who, when serjeant in the Greys, took the French eagle at Waterloo, when Major Wyndham addressed them as follows:—"Men, before this cup is sent to the quarter for which it is intended, I think it is my duty to let each of you inspect it, and to make known to you, at the same time, that it is a present to the individual, from Lord Sandys and the officers of the regiment, in token of the high respect and admiration they have for the gallant conduct of him who has so nobly earned it. It is a pleasure for me to show it to you, as I am sure it will emulate you all to the same exertions, should another period arrive similar to the one in which laurels were gained by our Scottish hero. I only regret that circumstances have not admitted of our bestowing this mark of approbation before, but I will now read you the inscription—that, I trust, will go home to the hearts of all of you. 'Presented to Ensign Charles Ewart, late of the Royal Scots' Greys, by Colonel Lord Sandys, and the officers of that regiment, as a testimonial of their regard and esteem for his gallant conduct whilst a sergeant in the regiment, in having captured an eagle from the 45th regiment of French Infantry, at the battle of Waterloo, on the 18th June, 1815.'" The cup was beautifully chased, and on it handsomely embossed the eagle, thistle, &c.

SACRIFICE OF LIFE IN THE ARMY.—Another source of decrease of the population of England is the maintenance of the army and navy in foreign countries, which requires a large number of recruits to supply the vacancies by deaths. A force of 20,000 men in the East Indies, 7,000 in the West Indies, and 13,000 in the Ionian Isles, Canada, &c., will suffer 3,000 yearly deaths in time of peace; adding to which, 1,000 yearly deaths from shipwreck, we shall have 4,000 as the number of soldiers and sailors quitting England every year, and never returning.—*Mr. Edwards on Population.*

NEW POTATOES.—About a dozen of the finest specimen of the kidney potatoe we ever recollect to have seen at this season of the year, were left at our office on Thursday last, for inspection; they were remarkably large and healthy, and fit for market; they were grown in Oak Park, by Mr. Randal, Colonel Bruen's gamekeeper, and what renders their size the more astonishing, is the fact of their being grown in the open air.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

A SMALL NOTE.—The original of the following very curious document was recently shown at the Bank of England and examined by the directors, who, causing the books to be searched, ascertained that it was really outstanding and undischarged:—"No. 165.—I promise to pay to Mr. Thomas Cudon or bearer the sum of sixpence. London, the 8th May, 1700.—For the Governures and Company of the Bank of England, Jno. Ware. 10 June, 1797, J. Southey. L.——6 Ex. 12 Feb., 1774. F. Fowler."

Mr. Conroy, whose matrimonial alliance with the Irish beauty Alicia Parsons, has been the subject of conversation in the higher circles, holds an appointment in the department of the registrar general, Mr. Lister; the two brothers of the bridegroom are on the staff in Ireland; Lieut. Conroy, as Aide-de-camp to the Commander of the Forces; Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Blakeney, and Lieut. Stephen Rowley Conroy, Aide-de-camp to Lord Mulgrave.

HOSTILITY OF THE MILITARY TO LORD MULGRAVE.—The Mayor of Newcastle gave his annual grand dinner on Monday, at which the officers of the regiments quartered there and at Gateshead were invited. During the toasts of the King, Queen, the other members of the Royal Family, and the King's Ministers, there appeared an unanimity of sentiment, but on the Mayor proposing 'the Earl of Mulgrave and the Government of Ireland,' not one officer filled his glass or drank the toast, but all remained sitting, whilst the Corporation and other visitors were doing the usual honours to it. This is a part of the same spirit that dictated the order "not on any account to enlist Catholics in the various regiments of the line."—*Tyne Mercury.*

HONOUR AMONG THIEVES.—A few evenings ago a M. D——, to amuse himself while waiting for admission at the door of the Opera House, extracted the pocket handkerchief of a friend who stood before him.—A strange "gentleman" standing behind him observing this act, with many apologies, immediately restored M. D—— his silver snuff-box, which he had transferred to his own pocket a few moments previous, saying, "I never steal from a brother of the trade." M. D—— was as much astonished as pleased at the recovery of his property, which he had never missed, and advised his honest *friend* to decamp without loss of time.

FASHIONABLE EQUIPAGES.—Among the variety of carriages to be seen in the parks and drives of London, there are none more deserving notice than that of the Countess of Glengall, remarkable both for the elegance of its general appearance and the extreme beauty of the horses. It is a light phæton, drawn by two greys, with outriders—the four horses perfectly match in colour and size. Her Ladyship has also an Arab for her own riding, the value of which is said to be four hundred guineas.

The *Oxford Chronicle* states that there are 13,000 artizans out of employ at Birmingham, who parade the streets in bodies of 5000; that they are peaceable and orderly in their conduct, but that considerable alarm and a feeling of gloom pervade the town.

A LEARNED CHARACTER.—"Give me *Venice Preserved*," said a gentleman last week, on going into a celebrated bookseller's at the west-end. "We don't sell preserves," said an apprentice newly imported from the country, "but you will get them next door, at Mr. Brown's, the chemist."

It is said that the beautiful and highly-accomplished daughter of the Countess of Verulam, one of the fair *debutantes* of the present season, and justly denominated "*la belle blonde*" of Almack's, is likely to be united to the Marquis G——. Lady M.G. has not yet attained "sweet eighteen."

A CRAB.—On Tuesday last, a crab of an unprecedentedly large size was taken off Kilmore, by one of the enterprising fishermen of that district. It weighed 12½lbs—and measured, on the expansion of the claws, forty-five inches.—The ordinary weight of a fish of this species is from 2lb to 3lb. Dr. Furlong has it, in a state of preservation, for the gratification of the virtuoso.—*Wexford Independent.*

"SARVE HIM RIGHT."—The Freemasons have determined upon the expulsion of the Big Beggerman, his name being still on the roll.

ADVICE.—Women often lose the man they love, and who loves them, by mere wantonness of coquetry. They reject, and they repent. They should be careful not to take this step hastily, for a proud, high-minded, gifted man will seldom ask a woman twice.—*Bacon.*

REMOVAL OF RACE HORSES.—The Earl of Lichfield and other owners of race horses now remove their horses from place to place in portable stables, drawn by posters, each horse having a padded stall well littered, and attended by his groom.

A man named Joyce, who has been imprisoned for the last fifteen years in Galway jail by order of the Court of Chancery, was last week discharged by order of the Court.

Salmon was seldom known so cheap and plentiful in the Limerick market, as at this season, when that splendid fish may be had for 3d to 4d per lb.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

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