11 Rich: Henderson Lurganboy

The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XIV. No. 1456. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1837.

YOUGHAL ELECTION—THURSDAY.

(From the Cork Standard.)

The nomination of the candidates for the representation of this town in the ensuing parliament, was held yesterday at the Court-house. The building was so exceedingly small, and so densely crowded, that it was almost impossible to breathe the atmosphere. We give merely a sketch of the proceedings, as the ill accommodation afforded to the press rendered it impossible to take a full or accurate note of what had taken place. About eleven o'clock William Andrews Lamb, Esq., Mayor, took the Chair.

Capt. Parker then rose to propose Mr. Frederick Howard, as a representative, but was obliged to give way to the nomination of a more popular candidate, proposed by

Mr. Smyth, of Ballinatray, who rose and said, that he would congratulate them on having the opportunity of electing the gentleman whom he should have the honour to propose. He (Mr. Smith) would yield to no man in sincere desire to maintain the real, the substantial, the constitutional interests of Great Britain and Ireland, and to advance the prosperity of that town, the local situation of which was so favourable for all those improvements making such rapid strides in other seaports. From the confidence reposed in him by the constituency of Youghal on two occasions, requesting him to stand as a candidate, he felt bound by gratitude to return his warmest thanks, and to do all in his power for the improvement of that town (hear, hear). It was his perfect conviction that he would be discharging that obligation by proposing a gentleman who was eminently qualified from his respectability, his influence, his information, his experience, and extended knowledge of the mercantile and other relations of this realm, not only to prove himself a faithful guardian of the institutions placed in the hands of their interesting Queen, (hear, hear, and cries of name, name,) but also the unflinching advocate of all such measures as would be found to promote the interests of that town, and the peace, prosperity and happiness of her Majesty's dominions (cheers) He would not trespass further than by proposing his friend Mr. William Nicol as a representative for their town in the ensuing parliament (loud and continued cheers).

Roger Green Davis, Esq, of Killeagh, in seconding the nomination said, that after the able speech of his friend Mr. Smyth, it would not be necessary for him to trouble them at any length in dilating on the merits of Mr. Nicol.

Captain Parker, who previously rose but was unable to obtain a hearing, then came forward to propose a gentleman, who notwithstanding he was not one of their own townsmen, was a proper person to represent them. Mr. Frederick Howard came among them with many claims. He belonged to a family illustrious in the pages of history, and who had distinguished themselves in the cabinet and in the field; Mr. Howard came among them as the son of a man who fought, bled, and died for his country; he shed his blood on the field of Waterloo, when the peace of England was consummated and the star of France sunk under the canopy of British glory (laughter and shouts and cries of order, order) He is so intimately connected with the property of this country that he comes legitimately to solicit the support of the electors of the town of Youghal. Mr. Howard came forward to support the speech delivered by her Majesty, and to uphold the principles of civil and religious liberty. He did not come for the purpose of destroying the Established Church. He came to support a ministry which (here the hisses and shouts which followed prevented our catching the latter part of the observation).

The Mayor was here obliged to interpose, and desire that the proceedings might not be interrupted.

Mr. Dominick P. Ronayne said he should preserve order among Mr. Howard's party, if the Conservatives would indulge them with a patient hearing.

Mr. Parker then proceeded—Their gracious Queen had declared before the assembled people of the United Kingdom that it was her intention to support the Established Church. Was there any man bold enough to say these were words of hypocrisy? He could tell them the present ministers would not destroy the Established Church (a voice, we won't let them). If ministers were disposed to do so, Mr. Howard would be opposed to them (cheers and groans). The Queen was anxious to promote the prosperity of the kingdom at large. It had been stated that he as a Protestant deserted from the Protestants of Youghal. But the fact was not so. He came forward in support of those principles which he acquired in a school where Protestants and Catholics were brought up and fought side by side. After some further equally eloquent observations, the speaker concluded, and was succeeded by

Dr. Rogers, who rose to second the nomination, attempted to address a few observations, but was assailed as a *turn coat*, and was obliged to sit down amidst hisses and cries of "hear him, hear him."

Mr. S. Greene then rose and addressed the constituents at considerable length: he adverted to the zeal which Captain Parker exhibited on that occasion for the Radicals—though at a former meeting he objected to Mr. Nicol, on the ground that he was not *Tory enough*, and recommended some such person as Lord Charles Wellesley to represent them. He (Mr. Greene) thought that Mr. Howard was deserving of their esteem, and under other circumstances would be worthy of their support—but he did not think the Duke of Devonshire's nominee entitled to the support of the town (shouts and cries of hear). That government whi h would be supported by Mr. Howard's principles, was determined to aim heavy blows at Protestantism (no, no, and cries of yes, yes) Let them not support such a government: let them rally round their Queen and maintain the Protestant ascendancy (tremendous shouting and vehement cries of no, no—here the speaker was unable to proceed for about ten minutes; the radical mob were ripe for violence, and it was with the utmost difficulty that order was again for some time restored). He was belonging to a party too liberal not to entertain a proper respect for the conscientious differences of those who differed from them on principle (hear). But what opinion were they to entertain of the man who was the deserter of his friend, and the barterer of his honour? (cries of name, name). He would not name. Let those whom the cap fits wear it (tremendous shouting, and cries of "you shall not proceed 'till you name.")

Mr. O'Gorman—If he refuses he is not obliged to name him. (From the Radicals—"hear Mr. O'Gorman's advice.") Mr. Green then contested the claims of Mr. Howard to the support of the constituency of Youghal. He referred also to the faithless promises of Mr. O'Connell, the under-driver of the Government, who promised to make a haven out of Cable Island, and to do wonders for the improvement of that town, while in reality he did nothing except to leave the poor of their country starving in wretchedness; and instead of relieving their poverty, picking up the few pence which they earned for the wretched livelihood of their families. After some further observations which it was almost impossible to hear a word of, Mr. Green concluded.

Mr. William Nicol then rose and addressed the electors as follows—Gentlemen, having been the earliest Candidate nominated, I believe it becomes my duty to address you first. I will do so shortly to relieve you from the suffocating atmosphere in which we are here placed. The present occasion is certainly a crisis of very great importance to the welfare of this country. On all former occasions, at least within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, the throne has been filled by men of mature age, qualified to judge of the merits or demerits of different public characters.—How does it stand now? You have a young lady who can scarcely be supposed to have formed those judgments which men peculiarly brought up could have formed. Her predecessor, the late lamented King, did not select the present ministers. A nominal selection he must have made, but he would have been as well pleased if ministers of another description had been left with us. Her Majesty found those ministers ready made, and it was very proper policy to keep them in office until she should consult the people of the country, who should consider those who were most entitled to their confidence (hear, hear, hear).—On your choice this day, may depend the result, whether she shall continue the present ministers in office or select others. The present ministers speak favourably of their intention to support the constitution, of their intention to support the Protestant *reformed Church* and the other institutions of the country—but there is an old saying "if you show me your company I'll tell you what you are,"—and when we find these ministers supported by a party the head of which has declared that which would upset the constitution—namely, that the House of Lords should be an elective body, I say when we find ministers maintained by the head of that faction (here Mr. Nichol was interrupted by the tremendous shouts and bootings from the Radical faction for making so familiar with them as to call them by their appropriate name) he continued, but less faithfully delineating the characters—I believe Mr. O'Connell to be *honestly* following out his views. It is not my intention to speak disrespectfully of any man—but the ministers are chiefly supported by him and he declared he should not be satisfied 'till the lords was rendered an elective body. In what position would the Constitution be then: why instead of a free Constitution—you would have a republic (cries of no, and yes). The ministers declared their intention of supporting the Protestant Church. But what does this great leader of the Catholic party?—he proposes that the bishops should be ejected from the house of Lords and that the voluntary system should be introduced and that every clergyman should be supported by his own congregation. I claim for myself the freedom of conscience, and far be it from me that I should speak disrespectfully of any other class of the community, I have lived among Hindoos, among Mussulmen, and in Catholic countries, and, my friends, I have had the good fortune to live in Protestant countries (cheers). I do not doubt the sincerity of my Roman Catholic friends' attachment to their church, and we claim the right of being attached to our religion (hear, hear, from both sides).—Should I have the honour of meeting your choice, I shall feel it my duty to withold my support from the present ministry, who live upon the smiles and would die upon the frown of Daniel O'Connell (cheers and hisses). They could not maintain their position one hour if he turned his back upon them. I should also be in favour of the septennial act. It requires a long time to learn an ordinary business, and it requires a longer time to become acquainted with the various topics in which a representative in the House of Commons should be versed. I have been asked would I uphold the ballot? I have not that dread of the ballot which others possess, but I look upon it as a delusion, which leads men to expect more from it than they can ever obtain. I am not an advocate of the ballot. With respect to corporations—I would not withhold from Ireland municipal corporations, had it not been for the declaration of Mr. O'Connell, who said," give us the corporations, and we will take the rest ourselves." 'Till the Protestant church is placed in a position of safety, I would not support municipal corporations The next point to which I shall refer is that of Poor Laws to Ireland. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the country to know how that project may work, but I believe it is not in accordance with the feelings of the poor themselves. In Scotland the same feelings exist with regard to a Poor Law; and they would rather undergo any privations than be separated from their families However, on that subject I speak with great deference to the opinion of others. I need scarcely say that I would do all in my power to oppose a repeal of the Legislative Union.

An Elector—You forget education.

Mr. Nicol—With respect to National Education, I am opposed to any system which does not place the Bible in the hands of the people (cheers). You may have had promises from the House of Cavendish.—I have promised nothing, and therefore should I perform nothing for your town, I shall not have broken any promise. Should I have the good fortune to be returned, my zeal, my experience, and what talents I possess shall be united entirely for the benefit of your service (cheers and hisses). I come here not the nominee of any great man, but invited by an influential body of your townsmen (cheers).

Mr. Frederick Howard then after searching his head for a few moments, bit upon an excellent exordium, and proceeded as follows:—Gentlemen I am afraid the deficiency will appear on my side. You cannot expect much from me in the shape of public speaking (a pause). I will proceed to state my principles at once—civil and religious liberty (a pause).—All have seen the declaration made—(a longer pause) She promises to maintain the Protestant Established Church, at the same time she would secure to every man the rights of conscience (a pause of five minutes). She had dissolved the House of Parliament (here the poor young gentleman stuck for about ten minutes without being able to start another idea, 'till Mr. O'Gorman on his left, occasionally furnished up his memory, by prompting him in an under tone. After an eloquent harangue, in which he far surpassed the grovelling attempts of his aspiring relation and cotemporary, William Cavendish, at Bandon, he sat down much to the satisfaction of his friends and opponents.

Polling shortly afterwards commenced; the following are the latest accounts:—

For Mr. Nicol, ...	15
For Mr. Howard, ...	12

THURSDAY.

The polling was resumed this day, and at half-past six in the evening the gross numbers were announced as follows:—

For Mr. Nicol	86
For Mr. Howard	83
Majority for Mr. Nicol . . .	—3

We hope that the Youghal Conservatives will increase this majority—at all events, we are not without hopes that Youghal will reject Mr. Howard, as Bandon rejected Mr. Cavendish: indeed, from the course adopted by his cousel, and the frivolous and foolish objections raised against the voters for Mr. Nicol, it is obvious that the Liberals are b ginning to be apprehensive of the results. They talk of a *petition*:—this is forestalling defeat.

As a specimen of the villainies resorted to by the friends of "purity of election," we may mention a circumstance which occurred yesterday to as high minded and honourable a man as any in existence—Mr. Smyth of Ballinatray.

He was sent for yesterday morning by a man of the name of Howard, who had promised to vote for Mr. Nicol, but who was so sorely beset by the priests that though a Romanist, he was obliged to pray the protection of Mr. Smyth. On Mr. Smyth's arrival, he found two priests in Howard's house. He inquired what Howard wanted of him? Howard replied that he wanted to speak with him. Mr. Smyth said he was ready to hear him, and asked if he wished to go into another room? The priests, addressing him, ordered him not to stir, and asked him if it was because his brother was employed by Mr. Smyth that he'd dare to vote for the Conservatives? Mr. Smyth desired him not to suffer that circumstance in the slightest degree to weigh with him—that for his part, he would not attempt to influence any one in his employment, nor should any one be the worse for the vote he gave, give it how he might. The man replied that he would go at once and vote for Mr. Nicol. There was at this time a large and tumultuous mob outside, and Mr. Smyth intimated to him that it would not be safe for him to venture. "Won't you protect me, Sir!" Mr. Smyth said he would gladly, but a threatening mob like that it would be impossible for him to protect him from.—"If, however," added Mr. Smyth, "your priest will come with us, he will be sufficient protection." The priest replied that he would not—he would't lend his countenance to a traitor to his country. Mr. Smyth then said he would go for the military. The man entreated him to send, and not to leave him, as he could not tell what might happen while he was away. Mr. Smyth accordingly sent, and a company of Hussars with a strong Police force, were despatched to him.—The man then said he would go and vote. He did go, and on the hustings he said "I vote for Mr. Nichol from my conscience, and in spite of intimidation."—The man was applauded for his firmness, but on his return his house was surrounded by a mob, to protect it from whose fury a number of the Hussars and Police had to be posted in its neighbourhood. We should have mentioned that while Mr. Smith was in the house, Howard told him before the Priests, that not only had threats been used, but money had been offered, to force him from his purpose.

One circumstance occurred during the day which excited a good deal of disappointment on one side and of exultation on the other. A voter went up on tallies of Mr. Howard. When on the table, and asked for whom he intended voting, he answered—"I came up on this side (Mr. Howard's) because I knew it wouldn't be safe to come upon the other, but now that I'm here I'll vote, as I always intended to vote for Mr. Nicol."—This declaration was hailed (for it was quite unexpected) with great cheering by the Conservatives; but the Radicals became so outrageous that Police had to be called in to suppress the tumult, and to protect the voter.—*Cork Constitution of Saturday.*

DUNGARVAN BOROUGH—WEDNESDAY.

(From the Special Reporter of the Tipperary Constitution.)

For the last few days, expectation has been on tiptoe in this Borough—much anxiety was evinced by all classes with respect to the election, many were the reports current in the town, as to whom the man would be who would come forward to oppose the nominee of the Catholic Association and the Duke of Devonshire; but up to the very hour of the opening of the election, it was not known who the second candidate would be, or whether one would appear at all.

At an early hour, the different avenues leading to the court were interspersed with groups, discussing matters relative to the all-absorbing question, just now here, the election. Some said, John Matthew Galwey, would never allow O'Callaghan to have a walk over, but there was no certainty of Mr. Galwey's offering himself, as he never addressed the electors, never canvassed a man, or took any other steps which warrant the conclusion, that he was going to start; others said Lord Wm. Beresford would oppose the Duke's nominee, such was the state of doubt of parties here previous to any candidate appearing on the hustings, and so great was the anxiety to learn the result that when the Court House doors were thrown open, the rush into the body of the building was tremendous, and in a few minutes every place where it was possible for a human being to find a sitting or standing place was occupied.

At twelve o'clock Mr. O'Callaghan appeared on the hustings, accompanied by Mr. Bob Longan and Father Fogarty—we did not perceive a single person of weight or respectability with the gentleman, with the exceptions of the Messrs. Stuart, and Sir Nugent Humble, indeed we were not surprised at this circumstance, from the apathy and coldness which was evinced by the inhabitants on the arrival of the destructive candidate yesterday. Two or three interested persons, viz., Mr. Taylor, his Agent, and Father Fogarty attempted to get up a cheer for him when he got to the hotel, but alas, and alack-a-day, they failed miserably, and there was no shout to welcome the aspirant for Parliamentary honours.

When the Court House doors were thrown open, anything to equal the clamour and confusion we never witnessed some kept shouting Curraghmore for ever, Galway for ever, could Curraghmore, and no mistake; while others vied with them in shouting for O'Callaghan.

The Seneschal Wm. Hudson, Esq., read the writ, and from the general confusion and uproar, not a word could be heard.

Mr. Bob Longan, [sea weed vender,] rose to propose the Honourable Cornelius O'Callaghan as a fit and proper person to represent the Borough of Dungarvan. [Mr. Longan's rising was the signal for fun, and the throats of the mob were quickly in requisition, one fellow would cry out to another "how did the pigs' heads agree with you?" a voice in another place "they are sticking pins in me," and for some time nothing was audible but yells and shouts.]

Mr. Hudson rose and requested of them to hear Mr. Longan, who was about to propose a candidate for the representation of their borough.

After order was in a measure restored,

Mr. Longan said, Electors of Dungarvan, the pleasing duty has devolved on me this day, of proposing the Hon. Cornelius O'Callaghan, as a fit and proper person to represent your interests in the British Parliament, (cheers and hisses,) when Mr. O'Callaghan was in Parliament before, he was always to be found at his post, the strenuous advocate and supporter of every measure calculated to advance and promote the best interests of his country (great shouting, and cries of, Curraghmore and Galwey for ever).—Electors, Mr. O'Callaghan, whom I now propose to you, is the son of an independent nobleman, Lord Lismore—a nobleman who zealously supported the great measure of Catholic Emancipation, (cheers), and he is also the personal friend of that great and good man, the Duke of Devonshire (groans and cheering). Electors, I hear there is a farce to be got up here this day, how true it is, I do not know, but if any person comes forward to oppose Mr. O'Callaghan, he will get such a beating as to prevent him ever offering himself again as a candidate for the representation of Dungarvan (uproar). Electors, our glorious Queen has taken a deep interest in the affairs of Ireland, she has shewn a sympathy for our grievances, and she wishes that justice should be done to this long oppressed country. Ireland expects that every man will do his duty, he that is not with us is against her, and I feel convinced, the independent electors of Dungarvan, will shew they feel for her by returning her warm friend the hon. Cornelius O'Callaghan (great shouting). If this farce is to go on, let it, and the sooner there is an end to it the better.

Mr. Carbery (a tobacconist) seconded the nomination of Mr. O'Callaghan, in a ranting and egotistical harangue.—He abused Mr. Galwey, the House of Lords, and its supporters; he said he could select two hundred honester men among the independent electors of Dungarvan than there were in the House of Lords, and concluded his vulgar and unmeaning discourse, by calling for three cheers for the Queen and O'Callaghan.

Here an Elector, seemingly from the lower ranks in life, came forward, and said, he begged to propose his townsman, John Mathew Galwey, as a fit and proper person to represent the borough. He knew the town for fourteen years, and during that time he never heard one man say a good word of Lord Lismore or his son (great cheering and booting). Mr. O'Callaghan came there from the most villainous county in Ireland—sweet Tipperary—and, continued the speaker, what good did he or his *papa* do there? Why, they send twenty or thirty poor persons every week to the jail, and treadmill, for cutting a bit of heath on their mountains (cheers)—and this is the kind of generosity you may expect from this *honorable*, if you return him.

Another Elector from the lower ranks—a respectable looking man—seconded the nomination of Mr. Galwey.

The Hon. Cornelius O'Callaghan then rose. (The shouting and confusion which followed battles description, and not a word he uttered could be heard.)

Father Fogarty said—Electors, I have often addressed you here and elsewhere, and I request of you now to pay Mr. O'Callaghan that respect due to a gentleman of his station, and patiently hear him.

We understood Mr. O'Callaghan to say—He held in his hand a document written by the express command of the Queen, in which she was pleased to express her entire approbation of the manner in which Earl Mulgrave conducted the government of this country (cheers). He hoped to see that nobleman long honoring that high department, which he had hitherto filled with so much credit to himself, and with such benefit to Ireland at large. He, if he should become the member for Dungarvan, which he had little doubt of, would give his strenuous support to the present ministry—a ministry anxious to do justice to Ireland, which was alone prevented through the vile machinations of the Tory party (cheers and groans). The hon. gentleman went on to say—As long as a farthing of that unjust impost, the tithes, remained to oppress and drag the poor man he would never rest satisfied (cheers). He was sure when the political horizon was brightening all around, the Electors of Dungarvan would nobly do their duty (cheers and groans).

The shew of hands was then called for, and declared in favour of Mr. O'Callaghan.

Robert Howell, Esq., and — Denny, Esq., were then appointed Deputies, and the polling was proceeded with. The numbers stood thus at the close:—

O'Callaghan	72
Galway	66
Majority	6

But a nominal majority; objections having been raised against two of Galwey's voters, which cannot possibly be admitted, so that there is really but a majority of four.

THURSDAY.

Majority for O'Callaghan . .	104

We understand many a fist was greased!!!

CITY OF KILKENNY ELECTION.

(From the Moderator of Saturday.)

Thursday being the day appointed for holding the Election for this City, the Court House was opened by the Sheriffs at 10 o'clock, soon after which it was partly filled by the mob, and the farce commenced.

Mr. O'Connell was proposed by Mr. Sullivan, and seconded by Mr. E. Smithwick.

Mr. Hume was proposed by Mr. D. Cormac, and seconded by Mr. K. Purcell—and, to complete the trio,

Mr. William Ewart was proposed by Mr. Maxwell, the proprietor of the *Kilkenny Journal*, and seconded by Mr. T. Cormac—all, of course, amid loud cheers.

The only speech made on the occasion was by Mr. Maxwell, which we take leave to omit in order to give insertion to more important matter.

Mr. Henry Loughnan said he was quite unprepared for such a proceeding. He had no objection to Mr. O'Connell's being returned for Kilkenny, but he begged to enter his protest against the City of Kilkenny being given to strangers. He thought plenty of men could be found to represent it without sending to England or Scotland.

The shew of hands was declared by the Sheriffs to be in favour of Mr O'Connell—a poll was demanded on the part of the other Candidates, and the Court was adjourned by mutual consent to 9 o'clock the following morning.

The object of this ruse is to delay the election until the Radical party here can give sufficient time to ascertain, to a certainty, Dan's fate in Dublin; for if O'Connell fail there they will return him for Kilkenny—but if he succeed in the metropolis they purpose bestowing this *independent* City on Joe Hume, in case he shall be ejected for Middlesex. If Hume, however gain his Election, Kilkenny will be handed over to Mr. Ewart, one of the recently ejected Candidates for Liverpool! So, then, the far-famed City of Kilkenny, or its county, cannot produce a Radical Reformer of sufficient talent or intellect to represent her interests in Parliament!

FRIDAY.

The Court opened at 9 o'clock this morning, and the humbug proceeded. About twelve o'clock the party commenced polling for the three Radical Candidates. The numbers on the day's poll were—

For O'Connell, ...	36
——Hume, ...	4
——Ewart, ...	2

The Court was then adjourned to this morning.—They will carry on the farce again to-day, and after polling some more votes, will adjourn to Monday, by which day they must, of course, be cognisant of the result of the Dublin Election.

One of the "Independents," on going to poll yesterday, was asked by the Sheriff's Deputy, "for whom do you vote?" when, assuming an air of great importance, he replied, "For Daniel O'Connell, the supporther of the rights of the people, *and the defender of the wrongs of ould Ireland.*" !!!

NEW ROSS ELECTION.

At eleven o'clock on Friday arrangements having been made for the accommodation of the public at the Tholsel, Robert Rogers, Esq., Town Clerk, having read the Queen's Proclamation, and the other routine having been gone through Robert Morris, Esq., of Rosbercon, County Kilkenny, proposed John Hyacinth Talbot, Esq., of Talbot Hall, as a fit and proper person to represent the Borough in Parliament. The nominated was seconded by Mr. Martin Doyle in a speech of some length. No opposition being given, the Returning Office declared Mr. Talbot duly elected.

Mr. Talbot spoke to the following effect:—Mr. Sovereign and Gentlemen Electors of this Borough I thank you for the high honour you have conferred on me this day. This is the third time I have represented you in Parliament. Every vote I have given was for my country, and should you ever require it, I shall be ready to resign the trust you have committed into my hands. I am the advocate of civil and religious liberty, the love of mankind, but not the elevation of one man over another (cheers). Though not habitually a lover of a Parliamentary life, should I desert my post at this moment, I should ever consider myself as great a traitor as if I had run from the battle of Waterloo (cheers). We may be designated as aliens in country and religion, and that by a man who was himself raised to the peerage; we are as loyal for our Queen and Constitution as any member of that body; but nothing short of an equality of rights with the people of the other parts of the empire shall ever satisfy me. Gentlemen, I have ever made the particular interests of the town my continued study; I have at all times considered what might be done—I thought that by connecting the town by internal communication with the rest of the country, I should be advancing its interests. I accordingly got established two mail coaches. The improvement of the river and harbour shall have my especial care, and I pledge myself to procure for you everything I can get from the Government (loud cheers). Gentlemen, as you all know my conduct hitherto as your Representative, I shall say no more at present. Gentlemen, I thank you (loud and continued cheering).

Everything went on in good humour.

INHUMAN MURDER.

Roscrea, Aug. 2, 1837.

I hasten to lay before you the details of a shocking murder which was perpetrated on yesterday, in the broad day-light, about half-past seven in the afternoon, at a place called Kilmacjames, on the road leading from Thurles to Templetoohy, and within a quarter of a mile of the latter, where there is a Police station, and within the like distance *of the residence of R. Lalor Sheil, Esq.*, in this County. The following are the particulars:—As Mr. Daniel Byrne, of Lisanure, in the Parish of Templetoohy, was on his return from the fair of Thurles, he was fired at out of an ozier, from behind a cabin, at the above-named place, by two persons, both shots taking effect, and mortally wounded him in several parts of the body, he lived but a very short time after. The only reason assigned is, that persons of the name of Feehely had been dispossessed out of certain lands in that neighbourhood, for arrears of rent due their landlord, and Mr. Byrne became the new tenant, and for this sole cause this respectable young man, who was a Roman Catholic, was deprived of life. It is to be hoped that, from the exertions of ——Tabiteau, Esq. C. M. and Captain Lawson, C C. who were actively employed during last night, and the greater part of this day, that the murderers will yet be brought to condign punishment. Can it now be said that Tipperary is tranquil?—*Tipperary Constitution.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir—Although I feel most reluctant to trespass on a renewal of your indulgence, there are two matters respecting which I am anxious to counteract the efforts now again in active operation here and in Ireland to mislead the public judgment. I allude to the melancholy events of Rathcormac, and to the proposed education of the Irish Catholic population, as connected with the "appropriation" principle. As the Ministerial candidates, canvassers, and journalists, led on by Mr. O'Connell, still point to the conflict at Rathcormac as proof of evil deeds and dispositions of those whom it is their habit and their province to calumniate, allow me to state once more the real facts. On the 27th of September, 1834, Mr. O'Connell published and circulated most extensively his instructions as to opposition to tithes, in the form of a letter addressed to Mr. S. Crawford, in which he set forth "what it is the people are by law entitled to resist." He instructed the peasantry that in some instances they were "entitled to *wallop*" the tithe-owner and his assistants off the land, "and to beat him" so much as is necessary to turn him off and keep him off." He added, that "the Government cannot allow him the police or military force, to aid him everywhere in distraining."

The deluded peasantry conformed strictly to these instructions; the Government did, however, allow the aid of the police and military, and the conflict took place on the 13th of December, 1834, there having been only one single intervening since the Peel Ministry was first announced in the *Gazette*—namely, on the 16th of December! It is therefore obviously impossible that the allegations of the Ministerials can be true; and, in point of fact, the police and military forces attended, in pursuance of orders issued by the then Whig Secretary, now Lord Hatherton, and his assistants. Nevertheless, the Ministerial morning journal early in the last week, referring to the "Government of Lord Haddington," observed, "the history of that Administration is written in the blood of Rathcormac." Now mark the facts, which must have been well known to the writer of that audacious reproach. The Rathcormac conflict took place, as we have seen, on the 18th of December, 1834; Lord Haddington did not reach Ireland till the 6th of January following, and his Chief Secretary, Sir Henry Hardinge did not arrive until the 9th of January. So much for the veracity of this notable champion of truth and justice. It is well known to him and his confederates, that their leader and driver, caused that frightful conflict, and that, if there was murder, he it was that promoted the affray, and therefore he it is that is justly and morally responsible for the homicides that ensued. Again and again have I put the question, which I now repeat, why has not he by himself, or in conjunction with his official colleagues procured a Parliamentary inquiry into the subject? Three sessions have since elapsed, during which neither he nor they dared to institute, propose, or suggest any such inquiry, although the relatives and friends of the deceased placed petitions in his hands, praying for an investigation by Parliament. No person belives that he shrinks from it in deference to the tithe-owners, the magistrates, or the police or military forces there engaged. No, he knows where the guilt really rests, and therefore he wishes to browbeat and bully the public judgment by the denunciation of other parties.

I find it stated in the Irish Ministerial journals, that when he presented himself on last Sunday week in front of that scene of bloody strife, he appeared to be much affected. The common influence of our nature must have altogether abandoned him had he appeared unmoved by the horrors then suggested. This, therefore, do not surprise me. It was once said by Curren that "No one is more frightened at the ghost than the murderer." But it did, indeed, surprise me that he, yes, even he, could have selected that spot for an exhibition. Did not his blood run cold when he reflected that upon that same spot nine of his too-confiding fellow-creatures all fell together, victims of his wicked advice and factious excitement? Surely he must have endured stinging reproaches, like to those inflicted upon his type Richard, when each ghostly visitor exclaimed—

"Let me sit heavy on thy soul to-morrow."

Thus far for Rathcormac. Now as to the "religious education" of the Catholics of Ireland, contemplated by the propounders of the "appropriation" principle embodied in Lord John Russell's resolution. It will be seen that the people of Ireland, Protestants and Catholics, have been equally, though alternately, deluded and disregarded.

The resolution as proposed by Lord John Russell, amended upon the motion of Mr. F. Buxton, supported by Lord Howick, and finally adopted by the Whig majority of the House of Commons, was in the following terms:—"That any surplus revenue of the present church establishment in Ireland, not required for the spiritual care of its members, be applied to the moral and religious education of all classes of the people, without distinction of religious persuasion, providing for the resumption of such surplus, or of any part of it, as may be required by an increase in the number of the members of the established church."

The Roman Catholic clergy and laity of Ireland should be informed of the character and objects of the "religious education," intended to be provided by those liberal Whigs. Fortunately, there can be no mistake on that point, for we have their own words, as reported in their own journal, the *Morning Chronicle*.

On the 30th of March, 1835, Lord Howick observed, in the debate on that subject—"Not only did he dissent from the Catholic church, but he owned (and he was sure that no Roman Catholic would be offended at the avowal) *he was not able, with any powers of his mind, to comprehend how those who acknowledge the authority of the Scriptures could assent to the Roman Catholic creed.* It appeared to him to be *a lamentable corruption of the purity of the Christian faith.*"

On the 2d of April, 1835, Mr. Buxton, who moved the amendment, subsequently adopted by the Whigs, declared his views, thus:—

"Avowing that *his object was the growth of the Protestant religion*, he thought *he advocated the devoting this money to the best possible purposes when we would use it to convert Catholics into Protestants.* No man could deny that in the present state of Ireland the increase of moral and *religious* education would be the only mode of destroying those religious animosities which had been its bane, and which, producing great and memorable evils, had occasioned none so deep and desperate as that of *interposing a barrier in the way of the propagation of the religion of the Bible.*"

This is tolerably plain speaking; but mark the words of Lord John Russell himself on the 1st of May then following, when addressing the electors of South Devon: the noble Liberal said—

"I hold that the Protestant religion had its first rise in the progress of knowledge *getting the better of the errors and superstitions of the Romish Church.* I wish to increase *that* knowledge in Ireland; and whether the people become at once Protestant or no, which one would be too sanguine, certainly, to expect, *I do look forward to this result, that gross errors and superstitions will fade* before the light which instruction *and religion* will cast upon a nation."

To these I shall add only one illustration from the speech of the Whig candidate for North Essex on the 28th of April, 1835, who said—

"In his opinion, the surplus property of the Irish Protestant Church should be applied to purposes of education, *as a means used for reclaiming the Irish Papists.*"

These, then, are the avowed objects which the Roman Catholic prelates and clergy of Ireland are invited, urged, and excited to promote. Such are the special "friends to the Catholics of Ireland" whom they are now required to sustain, although it is not alleged that they have rendered any practical service to any portion of the Irish people, except to those few whom they favour with the enjoyment of their factious and corrupting patronage. It is because I know them to be false to my country and indifferent to her interests that I, at least, am resolved to avail myself of the only additional opportunity now afforded to me of manifesting my sense of their guilt by recording my vote, as an elector of Middlesex, against both their supporters, and because they are their supporters.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

ENEAS MACDONNELL.

Chelsea, August 2, 1837.

QUAKERS.—The following was the address of the Quakers to James II. on his accession:—"We come to condole the death of our friend Charles; and we are glad that thou art come to be our ruler. We hear that thou art a Dissenter from the Church of England, and so are we. We beg that thou wouldst grant us the same liberty that thou takest thyself; and so wish thee well. Farewell."—*Harl. MS., 6,030.*

THE ASSESSOR AND HIS DECISION.

Having taken a brief review of the leading points in the City Election, we come now to discuss a decision, in which the Assessor affirmed that a certain class of electors had a clear legal right to vote—ninety-nine of whom actually did vote, though now on the face of the poll, and in the same breath pronounced that they should not exercise the right he admitted they possessed. We are far from questioning the honour, integrity, or competency of Mr. George, the learned Assessor—they are all unimpeachable. It is merely our duty to state this naked fact, that the learned gentleman declared that certain freemen had clear and indisputable legal rights, which he refused them the privilege of exercising.

The question was raised by Mr. Martley, Q.C., counsel for Messrs. West and Hamilton, on Friday evening; and it was this: that the six months required by the Reform Act, previous to registration, did not apply to freemen, whose rights were reserved, and who stood in precisely the same situation that they did before that act passed.

On Saturday morning the argument was resumed, and Messrs. Hutton and Close were heard in reply to Mr. Martley. Mr. O'Connell subsequently made his appearance, and blustered, and fumed, and bellowed, and talked against time; but from the state of nervous agitation in which he appeared, and the extraordinary incoherence of his language, it was quite evident that *he* thought and felt that the point was against him—and so it was—for here is the decision:—

The Assessor proceeded to give his opinion. With respect to the validity of the votes he had no doubt whatever, he had not the least hesitation in stating, that under the reform act, and the others to which reference had been made, a freeman had a right to vote immediately after his registration. He had heard the question ably argued by both parties. He had given the arguments his most deliberate consideration, and he thought the point was so clear a one that there could scarcely be a doubt respecting it. He should therefore direct that the votes should be received, and entered in the poll books by the Deputies, subject to any objection that might be made (Here considerable confusion arose in the Assessor's room from the rush out which took place, and the shouts which were raised by the Conservatives, who exclaimed "To the poll, to the poll.") When order was restored, the Assessor in continuation, said, he however would require full and sufficient proof that the voters claiming under the above classes were such individuals—and also that the clerk of the peace should produce his book. The votes should be entered on the books subject to objection, but they would not be available this election. The Assessor then issued instructions to the deputies by the Sheriff, that they should receive the votes of those freemen who had obtained their freedom by birth, servitude, or marriage, and who had not been registered six months previous to the test of the writ, subject to objections forwarded to him in the usual way.

The previous part of this decision is founded on the ninth clause of the reform act—the conclusion—which we think we shall prove is not warranted by the premises—is gratuitous on the part of Mr. George himself.

By the ninth section of that act it is enacted—

"9th. Provided always, and be it enacted, that all freemen, freeholders, and persons who by reason of any corporate or other right, are now by law entitled to vote at the election of a member or members to serve in parliament for any city, town, or borough, and all persons who by birth, marriage, or service, or of any statute now in force, shall be at any time hereafter admitted to their freedom, in any city, town or borough, sending a member or members to parliament, shall, after such registration as is directed by this act, but so long only as they shall reside within the said city, town, or borough, or within seven statute miles of the usual place of election therein, have and enjoy such right of voting, *as fully and in like manner as if this act had not been passed;* provided further, that no persons, who since the 30th day of March, in the year 1831, have been, or hereafter shall be, admitted as honorary freemen, shall be entitled by virtue of such admission to vote or register as freemen under this act."

In all cases referring to the rights of voters under the Reform Act, the production of the certificate is "*conclusive*"—and in place of presuming, as the returning officer in this case did, that the Registering Barrister was wrong, he is bound to presume that he was right; and that every thing was conducted according to law in the court below. But Mr. George having decided that the Freemen had the right—insisted upon the production of evidence to prove that they were such a description of Freemen as had the right under the Reform Act; namely, Freemen by birth, servitude or marriage: and for this he insisted on the production of the book kept by the clerk of the peace, which contains no entry of the right under which a claimant seeks to register but merely that he was registered as a freeman on the day named. The Act of Parliament requires no more, and this is all that was done. Oh! but said the Assessor, I must have evidence that these men were not admitted to their freedom by "grace especial." Surely this is presuming that the registering Barrister did not perform his duty; for in his court, and there only could the question arise—freedoms by "grace especial" being clearly illegal for the purpose of the franchise, cannot be admitted. The course for the Assessor to have adopted, with his view of the right of the freemen, was, to permit them to vote, liable to objections which could only be decided upon by a Committee of the House of Commons.

The words of the Assessor were these, "I must be satisfied from the registry book, that they are freemen in those respective rights." The Clerk of the Peace was sent for, but, inasmuch as his books were made up agreeably to the act of parliament, they contained no account of the rights in which the freemen were admitted. It was then urged on the part of Messrs. West and Hamilton, that no others could be registered, and that the possession of the certificate was proof of their right; whereupon Mr. O'Connell pointed to the proviso at the conclusion of the section, that no honorary freeman created after March, 1831, should be entitled to register, and argued that this recognised the right of those created before that period, and that therefore, some of those now claiming might be honorary freemen of that description, and consequently not be entitled to the privilege of voting immediately on their registration. To this the Assessor assented, and decided that because he had no legal means of discovering in what right those freemen registered, he would strike them all off the poll, which he did at the end of the day to the number of ninety-nine, being ten more than the gross majority obtained by Mr. O'Connell.

One glance at the 9th section, will show the fatal mistake made here. That section was introduced for the purpose of putting an end to the creation of honorary freemen, and confining the right of registering to those admitted by reason of birth, marriage, or service, saving the rights of *all* freemen then by law entitled in the same manner precisely as those who by reason of birth, &c., should be thereafter admitted.—Now, all honorary freemen were entitled to vote at the passing of the Reform Act, therefore the rights of all then existing were saved in the first instance; but there was a special proviso that the honorary freemen created between, March 1831, and the passing of the Reform Act, in 1832, should be excepted out of that saving clause. The proviso does not, by implication or otherwise, recognise a new right; it only disfranchises some of a class the section had already declared entitled; and no freemen could be registered, since the Reform Act, except those admitted by reason of birth, marriage, or service, and such of those who were honorary freemen at the passing of the act as had been admitted before March, 1831, *all which classes are precisely in the same position*, and whatever rule or privilege belongs to one, must belong to all. The certificate of registry then, no matter in what right granted (in point of fact, indeed, they were all in right of birth, &c., all those admitted as honorary freemen before March, 1831, having been long since registered,) should at once, and of itself, have enabled the holder to vote, without having been six months registered, if the first decision of the Assessor be correct; and beyond all question, the voters were entitled to the benefit of that decision, of which, notwithstanding, they were entirely deprived.

The names of these freemen, and of the other voters who registered in February and May, did not appear on the lists furnished by the returning officer for the use of the booths. But this had no effect on the decision, for the Assessor very properly said he would add them, if necessary, as he had already done with others. But we would ask, why did not the Sheriff, as he was bound by the 49th section, "cause to be made for the use of each booth a true copy of the register of votes?" or could he properly "certify under his hand the copy made was a true one," if it did not contain the registries of last February and May?

We are far from imputing to the Assessor any thing but the most fair and impartial intentions; and we are confident that he will join us in the regret we feel at his having returned the two candidates who were really in the minority, and thrown the *onus* of a petition on the candidates, who, by his own decision, had the greatest number of legal votes.

DUBLIN ELECTION—CLOSE OF THE POLL.

(From the Evening Mail.)

We stated, in our last publication, the probability that the election for the city of Dublin could not be brought to issue at Green-street. The result has justified our anticipations. A petition to the House of Commons, to rectify the Sheriff's return, is now as needful as it is certain of success. Messrs. West and Hamilton—notwithstanding the apparent state of the poll—are the *de jure*, and will be the *de facto*, sitting members for the metropolis of Ireland.

Before we proceed to notice the illegal and unjustifiable practices by which these gentlemen suffer a temporary deprivation of their seats, we shall lay before our readers the final close of the poll upon which the present false return is founded.

Gross poll as declared by the Sheriffs on Saturday, the 5th instant:—

For Mr. O'Connell, ...	3556
Hutton, ...	3542
Hamilton, ...	3467
West, ...	3461
Majority of Mr. O'Connell over Hamilton—	89
over West .. —	95
Majority of Hutton over Hamilton.....	75
over West.....	81

In addition to the numbers admitted as having polled, there were tender on behalf of Messrs. Hamilton and West, on the last day of the election, *ninety-nine* Freemen registered since February, 1837. Had the votes of these electors been allowed, the order of names had been reversed, and the numbers would have stood as follows:—

For Hamilton, ...	3566
For West, ...	3560
For O'Connell, ...	3556
For Hutton, ...	3542
Giving to Mr. Hamilton a majority over Mr. O'Connell, of	10
Over Mr. Hutton, of	24
To Mr. West over Mr. O'Connell, of ..	4
over Mr. Hutton	18

An unjust decision—the illegality of which we shall discuss in a separate article—has, for the present, deprived Messrs. West and Hamilton of the decided triumph which was justly theirs. A Committee of the House of Commons, however, will rectify, amongst other matters, this monstrous injustice.

But looking at the state of the poll just as it stands under the *purifying* hand of the Sheriff, let us ask where is the occasion for Radical triumph? What has become of the "majority of *one thousand*" which the Trades' Union warranted to the Repeal Candidates—under which Mr. O'Connell threatened to submerge the Conservative interest for ever? Where is, even "the majority of *six hundred*—less than which Mr. O'Connell would not condescend to accept?" What has become of, even, that fraudulent majority of 1835, amounting to 234, upon which Mr. O'Connell, for a session and a half, kept unlawful possession of the seat which belonged to his antagonist? What has become, in fine, of Mr. O'Connell's increasing popularity—of the increasing numbers, power, and influence, of the repealing party and its Government? We shall presently demonstrate.

At the general election in 1832—the candidates being Messrs. O'Connell and Ruthven, against West and Rich—the numbers polled on both sides were as follows:—

For Mr. O'Connell	3411
Ruthven	3352
West	1862
Rich	1847

Majority for Mr. O'Connell, 1549; for Ruthven, 1490.

We entreat our readers to observe, that in 1832 the numbers polled for the Repeal candidates were very nearly equal (the difference amounting to about 150) to those polled on the present occasion; that in 1832, Mr. O'Connell's majority was *one thousand four hundred and eleven*—and that now, in 1837, it has dwindled to a miserable *eighty-nine!*

Again—the highest number polled in 1832 for a Conservative candidate was *one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.* In 1837, the lowest number polled for the same is *three thousand four hundred and sixty-one!*

What! Is there no reaction here?——

But to trade the progress of this re-action in its steady career, we must examine the results of the general election in 1835.

The final state of the poll upon that occasion was as follows:—

For Mr. O'Connell	2678
Ruthven	2630
Hamilton	2462
West	2446
Majority for Mr. O'Connell over Hamilton, ..	217
over West, ..	232

Let us now contrast the issue of the two elections: In 1835, when the Tories were in power, with Sir Robert Peel Prime Minister, and the Earl of Haddington Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. O'Connell had a majority of

217 over Mr. Hamilton.
232 over Mr. West.

In 1837, when the Whigs are in office, with Lord Melbourne Prime Minister, and the Earl of Mulgrave Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. O'Connell's majority has dwindled down to

89 over Hamilton.
95 over West!!!

Well, indeed, may the *Morning Register* confess its disappointment—well may he say—"We had calculated upon an *immeasurably greater* majority than that which was finally recorded in our favour." But surely his calculations were very badly laid, when he did not take into account the amazing accession of strength gained to the Conservative cause within the last five years. This gain is easily computed. The following exhibits its gradual progress:—

The highest number polled for a Conservative was,

In 1832,	1862.
1835,	2461.
1837,	3467.
Being an increase in 1835, of	599.
And —— 1837, of	1605.

On the other hand, the increase for the Repealers since the earliest of those dates, amounts at the very highest to a bare 145.

Are not these numbers and figures stubborn facts, Master *Register?*

COUNTY OF DUBLIN ELECTION.

The election for the county of Dublin took place on Monday. It being understood that there would be no contest, the interest usual on such occasions was greatly diminished. The court House, however, was crowded by the friends of the candidates, who amused themselves during the day in shouting for their favourite partizans, such as "Fitzsimon," "Lord Brabazon," "Lord Mulgrave," and "O'Connell." At twelve o'clock the High Sheriff arrived, and the writ of election having been read,

Christopher Fitzsimon, Esq., proposed George Evans, Esq., as a fit person to represent the county in parliament.

Henry Arabin, Esq., seconded the nomination.

Sir John Kennedy, Bart., proposed Lord Brabazon, and Mr. Nugent, of Kingstown, seconded his nomination.

The High Sheriff having asked whether any other candidate was to be proposed, and no person coming forward to do so, he declared George Evans, Esq., and Lord Brabazon, to be duly elected.

Both members returned thanks, after which the court adjourned.

CITY OF CORK ELECTION.

This day our city election commences, and before the appearance of our next publication, one day's poll will have been taken. The Conservative prospects of success are most cheering. That they are so are fully confirmed by the unwarrantable and unholy means resorted to by the unscrupulous agents of an unprincipled faction to defeat them. The priests are actively at work, and wielding every weapon of superstitious terror to deter such of their flocks as have promised their to the Conservative candidates, from the fulfilment of their pledges. In the liberties, a well-known priest knelt down with bare knees on a stone, and uttered a horrid malediction on any of his congregation who should vote for the Conservatives, at the same time threatening to withhold the rites of the church and of Christian burial from those who dared to do so. This is a positive fact.

Can such proceedings be tolerated in a civilized and Christian community? Ought it not to be sufficient for the Popish Radical faction to have deluged the registries with hundreds of voters, who, without just claim or qualification, have possessed themselves of the elective franchise by profligate and bare-faced perjury, without thus endeavouring to stifle every vestige of the freedom of election by such unheard-of blasphemy and intimidation? If there be any who have as yet resolved not to take any part in this election, this ought at once to determine them to give their votes for Mr. Leycester, and Colonel Chatterton. If they are men who have any regard for religion, social order or freedom, they ought resolutely to set their faces against practices subversive of all three. At the last Dublin election, Mr Latouche gave his vote to Messrs. West and Hamilton, for no other reason than to mark his disapprobation of the gross system of intimidation pursued by the party to which he had up to that moment adhered. If those who are as yet wavering in Cork should follow the example of this respectable gentleman, blasphemy and intimidation will have been here practised in vain; the candidates in whose favour they have been exerted will be ingloriously defeated.—*Constitution of Saturday.*

HUME IS OUT!!!

We call upon the loyal Christian people of England to rejoice, and to honour the noble electors of Middlesex—HUME IS OUT! If our gratification at Mr. Wood's return is alloyed by Mr. Pownall's defeat, still, unpleasant as the failure of success to such a man must be, we cannot either blame or regret the motives which led to it. Conservative veneration for Mr. Byng's admirable private character, Conservative attachment to old friendships and old associations, to these Mr. Byng owes his return; but as no other man can ever again come to the contest under Whig-Radical colours with advantages like Mr. Byng's, Middlesex is free and for ever hereafter Conservative!

FINAL CLOSE OF THE POLL AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

Byng	4788
Wood	4620
Hume	4354
Pownall	4324

—*Standard.*

CALCULATIONS OF COCKING'S PARACHUTE.

(From the Railway Magazine.)

The unfortunate experiment of Mr. Cocking, in his descent on the 24th ult., with the parachute, has excited so painful a feeling in the public mind that we shall be excused for saying a few words on the subject. It appears that Mr. Cocking's apparatus was an inverted frustrum of a cone, 34 feet in diameter at the top, and three or four at bottom, which was open.—We are informed the upper ring was a tin tube, about two inches diameter, and the lower a wooden hoop; the superfices of the cone was strong linen or canvass, and the whole, with the basket in which he was, weighed about 150lb. He took up, we are informed, two cwt of ballast, making, with himself, a total of about five cwt. We know not the proportion of the axis of the frustrum to either diameter of the cone; but supposing the parachute a flat circle, which would have been a better form for resistance, of the thirty four feet diameter, it would expose a resisting area of little better than 900 square feet. With these dimensions the mass would have descended with a velocity of near thirteen miles an hour—three times greater than safety would permit; but from the bad formation of the machine, and the great hole in the middle, the resistance must have been less, and the velocity greater.—Could he have rid himself of the two cwt. of ballast, he must have descended more than ten miles an hour—that is, near three times as fast as he ought. In every way it was an ill-contrived, ill-judged experiment; the tube was too weak, and, we are informed, it came unsoldered the day before he went up. To descend with a velocity of five miles an hour, rather too much for perfect safety, requires a resisting area of 1000 square feet for every 100lb.; Cocking's had only 900 for more than five times the weight. His distance was nearly sixty feet from Mr. Green, too much for easy communications.

It has been stated that several scientific men had approved of calculations of the safety of Mr. Cocking's parachute. We can hardly believe it; we ourselves, at four o'clock, gave our opinion against it to friends who ask us. From the height, 5000 feet, stated by Mr. Green, and the time of descent, seventy seconds, or more, observed by Mr. Bishop, we perceive that our computation of the maximum velocity, thirteen miles an hour, would have been very near the truth, had the parachute not have collapsed.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—In various parts of South America this dreadful disease is extremely common in the violent heats of summer. The wild beasts in a country but ill supplied with streams, and in the long summer, when those springs are dried up, tear their flesh in agony with this disease. The wolves and all the dog kind are the special sufferers, but the jaguars or tigers, and perhaps all that roam the sandy plains, are seized with this fury. Accidents are of course common among the hunters, herdsmen, and the people of the lower ranks in general; but they excite comparatively little terror, from the frequency and simplicity of the cure. This is effected by taking two or three doses of a powdered root, which seems something of a hellebore genus, and of which Lieutenant Hardy gives the characters. The root throws the patient into the most profuse perspirations; the second day generally completes the cure, though the patient remains weak for a time. It is remarkable that this root acts in the same manner as the only medicines which have been found a palliative of this dreadful decease in Europe. Sudorifics alone seem to have produced any effect here, and some instances of the singular force of the vapor bath in quietting the paroxysms have been given with these few years, which may tend to a more skilful treatment. All this, however, has been told to our English surgeons already.—The root in question has ever been brought to England and administered, but, as is reported, without effect.—Still we know how hard it is to convince any man, even an hospital surgeon, against his will, what slight circumstances may be taken advantage of, and what important ones may be neglected, where the mind of the experimentalist is not in favor of the operation; we must suspend our belief that the root, which has so plainly wrought its cure in South America, becomes useless in crossing the Atlantic. The man who shall succeed in bringing hydrophobia within the power of European medicine will deserve the highest gratitude of Europe, and will doubtless receive the most valuable testimonials of the liberality of England.—*Blackwood.*

On the 21st ult. a carrier pigeon alighted on the roof of a barn at Croixdalle, five leagues from Dieppe. The left wing of the bird was marked with the number 23, and to one of the feathers of the tail was fastened a piece of paper bearing these words:—"Spanish, 19; Portuguese, 40; Consols, 90¼.—London, 20 July." The bird was killed by one of the farm-servants, who afterwards deposited it at the sous-prefecture of Neufchatel.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.
5 ℘ Cent. Consols.....	91⅞	91⅞	—
Ditto (reduced).....	—	—	—
3½ ℘ Cent. Stock	98⅛ 9	98⅛ 9	98⅛
Ditto (reduced).....	—	—	—
Ditto (new, 1830)	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
3½ ℘ Cent. Debs.	91⅛	91⅛	—
Bank Stock.....	—	199½	199
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Stock	25½	198½	—
Grand C. D. 6 ℘ Cent.....	88½	—	88½
Do. do. 5 ℘ Cent.....	—	—	—
Do. do. 4 ℘ Cent.....	59	—	59
4 ℘ Cent. City Deb.....	—	—	—

ENGLISH STOCKS—SATURDAY

3 ℘ Ct. Consols, 91⅞	Bank Stock, for Ac. 210½
Ditto for Ac, 92 1⅞	India Stock, —
3 per Cent. Reduced, —	Ex. Bills, £1000 51 53
3½ per Cent. Red., —	India Bonds, 51 53
3½ per Cent. New, —	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1837.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The following summary of the *Morning Chronicle* of Friday contains the latest account that we have received as to the progress of the war in Spain:—

"A letter from Santander of the 28th announces that Casto was at Carriedo with 2400 infantry. Some troops had set out to observe his movements, and four battalions were expected from St. Sebastian to engage him.

"A letter from Pampeluna of the 27th states that the expedition of Zariategui, consisting of seven battalions and two squadrons, had finally passed the Ebro, on the 22d, at Piedralata, directing their course towards Santa Casilda.—Generals Alcala and Escalera had marched in pursuit of this expedition, the object of which probably was to distract a portion of the troops that are in pursuit of Don Carlos.

"From Saragossa we learn, under date of the 29th, that Don Carlos with all his forces had made a movement on the side of Cenia in the direction of the Ebro, and that Oraa was in pursuit of him with his troops.

"Information from Narbonne apprises us that the Baron de Meer, with six thousand infantry, and three hundred horse, had forced the passage of Capsacosta, and that on the 31st he was a little distance from Ribas; on the 22d there were still considerable bands in the neighbourhood of Valencia.

"From Barcelona we learn, by a letter of the 28th, that Tristany was in the neighbourhood of Moliua del Rey, levying contributions."

(From the Standard.)

We have received the Paris journals of Thursday. Our French contemporaries take an extraordinary interest in the English elections; and they have probably better ground for doing so than they are themselves aware of. The ascendancy of Conservative principles in this country is the sole guarantee for the safety of Louis Philippe's throne—of the French constitution of 1830—and for the peace of Europe.

The following telegraphic dispatch, published in the *Charte* is the latest and the only Spanish news to be found in the Paris journals.

Bordeaux, Aug. 2.

"The Pretender, after having ordered and commenced his movement towards the Cinca, returned again in the direction of the Daroca. According to accounts from Saragossa of the 30th he was in the environs of Izueesa and Montforte."

The Francis Barton, arrived this morning, brings the melancholy intelligence from Sierra Leone, that 40,000 persons were afflicted with the yellow fever. A great number of Europeans had fallen, and also some of the officers and crew of his Majesty's ship Dolphin. The Francis Barton spoke the William Herdman on the 14th of July, bound for Sunderland, with the Governor, Major General Dundas, on board.

The last packet from New York has brought, it seems, a fresh supply of American bank bills, and the state of the money market making them a great temptation for investment, they are taken off pretty freely. To suit capitalists of every class they are now drawn in sums as low as £300—an expedient which strongly marks the prudent foresight of Mr. Biddle, to whom a large circulation of them in this country is of the most vital importance.—*Times.*

WATERFORD CITY ELECTION.

Bribery, intimidation, corruption—and, we must add, dishonour—have prevailed over the fair hopes of this city; and Waterford, we lament to say it, must groan for another period under the misrepresentation of Mr. H. Winston Barron. To Mr. Wyse, with the exception of his politics, there can be no exception. Nay—admitting the value of that plea which the *Standard* made for a fair share of Conservative representation in the metropolitan boroughs of London—namely, every portion of the constituency was entitled to a representative of its feelings and interests—no great objection can be taken to the election of Mr. Wyse. Personally he enjoys the respect of all his fellow-citizens, and the confidence of many. After the observations which appeared in a late number of this journal respecting this gentleman, it cannot be imagined that we regard his return with any surprise or much dissatisfaction. If we must have a Roman Catholic member, and it be a fair principle to share the representation, we know not any person better qualified in capacity and temper than this gentleman to represent a community in which the Roman Catholic persuasion holds so prominent a place. But we did expect that a spirit of independence—of fair play, and of self-respect—would have secured the return of one Conservative candidate at least, and in this we confess—with some humiliation—that we have been disappointed.

Many causes may have led to this unexpected result:

1. The hesitation amongst our own friends, and the delay of putting forward a candidate. As a consequence,

2. The lateness at which Major Beresford and Mr. O'Reily put forward their claims.

3. The promises of neutrality given before a contest became certain.

4. The unexpected desertion of their cause by some from whom a different conduct might be expected.

5. The profuse and ruinous bribery pursued on the part of at least one of the successful candidates.

6. The reign of intimidation held forth by the Radical journals, of invidiously publishing the names of the electors.

Now we, with a very different view, if such threat be carried into execution, shall republish the lists; not because we expect to terrify men into compliance with the wishes of our party; nor because we would recommend or aggravate the penalties sought to be inflicted; but simply as showing how little our friends regard the supposed exposure and its consequences—how much they desire an honorable record of their unflinching patriotism; and if there be any who are ashamed or afraid of their conduct they may behold it here *vetuti in speculum.*

We have but little more to say, but that any one who will be at the pains to contrast the first and second day's polling will be at no loss to comprehend how the minority of the first day was so speedily whipped up on the second.

CITY ELECTION.

On Saturday the polling for the candidates was continued up to half-past five o'clock. About six o'clock the Sheriff came into court, and stated that, before he should announce the state of the poll, he would beg to read the following letters, which he had just received:—

"Waterford, 5th August, 1837.

"Sir—I beg to inform you that I withdraw from the contest in this city, feeling that there no longer exists a probability of regaining my majority, and unwilling to prolong the excitement that has prevailed on this occasion.

"I am, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"WILLIAM BERESFORD."

"Waterford, 5th August, 1837.

Sir—In consequence of the course adopted by my friend Major Beresford, in withdrawing from the contest, and anxious to allay the excitement which is a necessary attendant upon a contested election, I beg leave respectfully to withdraw from the present contest, and am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,
"JOHN TRACY O'REILY."

It may be supposed that long-continued cheering followed the reading of these letters by the friends of the successful candidates. The state of the poll was then announced. The Sheriff stated, that though the contest was virtually ended, it was by law necessary to keep the booths open till Monday evening, when, at five o'clock, Mr. Sheriff Denis announced each day's polling, as follows:—

THURSDAY—FIRST DAY.

Mr. Wyse	179
Mr. Barron	178
Mr. Beresford	194
Mr. O'Reily	178

FRIDAY—SECOND DAY.

Mr. Wyse	215
Mr. Barron	194
Mr. Beresford	190
Mr. O'Reily	150

SATURDAY—THIRD DAY.

Mr. Wyse	222
Mr. Barron	213
Mr. Beresford	42
Mr. O'Reily	19

MONDAY—FOURTH DAY.

Mr. Wyse	16
Mr. Barron	17
Mr. Beresford	1

GROSS POLL.

Mr. Wyse	632
Mr. Barron	602
Mr. Beresford	427
Mr. O'Reily	347
Majority for Mr. Wyse ..	205
for Mr. Barron	175

The Sheriff then declared Messrs. Wyse and Barron to be duly elected to represent the city of Waterford in the ensuing Parliament.

Mr. Wyse thanked the electors, and stated that he would vote for every measure for the good of his country, and referred to the education bill which he had got passed—and he would not stop even there; he should get up a system of education for the mechanical classes.

Mr. Barron next addressed the electors in his usual style, and occupied their time at an intolerable length, in exclaiming against the *Chronicle* for inattention to his commands, for partiality during the late trial in which he was engaged, and for giving garbled reports of his speeches—all of which stuff would be quite uninteresting to report for our readers.

The Sheriff returned the electors thanks for their conduct during the election. Cheers were then given for the Queen, the Candidates, and the Sheriff—and the assembled multitude then quietly dispersed.

WATERFORD COUNTY ELECTION.

The election for the County takes place this day. Messrs. W. V. Stuart and John Power (late member for Dungarvan) are the candidates. There will be no opposition.

YOUGHAL ELECTION—MONDAY.

GROSS POLL.

Mr. Nicol - - - -	148
Mr. Howard - - - -	148

There are only about 16 more to poll, but it is fully expected that Mr. Howard will be returned.

DUBLIN ELECTION.

A private letter from Dublin, and that from a person who has ample sources of information, states that there is not a doubt of Messrs. West and Hamilton succeeding on a petition to be the representatives of that city.

Mr. Martley, Q.C. at this election, stated that freemen by birth, servitude, or marriage, need not be registered six months prior to an election, as the Reform Act does not require it.

KILKENNY ELECTION.

Mr. Hume was on Monday returned for the city, without opposition.

Yesterday, about 12 o'clock, an immense number of persons assembled at the Court-house to witness the triumphal procession of Messrs. Wyse and Barron through the city—but there was no chairing. The Hon. Members were in separate carriages, followed by cars, (in which were many of their friends) and several persons, some of whom carried banners. They passed quietly along the Quay, &c., and out a considerable way on the Cork road, to meet the candidates for the County, Messrs. W. V. Stuart and John Power. About five o'clock the procession returned, accompanied by a greater number of men on horseback and in cars than we have ever witnessed on any similar occasion. The cars and horses were decorated with green boughs.—When they returned to the Quay, they stopped at Mr. Cummins's, where the members for the city, the candidates for the county, and Rev. Mr. Sheehan, severally addressed the assemblage, which soon after quietly dispersed.

We have just been informed that a great portion of the majority of the persons who polled for the city members, are fictitious voters.

In consequence of the election, the city adjourned Sessions, which was to have taken place on Monday last, has been postponed to Friday, August 18th.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

Sir—On Saturday evening your unsuccessful candidates, Major Beresford and Mr. O'Reily, accompanied by Mr. Jones, of Mullinabro, arrived here by the steamer from Waterford, on their way to the county of Wicklow. On their landing at our Quay, they were immediately recognised by a certain grocer, a gentleman, who not long ago, figured as the coryphæus of ultra-Orangeism in the *Urbs Intacta*; but who having since jumped 'Jim Crow' amongst us, to the tune of "Money in both pockets," has taken on himself to do the dirty work of the Radicals in this neighbourhood. This *worthy* scion of a Protestant stock, in conjunction with a notorious fellow named Cloney, who (it is said) he has in pay for such purposes, commenced hooting the gentlemen (followed by a crowd of excited persons using the most violent expressions and gestures), until they got into the hotel, where, were it not for the firmness of the proprietor, who threatened to send for the police, it is supposed much mischief would have ensued.

It is highly creditable to the respectable inhabitants, Catholics as well as Protestants, to say that not one of them countenanced or joined in this disreputable proceeding.—It was left to a remorseless renegade to disgrace our town.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A ROSS MAN.

Ross, Aug. 7, 1837.

BOROUGH OF TRALEE.

Tralee is saved—O'Connell is out. "You have heard," writes a Correspondent, "that we have turned an O'Connell out of Tralee;" Bateman is the successful candidate.—*Cork Constitution.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Last Wednesday, as Master James Langrishe, aged 13, and Master Hercules Langrishe, aged 11, sons of the Rev. Sir Richard Langshire, of Knocktopher, in the County Kilkenny, Bart., were out, amusing themselves, shooting with a double-barreled fowling-piece, the elder brother, having discharged one barrel and missed his game, was instantly recommended by the younger to have the second shot at it. He took the advice, but was fatally unsuccessful. He missed his object, but by some unhappy misdirection or awkwardness, natural enough when we consider the inexperience of the lads and the flurry of the moment, be was so deplorably unfortunate as to lodge the contents of the second barrel in the body of his brother. The poor sufferer died almost immediately.—The distressful event caused, of course, a great sensation and excited universal sympathy throughout the neighbourhood.—An Inquest, held by Thomas Isod, Esq., Coroner, returned a verdict of "*Accidental Homicide.*"

WATERFORD MAIL.

BOAT RACE.

On Saturday evening a very interesting boat race took place for sweepstakes, between four first class four-oared gigs, viz.:—

Names.	Color.	Owner.
Black Devil	Black	Mr. Fletcher.
Firefly	Harlequin	Capt. Fisher.
Mischief	Vermilion	Mr. Cherry.
Shamrock	White	Mr. Cutlar.

The boats started from the Cove House, the Black Devil taking the lead, followed closely by the Mischief and Firefly, until they reached the Ford, when, through inexertion on the part of the crew of the Mischief, who were Passage men, the struggle lay between the Black Devil and Firefly, they being right abreast of each other all the way down the Ford, until they reached the point turning into the King's Channel, when the Black Devil again headed her competitor, and kept the lead for the entire of the remaining part of the race, which was up the Channel and back to the Cove House, a distance of six miles, taking 38 minutes to perform the distance, and beating the Firefly 1 minute and 12 seconds, the Mischief 2½ minutes, and the Shamrock 4 minutes. This is the seventh race the Black Devil has run—five in Cork and two in this harbour—each of which she has won cleverly. Those three gigs have been built within the last six weeks, for the express purpose of beating the Black Devil, but as yet all attempts have been ineffectual. We understand the owner of the Firefly, Captain Fisher, has challenged Mr. Fletcher a second time—he being under the impression that his boat is quite as quick as the Black Devil.

Boat-racing is an amusement we look upon as being very harmless and very amusing. We therefore should like to see a general subscription got up for the purpose of getting a Silver Cup to be rowed for by amateurs, to be called the City of Waterford Challenge Cup. This would create a spirit of emulation among our young aquatic sportsmen, and be the means of enlivening our splendid river, and giving employment to boat builders, &c. We should be the first to put our name to such a subscription.

LEPER HOSPITAL.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR JULY, 1837.

In hospital 30th June	49	Dismissed	61
Admitted since—		Died	1
Petitioners.. 37 } Casualties .. 22 }	59	Remain 30th June	46
Total	108	Total	108

THOMAS L. MACKESY, M.D., Surgeon.
ROBERT J. BURKITT, A.M., M.B., Assistant.
Examined, Matthew Poole, Master.
2d August, 1837.

IRISH MEMBERS RETURNED.

Waterford—T. Wyse, H. W. Barron (r.r.)
Mallow—C. D. O. Jephson (r).
Drogheda—Sir William Somerville (r.)
Enniskillen—Hon. Arthur Cole (c.)
Limerick—David Roche, William Roche (r.r.)
Ennis—Hewitt Bridgeman (r.)
Galway Town—A. H. Lynch, M. J. Blake (r.r.)
Antrim—Major General O'Neil, John Irving (c.c.)
Belfast—Gibson, Lord Belfast (r.r.)
Carrickfergus—Kirk (c.)
Downpatrick—Ker (c.)
Carlow—Maule (r.)
Wexford—C. A. Walker (r.)
New Ross—J. H. Talbot (r.)
Dublin—D. O'Connell, R. Hutton (r. r.)
Dublin University—F. Shaw, T. Lefroy, (c. c.)
Coleraine—E. Litton (c.)
Newry—J. Ellis (c.)
Portarlington—Colonel Damer (c.)
Donegal—Colonel Conolly, Sir E. S. Hayes (c. c.)
Clonmel—Ball (r.)
Dungarvan—O'Callaghan (r.)
Londonderry County—Sir R. Bateson, T. Jones (c. c.)
Meath—Morgan O'Connell, H. Grattan (r. r.)
Sligo Town—J. P. Somers (c.)

SCOTCH MEMBERS RETURNED.

Perthshire—Final close of the poll—Stormont, 1495 Maule, 1379; Majority for Stormont, 116.
Dumbartonshire—Sir James Colquhoun.
Dundee—Sir Henry Parnell.
Renfrewshire—George Houston, Esq.
Stirlingshire—Mr. Forbes, of Callendar, returned by a majority of ONE over his opponent, the Hon. Col. Abercrombie, the numbers at the close being—Forbes, 859, Abercrombie, 858.
Mid-Lothian—Mr. Gibson Craig, returned by a majority of 42 over Sir G. Clerk.
Kinross County—Admiral Adam.
Forfar County—D. G. Halyburton.
Ayr Burghs—Lord James Stuart.
Kincardine County—General Arbuthnot.
Aberdeen County—Hon. Captain Gordon.
Roxburgh County—Mr. Elliot.

Never, in the history of electioneering, were such flagitious and unheard-of proceedings in the way of unfair influence exercised, as by the men who now hold power and patronage in their hands. What our opponents are pleased to call the very worst days of Toryism can furnish nothing like a parallel to the gross attempts that are now made to coerce and delude the electors of the kingdom into the suicidal course of supporting the most contemptible, yet at the same time dangerous, Ministry that was ever inflicted on a doomed country. From the highest to the lowest, and through every ramification of the Government, one universal system of intimidation, fraud, hypocrisy, and falsehood, is at work with ceaseless activity; and we do most firmly believe that no similar example of political villainy is to be found in the records of this nation. In England authenticated correspondence has been published, which leaves not a shadow of doubt that coronets and pensions have been offered by the Cabinet, through the agency of their hangers-on, for borough influence; the warrants of appointment as tradesmen of her Majesty have been withheld until after the elections, in order to force votes for Government candidates; at Greenwich, Plymouth, Woolwich, and all seaports, where Ministerial patronage is all-powerful, it has been intimated to the electors, not by inuendo but in plain terms, that no man will be retained in the public service who votes for an anti-O'Connell candidate. In Ireland the immense influence of the Castle is used with unblushing effrontery, and no office, howsoever trifling be the emolument, will be given to a supporter of the Constitution—"One will be too short for the police, another too tall for the water-guards, and another will not do for a stipendiary magistrate, because he cannot write his name." A circular letter, too, addressed to the Lord Lieutenant by Lord John Russell, has been published, in which his Lordship reiterates the libellous fabrication about the Queen, for the plain and palpable object of effecting a purpose at the elections. In short, every kind of menace and deception, of poisonous calumny and iniquitous fraud, of brute force, petty corruption, charlatanry and humbug, has been pracised to an extent almost beyond belief, for the purpose of vamping up a rotton majority in the first days of the session. This has been the conduct of the persons who have all their lives enjoyed their meagre celebrity not on account of any ability or intellectual power, but solely because they have bawled long and loudly in good set phrase about all sorts of abuse, and have persuaded ignorant partisans that they only have purity of mind or purity of purpose. Surely if the eyes of Englishmen are ever to be opened, the occurrences of the last month must have convinced them of the vile hypocrisy of that liberty-professing despot—a modern Whig.—*Blackburn Standard.*

We are informed that the brig Caroline, of Swansea, which left St. Sebastian for England between five and six weeks ago, with 200 rifles of the late British Auxiliary Legion, Captain Cook, and two other officers on board, has not since been heard of.

An Italian journal recounts in the following manner the death of Cardinal Sommaglia:—"The cardinal had fallen ill in consequence of great grief. He had a syncope, was believed to be dead, and his servants hastened to have the body opened and embalmed before putrefaction. The surgeon's knife had penetrated to the lungs, when the cardinal's heart was perceived still to beat. He recovered animation at the moment, and had force enough to repel with his hand the knife of the surgeon. But it was too late;—the wound was mortal."

DUNGARVAN.

(From the Correspondence of the Evening Mail.)

This election commenced on Wednesday, and a large body of the electors put Mr. Galwey in nomination; he was proposed and seconded by fishermen—one a tenant to the Duke of Devonshire, and the other tenant to the Marquis of Waterford. Mr. O'Callaghan was proposed by Mr. Robert Longan, a sea-weed vender, who was, as usual, hissed and hooted by both parties, and called grey beard Fiscar, and sea-weed—After the last election he was so much abused he declared he would never again attend at an election; he was seconded by Mr. Andrew Carbery, who was rather well received. The Duke's Seneschal was also hissed, and hooted for charging for sea-weed on the Duke's strand, and erecting a gate to prevent the people taking sea-rack. The shew of hands was in favour of Mr. O'Callaghan, and a poll was instantly demanded. At six o'clock this day Mr. O'Callaghan had a majority of six, and at twelve o'clock on Thursday the gross poll for Mr. O'Callaghan was 143—Galwey, 124—gross majority, 19; but Mr. Galwey was bringing up tally for tally, so we expect the sea-weed venders will be defeated. Rody Greene, the collector of grand jury cess, is very active eating and drinking. Mr. Taylor, agent to Lord Lismore, arrived here on Tuesday, with £1,500 which he lodged in the bank, saying, in the hearing of many persons, that it was to defray the expenses of the election, and this money is now flying in all directions. Andy Carbery has been seen winking at a freeholder, and at the same time six of his fingers up. The friends of Mr. Galwey will do well by keeping a sharp look out for bribery. Several have already polled for Mr. O'Callahan who were returned as insolvent and unable to pay their taxes, whose votes must be taken off the poll by a committee of the House of Commons; and they can be also prosecuted for perjury, if the collector's return to the grand jury be correct.—Father Fogarty abused Mr. Galwey for not appearing on the hustings, or condescending to address *his* Catholic constituency of Dungarvan; for so doing he designated him a miscreant, in principles and politics, and the king of the miscreants. Some of *his* constituents called out that he ought to bring an action against his schoolmaster. All Father Fogarty's family are tenants to Lord Lismore, and he claims also to be connected with the noble lord's brother, General O'Callaghan. The Marquis of Waterford should be proud of his tenantry, who have, with the exception of John Dower, brewer, and Patrick Dower, tanner, voted for Mr. Galwey. The noble Marquis is well deserving of such treatment, as his respectable agent, George Meara, Esq., has always pro ed an indulgent gentleman most anxious to promote the improvement of the town which must be secured for the house of Curraghmore at the next election, as the forty shilling freeholders are dying off fast, and the Marquis having in and adjoining the town a large quantity of building ground, which he will take care to let to none but good men and true. Mr. Meara came a distance of thirty miles to the last road sessions to vote for a new line of road to improve the town, which was opposed by the Duke of Devonshire, who employed an attorney to take every legal quibble, as his Grace is quite jealous at the Marquess of Waterford's estate, and even offered ground-rent free for the court house and goal, which would not be accepted, as the site on the Marquess's is far superior. Mr. Galwey is likewise supported by John Keily, of Strancally Castle, Esq., who has a large property in and near the town. Mr. Keily was invited by the Radicals to stand for the borough, on the terms of his changing his principles in a slight degree, which he very properly declined.

DUNGARVAN.—In this borough bribery has done its worst. The £1,500 lodged in the bank by O'Callaghan has been all exhausted to corrupt the electors. A horde of Priests from the county of Tipperary were retained in the pay of the Radical candidate, and acted in the most audacious manner during the election. The freeholders were actually dragged out of their houses by night, and forced under terror of excommunication to promise their support to O'Connell's nominee. Mr. Galwey did not appear at all at the hustings, and was nominated in his absence. Had there been no bribery, he would have been the member.—Here, however, there has been no loss.—*Evening Packet.*

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

4th—Idus, Hollis, Portsmouth, bark, &c.—Ann, Joice, Quebec, timber, &c., for Ross.

5th—John and Grace, Mesham, Bridgwater, bricks.—

6th—Osprey, (steamer) Stacey, Bristol—Bertha, Cuming, Cadiz and Cork, wine—Mermaid, (steamer) Hearn, Liverpool—Ruby, Potter, Cardiff, coals—Liverpool, Meyler, Liverpool, salt—H. M. Packet, Jasper—Friends, Burnard, Cardiff, coals—Three Sisters, Miller, Gloucester, salt—Mary, Lower, Liverpool, ditto—New Parliament, Brabyn, Portcawl, coals—Susanna, Thomas, Carnarvon, slates—Waterford, Hodge, London, m. g.—Susanna, Mathews, Liverpool, barley—Providence, Philips, Cardiff, coals.

7th—Fame, Shaxson; and Concord, Bowen, Newport, ditto—Enterprise, Green, Cardiff, ditto—Brothers, Eymon, Milford, culm—Elizabeth, Flaherty; and John and Sally, Davies, Llanelly, ditto—Mary, Trick, Cardiff, coals—Betsey, Stephings, ditto, iron, &c.—Mary, Unsworth; and Resolution, Steele, ditto, coals—H. M. Packet, Adder—Henry and Sarah, Day, Swansea, culm—Veronica, Buck, Cork, grain, for Liverpool.

8th—Joseph and Ann, Rower, Liverpool, coals.

SAILED,

3d—Friends, Howell, Llannelly, ballast—Elizabeth, Flaherty, ditto, ditto—Hamilton, Rogers, Liverpool, grain—Drake, Richards, Swansea, ballast.

4th—Suir, Bellord, Quebec, ballast—George, Doyle, Bar of Loch, coals—Agile, Campbell, ditto, culm—Clonmel, (steamer) Pond, Liverpool—Nora Creina (steamer) Mortimer, Bristol—Betsey, Cooke, Swansea, cattle—William and Sally, Jenkins, ditto, ballast—Malcolm, Pond, ditto—Mary, M'Grath, Cardiff, flour—Druid, Lloyd, Swansea, ditto—Elizabeth, Jones, ditto, ballast—Jane and Catherine, Blake, Quebec, ditto.

5th—Gipsy, (steamer) Clarke, Liverpool—Prosperous, Long, Southampton, provisions.

6th—Hippocampi, O'Brien, Cardiff, ballast—Swan, from Ross, Welsh, Cork, coals—William and Mary, ditto, ditto—Young, ditto, ditto—Catherine, ditto, Gallavan, ditto, ditto—Mercury, Hayes, Quebec, ballast—Samuel and Mary, Dempsy, Newport, ballast, from Cork—Ebenezer, Langdon, Swansea, ditto—H. M. Packet, Adder—Victoria, Hodge, London, provisions—Harmony, Fitzpatrick, Quebec, ballast.

7th—Town of Ross, Chapman, ditto, ditto—H. M. Packet Jasper—Sarah and Ann, Evans, Llanelly, ballast.

8th—Osprey, Stacey, Bristol, gen. cargo—Mermaid, Hearn, Liverpool, ditto. Wind—E. to E.S.E. and N. E.

NEW METHOD OF ENGRAVING.—Perhaps the most important announcement we have to make is of a new method of engraving, discovered by Mr. John Burnett.—We do not mean that any of the effects which he is enabled to produce by this process are finer than could have been produced heretofore, but simply that they are admirable, and yet that the price at which he can offer copies to the public is so small as to bring works of the highest class of art within the reach of all but the very humblest classes. What, for instance, will the reader say to a series of engravings, from the Cartoons of Raffaelle, the paper of each to be of the finest quality, and of the size of 34 inches by 24, and the size of the prints only varying according to the shape of the original, each to be sold for four shillings instead of four guineas! The thing is scarcely credible to those who know that probably fifty per cent. of the remainder is the expense of the paper and the printing of each single engraving, and that not more than one shilling, therefore, can remain to remunerate the artist. We have seen only one of the proposed series, Paul preaching at Athens; the style of which is broad, bold, and admirable, superior, in our opinion, to all artistic purposes, to the overwrought works of Holloway. Copies of this work, framed in the cheapest possible manner, like an almanac, if the economists so desire it, ought to be hung up in every school-room and every mechanics institute in the kingdom. Here is a means of education offered which costs nothing either of money or time; and it would make itself felt now or hereafter, not only in its moral and humanizing influences, but in the arts and manufacturers of the country. We earnestly hope that this subject will be considered worthy of attention by all whose voices are potential for good or ill in the conduct and management of such institutions.—*Athenæum.*

WATERFORD HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Autumn Show of FRUITS, FLOWERS, and VEGETABLES, will be held at the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY next, the 16th inst.
To be open at ONE o'Clock.
Admission to non-Subscribers ONE SHILLING each.
Tickets to be had at the MIRROR Office.

LISMORE LADIES' SCHOOL.

MRS. AND MISS ARNOLD
Have at present vacancies for a few BOARDERS.

THEIR Course of Instruction, combining all that is useful, with whatever is elegant, is peculiarly adapted to the attainment of those high acquirements which so eminently distinguish Modern Female Education.

French taught in the School by a native of Paris; English, Italian, German, Pianoforte, Guitar, Accordion, Italian and English Singing, Crayon and Pencil Drawing, Painting (not Poonah;) a great variety of fancy and ornamental works, &c. &c.

Religious Instruction particularly attended to.

A finishing Governess may be heard of at this Establishment.

Lismore, August, 1837.

GENERAL SHIPPING AGENCY,

Commercial Office, Quay.

MICHAEL DOWNEY,
(Late Agent to Sir John Tobin,)

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Mercantile Community of Waterford and the Neighbouring Towns, that, being solicited by several extensive Merchants engaged in the Export Trade of this City, he is induced to commence the business of Ship-Broker and General Forwarding Agent.

M. D. having been for the last eleven years extensively and actively engaged in this department of Trade, pledges himself that any business entrusted to his care will be executed with correctness and the strictest punctuality.

Commercial Office, Graving Bank, Quay,
Waterford, August 5th, 1837.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND PUBLIC IN GENERAL, OF WATERFORD AND ITS VICINITY.

S. AND R. FLETCHER,
LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS, HABERDASHERS, &c.,

BEG leave to announce that they have engaged a London Cutter, of first-rate Ability, Experience, and Taste, to superintend

THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT

of their House, which Branch of Trade they have recently added to their usual Business.

In advertising the TAILORING Branch of their Business, they beg to remark, that to persons who are in the habit of paying *Cash*, this Establishment presents a decided saving of at least 25 per cent., there being but *one Profit charged* from the time the Cloth leaves the Manufacturer until it is ready for the Wearer's use—a system not adopted by any other House in the Trade; and any article made to measure, and not found in every respect according to agreement, will be exchanged, or the money refunded.

P.S.—Just received, per *Waterford*, steamer, an immense supply of London-made LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, at very reduced prices.

Northern Linen House,
Custom-house Quay, July 29, 1837.

BUILDING GROUND,

In the immediate Suburbs of Waterford.

TO BE LET,

FIVE ACRES of Arable Planted Ground, bounded in the front by the Newtown or Passage road; in the rere by the River Suir; and on either side by the Demesnes of Captain KNIGHT and J. D. LAPHAM, Esq., (at the river side 570 feet; from front to rere 608: at front or Newtown road 212), commanding a splendid view of the City of Waterford and County Kilkenny. There is a never-failing supply of pure Spring Water on the Premises, with a navigable pill through part of the concern. Its contiguity to Waterford, its beautiful, respectable, and peaceable neighbourhood, must render it most eligible for a Residence.

Application to Doctor LANPHIER, New-street. DENIS CARTY, living on the ground, will show the Premises.

N.B.—The lower part of this Concern is admirably adapted for a Manufactory, Dock or Ship Yard.

Waterford, August 1, 1837.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, AUGUST 9.

Little or no supplies of grain coming to market from farmers; our quotations may be rated same as last.

Wheat, white	26s 0d to 28s 0d
Ditto, red, millers	25s 0d to 27s 0d
Ditto, shipping	20s 0d to 24s 0d
Oats, shipping	11s 0d to 12s 0d
Ditto, heavy	13s 0d to 15s 0d
Barley, chevalier	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Ditto, malting	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Ditto, shipping	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt	17s 0d to 19s 0d
Second Flour, per sack	40s 0d to 43s 0d
Thirds, ditto	33s 0d to 37s 0d
Fourths, ditto	22s 0d to 28s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	40s 0d to 43s 0d
Scalded, ditto	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Heads, ditto	20s 0d to 22s 0d
Offal, ditto	19s 0d to 20s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	28s 0d to 30s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	17s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	16s 0d to 00s 0d
New Hay	30s 0d to 35s 0d

Butter from 90s to 92s per cwt.; some lots went as low as 88s per ditto.

Weighed on Saturday, 228; Monday, 115; and yesterday, 140 firkins.

CORK, AUGUST 7.

BUTTER.—To the Merchants—90s—85s—83s—77s—70s—50s. To the Country—80s—75s—73s—67s—60s—40s per cwt.

CARLOW, AUG. 4.

Butter, 75s 0d to 80s 0d; seconds —s 0d to —s 0d; thirds, —s to —s 0d per cwt.; wheat, 29s 0d to 30s 0d; old ditto, —s 0d to —s; barley, 12s 0d to 13s 0d per barrel; oats, 14s 0d to 15s 0d.

WEXFORD, AUG. 4.

Flour, fine 37s 0d to 39s; ditto, seconds, 34s 0d to 36s; wheat, (new) 24s 0d to 27s 0d; barley, 12s 0d to 13s 6d; oats, (new,) 11s 0d to 12s 6d.

CLONMEL, AUG. 1.

Butter, 86s 0d to 88s 0d; oatmeal, 18s 0d to 00s 0d; flour, seconds, 36s to —s; household, 34s to —s 0d; thirds —s 0d to 27s; fourths, 20s 0d to —s; bere, 0s 0d to 00s 0d; barley, 10s to 11s 0d; wheat, 14d to 15d per stone; oats new, 10½d to 11d per ditto.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, AUG. 4.

The quantity of grain to-day was even more scanty than usual at this period, and met a free sale at an advance of 6d per barrel; prime oats supported former prices, but inferior were dull, and rather lower.

Wheat (white) 33s 6d to 36s 6d; (miller's red) 31s 6d to 34s; inferior, 28s 6d to 30s 6d; rape, —s to 0s; wheat (new) —s; bere —s 0d to —s; barley (malting) —s 0d to —s 0d; (grinding) 00s 0d to 00s 0d; oats 12s 6d to 15s 3d; new ditto —s 0d to —s 0d; (feeding) 00s 0d to 00s 0d; oatmeal 14s 0d to 15s 0d; first flour, —s to —s 0d; 2d, 18s to 19s 0d; inferior, —s 0d to —s 0d; 3ds, 0s 0d to —s per sack.

MARKET NOTE FOR WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUG. 4.

	From s.	From d.	To s.	To d.	Aver. s.	Aver. d.
173 Wheat, per barrel, 20 stone	29	0	36	0	34	3
0 Bere, ditto, 16 ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0
0 Barley, ditto, 16 ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0
471 Oats, ditto, 14 ditto	13	0	15	0	14	3
17797 Flour per cwt 8 ditto	6	0	21	0	0	0
617 Oatmeal, ditto, 8 ditto	14	0	16	0	14	9
Sold to Bakers only:—						
15425 Cwt. of Flour	15	0	21	0	18	4½

Wheat and Flour to form the Assize of Bread, at 46s 8d per sack of 20 stone.

	Cwts.		s. d.	s. d.
Receipts of Flour	10135	First, from	18 6	to 21 0
Sales of Flour	17797	Second, from	15 0	to 17 6
		Third, from	6 0	to 12 6

Quartern Loaf, 8½d.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, AUG. 3.

The sellers are contending for 1s to 2s per qr. advance on wheat, which the millers are not willing to comply with; hence very little business has been done. We are fully supplied with all kinds of oats, with the exception of really sweet parcels; such are in request and command high prices, but other kinds are going off only slowly at Monday's rates. Barley on the advance, 1s per quarter for prime quality.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On the 10th Inst., at the hour of TWO o'clock.
AT THE COMMERCIAL AUCTION MART,
CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY,

TWO-SIXTEENTHS of the well known coppered bottomed Brig, IRISH LASS, Burthen per Register 184 Tons. Terms at Sale.

Any further information required respecting this vessel may be had of

THOMAS BARNES,
Or, GEORGE CLARKE, Auctioneer
Commercial Mart.

Waterford, 8th Month 5th, 1837.

CONTINUATION OF SALE.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Splendid Chimney and Pier Glasses; Convex Mirror; a highly finished and well toned Cabinet Pianoforte, combining all the latest improvements; Eight Day Clock; New Brussels and other Carpeting; Rich Chintz Window Hangings; Splendid Four-post Bedstead and Hangings; Superior Feather Beds, and Hair Mattresses; Bedding Linen; Cut Glass; Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea and Coffee Services of China; Rosewood Tea Caddies; Plated Articles, &c.; a very superior House Jack, Spits, &c., on a new principle; a quantity of Oil Cloth, Barometers, Shaw's New Map and Survey of Ireland, &c.

GEORGE CLARKE

HAS the honor to announce that he has been instructed by

SIR JOHN TOBIN
To dispose of the entire
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
And other Effects, at his Residence,
ADELPHI,
BY AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, the 8th day of AUGUST next,
AND SUCCEEDING DAYS,

Which comprise Drawing Room, Parlour, and Hall Chairs; a set of excellent Dining Tables; Circular ditto, on Pillar and Claw; valuable Sideboard, with most convenient Celerets; three Chimney and Pier Glasses of the following dimensions—50 23, 51 29, and 56 27; Large-sized Convex Mirror, with branches; a very valuable Rosewood Cabinet Pianoforte, with all the latest improvements in that instrument, cost lately 120 *Guineas*; Music Stand and Waggon; Rich Chintz Window Hangings on Poles and Ends; Fantail and Ottomans; Bell Ropes with rich Tassils; Drawing-room and Parlour Brussels Carpeting; Hearth Rugs; Bronze Fender and Polished Steel Fire Implements; Stair and Bed-room Carpeting; Plate Buckets; an Eight Day Clock; a convenient Mahogany Celeret; Fire Screen; splendid Four Post Bedsteads, and rich Chintz Hangings, with superior Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses, and Bedding; Mahogany Wardrobes, Presses, and Nobbies; Dressing Tables and Toilet Glasses; Wash Stands and Chamber Ware; Bed-steps, Commodes, and Cane Chairs; Oil Cloth; a long Dinner Service of China, richly burnished; Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Service do., of a sumptuous description; a set of Bronze Lustres, with rich cut icicle Drops; Barometers; a quantity of Cut Glass, and Plated Ware, including a Pair of Branches; Kitchen Furniture, &c.; Oat Bin; Garden Roller; a quantity of Green House Plants. All of which may be viewed ONE DAY previous, by Tickets of Admission, to be had of the Auctioneer.

Sale to commence each Day at 12 o'Clock.

ALSO,
TO BE SOLD,

At the ST. PATRICK OFFICE, QUAY, at Eleven o'Clock this Day,

The Office Desks, Stools, Counter, Ledger, and Letter Cases; a convenient Cupboard, with drawers; handsome Office Clock; a Copy Letter Press (cost lately ten guineas); a large Wooden Horse, suitable for an Office, and several Hand Carts, Ladders, Tarpaulins, &c.

Waterford, July 26th, 1837.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

MANAGERS.
CHARLES POLE, Esq., *Chairman.*

Charles Boulton, Esq.	Henry Kingscote, Esq.
Hon. P. Pleydell Bouverie.	Felix Ladbroke, Esq.
William Burnie, Esq.	Ch. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M.P.
James Campbell, jun., Esq.	The Hon. Hugh Lindsay.
Harry Chester, Esq.	Charles Littledale, Esq.
John Cockerell, Esq.	Henry Littledale, Esq.
Thomas Dorrien, jun., Esq.	George Warde Norman, Esq.
John Drummond, Esq.	Brice Pearse, Esq.
Charles Bell Ford, Esq.	Brice Pearse, jun., Esq.
William Rd. Hamilton, Esq.	Charles Richard Pole, Esq.
Edward Harman, Esq.	Geo. Smith Thornton, Esq.

JOSHUA MILNE, Actuary.

THE MANAGERS for the SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY beg leave to acquaint the Public, that the PROFITS of this Society accruing from and after Midsummer, 1837, will be equally divided between the Proprietors and the Holders of Policies, insuring not less than £100 for the whole of Life, whether effected before or after that period.

The Rates of Premiums calculated and adopted by this Office are, under 45 years of age for the Whole of Life, and under 55 for shorter periods, considerably lower than are required by many other Offices. Tables of these Rates, with the Conditions of Assurance, may be had at the SUN LIFE OFFICE in Cornhill, at the SUN FIRE OFFICE in Craig's Court, and at No. 65, Welbeck-Street, Cavendish Square, London; also of any of the Agents for the SUN FIRE OFFICE.

AGENTS.

WATERFORD—Mr. Henry Alcock.
WEXFORD—Mr. G. F. Hardy.
NEW ROSS—Mr. Michael O'Brien.
CARRICK-ON-SUIR—Mr. P. J. Hayden.
DUNGARVAN—Mr. W. H. Coppinger.
ENNISCORTHY—Mr. John Hinton.
KILKENNY—Mr. Humphry Semple.
MITCHELSTOWN—Mr. Edward O'Brien.

GENERAL STEAM ACCOMMODATION.

LONDON, BRISTOL, LIVERPOOL, WATERFORD.

ORDER of Sailing of STEAM PACKETS on the above lines:—

LONDON AND WATERFORD.
WATERFORD.

From Waterford,	From London,
Friday, August 11.	Friday, August 18.
—— 25.	—— Sept. 4.

BRISTOL AND WATERFORD.
OSPREY,

From Waterford, Tuesdays.	From Bristol, Saturdays.
Aug. 8..7 morning	Aug. 5.. 7 morning
—— 15..2 afternoon	—— 12.. 1 afternoon
—— 22..7 morning	—— 19.. 8 morning
—— 29..2 afternoon	—— 26.. 2 afternoon

NORA CREINA

From Waterford, Fridays.	From Bristol, Tuesdays.
Aug. 11..12 noon	Aug. 8.. 9 morning
—— 18.. 7 morning	—— 15.. 4 afternoon
—— 25..12 noon	—— 22.. 9 morning
	—— 29.. 4 afternoon

LIVERPOOL AND WATERFORD.
MERMAID, CLONMEL, WILLIAM FENN, ST. PATRICK, AND GIPSY.

From Waterford,		From Liverpool,	
Tuesday, August	8	Tuesday, August	8
Friday,	11	Saturday,	12
Tuesday,	15	Tuesday,	15
Friday,	18	Saturday,	19
Tuesday,	22	Tuesday,	22
Friday,	25	Saturday,	26
Tuesday,	29	Tuesday,	29

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JEFFERY SMITH & SONS,
Hibernia Wharf, London.
GENERAL STEAM PACKET OFFICE,
1, Quay, Bristol.
JOSEPH R. PIM,
St. George Steam Packet,
Clarence Dock, Liverpool.
R. POPE & Co.,
Waterford.

Waterford, 5th Aug., 1837.

ARRIVALS FROM BRISTOL.—Mr. and Misses Prosser; Mrs. Vincent; Messrs M'Chean, O'Grady, Downing, Kent, Boyer, Carroll, Harris, &c., &c. per the *Osprey* on Sunday.

33, GROSVENOR PLACE.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

I AVAIL myself of the flattering invitation conveyed to me by a resolution passed at a Public Meeting, and respectfully solicit your suffrages at the approaching Election.

It was my personal wish that the Lord Lieutenant of the County should resume the place won by him under circumstances which entitle him to the lasting gratitude of the Irish people. When, however, I perceived that no hope could be entertained of his yielding to the general desire, I determined to offer myself as a Candidate for the honour of representing you.

I shall feel much pride in being the colleague of Mr. W. V. STUART, and Sir R. MUSGRAVE's successor.

In succeeding to Sir R. MUSGRAVE I shall labour under no ordinary disadvantage, but I shall endeavour to compensate for any deficiency upon my part, by imitating the conduct of that virtuous and enlightened Irishman. You will no longer have the benefit of his talents, but I shall be his rival in integrity, and in that generous competition I am convinced that even by Sir R. MUSGRAVE I shall not be surpassed.

I shall vote for the total abolition of Tithes, for the suppression of Ecclesiastical Sinecurism, for the introduction into this country of a well considered system of relief for the Poor, for the Ballot, the extension of the Popular Franchises, and for every measure calculated to promote the prosperity of Ireland.

I have the honour to be, your faithful servant,
JOHN POWER.

TO BE IN WATERFORD NEXT FRIDAY MORNING, THE 11TH INSTANT,

At Penistan's China Warehouse, on the Quay.

MR. LALOR,
SURGEON DENTIST

To the Marchioness of Ormonde's, and other respectable Families of the Counties of Kilkenny, Carlow, Tipperary, Waterford, and the Queen's County.

10, WILLIAM STREET, KILKENNY,

HAS the pleasure to announce he will be in Waterford from the above named day till FRIDAY Evening, the 18th instant, and may be consulted on every Defect, Irregularity and Disease incident to the Teeth and the Palates of Children and Adults. Hours of Attendance—At home, from 12 to 4 o'Clock each Day; and at Patients' houses at any other hour.

The exorbitant charges and deceptions of many advertising Dentists, make necessary a statement of Mr. LALOR's MODERATE FEES, which will be found not one-half those usually charged, viz:—

STOPPING A DECAYED OR TENDER TOOTH with Foil or Succedaneum, 5s; With Gold Plantinum or Anodyne Cement, 10s; Scaling, 5s; Extracting a Tooth, 5s; an ARTIFICIAL TOOTH, 7s 6d to £1; and ARTIFICIAL PALATES, £5 to £40.

His practice embraces the cure of the different diseases incident to the Teeth and Gums, the correcting of Irregularities in Children's Teeth, the Fastening of Loose Teeth, the Cure of Tooth Ache generally without extraction, the making of Artificial Teeth of every substance proper for the purpose, including the celebrated FRENCH COMPOSITION TEETH, which he fixes on the principles of DE LA BARRE, and the most celebrated Parisian Dentists.

A carious Tooth if properly stopped before tooth-ache sets in, will invariably be saved from pain, and further decay, and rendered permanently useful; but, if neglected till the nervous matter, centrally situated in the crown of the Tooth, become exposed to foreign agents, the consequence must be Tooth-Ache, and the ultimate loss of the member.

Never is the adage of "prevention better than cure" more just than when applied to the Teeth; and as a person cannot properly examine the state of his own Teeth so as to discover an incipient decay, Mr. L. will be always happy to make such examination FREE OF CHARGE, and point out whether anything be necessary for the preservation of members the most useful and ornamental, when attended to—the most torturing and forbidden, when neglected.

Mr. Lalor invites the attention of parents to the shedding of their Children's Milk Teeth. This is the period when everything can be done to ensure a permanent set, both sound and beautiful. If a Milk Tooth be carious, it should be extracted, or stuffed, before the decay proceed so far, as to infect the young Tooth underneath, which in a majority of cases is the cause of hollow Teeth and Tooth Ache in after life. But another more important evil results every day from the neglect of parents at this period. The front Teeth grow irregularly, some incline in, others project out, or with the edges lapped one over another. The consequence is that the individual is disfigured; and as the awkwardly placed Teeth cannot be kept white or clean, the front Teeth decay.

TESTIMONIALS.

At Mr. Lalor's Rooms may be seen Testimonials of his Professional ability, from Drs. Abraham Colles, Jacob, Henry, and Alcock, of Dublin; Drs. Jacob, Armstrong, Croly, &c., of the Queen's County; and Drs. Pack, Purcell, Ryan, Kinsbella, Alcock, and Cane, of Kilkenny, from some of which he subjoins the following extracts:—

"From the Specimens of Artificial Teeth Mr. Lalor has exhibited to me, and from his various Testimonials which I have read, I feel satisfied that he is well qualfied to practice the profession of a Dentist with advantage to the Public.

A. COLLES.

Stephen's-Green, February 16, 1833.

From Specimens which I have seen of Mr. Lalor's workmanship as a Dentist, I can confidently state my opinion that he possesses skill and ability in his profession; and I have no doubt of his attaining a high degree of eminence, as an operative Dentist, from the zeal and industry he has bestowed on the cultivation of that art.

JAMES HENRY, M. D.,
Vice-President of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.

40, York-street, Dublin.

I have examined specimens of Artificial Teeth, made by Mr. Lalor, and I have also seen some which were placed in the mouth with great care and ingenuity by him. I have not the slightest doubt that the public will reap great benefit from his care, attention and ingenuity. He seems to be very well informed in that part of Surgery (Dental) to which he has devoted his attention.

THOMAS PACK, M.D.,
Surgeon to the Kilkenny Infirmary, Fever Hospital, &c.

Patrick-street, Kilkenny.

From my knowlege of Mr. Lalor's scientific acquirements as a Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, I have no hesitation in stating my belief that he is fully qualified to practice that branch of Surgery (Dental) with advantage to the public.

I have seen several specimens of his abilities, which reflect the highest credit on his ingenuity, and I am also satisfied, that he is well acquainted with the different diseases incident to the Teeth and Gums.

P. PHELAN HACKET, M. D.,

Cashel, 4th October, 1834.

Of Mr. Lalor's talents as an Operative and Mechanical Dentist, I can readily bear testimony.

I myself am wearing an artificial incisor which he fitted in for me five years back, and it is still firm, and retains its colour. He has, on two occasions, extracted molar Teeth from me, and I have every reason to feel satisfied that he is a safe and expert operator, and I am certain that his professional skill and work will give a perfect satisfaction to all who consult him.

He has recently adapted an Artificial Palate to a patient of mine who had a deficiency in the soft palate, which made his utterance almost unintelligible; and this defect he has removed in the most satisfactory manner.

ROBERT CANE, M.R.C.S.

William-street, June, 1837.

I feel much much pleasure in bearing testimony to Mr. Lalor's skill in Dental Surgery. I have no hesitation in stating, from the great benefit I have personally derived from his operation on my Teeth, in addittion to the knowledge he possesses of the various diseases and defects of the Teeth and Gums, that he is well calculated to practice that branch of Surgery, with much advantage to the public.

HENRY CROLLY, M.D.,
Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

Mountmelick, April 19, 1834.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY—Thursday, Aug. 3.

The polling went on very languidly. Amongst those who recorded their votes was Baron Richards for Stock. His Lordship was received with groans and loud vollies of the Conservative fire. The Rev. Cetil Cramptón registered his vote for Shaw and Lefroy.

At the close of the poll the numbers were:—

	DAY'S POLL	GROSS POLL
Lefroy, ...	67	837
Shaw	67	825
Stock, ...	25	176

The Rev. John Graham, of Magilligan, on entering the Hall to record his vote, was received with loud cheers. When silence was obtained, he was requested to speak. He said he had come 120 miles to give his vote that day for Shaw and Lefroy, whose services in the cause of religion and liberty in those dark days of apostacy he deemed to be invaluable. It well became Trinity College to be represented by such men, and he hoped that neither Latitudinarian nor Socinian, lay Jesuit, or unprincipled adventurer, should ever be put into the capacity of misrepresenting the College or city of Dublin, in both of which the principles of the reformation had, with but one or two calamitous intervals, been ascendant since the reign of Queen Elizabeth (cries then arose from different parts of the Hall that Mr. Graham should be chaired. This he firmly but respectfully declined, saying such honor should on all occasions be reserved for the candidates, at least this was the practice in the north. He came there not to be chaired, but to chair the candidates. [A voice from the assembly —"Then you wish to chair Mr. Stock."] In do not, (replied Mr. Graham,) you mistake the classical meaning of the word "candidate"—your Stock is no candidate in my sense of the word. His claim upon the College, in right of his father, is a weak one; for although there was an absurd maxim, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*—I would substitute the word *verum*—without which history might truly be called an old almanc. I had the honor to be at Kilalla, where I bore arms in the defence of the Church and the Crown in 1798, and knew the obligation which Doctor Stock owed to his Majesty's army at that calamitous time; yet that cunning and ungrateful Ecclesiastic, who wrote an anonymous and time-serving account of his captivity, in which he insulted the Orangemen, had the audacity to tell George the Third that the Soldiers of Killalla, at that time his deliverers, were greater ruffians than the republican Frenchmen, and that he suffered more insult and injury from them than from Humbert's troops of the Irish rebels. Disgusted at the coarse and heartless observation, the high-minded Monarch turned from the unprincipled Ecclesiastic, condescending only to say that this was not the general character of the British army. The son of such a man could not be a fit representative of Trinity College; but he was a very fit instrument in the hands of the Jesuits behind the curtain in the Castle of Dublin, who were endeavouring, by the prolongation of a hopeless contest, to keep as many of the Clergy of Ireland as they could from their churches on Sunday next. This was a proceeding highly reprehensible, and called loudly for parliamentary investigation, being a most unjustifiable method of harassing an already persecuted body of men. Mr. Graham then retired amid reiterated cheering.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4—LAST DAY.

The polling was only continued in two booths, and during the greater portion of the day the deputies had nothing to do but to endeavour to beguile the hours until the final close of the proceedings.

About half-past five o'clock the Provost appeared in the examination-hall, accompanied by Messrs. Lefroy and Shaw, and announced the state of the poll to be as follows:—

	DAY'S POLL.	GROSS POLL.
Shaw	17	852
Lefroy	17	839
Stock	7	186
Majority for Shaw over Stock,		—666
Lefroy over do.,		—653

The Provost then declared Messrs. Shaw and Lefroy to have been duly elected, and this announcement was received with the most enthusiastic applause by the persons who crowded the hall.

Mr. Shaw then came forward, amidst the most enthusiastic applause.—He said that if his heart was full, and he found it difficult to express his feelings when, surprised by a sudden and unexpected contest, his friends from all parts of the country rallied round him and his respected colleague, how much more strongly must he labour under the same difficulties then, when they had crowned them with triumphant victory (loud cheers). If, in the honest pride, the lively gratification, and deep sense of gratitude he experienced from the distinguished honour which that very distinguished body had just conferred upon him, there mingled a sentiment of regret, it was because the accident of a few more votes upon the poll had placed him above his former senior colleague and his ever esteemed and valued friend, Dr. Lefroy. That, however, had been done by the friends of Dr. Stock, and not by any division of their own supporters (cheers). But of this he was persuaded, that, as the attempt had been futile and vain to disturb the unanimity of that University, or the mutual confidence which subsisted between the electors and their representatives—(cheers)—the result would be equally so in interrupting the good will and affectionate intercourse which had always prevailed between his worthy colleague and himself—(loud cheers) —and ineffectual to deprive him (Mr. Shaw) of the great advantage of Mr. Lefroy's experience, sound wisdom, and ready co-operation (cheers). He hoped to be excused if example had betrayed him into something of a pun upon the name of their opponent, when he said that the government had found to their cost that that University was not the place for a stock-jobbing speculation—(loud cheers)—but, in seriousness, he trusted that government had learned a lesson as to their expected re-action. Having before beaten the Government candidates in a proportion of three to one, they had on that occasion increased the ratio of their defeat to nearly five to one (loud cheers)—and exhibited to them a noble instance of the triumph of enlightened independence over every means an unscrupulous Administration could use for its subversion (continued cheers). And though a Minister of the Crown had been induced to desecrate the sacred name of her Majesty by using it to express approbation of the Viceroy who overruled the nominal Lord Lieutenant of this country, that the educated constituency of that University, composed of the intelligence, rank and station of the country, could not be induced to wipe away the stain of the Viceregal Court being deserted by almost the entire class which could confer dignity or respectability upon it (loud cheers). The Government had been taught by that constituency that they might both promise and threaten; but that they could not either allure or deter them from their duty (cheers). They might spoliate the property of the Clergy—but they could not rob them of their independence (cheers). They might render their persons and their lives insecure—but it was utterly in vain that they endeavored to corrupt their principles (loud cheering). He thanked the Provost for his urbanity and attention (hear, hear)—his learned Assessor, and all their deputies and officers, for the manner in which they had discharged their duties throughout that vexatious and wearisome contest (cheers). He acknowledged the honor done him by several Roman Cathotic gentlemen who had voted for him (cheers)—and, however he might be accused of ultra-Toryism, he never desired to give offence to any class of his fellow-subjects, nor to see civil disqualification attached to religious belief. While those gentlemen must be well aware that, at the same time that he gratefully acknowledged their support, he would not compromise one iota of principle to purchase it (loud cheers). He could not omit thanking his young friends who were not yet electors, for the zeal and ardor they had displayed in his cause (cheers). He had sometimes entreated them not to be so noisy, and never to give offence to the voters of his opponent; but still he made excuse for their enthusiasm, and trusted it would yet be matured into that soundness of principle and firmness of purpose which had on the present occasion brought up their betters and their older relatives and friends in support of the cause in which they had borne their part (loud applause). He had to apologise to those distant friends to whom they had not written, feeling that in such a sham contest as the present they would not be justified in bringing them from their homes; but how much greater was the obligation when they had come unsolicited! (cheers). About 200, and those only in the neighbourhood of Dublin had not been applied to, and yet 852 had given their votes in favour of the cause, which, through their instrumentality, had so signally triumphed.—(cheers). If there were any whom he had not the opportunity personally to thank, he trusted they would forgive him—(cheers) and, on the other hand, he hoped for a similar iddulgence from those who perhaps might consider he had been too familiar; for he confessed with such a constituency as he had the honour to represent, all at least his equals, he often felt delicacy in using extraordinary freedom on the occasion of an election (hear and cheers). He quite recognised the propriety of that periodical familiarity in cases of a large popular constituency, and recollected that he was much amused, when he was candidate for the city, at what occurred between him and a rough worthy blacksmith, who was working at his forge when he went to canvass him. He promised him (Mr. Shaw) his vote, and he (Mr. Shaw) and he did it with pleasure, thanked him and shook hands with him (cheers). "Come," said the honest fellow, as he (Mr. Shaw) was going away, "another shake of the hand, Mr. Shaw, for I'll not get it again these seven years" (loud cheers and laughter). He need not add, that he gave him the second shake most heartily (cheers)—but he could distinguish between such a case and that of his present educated and enlightened constituency (cheers)—and though he greeted with cordiality and freedom many with whose names he was at the time unacquainted, they could never for a moment suppose he did so from any mistaken notion of superiority on his part, but from a full conviction of their entire sympathy in a common cause (cheers)—and with a deep sense of personal obligation for all the trouble and inconvenience they had suffered on his account (loud cheering). He knew not how to address himself to his dear and Reverend friends, the Clergy he saw around him (cheers). He believed them to be the most ill treated, suffering, patient, and virtuous body of men in her Majesty's dominions (cheers). He thanked them from the bottom of his heart (cheers). He knew that many of them had walked the greater part of the journey, in order to support him (cheers)—some of them advanced in years, and labouring under infirmity (cheers)—many, whose excuses he had received, from want of conveyances, although he had never asked them to come, yet arrived almost as soon as their letters (loud cheers) He did not employ the phrase in its common-place acceptation, when he said with all sincerity and reverence to these dear and invaluable friends, the Irish Clergy, "God bless you" (loud and continued cheers)—bless and prosper you (continued the right hon. gentleman) in your disinterested and arduous labors, protect you amidst every danger, support and comfort you in all your trials and privations (loud cheers)—mix love with your humble fare (cheers)—and though there may be disturbance and violence without, give you a peace which passeth understanding within your dwellings (cheers)—may you and your successors in the ministry be ever inspired with the same zeal and devotion which now animates you (cheers)—and when you return to your retirement, oh, may I ask a place in your recollection (cheers)—and when in secret, or in the sacred edifices of our church, you are offering up the incense of devotion, let us entreat of you to remember those whom you are sending into the very din of public life—amidst the trials and difficulties incident to political warfare—and especially in those times of nicely balanced and excited parties (cheers). Our cause is great and good, worthy of every effort and of every sacrifice to sustain it (cheers). It is just, and we need not fear (cheers). It is the cause of the state and the church opposed to the twin monsters of democracy in government and infidelity in religion (loud cheers). It is the cause of our youthful Queen in whose rightful behalf the young bosoms of those I am addressing burn with enthusiastic loyalty (loud cheers). It is more than her cause personally—for on it depends that constitutional throne upon which the great principles of the revolution placed that dynasty of which she is the lineal and lawful representative (cheers)—when they set aside the elder branch of her royal house, because they attempted that which those who would call themselves "the friends of the Queen" are ready to attempt again—namely, to subvert and extirpate the Protestant religion, the laws, and the liberties of this country (cheering)—and above all, it is the cause of true Protestantism (loud and continued cheers). Not only their venerated clergy, but the great body of this constituency, would bear again the fires of persecution before they would raise a hand to extinguish its holy flame (cheers)—which sheds light and liberty throughout the land (cheers)—the spirit of the reformed faith, which we have received, sealed with the blood of our ancestors (cheers)—which we hope to transmit to our children's children (cheers)—which we believe, when we are passed away, and time shall be no more, will live throughout the endless ages of eternity (loud and continued cheering). Upon these principles we met—upon them we fought and conquered—(cheers)—and in their full spirit—in all the sincerity of my heart I now bid you farewell. (The right honorable gentleman sat down amidst great applause).

Mr. Lefroy then came forward, and was received with loud cheers. He said that his learned colleague, in the eloquent speech which he had just delivered, had touched upon every subject which he could have spoken on, except one topic, and that was his own merits. He thought it was an honor to that constituency to have such an able, and talented, and distinguished man to represent them.—That election was a glorious refutation of the report which was insinuated, that any reaction in the sentiments of that constituency had taken place (cheers). They were told that it was *impossible* that that University should continue to be represented by men of ultra Tory opinions.—His learned opponent must be a very bad proficient in the use of the *argumentum ad impossibile*—for what was the result? At the last contested election there the majority by which the intruders were defeated was three to one; that day it stood as 4½ to 1. Such was the proof of a change of sentiment in that constituency—such was an example of the truth of their *argumentum ad impossibile*. He need not explain what had been the cause of even the comparative smallness of that majority, after what his learned and excellent colleague had said to them of the want of sufficient notice being given to the numerous members of that body, scattered over the distant parts of the country. He trusted that it would go forth to the whole empire what had been the conduct of the Irish Government with regard to that election, and of their *portege*, whom they had sent to disturb the tranquillity of that constituency. It was unnecessary for him to address them at any length—whatever he could say would only be offensive, as drawing their attention from the splendid and eloquent speech which they had just heard from his learned colleague. There was, however, one more topic to which he should allude; he regretted that the election had not been conducted on the same principles on which it invariably was conducted heretofore. He alluded to certain personalities which had been used with respect to himself. He regretted that they should have felt it necessary to resort to the public prints to libel his character. They charged him with not having paid his tithes. He disdained stooping to reply to the charge, because he felt that his character ought to have been a sufficient contradiction. But the Rev. Rector of the parish happened himself to be in town, and he voluntarily came forward, and gave the most effectual refutation to the libel. It only remained for him to give utterance, to the utmost of his power, to feelings of the warmest gratitude for him. Far from indulging any jealous feeling for being placed below his excellent colleague on the poll, he conceived it was but justice to the distinguished talent of that highly-gifted individual to place him in the eminent station in which he was. After renewing his protestations of gratitude, Mr. Lefroy sat down amidst enthusiastic applause.

The successful candidates retired amid enthusiastic applause, and the hall was soon cleared.

DREADFUL ELECTION CONFLICT.

Wakefield, Monday, July 31.—A terrific conflict commenced between the two rival parties, the Blues and the Yellows—the former espousing the cause of Mr. Wortley, the Conservative candidate—and the latter that of Lord Morpeth and Sir G. Stickland, the Whig-Radicals. During Lord Morpeth's address to the assembled crowd, a large body of men with yellow cards in their hats, came up Wood-street, and endeavoured to force their way between the great body of the Yellows and the bulk of the Blues. Before they had got as far as the west end of the Music Saloon buildings, their progress was impeded by the density of the crowd. They were observed to brandish a number of sticks over their heads, and apparently to lay about them pretty freely. This excited a cry from the Conservative side of the hustings of "Shameful," "No bludgeonmen," "This is your O'Connell system," with similar exclamations. Lord Morpeth had scarely uttered two sentences before a regular row commenced. The Yellow fellows who, by the use of their weapons, had made considerable progress towards the Court-house yard, fell foul of their defenceless Blues, who had scarcely a stick amongst them, and belabored them most severely.—This excited loud shouts from the left of the hustings of "Shame, shame!" "Abominable!" in the midst of which Mr. George Craven, the Yellow fugleman, mounted the front of the hustings, and called out with stentorian lungs to his men to keep quiet, but in vain. the Blues were scattered in all directions; but a considerable number of them, principally flagbearers and musicians, were driven with their emblems, into the stable-yard of the Woodman Inn. There, for the want of better weapons, the Blues broke their own flag-poles into convenient lengths, and rushing out with determined spirit, although only two or three hundred in number, drove all the Yellows out of the street before them; and not only did the cowardly Yellows flee from the street, but some thousands of them who occupied the vacant plot of ground adjoining the Old Tammy-hall, between the Music Saloon and the Court-house, scampered off in breathless haste, leaving their orange flags behind them, reared against the wall of the Tammy-hall. The whole space was speedily cleared, and the Blues, espying the deserted flags, soon made them lawful prizes and broke up the staves into splinters, thereby gaining an accession of offensive and defensive weapons. The dastardly Yellows, seeing themselves thus defeated by this small but gallant band of Blues, began to throw missiles and brickbats from the corner of the buildings behind which they screened themselves. The scene at this moment was awful to contemplate, and completely beggars description. Repeated sallies were made by the fugitive Yellows from their hiding places, but as often were they repulsed, and many and severe were the blows given and received on both sides, as well from the bludgeons wielded by the contending parties as from the missiles which they bandied between them. When the Blues had driven all before them from the streets, they next turned their attention to those who had forced their way within the Court-house pallisades, and in hurling amongst them a portion of the missiles and brickbats which had been thrown at them, several struck the hustings, particularly the yellow portion of it, but we are not aware that any one was hurt, though some of the reporters who were in front had "hair-breadth 'scapes." At this period a party of Yellows, who had gone up the neighboring street and congregated at the upper part of Wood-street, commenced an attack in what may be termed the rere of the victorious party; but they were not only driven back "with immense loss," as the despatch-writers would say, but almost at the same moment every Yellow in the lower part of Wood-street was driven out of it, and there was scarcely a yellow card to be seen, for all the "valiant Yellows" on the hustings, alarmed by the volley of brickbats which had visited their vicinity, had doffed off their yellow ensigns, and most of them, including the candidates, rushed into the Court-house, which was crammed with fainting ladies and frighted gentlemen. The excitement of the contending parties had now evidently arrived at such a pitch, as to render all chance of quietly continuing the proceedings utterly hopeless, and, in order to put an end to the business of the day, it was agreed amongst the friends of the respective candidates, that each candidate should be understood to have taken a poll, that no show of hands should be demanded, and that (as far as they can legally undertake such a condition) no other candidate than the three already named should be proposed at the poll.

The High Sheriff, the candidates, and many of their friends, then left the hustings.

The business had scarcely thus ended, when another combined movement was made by the Yellows to recover their lost ground. A number of them from the upper end of Wood-street advanced towards the gallant little band of Blues, who, from the necessities of their position, had exhausted their strength in resisting the simultaneous attacks of their opponents, whilst a vast phalanx of Yellows, armed with bludgeons and brickbats, and inspirited by a band of musicians, advanced from the lower end of the street, and the Blues, thus hemmed in, were subjected to the most savage treatment. The writer of this remained at his post in the reporters' box throughout the whole of the affray, and though it was not "quite safe" to be always on the look out, lest he should be struck with one of the many missiles (bricks, stones, pots, and portions of iron palisading,) which fell near him yet he saw enough to be able to state that the brutal conduct of the Yellows, on this occasion, exceeded that of any riotous mob which it has ever been his lot heretofore to have witnessed. Their swelling rage seemed not to know when it would be appeased; not content with dispersing that little squad, which, having routed so large a number, certainly deserved a better fate, they commenced an attack upon the hustings, where a large number of Blues still remained, and having obliged them, by a volley of missiles, to retire, belabored them most severely with their bludgeons. Many were the broken heads and bruises received, some of them being shared even by the Yellows, who had struck their colors, and we understand that even the High Sheriff was hit by a brick-bat, and much injured, before he got into the Court-house. The savage yells of the would-be-called "Liberals," at this time, baffles description; every thing indicating an approbation of Conservative principles was the special object of attack; the blue flags which had been left in the stable-yard of the Woodman Inn, where the poles were broken for weapons of defence, were torn to tatters, and trampled under foot. Nor did their revengeful proceedings end here: missles by the score were hurled into the upper windows of the Woodman Inn, and every square of glass was broken; the lower windows even fared worse, for, by the aid of the bludgeons and brickbats, and framework was destroyed; but, so far as we learn, none of the inmates were seriously injured.—Nearly all the windows in the Court house were broken, besides a considerable number in the Tammy-hall, and other buildings adjoining. Not less than 50,000 could have been engaged at one time in this fearful battle.

At the expiration of an hour from the commencement of the onslaught, order was in some degree restored, whereupon the High Sheriff again appeared on the husting, when he requested the populace to retire quietly and peaceably to their homes, and formally adjourned the Court till Thursday morning. The crowd then began to disperse.—They did not wholly thereafter abstain from violence, but a party of them marched through various streets, breaking the windows of those who exhibited blue favours. The Stafford Arms Inn was attacked in like manner, and a number of the windows were broken. When the crowd had in some degree dispersed, the High Sheriff, Lord Morpeth, Sir George Strickland, and a number of their friends who had sought refuge in the Court-house from the assaults of their own infuriate mob, marched down in procession to the Yellow Committee-room, at the White Hart Inn.—Whilst the rioting was going on, an express was sent off to Leeds for the military, and between four and five o'clock, four troops of the 15th Hussars arrived, but finding all comparatively quiet, two troops returned to Leeds.

A large party of Mr. Wortley's friends landed at the Strafford's Arms. Mr. Brooke, in adverting to the cause of the riot, maintained that the Whigs were the cause of it; and to strengthen his opinion, he said he asked Mr. Feargus O'Connor, a man whom he never saw in his life before, who commenced the affray, and he replied, "I have no hesitation in saying it was the Yellows." "You talk of Ireland," said he, "but I never saw a more brutal attack in my life." The Hon. J. S. Wortley said he had it from the lips of the High Sheriff himself, a Whig—a strong Whig—in the presence of some of the leaders of the Yellow party, that the fault lay entirely with them. Various parties of of Blues returning home were assailed in some of the villages by stones and other missiles.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JULY.

At the close of our last report, we left the corn and herbage crops of the farm in a state of luxuriant promise, and the hay harvest advancing rapidly toward completion. We rejoice to say that our information, public and private, agrees in the assurance that such masses of hay—so fine, so rapidly made and stacked, have rarely been collected. Want of rain affords a prospect of a scanty lattermath; but it is pitiful to talk of a deficiency of *green* fodder *now*; because, it is within the experience, probably the recollection of most agricultural readers, that summers of the most arid character, succeeded by copious rains in September, have produced extremely luxuriant herbage in the succeeding autumns. Having stated so plain a fact, we shall notice the progress of meteorological phenomena from the commencement to the close of the month, and the coincident effects upon vegetation.

To the 14th day of July the weather was beautifully fine—the day temperature about 74 degrees, but that of the nights low—50 to 55; the concomitant of a northerly wind throughout the present year. Farmers and gardeners began to complain, and the effects of a drought were foretold—"want of straw, plant of spring corn going back, no fodder," and so forth. On the 14th, however (we write from local observation, of course), with a wind S.W., a lower temperature by day, but a higher throughout the night, a hint of rain was given; and, on the 15th, the renowned *St. Swithin*, copious showers fell, and these were repeated daily till Friday, 21st, when the wind veered again to north, and a brilliant sun shone forth throughout the day: the thermometer, however, fell, by 10 p.m., to 50 degs., confirming a previous observation. Surely such frequent repetitions of facts must, ere long, shake the credulity of those who still cleave to the superstition of 40 days' rain. Such persons also should recollect that the 15th, New Style, is not the St Swithin of former years, and that saints can scarcely be expected to conform to acts of parliament. Be this as it may, no rain of half an hour's duration has fallen since the 21st ult.; and as the season of our periodical rains is nearly passed, a dry summer may reasonably be expected. We saw oats cut on the 25th; barley turning off rapidly. Of this crop it is said that, in some rich lands, ears with 18 grains of a side are to be seen, the usual average being 13 to 15. Straw was to be weak and short, be the weather what it might—Unfortunately, however, for the credit of such lugubrious predictions, the straw of corn on good land is very high—that of wheat above the head of a man of middle stature. Last week, between Maidenhead and Henley (and our correspondent, who a few weeks since passed along the Western-road, from the east of Berks to Lyme, in Dorsetshire, writes to the same effect), we saw crops of such strength and verdure, that no one ought in future to prognosticate inevitable evil from a long protraction of cold weather in the spring. *Hay* is safe —*Clover* abundant—*Peas* ready to be housed—*Oats* almost ripe—*Wheat* very forward—*Turnips* much better than last year, and, in places, most abundant.—Want of feed-grass brings up the prices of butter and cheese; and the drought also has somewhat reduced the bean crop, which promised to be abundant. The disease of the potato seems to be removed, if disease it were; but we believe that the failures depended upon local atmospheric influences. Perhaps the bulk of potatoes may be diminished by paucity of moisture at the critical period of blossoming. We wish that some observant farmers would send men in the fields with hooks to cut off the extreme point of the stems—that which bears the embryo blossom; the powers of the plant would be less taxed, and more fluid directed to the tubers. The loss of an inch or two of foliage could not prove seriously injurious, and the experiment might lead to a proof of Mr. Knight's theory of the utter uselessness of blossoms, unless it be an object to obtain seed.

THE ELECTIONS.

(From Blackwood's Magazine for August.)

Let us for a moment consider the nature and value of the great principles which compose the creed of the Conservative party. These may be said to be—1st The maintenance of the Monarchy and of the privileges of both Houses of Parliament. 2d. The security of the Protestant religion, as established in the three kingdoms.

We need not ask if these institutions are of a slender or trivial nature. We need not ask if they are blessings which we ought calmly and indifferently to hazard or throw away. We need not say that the advantages which they yield are not confined to one class, or rank, or section of the community; but are, when rightly viewed, of equal benefit to every peaceable, industrious, and honest citizen, whether high or low, rich or poor. The principles of Conservative policy should never have found favour in our eyes if they were in any way exclusive in their tendency or operation. We are no worshippers of nobility; we are no parasites of wealth; we have no sympathy with any one interest in the commonwealth more than with another. We revere and rally round the institutions of our country because we believe every man to be alike interested in their stability who desires either to live and rise by his own exertions, to enjoy the fruits of his past labors, or to inherit the acquisitions of those who have labored before him for his sake.—We call upon all the sober, and religious, and orderly of every station and denomination to reflect earnestly upon the blessings which they now possess, and to take heed that they do nothing at this time which shall expose them to the slightest hurt or jeopardy.

Why is it that we love the monarchy? Why is it that we prize the institutions of an hereditary peerage and a representative House of Commons? Because we believe and know that this Constitution contains the most admirable mixture of the elements of society, the most perfect reconcilement of opposite excellences, that wisdom has ever planned or accident brought together. It has offered scope for the greatest and most diffusive liberty that has ever been found compatible with mutual restraint and general protection; it has allowed the amplest freedom of discussion consistent with order and tranquillity; it presents the most liberal encouragement to enterprise and exertion that can co-exist with the security of acquired rights; it exhibits the utmost latitude for popular influence that can be combined with an effective defence against foreign aggression, or a vigorous administration of executive government. Under this Constitution we have realised all the opposing virtues which schoolboys have dreamed of that sages have devised. We have nursed among us all the patriotism, the eloquence, the courage, the independence, that have adorned the freest republics of the world, while we have been exempt from the anarchy and dissensions, the fierce struggles and bloody triumphs, by which those forms of government have been defaced. We possess all the refinement, the literary cultivation, the scientific attainments, that have ever been fostered by the most splendid monarchies without the vile effeminacy or the gross vices which courtly ease and luxury have too often produced. The monarchy gives firmness and unity to the national strength, and annihilates the wild excesses of ambition. The aristocracy gives stability to existing rights and institutions, and diffuses refinement and generous feeling among all classes. The democratic principle, working in its proper place, and under its proper trammels, gives life and activity to the whole, and excites in all ranks a spirit of mutual sympathy and competition productive of the best results.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THOMAS BALL, ESQ.

London, Aug. 1.—On Monday evening last, an inquest was held at the Spread Eagle, Mill Bank, before Mr. Gell, Coroner for Westminster, and a most respectable jury, on the body of Thomas Ball, Esq., a gentleman of highly respectable connexions and family in Ireland.—The following evidence was adduced:—

William Gledstones Ponsonby, Esq., being sworn, deposed as follows:—I am a private gentleman, I knew the deceased. On the afternoon of Friday last, the deceased, myself, and three other friends, left Arundel-stairs, in my boat, on an excursion up the river, there being at the time very little wind. We reached the Red House, Battersea, when I heard a splash in the water, and saw the deceased falling overboard. He did not struggle in any way, or cry out for help. He sank instantly, and never rose again. At the time of his falling overboard he was sitting on the thwart of the boat.

By a Juror—Was deceased sober at the time? Perfectly so. And all the party? Witness could not say whether deceased knew how to swim. He seemed to witness never to struggle after the fall. There was no mismanagement of the boat.

By the Coroner.—Can you account for the deceased falling in the way you describe? I cannot, except by supposing that he was seized with a fit, to which I incline to believe. The boat was of a larger and safer kind than is generally used on the river. Every exertion was made for two hours with the drags, but to no purpose.

Two other gentlemen corroborated Mr. Ponsonby, as to the way in which the deceased fell overboard. One of them stated he was sitting close to the deceased, and made a catch at his coat; but he sunk so suddenly that he could not reach him. They did not know whether the deceased was subject to fits; but, in their opinion, he must have had some attack in the head, which caused the sudden fall.

The Coroner then charged the jury, saying that they had only to decide, whether the deceased fell overboard accidentally, or in consequence of sudden illness. The latter verdict would, in his opinion, be more consistent with the evidence.

The jury deliberated for some time, and then returned the following verdict:—"Found dead, having fallen from a boat, in consequence, as we believe, of some fit."

Some of the Jury having suggested it, a post-mortem examination of the body was made by Doctor Green, who stated that the appearance of the brain presented a great congestion of blood, on the medullary substance, which, in his opinion, produced the sudden fall described by the witnesses at the inquest.

Gallantry of the English.—We were here sharply engaged. To my left I saw beautiful charges of cavalry, which, of course, I thought was ours; but you may imagine my astonishment when I saw the fellows charge our fleches, (fortifications,) leap into the ditches, and send our Portuguese to the right about. They were followed by heavy columns of infantry, who now made themselves masters of our lines, excepting the two redoubts of Pasteleiro and Saldanha. At this time an officer came to ask me how he was to retreat; I just looked him steadily in the face, and then said "Bah!" as much as to let him know there was to be no retreat. We were now, in my opinion, cut off.—The fleches which had been taken by the enemy had been occupied by the tenth, our most famous Portuguese regiment. I had asked as a right to have this fleche for my men, but the Chief of the Staff, Col. Gil Guedes, did not like to trust the drunken English!!! I said, "Well, I will not let you have the credit, for I shall say I held Lordello when unforfeited, and perhaps you will find it no such easy business even when forfeited." We had a good deal of quizzing; and, when standing alone with my bugler, all this came across me, and I exclaimed in an excited state, "If I die for it, I shall shew them that I was right." I was standing above on the ruins of the picquet-house, looking through a cannon-hole below on the men doing their duty. I called out, "Cease firing. Who wants the Tower and Sword?" An officer and thirty Scotch volunteered (at this time English and Irish detachments had been sent to me). A Mr. Morgan called out, "There are thirty of us all ready." "Then do you see that unoccupied fleche in the centre of the enemy's present advanced line; dash forward and seize it, and fire away so as to make a noise, and shew red coats." They dashed forward splendidly, we cheering them. I waited to see the effect produced; the enemy's cavalry first began to retire slowly, and I saw the infantry looking where the firing was coming from. I instantly formed another party (I had now my sabre) and we proceeded up the hollow road leading into the fleches, with fixed bayonets, I taking the precaution, while leading, to have a famous sergeant with me, and Captain Richardson, of Dodgin's regiment with ten men. Before reaching the large fleche, we fell in with four fellows, who were disposed of very quietly. I took one of their great coats on my left arm. I knew every inch of the road, and as our party (23) approached the spot, the enemy began to fire on the rere thinking they were the front. Now the row began; I hallooed, "Now is your time—dash among them." We found about 150 in the ditch, terribly crowded, but intent on firing on those who were dilatory in coming up, not seeing us. The sergeant dashed his bayonet through one, and I slashed a fellow to the bone in the back, cutting his belt as with a razor; he roared out, which frightened the others, and then such confusion—huddling over each other, we bayoneting them. I am ashamed to say the sergeant and I laughed, and I threw the great-coat to trip them; we could not follow very well, the ditch being very narrow at the bottom, being shaped in this way—V. We inflicted about thirty wounds. At this moment I saw a great cocked French hat through an embrasure; I made a dash with one of the men, but he bundled up his heavy great-coat, in ballooing, "*Corre, corre.*"—At this time the tenth were engaged with the Miguelites between us and them at the covert way. Their balls were striking about us; so to let them see that I had retaken the battery, I sprung upon the top, calling to the piper, "Blow, blast you, blow." We then ran towards the tenth, picking up prisoners; and I felt proud when I now said to the tenth, "Hurray back to your post, and let the Chief of the Staff know what the drunken Englishmen have done."—*Shaw's Memoirs.*

Breach of Promise of Marriage.—At Exeter Assizes, on Thursday, an action of breach of promise of marriage was brought by Miss Wreford against Mr. Hart:—The parties were highly respectable, and were introduced to each other in 1829. In 1832 the defendant made proposals of marriage to the plaintiff, who referred him to her father, and his suit was accepted. Things went on till 1836, when the defendant told the plaintiff's father he was very anxious the marriage should take place, upon which the fathers of the plaintiff and defendant met and endeavored to enter into an arrangement for a settlement. The negociation was carried on for twelve months, when, in a conversation between the plaintiff's father and the defendant, in which the former said his conduct was suspicious, the defendant said he should not marry her. Mr. Sergeant Bompas, for the defendant, urged that his client had always been ready to marry the plaintiff, but that the match had been prevented by the conduct of the plaintiff's father. Her conduct had been the most unexceptionable. The Jury retired to consider their verdict, and on their return requested that the counsel on each side would go out of Court and arrange the matter. The learned Chief Justice considered the proper course would be to withdraw a juror, and hoped that some kind friend would interfere, and that the original intention of the parties might yet be carried into effect. A juror was then withdrawn.

WATERFORD:—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, RICHARD HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Wednesday, August 9, 1837.