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Richard Henderson

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GREAT MEETING AT THE CORN EXCHANGE.

(From the Freeman's Journal).

A numerous and highly respectable meeting of Mr. O'Connell's constituents was held on Monday, at the Corn Exchange, for the purpose of devising the best means of promoting the registry in Ireland.

The chair was taken by J. A. Mansfield, Esq.

Mr. O'Connell rose, and was received with tremendous cheering. When it had subsided, the hon. and learned gentleman said—Sir, I cannot commence to address this portion of my constituents without congratulating them on the signal triumph they have achieved, notwithstanding the Orange conspiracy which existed in the city of Dublin (cheers). It would have done your heart good to see Wests' face when he saw the committee which was struck. You'd really pity him—a man who, notwithstanding the many thousands he has expended, saw that that committee would decide according to common sense, and that all his fondest hopes were about to vanish. He looked as bleak as if in the *Sow West* itself (laughter). And now, Sir, having expressed a natural exultation at the defeat of the conspiracy, I shall bring before you a subject of the deepest interest to the country generally. It is of the greatest importance that an organisation of the independent interest should commence at once—that we should maintain the great principle of civil and religious liberty—and that, in fine, we should struggle to maintain that superiority which the people of Ireland have conferred upon us. At the last election no less than 7 to 3 were returned on the liberal interest, although three were unseated by the hideous decisions of committees. Was there ever fouler injustice perpetrated than in the case of Belfast, by the committee who tried the petition—injustice so monstrous that the Tories themselves recoiled from it in horror (hear, and cheers). Well, by that we have lost two seats, and in addition we have lost Kinsale also; but the ludicrous and absurd decision in the case of Tralee has been set aside, and thus the real member has had justice done him (hear, hear). Every day's experience confirms my opinion as to the judical unfitness of committees of the House of Commons to try election petitions. See what they decided in the case of Kinsale—that freemen made by grace especial were entitled to vote, though not registered previous to the passing of the reform bill (hear, hear). And this in the teeth of a decision come to by eleven out of twelve of the judges. Give me a chance judge, like a Tory committee of the House of Commons, for although Toryism does exist among the judges on the bench, there is very little chance of getting rid of it as far as they are concerned (hear). Well, we have gained Tralee (cheers). Was there ever so monstrous a decision come to by any rational being, so truly ludicrous, as that come to by Hickson (hear, hear). I do not mean to accuse him of being actuated by corrupt motives, but a species of folly or fatuity must have stunted his intellect on the occasion, if he were honest, which cannot be accounted for unless he were insane. He had the audacity to turn himself into the constituency of Tralee; yes, extraordinary as it may appear, Hickson made himself the constituency, and returned the man that ought not to be returned. Well, notwithstanding the efforts made to persecute us—notwithstanding that corruption the most indecent was had recourse to, they have only gained two: for although Mr. Mahony has been deprived of his seat for Kinsale, Maurice O'Connell has been declared elected for Tralee (cheers). Sir, having said thus much, I shall now call your attention to the subject for which I called the meeting. I have endeavoured, on many occasions, with great anxiety to fix the public mind to the necessity which exists of working out in every possible way the experiment we are now making. I beg gentlemen will remember that that experiment is only one to ascertain whether Ireland can be governed by a compound or imperial parliament, or whether the parliament of Ireland shall again be returned, or in other words whether it may not be absolutely necessary to give us a domestic legislature (loud cheers). That is the experiment I am making. If good can be achieved for my country without it, then it is well; at all events we will place that experiment on such a basis as that no man can entertain a doubt it was worked out to the uttermost, and to convince him the result is inevitable, whether for good or evil. I never believed that it would be successful. It is not in the nature of things that a nation containing eight millions of inhabitants should become a pitiful, paltry province (great cheering). It is impossible that those who know very little, if any at all, of the wants and sufferings of our people, can legislate for them. Such a system cannot succeed, and the more deeply I am convinced of it, the more determined am I to work the experiment, until it will become impossible for any man to deny that an imperial legislature can do no substantial good for the country, and that the only alternative will be the repeal of the union (loud cheers). Sir, I assert there is no union. It does not exist; for what does union mean? Is it not an amalgamation of two countries, and placing them on a perfect equality, possessing equal franchises, rights, and privileges, a combination of two nations in one? (cheers). One should not possess advantages, either in commerce or manufacture, which the other does not. England, Scotland, and Ireland should be one; they should be placed on the same level; and that is what I call a union. In such a combination is it to be found; and now I ask, does that exist in Ireland? (cheers.) There is a union, but it is mere parchment (hear, hear.) I find in the statute-book an "act of union," certainly. The royal printer will give out one on paper, which the judges call the act of union; but I say it is only a parchment union of words—a perfect nullity, made more apparent by the false position in which the two countries are placed (loud cheers.) The hon. and learned gentleman having further commented on the injustice perpetrated on Ireland by the act of union, thus continued:—I am far from approving of the entire of Lord John Russell's plan to settle the tithe question, though I confess there is a portion of it which I approve, but much of which I condemn. For that reason I shall say nothing now of its details, more particularly as I mean, when I shall have done, to move an adjournment of this meeting till to-morrow, when I shall speak on the poor law bill. On Wednesday I shall insert a letter in the *Pilot* on the plan of Lord John Russell's because it appears to me its principle is not sufficiently understood, as it ought to be; I will, however, take care to remedy that if possible, and to describe its real bearing, and for that purpose, before I leave town, I shall hold a meeting on the subject. Again, take the municipal corporation bill—is there a real union between the two countries as far as this question is considered? I put it even to Peel and Wellington, and their fiery partizans, who talk of encouraging religion, and I ask them does their conduct on that question show that a union exists? If there were a union, the people of Ireland would be identified with the corporation (hear.) What is the corporation of Dublin?—is that identified with the people? Yes, it has just as much to do with them as with the inhabitants of Otaheite or Owyhee (loud laughter.) Corrupt and profligate as it is, and as it was, in getting up and fostering a conspiracy against me, they shall be dragged for it into a court of justice, and prosecuted criminally (hear.) Sir, my argument is irresistible, there is no union, because the people of Ireland are deprived of their municipal institutions, which is a gross injustice (cheers.) What care I for their excuses or sanctimonious pretexts about religion? It may raise the piety of the Duke of Wellington, who may be alarmed for her welfare (laughter.) He possesses the highest order of religious feeling (continued laughter.) and a deep attachment for spiritual things (loud laughter.) He abhors temporalities, and is, in fine, the hero of Protestantism, and yet he imagines he can convert us to Protestantism, by inflicting injustice upon us, in the first instance, and then tells us to love the source from which it proceeds. There is a preacher for you! Now, my lord duke, deny, if you can, the existence of inequality; you are not a rational being if you doubt it; you know it exists; you must admit it, and you suffer the philosopher and statesman to laugh you to scorn, because, knowing it, you wish to continue the injustice (hear, hear.) I say the union which exists is a union of force, and not of liberty or franchise—that it is an act of a powerful nation upon a prostrate province—that no identification of interests exists, and consequently no real union can take place (hear, hear.) How can it be so if the Irish people are not allowed to have some share in the representation as those of England and Scotland? Is it a political wedding, which does not make two countries the same flesh and the same bone? No, it is the subjugation of a province and not the combination of two nations (cheers.) Can anything be more gross than the fact of only 105 members representing Ireland in the House of Commons? No doubt five were added by the reform bill, two of whom were given to the University of Dublin, and out of the other three only one can be placed to the credit of the country. There are 658 members in the House of Commons. Our population is one-half of that of England and Scotland. The population of both these is only sixteen millions, and Ireland has eight. Sir, we ought to have one-third of its representation (loud cheers). When the reform bill was about being passed I offered to take 150, but was refused, and I do say that until we have an equality of representatives there can be no real union. I do not lay so much stress even on the number of representatives as extending the franchise of the people. Give me but that, and I have no doubt in the world that my fellow countrymen would select 105 members who would serve Ireland as well, aye, as 200. Is it not a fact that the people of Ireland, comparatively speaking, are almost at this moment deprived of the franchise? By a decision of ten out of the twelve judges they have raised it instead of £10, as intended by the reform bill, to £20. Mr. Justice Crampton was directed to draw up that measure, his directions being not to increase it beyond £10 (hear), I have that fact from a cabinet minister, who gave me liberty to state it when and where I pleased, and yet this is the man who now decides the case to be otherwise (loud cries of hear, hear). The strong mind, the powerful intellect, and the independent spirit of Baron Richards, could not be imposed upon by specious reasoning when the liberties of the people were concerned. He is one of the few who decided contrary to the majority of the Judges, and am I not then safe in saying that partly by law and partly by an improper judicial determination, the franchise is almost wrested from the hands of the people. Oh, it does my heart good—it refreshes me to come among you (loud cheers). I have been in the habit of calling things by their right names. Indeed I am not much apprehensive of being reprimanded here (cheers and laughter). I stand with some pride before my constituents, for when reprimanded for telling the truth, I promise you I gave as much as I got (cheers). They might if they had courage, which they had not, send me to Newgate or to the Tower. Did they do so I would proclaim through the bars of Newgate what I had before asserted (hear, hear). I wish, therefore, to call things by their right names, and I say that no union, no real union exists (hear, hear). Sir, I do confess, there are powerful motives which influence my mind in the course I am pursuing, for I am not without my hopes. If we look at home we will see the government of Lord Mulgrave, from which we may expect justice (hear). We will see a vigorous, and steady, and straightforward government, resolved to treat all classes of the people with even-handed justice; acting in all things with perfect justice and equality, and administering the laws to all alike. Why, if the government of Lord Mulgrave only continue for a few years longer in Ireland, there will be no use whatever for any man to be a scoundrel, and to hate his country (loud cheers and laughter). All that rascality and meanness, which was a passport to the favour of the government, will be as useless as the mud of the sea, which is left by the tide on the shore, and which is only to be felt by its nauseous and dangerous influence on men's health and constitutions (cheers). The time is fast approaching when their boldest bigots at the bar will find that there is no use in Brewstering it any longer (tremendous cheers and laughter)—when they will see that there is no use in making blustering political speeches, instead of addressing the jury as they ought, and when they will find that fair play and superiority of intellect, and real moral and mental merit will receive from the government of Lord Mulgrave that honour and that reward which they deserve—which by right belongs to them, and which cannot be taken away from them without gross national injustice. The circuits have been gone over, and in all Ireland there is but one criminal to be found for execution. That is a fact worth volumes! That is indeed a new era in this country. We owe this happy change to the paternal and just administration of Lord Mulgrave; and if sometimes a foul act of assassination be committed, as in the horrid case of the murder of Mr. Cooper, the other day, it is not—nor can we expect it—it is not in the power of Lord Mulgrave to put down every bad feeling of revenge and resentment which may be kindled in the breasts of some ill-minded persons. And do we not see that these very persons who gave rise to those feelings, and excite those worst of passions, afterwards exult in the results which spring from them? But although solitary crimes will be committed in spite of Lord Mulgrave, I can say, with confidence, that nothing will be wanted on the part of his government to bring those by whom they will be committed, and by whom the laws of society will be outraged, to just and merited punishment; nor will it be necessary to resort to packed juries, and the other vile practices of the Orange party, to attain the ends of justice (cheers). Yes, I repeat it again, I do entertain hopes of justice from the administration of Lord Mulgrave (loud cheers). But there is another personage of whom we should not speak with levity, nor without the profoundest respect—it is our glorious Queen, that lovely creature who fills the throne of this mighty empire (loud and reiterated cheering). She has truly a glorious career before her. Here is Ireland without a union—there is Ireland without equality—here is Ireland without a permanent justice, and her legal rights—for what we at present enjoy we owe to the will and justice of an individual; and in the common course of human life, and amid all the circumstances which might deprive us of that individual, the blessings we possess are but temporary and uncertain—it may all disappear in a moment, like the midnight dream, or the meteor which glances along the zenith, shedding a glow of momentary lustre on the surface of the earth, and then passes away, leaving us again in that state of misery and darkness from which we had hoped we were rescued (hear, hear, hear, and cheers.) Under her we will the downfall of the faction and the elevation of the people—the destruction of monopoly and the prosperity of the nation; under her we will have equal laws and equal privileges; she will make Cork and York equal in the eyes of the British constitution; and then, at the foot of her throne, would I lay down all my anxious and longing wishes for a repeal of the union and a separate legislature; then, under her sway, would I be content to try still further the experiment of endeavouring to obtain justice for Ireland from a British parliament (cheers). But am I to hold out to you any expectation of justice or sympathy from the British people, and the parliament of Great Britain, as it is at present circumstanced? Am I to tell you that the House of Commons will pass any measure for the good of Ireland, or that if it does, that measure will be allowed to pass into effect? No, I do not tell you so. I will not hold out false hopes to you; for the English will pass no measure for Ireland unless, perhaps, that of the poor laws, which will but tend, as I have often forewarned you, to bring more misery on the country. Do you think that the registry bill will pass the House of Commons? It may, but will it pass the Lords? Do you think that the municipal corporation bill will pass the House of Commons? Yes, it will pass the Commons, but will it pass the Lords? No, nor any other measure tending to the advantage of Ireland, unless in so mutilated and distorted a shape that it would not be worth while to accept it. It is my intention not to leave this city until I shall have prepared an address to all the counties, cities, and towns in Ireland, calling on them to meet on one and the same day to send their simultaneous and unanimous voice to the British parliament, calling for justice (cheers). There is but one difficulty in our way at present. It is that that horrible clan of welters, having been completely underminded in Dublin by the new police, and prevented from carrying on their infamous proceedings, finding themselves defeated in the city, have been spreading their baneful poison in the country. This fact has been ascertained. A few days since a man was found in Navan, having in his possession a number of proclamations, calling on the people to rise, as the people of Canada had done, and throw off the yoke of England. This is but an emanation from the society of welters—an infamous attempt to delude the poor people. We will secure our right and strengthen our demand everyday, and may only insure it by a short postponement. As to the extension of the franchise in counties and cities, I think there is no hope of obtaining it from the legislature as it now stands. I again repeat that no measure of that kind is to be expected from the people of England. Those who pretend to profess the most liberal principles do not sympathise in the injustice which is done to Ireland, and Ireland has nothing to expect from them. I often told you that those whom I was not wrong in designating the Tory Radicals were a despicable party, and would not do anything for Ireland. They accuse us with supporting the present administration. To be sure we do, and we support it because it is better in every way, and every where, in England as well as in Ireland, than a Tory administration. With the venom of the Tory party excited as it is at present—with all the increasing virulence of the faction, goaded as is to the extremity of rancour—with the present atrocious ferocity of the press now inventing lies against the nation, and again fabricating calumnies against our religion and its ministers—with the disposition which is becoming every day more developed, of exterminating the Catholic tenantry, and driving them into ruin and destitution—with all this before our eyes—with the horrible rancour of the Orange faction kindled to such an alarming degree—if they came at this moment into power, there would be such a shriek of wild and ungovernable joy heard from them, and such measures resorted to, that the people, in all human probability, would be so excited that they could not be prevented from bursting out, and, like the Canadians, teaching their oppressors to acknowledge the wrongs which were inflicted on them (cheers.) We must, my friends, use all the legal, all the peaceable means that are in our hands to attain the great and common objects of our rights. Of these the first is the elective franchise. Now this is a perfectly legitimate object, and I am now making every exertion, every possible effort of which I am capable, to rally the people together for that purpose.

"Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not
Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow?"

Let us, I say, use the means that are legitimately in our power to secure our franchise from being filched out of our hands by the enemies of Ireland. This can only be effected by our rallying together in one great united array. The experiment has been tried before, and it prospered. When the general association existed we prospered—we kept together (hear, hear.) Well, thus we put the whole nation in motion, and were enabled to direct the entire of the machinery steadily and prosperously. At the commencement, however, of the present parliament it was, I understood, the wish of the government that the general association might be dissolved. To this, on its being given to me to understand, though not coming directly to me from any member of the government, I acceded. We dissolved that association in accordance with that wish on the part of government. We did give it up, and what has been the consequence? We have been falling back ever since. Now, what I want is to bring up this, and do away with the little paltry, petty jealousies that have hitherto contributed, in a very material sense, to operate to the injury of the elective franchise on the liberal side. I am prepared with a plan for a registration association, which I shall submit to the committee about being appointed, and upon which it shall be the duty of the members composing that committee to report to an adjourned meeting in these rooms on Thursday next. I mean to propose that there should be a grand central board in Dublin, and whose business it should be to superintend, as it were, all matters connected with the registration of the kingdom—to see that the party entitled to his franchise should be put in the proper way of exercising that franchise, and that the fraudulent and fictitious voters should be detected. To be sure, in Dublin we are, perhaps, better off than in most other places. We have in Dublin 2,400 notices served by the trades—shall I call them my staff? (cheers and laughter). Well, the corporation is making false and fictitious freemen every other day, and I have the very best possible grounds to establish this against the corporation. I have numerous and undoubted authorities, but to go into which the present is not the proper place, to show that what the corporation is and has been doing in Dublin, in the fabrication of freemen, is an indictable offence. The plan, as I have already stated, is to have a grand central board of registration, and a committee appointed this day to arrange the details and regulations, to make their report to a meeting here on Thursday. My plan is, that that board should be an expanded one, if it receive the necessary support—if not so supported, then to contract it in proportion. It is necessary that there should be a subscription established forthwith for its maintenance, to enable it to conduct the registries, and detect and punish frauds (cheers, and hear, hear). I will be the first to set the example as a subscriber. I will be £10 myself. I have three sons in parliament, they will give £5 each, and with that £25 we will make our beginning. But we are not, I say, to begin the good work as if no obstacles lay in the way of our ultimate success. We must prepare ourselves for such, and encounter them without shrinking. At the same time let it be constantly borne in mind that difficulties are not impossibilities, and that perseverance is always able to surmount them. Touching the negro slavery subject, it is a fact, that on the very morning of the anti-slavery meeting there were attempts made to turn the occasion into one of hostility to the present ministry. Many Irish members were disgusted at an attempt to turn the question into one of a political character. I was disgusted at it; but judge of my thorough, my utter disgust, when I found that man of the name of Abel here, promulgating his proclamation. Why, the hypocritical dog, he well knew that from the year 1829 *I* raised my voice on every occasion for the total abolition of negro slavery, and from that to the present day I have been unceasing in my exertions to prevent acquiescence to any principle but the total abolition of slavery. But still that hypocritical dog, Abel, also voted against me here, and many other anti slavery members did the same.

A gentleman here spoke to Mr. O'Connell, but from the low tone of voice in which he did so, he could not catch the tenor of his observations.

Mr. O'Connell proceeded—If Abel has not acted in the manner I say, I shall retract what I have said as to his voting against me. But that does not retract from the malignity of his proclamations against me. We are arrived at a crisis when it behoves us to use every proper means in our power to avert a most serious calamity from our country. I tell you that if you do not come forward at once our rights will be filched from us in the county of Dublin (hear, hear.) Let us then rally immediately, and form a central board of registration. And here I say that if I saw any objection to my proposition to do so, or if I heard anything advanced which I conceived calculated to disparage my views on the subject, I would at once most willingly assent to that—but, I do believe, I have every friend of Ireland with me on the proposition (loud cheers.) Therefore, I rise to move, Mr. Chairman, that there be a central registration association established, and that a committee be now appointed to arrange the regulations and details, and report on the same to an adjourned meeting in these rooms on Thursday next.

Mr. Alexander Seaton seconded the motion.

The question was then put from the chair, and passed unanimously.

Mr. O'Connell—I now rise to move that a committee of eleven be appointed to carry the foregoing resolution into effect, and report on Thursday.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Daniel M'Nevin, and passed unanimously.

A FEMALE HUSBAND IN MANCHESTER.

(From the Manchester Guardian.)

In a paper of Saturday last is a paragraph to the following effect:—

"UNFOUNDED REPORT.—A silly report has been industriously propagated this week, to the effect that a respectable female in this town has been married for about 17 years to a person who, within the last few days, is discovered to be a woman As it was not impossible for such a circumstance to have occurred, although very improbable, we had curiosity enough to make inquiries on the subject, and found that the alleged 'remarkable discovery' was a gross fabrication."

We, too, have had curiosity enough to make inquiries on the subject, and find that the "unfounded report" of the "remarkable discovery," which, though "not impossible," is "very improbable," is really in the main true. All the circumstances communicated to us relative to this singular case we do not feel justified in publishing, but we may mention a few of the principal facts connected with what is here known of of the history of this Chevalier D'Eon in humble life, of course suppressing the names of the parties. A few days ago a respectable female waited upon an attorney in this town, and asked his advice in a case of a very peculiar nature. It seems that her husband, a master bricklayer, who had been in the habit of trusting her implicitly in his business, even leaving to her the management the bookkeeping requisite in his trade, had of late, for some cause or other, refused to allow her the usual weekly sum for housekeeping. Having also, in other respects, treated her as she conceived in an unkind manner she came to take his advice as to how she should proceed, under the circumstances, against her husband, who, to the no small astonishment of the professional gentleman she was then consulting, she declared to be not a man, but a woman.

The Attorney thought it his duty, under such singular circumstances, to bring the matter under the notice of Mr. Foster, a magistrate, who directed that Mr. Thomas should take the case under his management, and bring the parties for private examination before him (Mr. Foster) at the police-office. Mr, Thomas took the necessary steps; and on Thursday last the parties were brought before Mr. Foster, in the deputy constable's room at the police-office, when the truth of the wife's averment to the attorney was corroborated in the most distinct and unqualified manner by Mr. Ollier, surgeon to the police, who gave a certificate declaring the individual in question was a woman. The woman-husband, we believe, did not make the least attempt to deny her sex, but contented herself with stating that her wife had been only led to make this exposure because she had withheld from her the weekly allowance money for housekeeping expenses. The wife replied, that this was not the only cause she had of complaint against her spouse; for that she (the husband) was occasionally intoxicated, and that when in that state the husband treated her very ill. The wife has also stated, that she accidentally made the discovery of the sex of her husband as much as two or three years back; but that she had kept the secret till the present time.

From what could be gleaned of the history of this female husband, it would seem that she had assumed the garb and character of a boy at an early age, and that in that character she was apprenticed, at the age of 16 or 17, to a master builder, in one of the large towns of Yorkshire. Being of good exterior, with prepossessing appearance and manners, and of features rather handsome, the supposed young man attracted the attention of many females in the same condition of life; and amongst others, was the one who afterwards became the wife. The attention of the young bricklayer were acceptable and accepted; and the union took place shortly after the expiration of the apprenticeship. Shortly afterwards this couple came to Manchester, we are told, about the year 1829, where the husband commenced the business of a builder; and, by considerable skill, ability, and attention to trade, was tolerably successful. Amongst other branches of the business this builder became remarkable, indeed almost to celebrity, for skill and success in the erection of flues, ovens, &c., and we believe is at this moment in very good business, employing several hands, and giving very general satisfaction to those for whom any work has been executed. The wife had the entire management of the books and accounts in the business, and, as far as we have heard, there was not the slightest imputation on her character. We believe that nothing was done in the way of legal proceedings.

Several articles claimed by the wife as her property have been sent to the police-office by the husband, who, so far as we have heard, has not offered any reparation to the wife for the cruel and painful position in which she is now placed. One thing is tolerably certain, that after the exposure which has taken place, and the affair was currently talked of as early as Thursday and Friday last, the woman who has ventured to assume the character of a man will no longer be able to continue to carry on business in this town, and that she must either lay aside her disguise, and resume the appearance which most befits her sex; or, if she will retain her unfeminine appearance and character, she must seek to hide her imposture in some place where she is not known, and where she may hope for a while to escape detection.

PROGRESS OF LEGISLATION UNDER THE WHIGS.

The last number of the *Spectator* (a Radical Journal of sound principles and acknowledged ability) contains a short but remarkably pithy article on the subject of Whig legislation in the present Session. It appears, from a strict enumeration of the measures already passed, together with those partially proceeded with, that not more than four can be set down in the list of the former, while among the latter, including bills of the utmost public importance, may be reckoned not fewer than twenty-seven; and of many of these, our contemporary justly observes, it can scarcely be said that they are in *progress*. In addition to these there are seven which have been officially announced as Government measures, but not one of them has yet been brought forward in either House. To this class belong the English Church-rates Bill, the Irish Tithe Bill, and the bill for regulating the Endowment of the Church of Scotland—three measures, we need scarcely remark, most essentially connected with the prosperity of the United Kingdom. Upon this subject the *Spectator* makes the following pungent observations, which, we have no doubt, will find a ready echo in the voice of every well-informed and unprejudiced man in the community:—

"These lists are only intended to give an idea of the public business done, on hand, and contemplated. Matters of routine, and the mass of private business in which Committees are involved are not put down When it is remembered that though four months of the session have passed away, the most difficult questions which can come before Parliament—those relating to the Church in the three Kingdoms—are as yet almost untouched; and that in all probability Parliament will be prorogued before the coronation on the 26th of June, it is absurd to suppose that any considerable portion of the work set down will be accomplished, or that it is the intention of Government to carry their measures. 'Rub on' is the motto—another evil day of session time almost over—so many more of pleasant quarter-days to come?

"It is not only with regard to the practical fruits of legislation—the bills passed—that the results of the first session of the Melbourne Parliament will be contemptible, or worse. The characters of public men, professing liberalism, and independence, have sunk lower than ever we thought it fair to anticipate, albeit having sorrowful misgivings as to not a few of them. The system of voting, 'black white,' of sacrificing consistency, violatng engagements, and degrading their personal respectability, all under pretence of a ridiculous dread of Tories, has been carried further by a large portion of the Liberal Members than at any previous time within living memory. Should any accident bring a general election upon us suddenly, it will be found that men upon whom reliance for independent action can be placed are very scarce, and especially among the old Members. The extent of the damage done to character will then be more apparent than it is at present. It will be found that the strenuous disinterested support, which has hitherto carried Liberal candidates successfully through fearful struggles, will, in many instances, be denied in future. In short, the time-serving conduct of numerous Members has made a split in the Liberal ranks, through which many Tories will pass. Mournful reference will often be made to the votes in the first session of the Melbourne Parliament."

JOHN OF TUAM.

Even the *Examiner*—the thorough-going organ of the Whigs and Whig-Radicals—is shocked at the impudent assumption of this arrogant priest in appropriating to himself a title to which he has no claim as of right, and against the using of which there is a positive act of Parliament—and thus it rateth him:—

"By the by, why does Dr. M'Hale style himself from the diocese of which he is as clearly not the bishop by law, as Dr. Trench *is* the bishop by no other title? What a mean ambition this discovers; and let us add, what an absence (if laymen like us may judge) of the spirit that becomes a Christian hierarch. The prelatic state and dignity which it would appear from this foolish and mean assumption that Dr. M'Hale covets, are they not the very points in which our Protestant prelates are furtherest removed from apostolic simplicity and truth, and whence, then, this yarning after them in an order of men who alone, in this empire, keep alive the idea, and preserve, at least, some resemblance of those first true bishops who wore no mitres, dwelt in no palaces, wore neither lawn or purple, and owned no baronies or lordships? Why does Dr. M'Hale thus unbishop himself, and stoop to the level of those against whose pretensions Milton protests in a strain so fervent:—

"'They are not bishops—God, and all good men, know that they are not—but a tyrannical crew and corporation of impostors that have blinded and abused the world so long under that name. When he steps up into a chair of pontifical pride, and changes a moderate and exemplary house for a misgoverned and haughty palace, *and spiritual dignity for carnal precedence*, and secular high office and employment for the high negotiations of his heavenly embassage, then he degrades, *then he unbishops himself*.'"

BANK MEETINGS.

On Monday the half-yearly general meeting of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ireland was held at the Commissioners' House, Fleet-street, Dublin, at eleven o'clock. On the motion of James Dwyer, Esq., seconded by S. Parker, Esq., Alderman William Hodges (member of the Board of Directors) was unanimously called to the chair, and read to the meeting the Report of the Board as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the resolutions passed at the last half-yearly meeting, the Directors have paid to Proprietors a balance of £9,090, received on account of dividend struck in October, 1836. They have also paid off all remaining balances due to bankers, arising from the final close of accounts with them on foot of returned bills, or otherwise—making a total of payments since last meeting, on these accounts of £24,312.

"Your Directors further proceeded with the gradual reduction of branches in those districts wherein a profitable return had not accrued, and the resumption of discount business, as well as the continuance of the ordinary operation of banking, at those branches which had proved remunerative, and from which past experience demonstrated that a fair profit might be anticipated; the result has been satisfactory, and progressive improvement is manifest both in the business and character of the transactions. The greatest circumspection has been used in the accommodation granted, and the issues at the several branches have been regulated solely by the legitimate action of commerce.

"It is gratifying to reflect that the principle of Joint-stock Banks has been fully sustained by your Company, which notwithstanding the unparalleled difficulties in which it was placed by the peculiar crisis of the autumn of 1836, aggravated by the unreasonable conduct of a portion of the Proprietary, has, in little more than one year, fully and entirely paid off all liabilities existing at the period of the pressure, without loss to any individual, including the full payment and conciliation of the note issue then outstanding; resuming the ordinary course of business at the agency in Dublin and at twenty of the selected branches, with a new plate and issue, a numerous and wealthy proprietary located in those districts best adapted for profitable commerce.

"Your Directors trust that consideration for the welfare of the country will induce the other Joint-stock Banks in Ireland to act, without reference to petty jealousies or narrow objects; and that they will see that the interests of all parties are best promoted by fairly expending, in place of unduly cramping, the energies of the country. Its resources are great, and the manner in which the agricultural districts of Ireland have paid off the obligations contracted therein to your Company, warrant your Board in asserting that they are deserving of encouragement and support; whilst, on the one hand, improvident speculation should be discouraged, every legitimate assistance should be extended to develop the resources of the country and assist the industry of the people. A Joint-stock Bank should, to a fair extent, sympathise with the population, and not be governed by the merely sordid consideration of pecuniary profit. The nobility and gentry should naturally support those institutions which best support the general interest and permanent welfare of their tenantry.

"At this crisis your board consider that such remarks are not irrelevant, as the subject of the Bank of Ireland Charter (which has, in date, expired,) may be now considered as before the Legislature, connected, as that subject is, with the best interests of Ireland and of the empire. Your Directors anticipate that no system of expediency or of compromise will retard or control the broad principle involved in freedom of trade; and that, whilst the Bank Corporation may fairly retain privileges as a chartered body, yet that unwise restrictions upon others banking institutions will be removed, leaving open to all (under such salutary regulations as the wisdom of the Legislature may dictate) the trade of banking free, as in Scotland, unimpeded by invidious monopoly, thus inviting a legitimate rivalry with an equality of rights, (as far as legislation is concerned,) which must conduce to the well-being of the community.

"The importance of the subject will naturally challenge the attention of the leading men of all parties; and your Directors, fully aware of its importance, deem it their duty to call your attention to it, and to impress upon the proprietary the utility of exertion to advance the interests of their property, by zealous co-operation with your Board.

"In conclusion, your Board feel quite warranted by the progress made since the last meeting, in stating their conviction that the prospects of the Company are cheering, the best evidence of which will be found in the statement of assets and liabilities now submitted to you, which, with the guarantee of a numerous and wealthy proprietary, (registered pursuant the provisions of 6 Geo. IV., chap. 42), present a security to the public for the transactions of your Company of an undoubted character. Without entering into minute particulars as to the nature of your surplus assets, (amounting to £261,197,) your Board feel justified in giving their opinion, that, making those allowances which are usually incidental to banking transactions, an available capital adequate for the due conduct of 20 branches, with perfect security to the public, combining safety and profit to the proprietary, may be fairly counted upon. Your Board refrains from adverting to the pleasing contrast which the present state of your Company to that which twelve months ago was sought to be imposed upon you, under circumstances rendered the more particular from results since ascertained, the best vindication of the Board is found in the fact of your present position—with all liabilities then existing paid off, the security of the shareholders demonstrated, and the property of the Company (in place of being wasted by litigation) preserved with the Institution.

"What has passed, however, may be buried in oblivion, and union, perseverance, and fair reciprocity inculcated for the general good."

William Edmondston, Esq., of Belfast, moved that the report be received and entered on the minutes. Adopted unanimously.

After some observations from proprietors, Jos. R. Pim, Esq., was called to the chair, and a warm vote of thanks passed to Alderman Hodges, for his proper and dignified conduct in the Chair.

CORONATION PEERS.

We have received from what we believe to be very good authority the following sketch of the projected Coronation Peerages:—

Peers to be raised to Dukedoms—Marquis of Lansdowne, Marquis of Westminster, Marquis of Anglesey.

Several other promotions in the Peerage.

Commoners to be raised to the Peerage—Sir John Wrottesley, Sir Jacob Astley, Sir John Hobhouse, Sir Paul Methuen, Mr. Hanbury Tracy, Mr. Spring Rice, Sir F. Lawley, Sir C. Lemon, and about *eight* others.

The whole number of British and Irish expected is about twenty six exclusive of promotion from one rank to another *within* the Peerage. The daughter of the Earl of Liverpool is to be created a Peeress in her own right.

The Irish Peerages are to be given to Mr. O'Connell's chief supporters. One Irish Dukedom is to be created in favour of Lord Sligo.

The constituencies of Cambridge and Nottingham ought to lose no time in providing Conservative successors for Mr. S. Rice and John Hobhouse.—*Standard.*

MORE MYSTERY ABOUT THE DUCHESS OF LEINSTER'S JEWELS.—We are assured, on authority which we can rely upon, that the whole of the Duchess of Leinster's jewels, which were stolen in Dublin, have been traced and *recovered* in London. There is more in all this than meets the eye. At the same time, we are glad that the diamonds are restored to one who is allowed to be by all parties a most amiable and admirable lady, whether regarded as a wife or a mother.—*Age.*

Most extensive preparations, on a scale of surpassing grandeur, have commenced at Goldsmiths' Hall, in London, for the entertainment of the Queen, who has most graciously consented to accept the invitation of the richest company in the world. The festival is arranged to take place on the 24th of May, when a magnificent dress ball will be presented. The carpet in the banquetting room is valued at 1,000 guineas; and the chairs cost forty guineas each.

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Richard Henderson Waterford

The Waterford Mail.

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GREAT MEETING AT THE CORN EXCHANGE.

(From the Freeman's Journal).

A numerous and highly respectable meeting of Mr. O'Connell's constituents was held on Monday, at the Corn Exchange, for the purpose of devising the best means of promoting the registry in Ireland.

The chair was taken by J. A. Mansfield, Esq.

Mr. O'Connell rose, and was received with tremendous cheering. When it had subsided, the hon. and learned gentleman said—Sir, I cannot commence to address this portion of my constituents without congratulating them on the signal triumph they have achieved, notwithstanding the Orange conspiracy which existed in the city of Dublin (cheers). It would have done your heart good to see Wests' face when he saw the committee which was struck. You'd really pity him—a man who, notwithstanding the many thousands he has expended, saw that that committee would decide according to common sense, and that all his fondest hopes were about to vanish. He looked as bleak as if in the *Sow West* itself (laughter). And now, Sir, having expressed a natural exultation at the defeat of the conspiracy, I shall bring before you a subject of the deepest interest to the country generally. It is of the greatest importance that an organisation of the independent interest should commence at once—that we should maintain the great principle of civil and religious liberty—and that, in fine, we should struggle to maintain that superiority which the people of Ireland have conferred upon us. At the last election no less than 7 to 3 were returned on the liberal interest, although three were unseated by the hideous decisions of committees. Was there ever fouler injustice perpetrated than in the case of Belfast, by the committee who tried the petition—injustice so monstrous that the Tories themselves recoiled from it in horror (hear, and cheers). Well, by that we have lost two seats, and in addition we have lost Kinsale also; but the ludicrous and absurd decision in the case of Tralee has been set aside, and thus the real member has had justice done him (hear, hear). Every day's experience confirms my opinion as to the judical unfitness of committees of the House of Commons to try election petitions. See what they decided in the case of Kinsale—that freemen made by grace especial were entitled to vote, though not registered previous to the passing of the reform bill (hear, hear). And this in the teeth of a decision come to by eleven out of twelve of the judges. Give me a chance judge, like a Tory committee of the House of Commons, for although Toryism does exist among the judges on the bench, there is very little chance of getting rid of it as far as they are concerned (hear). Well, we have gained Tralee (cheers). Was there ever so monstrous a decision come to by any rational being, so truly ludicrous, as that come to by Hickson (hear, hear). I do not mean to accuse him of being actuated by corrupt motives, but a species of folly or fatuity must have stunted his intellect on the occasion, if he were honest, which cannot be accounted for unless he were insane. He had the audacity to turn himself into the constituency of Tralee; yes, extraordinary as it may appear, Hickson made himself the constituency, and returned the man that ought not to be returned. Well, notwithstanding the efforts made to persecute us—notwithstanding that corruption the most indecent was had recourse to, they have only gained two: for although Mr. Mahony has been deprived of his seat for Kinsale, Maurice O'Connell has been declared elected for Tralee (cheers). Sir, having said thus much, I shall now call your attention to the subject for which I called the meeting. I have endeavoured, on many occasions, with great anxiety to fix the public mind to the necessity which exists of working out in every possible way the experiment we are now making. I beg gentlemen will remember that that experiment is only one to ascertain whether Ireland can be governed by a compound or imperial parliament, or whether the parliament of Ireland shall again be returned, or in other words whether it may not be absolutely necessary to give us a domestic legislature (loud cheers). That is the experiment I am making. If good can be achieved for my country without it, then it is well; at all events we will place that experiment on such a basis as that no man can entertain a doubt it was worked out to the uttermost, and to convince him the result is inevitable, whether for good or evil. I never believed that it would be successful. It is not in the nature of things that a nation containing eight millions of inhabitants should become a pitiful, paltry province (great cheering). It is impossible that those who know very little, if any at all, of the wants and sufferings of our people, can legislate for them. Such a system cannot succeed, and the more deeply I am convinced of it, the more determined am I to work the experiment, until it will become impossible for any man to deny that an imperial legislature can do no substantial good for the country, and that the only alternative will be the repeal of the union (loud cheers). Sir, I assert there is no union. It does not exist; for what does union mean? Is it not an amalgamation of two countries, and placing them on a perfect equality, possessing equal franchises, rights, and privileges, a combination of two nations in one? (cheers). One should not possess advantages, either in commerce or manufacture, which the other does not. England, Scotland, and Ireland should be one; they should be placed on the same level; and that is what I call a union. In such a combination is it to be found; and now I ask, does that exist in Ireland? (cheers.) There is a union, but it is mere parchment (hear, hear.) I find in the statute-book an "act of union," certainly. The royal printer will give out one on paper, which the judges call the act of union; but I say it is only a parchment union of words—a perfect nullity, made more apparent by the false position in which the two countries are placed (loud cheers.) The hon. and learned gentleman having further commented on the injustice perpetrated on Ireland by the act of union, thus continued:—I am far from approving of the entire of Lord John Russell's plan to settle the tithe question, though I confess there is a portion of it which I approve, but much of which I condemn. For that reason I shall say nothing now of its details, more particularly as I mean, when I shall have done, to move an adjournment of this meeting till to-morrow, when I shall speak on the poor law bill. On Wednesday I shall insert a letter in the *Pilot* on the plan of Lord John Russell's because it appears to me its principle is not sufficiently understood, as it ought to be; I will, however, take care to remedy that if possible, and to describe its real bearing, and for that purpose, before I leave town, I shall hold a meeting on the subject. Again, take the municipal corporation bill—is there a real union between the two countries as far as this question is considered? I put it even to Peel and Wellington, and their fiery partizans, who talk of encouraging religion, and I ask them does their conduct on that question show that a union exists? If there were a union, the people of Ireland would be identified with the corporation (hear.) What is the corporation of Dublin?—is that identified with the people? Yes, it has just as much to do with them as with the inhabitants of Otaheite or Owyhee (loud laughter.) Corrupt and profligate as it is, and as it was, in getting up and fostering a conspiracy against me, they shall be dragged for it into a court of justice, and prosecuted criminally (hear.) Sir, my argument is irresistible, there is no union, because the people of Ireland are deprived of their municipal institutions, which is a gross injustice (cheers.) What care I for their excuses or sanctimonious pretexts about religion? It may raise the piety of the Duke of Wellington, who may be alarmed for her welfare (laughter.) He possesses the highest order of religious feeling (continued laughter.) and a deep attachment for spiritual things (loud laughter.) He abhors temporalities, and is, in fine, the hero of Protestantism, and yet he imagines he can convert us to Protestantism, by inflicting injustice upon us, in the first instance, and then tells us to look to the source from which it proceeds. There is a preacher for you! Now, my lord duke, deny, if you can, the existence of inequality; you are not a rational being if you doubt it; you know it exists; you must admit it, and you suffer the philosopher and statesman to laugh you to scorn, because, knowing it, you wish to continue the injustice (hear, hear.) I say the union which exists is a union of force, and not of liberty or franchise—that it is an act of a powerful nation upon a prostrate province—that no identification of interests exists, and consequently no real union can take place (hear, hear.) How can it be so if the Irish people are not allowed to have some share in the representation as those of England and Scotland? Is it a political wedding, which does not make two countries the same flesh and the same bone? No, it is the subjugation of a province and not the combination of two nations (cheers.) Can anything be more gross than the fact of only 105 members representing Ireland in the House of Commons? No doubt five were added by the reform bill, two of whom were given to the University of Dublin, and out of the other three only one can be placed to the credit of the country. There are 658 members in the House of Commons. Our population is one-half of that of England and Scotland. The population of both these is only sixteen millions, and Ireland has eight. Sir, we ought to have one-third of its representation (loud cheers). When the reform bill was about being passed I offered to take 150, but was refused, and I do say that until we have an equality of representatives there can be no real union. I do not lay so much stress even on the number of representatives as extending the franchise of the people. Give me but that, and I have no doubt in the world that my fellow countrymen would select 105 members who would serve Ireland as well, aye, as 200. Is it not a fact that the people of Ireland, comparatively speaking, are almost at this moment deprived of the franchise? By a decision of ten out of the twelve judges they have raised it instead of £10, as intended by the reform bill, to £20. Mr. Justice Crampton was directed to draw up that measure, his directions being not to increase it beyond £10 (hear), I have that fact from a cabinet minister, who gave me liberty to state it when and where I pleased, and yet this is the man who now decides the case to be otherwise (loud cries of hear, hear). The strong mind, the powerful intellect, and the independent spirit of Baron Richards, could not be imposed upon by specious reasoning when the liberties of the people were concerned. He is one of the few who decided contrary to the majority of the Judges, and am I not then safe in saying that partly by law and partly by an improperudical determination, the franchise is almost wrested from the hands of the people. Oh, it does my heart good—it refreshes me to come among you (loud cheers). I have been in the habit of calling things by their right names. Indeed I am not much apprehensive of being reprimanded here (cheers and laughter). I stand with some pride before my constituents, for when reprimanded for telling the truth, I promise you I gave as much as I got (cheers). They might if they had courage, which they had not, send me to Newgate or to the Tower. Did they do so I would proclaim through the bars of Newgate what I had before asserted (hear, hear). I wish, therefore, to call things by their right names, and I say that no union, no real union exists (hear, hear). Sir, I do confess, there are powerful motives which influence my mind in the course I am pursuing, for I am not without my hopes. If we look at home we will see the government of Lord Mulgrave, from which we may expect justice (hear). We will see a vigorous, and steady, and straightforward government, resolved to treat all classes of the people with even-handed justice; acting in all things with perfect justice and equality, and administering the laws to all alike. Why, if the government of Lord Mulgrave only continue for a few years longer in Ireland, there will be no use whatever for any man to be a scoundrel, and to hate his country (loud cheers and laughter). All that rascality and meanness, which was a passport to the favour of the government, will be as useless as the mud of the sea, which is left by the tide on the shore, and which is only to be felt by its nauseous and dangerous influence on men's health and constitutions (cheers). The time is fast approaching when their boldest bigots at the bar will find that there is no use in Brewstering it any longer (tremendous cheers and laughter)—when they will see that there is no use in making blustering political speeches, instead of addressing the jury as they ought, and when they will find that fair play and superiority of intellect, and real moral and mental merit will receive from the government of Lord Mulgrave that honour and that reward which they deserve—which by right belongs to them, and which cannot be taken away from them without gross national injustice. The circuits have been gone over, and in all Ireland there is but one criminal to be found for execution. That is a fact worth volumes! That is indeed a new era in this country. We owe this happy change to the paternal and just administration of Lord Mulgrave; and if sometimes a foul act of assassination be committed, as in the horrid case of the murder of Mr. Cooper, the other day, it is not—nor can we expect it—it is not in the power of Lord Mulgrave to put down every bad feeling of revenge and resentment which may be kindled in the breasts of some ill-minded persons. And do we not see that these very persons who gave rise to those feelings, and excite those worst of passions, afterwards exult in the results which spring from them? But although solitary crimes will be committed in spite of Lord Mulgrave, I can say, with confidence, that nothing will be wanted on the part of his government to bring those by whom they will be committed, and by whom the laws of society will be outraged, to just and merited punishment; nor will it be necessary to resort to packed juries, and the other vile practices of the Orange party, to attain the ends of justice (cheers). Yes, I repeat it again, I do entertain hopes of justice from the administration of Lord Mulgrave (loud cheers). But there is another personage of whom we should not speak with levity, nor without the profoundest respect—it is our glorious Queen, that lovely creature who fills the throne of this mighty empire (loud and reiterated cheering). She has truly a glorious career before her. Here is Ireland without a union—there is Ireland without equality—here is Ireland without a permanent justice, and her legal rights—for what we at present enjoy we owe to the will and justice of an individual; and in the common course of human life, and amid all the circumstances which might deprive us of that individual, the blessings we possess are but temporary and uncertain—it may all disappear in a moment, like the midnight dream, or the meteor which glances along the zenith, shedding a glow of momentary lustre on the surface of the earth, and then passes away, leaving us again in that state of misery and darkness from which we had hoped we were rescued (hear, hear, hear, and cheers.) Under her we will the downfall of the faction and the elevation of the people—the destruction of monopoly and the prosperity of the nation; under her we will have equal laws and equal privileges; she will make Cork and York equal in the eyes of the British constitution; and then, at the foot of her throne, would I lay down all my anxious and longing wishes for a repeal of the union and a separate legislature; then, under her sway, would I be content to try still further the experiment of endeavouring to obtain justice for Ireland from a British parliament (cheers). But am I to hold out to you any expectation of justice or sympathy from the British people, and the parliament of Great Britain, as it is at present circumstanced? Am I to tell you that the House of Commons will pass any measure for the good of Ireland, or that if it does, that measure will be allowed to pass into effect? No, I do not tell you so. I will not hold out false hopes to you; for the English will pass no measure for Ireland unless, perhaps, that of the poor laws, which will but tend, as I have often forewarned you, to bring more misery on the country. Do you think that the registry bill will pass the House of Commons? It may, but will it pass the Lords? Do you think that the municipal corporation bill will pass the House of Commons? Yes, it will pass the Commons, but will it pass the Lords? No, nor any other measure tending to the advantage of Ireland, unless in so mutilated and distorted a shape that it would not be worth while to accept it. It is my intention not to leave this city until I shall have prepared an address to all the counties, cities, and towns in Ireland, calling on them to meet on one and the same day to send their simultaneous and unanimous voice to the British parliament, calling for justice (cheers). There is but one difficulty in our way at present. It is that that horrible clan of welters, having been completely underminded in Dublin by the new police, and prevented from carrying on their infamous proceedings, finding themselves defeated in the city, have been spreading their baneful poison in the country. This fact has been ascertained. A few days since a man was found in Navan, having in his possession a number of proclamations, calling on the people to rise, as the people of Canada had done, and throw off the yoke of England. This is but an emanation from the society of welters—an infamous attempt to delude the poor people. We will secure our right and strengthen our demand everyday, and may only insure it by a sport postponement. As to the extension of the franchise in counties and cities, I think there is no hope of obtaining it from the legislature as it now stands. I again repeat that no measure of that kind is to be expected from the people of England. Those who pretend to profess the most liberal principles do not sympathise in the injustice which is done to Ireland, and Ireland has nothing to expect from them. I often told you that those whom I was not wrong in designating the Tory Radicals were a despicable party, and would not do anything for Ireland. They accuse us with supporting the present administration. To be sure we do, and we support it because it is better in every way, and every where, in England as well as in Ireland, than a Tory administration. With the venom of the Tory party excited as it is at present—with all the increasing virulence of the faction, goaded as is to the extremity of rancour—with the present atrocious ferocity of the press now inventing lies against the nation, and again fabricating calumnies against our religion and its ministers—with the disposition which is becoming every day more developed, of exterminating the Catholic tenantry, and driving them into ruin and destitution—with all this before our eyes—with the horrible rancour of the Orange faction kindled to such an alarming degree—if they came at this moment into power, there would be such a shriek of wild and ungovernable joy heard from them, and such measures resorted to, that the people, in all human probability, would be so excited that they could not be prevented from bursting out, and, like the Canadians, teaching their oppressors to acknowledge the wrongs which were inflicted on them (cheers.) We must, my friends, use all the legal, all the peaceable means that are in our hands to attain the great and common objects of our rights. Of these the first is the elective franchise. Now this is a perfectly legitimate object, and I am now making every exertion, every possible effort of which I am capable, to rally the people together for that purpose.

"Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not
Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow?"

Let us, I say, use the means that are legitimately in our power to secure our franchise from being filched out of our hands by the enemies of Ireland. This can only be effected by our rallying together in one great united array. The experiment has been tried before, and it prospered. When the general association existed we prospered—we kept together (hear, hear.) Well, thus we put the whole nation in motion, and were enabled to direct the entire of the machinery steadily and prosperously. At the commencement, however, of the present parliament it was, I understood, the wish of the government that the general association might be dissolved. To this, on its being given to me to understand, though not coming directly to me from any member of the government, I acceded. We dissolved that association in accordance with that wish on the part of government. We did give it up, and what has been the consequence? We have been falling back ever since. Now, what I want is to bring up this, and do away with the little paltry, petty jealousies that have hitherto contributed, in a very material sense, to operate to the injury of the elective franchise on the liberal side. I am prepared with a plan for a registration association, which I shall submit to the committee about being appointed, and upon which it shall be the duty of the members composing that committee to report to an adjourned meeting in these rooms on Thursday next. I mean to propose that there should be a grand central board in Dublin, and whose business it should be to superintend, as it were, all matters connected with the registration of the kingdom—to see that the party entitled to his franchise should be put in the proper way of exercising that franchise, and that the fraudulent and fictitious voters should be detected. To be sure, in Dublin we are, perhaps, better off than in most other places. We have in Dublin 2,400 notices served by the trades—shall I call them my staff? (cheers and laughter). Well, the corporation is making false and fictitious freemen every other day, and I have the very best possible grounds to establish this against the corporation. I have numerous and undoubted authorities, but to go into which the present is not the proper place, to show that what the corporation is and has been doing in Dublin, in the fabrication of freemen, is an indictable offence. The plan, as I have already stated, is to have a grand central board of registration, and a committee appointed this day to arrange the details and regulations, to make their report to a meet here on Thursday. My plan is, that that board should be an expanded one, if it receive the necessary support—if not so supported, then to contract it in proportion. It is necessary that there should be a subscription established forthwith for its maintenance, to enable it to conduct the registries, and detect and punish frauds (cheers, and hear, hear). I will be the first to set the example as a subscriber. I will be £10 myself. I have three sons in parliament, they will give £5 each, and with that £25 we will make our beginning. But we are not, I say, to begin the good work as if no obstacles lay in the way of our ultimate success. We must prepare ourselves for such, and encounter them without shrinking. At the same time let it be constantly borne in mind that difficulties are not impossibilities, and that perseverance is always able to surmount them. Touching the negro slavery subject, it is a fact, that on the very morning of the anti-slavery meeting there were attempts made to turn the occasion into one of hostility to the present ministry. Many Irish members were disgusted at an attempt to turn the question into one of a political character. I was disgusted at it; but judge of my thorough, my utter disgust, when I found that man of the name of Abel here, promulgating his proclamation. Why, the hypocritical dog, he well knew that from the year 1829 I raised my voice on every occasion for the total abolition of negro slavery, and from that to the present day I have been unceasing in my exertions to prevent acquiescence to any principle but the total abolition of slavery. But still that hypocritical dog, Abel, also voted against me here, and many other anti slavery members did the same.

A gentleman here spoke to Mr. O'Connell, but from the low tone of voice in which he did so, he could not catch the tenor of his observations.

Mr. O'Connell proceeded—If Abel has not acted in the manner I say, I shall retract what I have said as to his voting against me. But that does not retract from the malignity of his proclamations against me. We are arrived at a crisis when it behoves us to use every proper means in our power to avert a most serious calamity from our country. I tell you that if you do not come forward at once our rights will be filched from us in the county of Dublin (hear, hear.) Let us then rally immediately, and form a central board of registration. And here I say that if I saw any objection to my proposition to do so, or if I heard anything advanced which I conceived calculated to disparage my views on the subject, I would at once most willingly assent to that—but, I do believe, I have every friend of Ireland with me on the proposition (loud cheers.) Therefore, I rise to move, Mr. Chairman, that there be a central registration association established, and that a committee be now appointed to arrange the regulations and details, and report on the same to an adjourned meeting in these rooms on Thursday next.

Mr. Alexander Seaton seconded the motion.

The question was then put from the chair, and passed unanimously.

Mr. O'Connell—I now rise to move that a committee of eleven be appointed to carry the foregoing resolution into effect, and report on Thursday.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Daniel M'Nevin, and passed unanimously.

A FEMALE HUSBAND IN MANCHESTER.

(From the Manchester Guardian.)

In a paper of Saturday last is a paragraph to the following effect:—

"UNFOUNDED REPORT.—A silly report has been industriously propagated this week, to the effect that a respectable female in this town has been married for about 17 years to a person who, within the last few days, is discovered to be a woman. As it was not impossible for such a circumstance to have occurred, although very improbable, we had curiosity enough to make inquiries on the subject, and found that the alleged 'remarkable discovery' was a gross fabrication."

We, too, have had curiosity enough to make inquiries on the subject, and find that the "unfounded report" of the "remarkable discovery," which, though "not impossible," is "very improbable," is really in the main true. All the circumstances communicated to us relative to this singular case we do not feel justified in publishing, but we may mention a few of the principal facts connected with what is here known of of the history of this Chevalier D'Eon in humble life, of course suppressing the names of the parties. A few days ago a respectable female waited upon an attorney in this town, and asked his advice in a case of a very peculiar nature. It seems that her husband, a master bricklayer, who had been in the habit of trusting her implicitly in his business, even leaving to her the management the bookkeeping requisite in his trade, had of late, for some cause or other, refused to allow her the usual weekly sum for housekeeping. Having also, in other respects, treated her as she conceived in an unkind manner she came to take his advice as to how she should proceed, under the circumstances, against her husband, who, to the no small astonishment of the professional gentleman she was then consulting, she declared to be not a man, but a woman.

The Attorney thought it his duty, under such singular circumstances, to bring the matter under the notice of Mr. Foster, a magistrate, who directed that Mr. Thomas should take the case under his management, and bring the parties for private examination before him (Mr. Foster) at the police-office. Mr. Thomas took the necessary steps; and on Thursday last the parties were brought before Mr. Foster, in the deputy-constable's room at the police-office, when the truth of the wife's averment to the attorney was corroborated in the most distinct and unqualified manner by Mr. Ollier, surgeon to the police, who gave a certificate declaring the individual in question was a woman. The woman-husband, we believe, did not make the least attempt to deny her sex, but contented herself with stating that her wife had been only led to make this exposure because she had withheld from her the weekly allowance money for housekeeping expenses. The wife replied, that this was not the only cause she had of complaint against her spouse; for that she (the husband) was occasionally intoxicated, and that when in that state the husband treated her very ill. The wife has also stated, that she accidentally made the discovery of the sex of her husband as much as two or three years back; but that she had kept the secret till the present time.

From what could be gleaned of the history of this female husband, it would seem that she had assumed the garb and character of a boy at an early age, and that in that character she was apprenticed, at the age of 16 or 17, to a master builder, in one of the large towns of Yorkshire. Being of good exterior, with prepossessing appearance and manners, and of features rather handsome, the supposed young man attracted the attention of many females in the same condition of life; and amongst others, was the one who afterwards became the wife. The attention of the young bricklayer were acceptable and accepted; and the union took place shortly after the expiration of the apprenticeship. Shortly afterwards this couple came to Manchester, we are told, about the year 1829, where the husband commenced the business of a builder; and, by considerable skill, ability, and attention to trade, was tolerably successful. Amongst other branches of the business this builder became remarkable, indeed almost to celebrity, for skill and success in the erection of flues, ovens, &c., and we believe is at this moment in very good business, employing several hands, and giving very general satisfaction to those for whom any work has been executed. The wife had the entire management of the books and accounts in the business, and, as far as we have heard, there was not the slightest imputation on her character. We believe that nothing was done in the way of legal proceedings.

Several articles claimed by the wife as her property have been sent to the police-office by the husband, who, so far as we have heard, has not offered any reparation to the wife for the cruel and painful position in which she is now placed. One thing is tolerably certain, that after the exposure which has taken place, and the affair was currently talked of as early as Thursday and Friday last, the woman who has ventured to assume the character of a man will no longer be able to continue to carry on business in this town, and that she must either lay aside her disguise, and resume the appearance which most befits her sex; or, if she will retain her unfeminine appearance and character, she must seek to hide her imposture in some place where she is not known, and where she may hope for a while to escape detection.

PROGRESS OF LEGISLATION UNDER THE WHIGS.

The last number of the *Spectator* (a Radical Journal of sound principles and acknowledged ability) contains a short but remarkably pithy article on the subject of Whig legislation in the present Session. It appears, from a strict enumeration of the measures already passed, together with those partially proceeded with, that not more than four can be set down in the list of the former, while among the latter, including bills of the utmost public importance, may be reckoned not fewer than twenty-seven; and of many of these, our contemporary justly observes, it can scarcely be said that they are in *progress*. In addition to these there are seven which have been officially announced as Government measures, but not one of them has yet been brought forward in either House. To this class belong the English Church-rates Bill, the Irish Tithe Bill, and the bill for regulating the Endowment of the Church of Scotland—three measures, we need scarcely remark, most essentially connected with the prosperity of the United Kingdom. Upon this subject the *Spectator* makes the following pungent observations, which, we have no doubt, will find a ready echo in the voice of every well-informed and unprejudiced man in the community:—

"These lists are only intended to give an idea of the public business done, on hand, and contemplated. Matters of routine, and the mass of private business in which Committees are involved are not put down. When it is remembered that though four months of the session have passed away, the most difficult questions which can come before Parliament—those relating to the Church in the three Kingdoms—are as yet almost untouched; and that in all probability Parliament will be prorogued before the coronation on the 26th of June, it is absurd to suppose that any considerable portion of the work set down will be accomplished, or that it is the intention of Government to carry their measures. 'Rub on' is the motto—another evil day of session time almost over—so many more of pleasant quarter-days to come?

"It is not only with regard to the practical fruits of legislation—the bills passed—that the results of the first session of the Melbourne Parliament will be contemptible, or worse. The characters of public men, professing liberalism and independence, have sunk lower than ever we thought it fair to anticipate, albeit having sorrowful misgivings as to not a few of them. The system of voting 'black white,' of sacrificing consistency, violating engagements, and degrading their personal respectability, all under pretence of a ridiculous dread of Tories, has been carried further by a large portion of the Liberal Members than at any previous time within living memory. Should any accident bring a general election upon us suddenly, it will be found that men upon whom reliance for independent action can be placed are very scarce, and especially among the old Members. The extent of the damage done to character will then be more apparent than it is at present. It will be found that the strenuous disinterested support, which has hitherto carried Liberal candidates successfully through fearful struggles, will, in many instances, be denied in future. In short, the time-serving conduct of numerous Members has made a split in the Liberal ranks, through which many Tories will pass. Mournful reference will often be made to the votes in the first session of the Melbourne Parliament."

JOHN OF TUAM.

Even the *Examiner*—the thorough-going organ of the Whigs and Whig-Radicals—is shocked at the impudent assumption of this arrogant priest in appropriating to himself a title to which he has no claim as of right, and against the using of which there is a positive act of Parliament—and thus it rateth him:—

"By the by, why does Dr. M'Hale style himself from the diocese of which he is as clearly not the bishop by law, as Dr. Trench *is* the bishop by no other title? What a mean ambition this discovers; and let us add, what an absence (if laymen like us may judge) of the spirit that becomes a Christian hierarch. The prelatic state and dignity which it would appear from this foolish and mean assumption that Dr. M'Hale covets, are they not the very points in which our Protestant prelates are furtherest removed from apostolic simplicity and truth, and whence, then, this yarning after them in an order of men who alone, in this empire, keep alive the idea, and preserve, at least, some resemblance of those first true bishops who wore no mitres, dwelt in no palaces, wore neither lawn or purple, and owned no baronies or lordships? Why does Dr. M'Hale thus unbishop himself, and stoop to the level of those against whose pretensions Milton protests in a strain so fervent:—

"'They are not bishops—God, and all good men, know that they are not—but a tyrannical crew and corporation of impostors that have blinded and abused the world so long under that name. When he steps up into a chair of pontifical pride, and changes a moderate and exemplary house for a misgoverned and haughty palace, *and spiritual dignity for carnal precedence*, and secular high office and employment for the high negotiations of his heavenly embassage, then he degrades, *then he unbishops himself*.'"

BANK MEETINGS.

On Monday the half yearly general meeting of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ireland was held at the Commissioners' House, Fleet-street, Dublin, at eleven o'clock. On the motion of James Dwyer, Esq., seconded by S. Parker, Esq., Alderman William Hodges (member of the Board of Directors) was unanimously called to the chair, and read to the meeting the Report of the Board as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the resolutions passed at the last half-yearly meeting, the Directors have paid to Proprietors a balance of £9,090, received on account of dividend struck in October, 1836. They have also paid off all remaining balances due to bankers, arising from the final close of accounts with them on foot of returned bills, or otherwise—making a total of payments since last meeting, on these accounts of £24,312.

"Your Directors further proceeded with the gradual reduction of branches in those districts wherein a profitable return had not accrued, and the resumption of discount business, as well as the continuance of the ordinary operation of banking, at those branches which had proved remunerative, and from which past experience demonstrated that a fair profit might be anticipated; the result has been satisfactory, and progressive improvement is manifest both in the business and character of the transactions. The greatest circumspection has been used in the accommodation granted, and the issues at the several branches have been regulated solely by the legitimate action of commerce.

"It is gratifying to reflect that the principle of Joint-stock Banks has been fully sustained by your Company, which notwithstanding the unparalleled difficulties in which it was placed by the peculiar crisis of the autumn of 1836, aggravated by the unreasonable conduct of a portion of the Proprietary, has, in little more than one year, fully and entirely paid off all liabilities existing at the period of the pressure, without loss to any individual, including the full payment and conciliation of the note issue then outstanding; resuming the ordinary course of business at the agency in Dublin and at twenty of the selected branches, with a new plate and issue, a numerous and wealthy proprietary located in those districts best adapted for profitable commerce.

"Your Directors trust that consideration for the welfare of the country will induce the other Joint-stock Banks in Ireland to act, without reference to petty jealousies or narrow objects; and that they will see that the interests of all parties are best promoted by fairly expending, in place of unduly cramping, the energies of the country. Its resources are great, and the manner in which the agricultural districts of Ireland have paid off the obligations contracted therein to your Company, warrant your Board in asserting that they are deserving of encouragement and support; whilst, on the one hand, improvident speculation should be discouraged, every legitimate assistance should be extended to develop the resources of the country and assist the industry of the people. A Joint-stock Bank should, to a fair extent, sympathise with the population, and not be governed by the merely sordid consideration of pecuniary profit. The nobility and gentry should naturally support those institutions which best support the general interest and permanent welfare of their tenantry.

"At this crisis your board consider that such remarks are not irrelevant, as the subject of the Bank of Ireland Charter (which has, in date, expired,) may be now considered as before the Legislature, connected, as that subject is, with the best interests of Ireland and of the empire. Your Directors anticipate that no system of expediency or of compromise will retard or control the broad principle involved in freedom of trade; and that, whilst the Bank Corporation may fairly retain privileges as a chartered body, yet that unwise restrictions upon others banking institutions will be removed, leaving open to all (under such salutary regulations as the wisdom of the Legislature may dictate) the trade of banking free, as in Scotland, unimpeded by invidious monopoly, thus inviting a legitimate rivalry with an equality of rights, (as far as legislation is concerned,) which must conduce to the well-being of the community.

"The importance of the subject will naturally challenge the attention of the leading men of all parties; and your Directors, fully aware of its importance, deem it their duty to call your attention to it, and to impress upon the proprietary the utility of exertion to advance the interests of their property, by zealous co-operation with your Board.

"In conclusion, your Board feel quite warranted by the progress made since the last meeting, in stating their conviction that the prospects of the Company are cheering, the best evidence of which will be found in the statement of assets and liabilities now submitted to you, which, with the guarantee of a numerous and wealthy proprietary, (registered pursuant the provisions of 6 Geo. IV., chap. 42), present a security to the public for the transactions of your Company of an undoubted character. Without entering into minute particulars as to the nature of your surplus assets, (amounting to £261,197,) your Board feel justified in giving their opinion, that, making those allowances which are usually incidental to banking transactions, an available capital adequate for the due conduct of 20 branches, with perfect security to the public, combining safety and profit to the proprietary, may be fairly counted upon. Your Board refrains from adverting to the pleasing contrast which the present state of your Company to that which twelve months ago was sought to be imposed upon you, under circumstances rendered the more particular from results since ascertained, the best vindication of the Board is found in the fact of your present position—with all liabilities then existing paid off, the security of the shareholders demonstrated, and the property of the Company (in place of being wasted by litigation) preserved with the Institution.

"What has passed, however, may be buried in oblivion, and union, perseverance, and fair reciprocity inculcated for the general good."

William Edmondston, Esq., of Belfast, moved that the report be received and entered on the minutes. Adopted unanimously.

After some observations from proprietors, Jos. R. Pim, Esq., was called to the chair, and a warm vote of thanks passed to Alderman Hodges, for his proper and dignified conduct in the Chair.

CORONATION PEERS.

We have received from what we believe to be very good authority the following sketch of the projected Coronation Peerages:—

Peers to be raised to Dukedoms—Marquis of Lansdowne, Marquis of Westminster, Marquis of Anglesey.

Several other promotions *in* the Peerage.

Commoners to be raised to the Peerage—Sir John Wrottesley, Sir Jacob Astley, Sir John Hobhouse, Sir Paul Methuen, Mr. Hanbury Tracy, Mr. Spring Rice, Sir F. Lawley, Sir C. Lemon, and about *eight* others.

The whole number of British and Irish expected is about twenty six exclusive of promotion from one rank to another *within* the Peerage. The daughter of the Earl of Liverpool is to be created a Peeress in her own right.

The Irish Peerages are to be given to Mr. O'Connell's chief supporters. One Irish Dukedom is to be created in favour of Lord Sligo.

The constituencies of Cambridge and Nottingham ought to lose no time in providing Conservative successors for Mr. S. Rice and John Hobhouse.—*Standard*.

MORE MYSTERY ABOUT THE DUCHESS OF LEINSTER'S JEWELS.—We are assured, on authority which we can rely upon, that the whole of the Duchess of Leinster's jewels, which were stolen in Dublin, have been traced and *recovered* in London. There is more in all this than meets the eye. At the same time, we are glad that the diamonds are restored to one who is allowed to be by all parties a most amiable and admirable lady, whether regarded as a wife or a mother.—*Age*.

Most extensive preparations, on a scale of surpassing grandeur, have commenced at Goldsmiths' Hall, in London, for the entertainment of the Queen, who has most graciously consented to accept the invitation of the richest company in the world. The festival is arranged to take place on the 24th of May, when a magnificent dress ball will be presented. The carpet in the banquetting room is valued at 1,600 guineas, and the chairs cost forty guineas each.

THE CANADAS.—THE UNITED STATES.

By the ship St. Andrew, we have New York papers down to the 26th of March, and news from the Canadas, which will be found under their respective dates. The inteligence, on the whole, is not of a very important nature; and is of more consequence as it leads to inferences of what may yet come, than as it conveys facts of what has already happened. Its most important feature is the despatch of General Scott, commanding a division of the United States' army, addressed to Colonel Hughes, in command of her Britannic Majesty's forces on the Niagara frontier. This despatch assumes the language of peace; but it is evident that the writer is quite ready for war; and if he be acting on authority, and representing the opinions of his superiors—which it is more than probable is the case, there is every reason to apprehend that our worst fears with respect to ultimate consequences between the two countries will be realised.

This will be exemplified by the following:

(From the Quebec Mercury.)

"DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.—Several letters have been received in town, which mention that an officer of the Royals, when proceeding with the despatches from his Excellency the Commander of the Forces to the American General (Wool,) was grossly insulted and assaulted in passing through Albourgh and other places in the road to the General's head quarters. The fury of his dastardly assailants was such, that he narrowly escaped Lynching, for the execution of which Summary punishment his rabble assailants appeared every way eager. General Wool, it is said, has since sent in one of his aides to Sir John Colborne, to express his regret at the gross violence offered to an officer proceeding on a sacred character of an Ambassador, and at the same time to assure his Excellency of his utter inability to repress such outrages. Here is a pretty picture of the degree of civilization existing amongst a people who modestly claim to be the most intelligent and liberal on the face of the globe!!"

Aggressions on the part of the Americans must be more serious and more numerous—more harassing to our troops—more perplexing to our colonial government than the facts that reach us would seem to indicate; for we find that the *Toronto Patriot* says, "his Excellency Sir John Colborne, notified the President of the United States that, if he cannot restrain his people from committing depredations on our soil, he will pursue them into the United States' territory."

A New York paper, the *Morning Courier*, not unfavourable to Great Britain, contains the following:—"There are, we fear, circumstances growing out of late events, which will still require great prudence and forbearance on the part of both governments and both people. We fervently hope that these may be observed—we firmly believe they will be here—if they are not elsewhere, on them be the consequences. In a just cause, and in defence of their country's rights and hononr, the people of the United States will not shrink from a contest wi h any power on earth."

(From the Toronto Patriot of the 12th March.)

Yesterday morning the notorious bandit Colonel Sutherland was brought a prisoner to Toronto, accompanied by his aid-de-camp Captain Spencer. The first has the genuine air of an intense ruffian, and the latter is a good specimen of a Yankee gin-sling, and cock tail, bar-room loafer. This morning a militia court-martial was organized for the trial of Sutherland, which was composed as follows:—Colonel P. Jarvis, President; Colonel Kingsmill, Queen's Own; Colonel W. B. Robinson, 2d Simcoe,; Colonel Carthew, Royal Foresters; Major Gurnett, Queen's Toronto Guards; Major J. W. Dewson, Royal Foresters; Major Henry Fry, Royal Foresters; Captain John Powell, Queen's Rangers; Colonel FitzGibbon—Judge Advocate.

After swearing the respective officers, and serving the prisoner with a copy of his charge, the Court adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A.M.

Halifax dates to the 16th inst. have been received at Boston. The Bc. packet Magnet had just arrived from Falmouth, in 34 days. It was decided at Halifax, that no further troops should proceed for Canada until the navigation of the gulf should be open.

(From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.)

It gives us much pleasure to lay before our readers the manly and soldier-like communication of General Scott to Colonel Hughes, commanding her Majesty's forces on the Niagara frontier. Although a spirit of becoming courtesy and forbearance pervades the letter, yet it has all the attributes which have hitherto denoted the lofty American character of the writer. Its tone and sentiments afford an ample refutation of the false and malicious charges against General Scott, made by Speaker M'Nab, and the members of the provincial House of Assembly.

We copy from the *Montreal Gazette* of the 24th ult.

Head Quarters, Eastern Division, U.S. Army.
Buffalo, Jan. 28, 1838.

SIR—I had the honour to receive by the hands of Captain Maitland your letter of the 16th instant, which enclosed one of the same date from Captain Drew, of the Royal Navy, and I have since received the communication of Colonel M.Nab, commanding her Majesty's militia and navas forces on the Niagara frontier, dated the 18th. I begged Captain Maitland to offer you my numerous and pressing engagements as an apology for not giving, at the time, a more formal acknowledgment of the first and second notes; and the same apology was repeated through Captain Glasgow, whom I have since had the pleasure to receive as a visitor. Both Captains Maitland and Glasgow had opportunities (and I was pleased that it was so) to witness the character of my occupations, which had for their object the defeat, by harmonizing all the authorities, civil and military, both of the general and state governments, of the hostile expedition on foot, within our jurisdiction, against her Majesty's neighbouring provinces. From the measures taken, and ready to be applied, I am happy to repeat what I orally communicated through Captains Maitland and Glasgow, that I entertain a well-grounded hope that we shall be able to prevent the embarkation of any considerable portion of the men and arms of that expedition on this side of Cleveland; and Brigadier-General Brady, U.S. Army, under my command at Detroit, has taken measures, in conjunction with his Excellency the Governor of Michigan, to maintain the obligations of neutrality in that quarter. At this place I think we shall be able to prevent any hostile embarkation; and the steamer Barcelona has already been out, and will proceed again the moment the wind shall permit with a detachment of the U.S. troops and the proper civil officers, as high up the lake as Dunkirk, looking into Dattarangus and Silver Creeks on the way. Another and a better steamer, the Robert Fulton, will follow to-night, or early in the morning with a large detachment. The latter may go as far as Detroit, and certainly, the weather permitting, as high as Cleveland. The object of both boats and detachments is the same—to prevent the embarkation of the hostile expedition. As was explained to Captains Maitland and Glasgow, my powers to effect that object have been much enlarged since I had the honour to address you my former note, and we (the civil authorities and myself) are daily in expectation of receiving a new act of Congress, giving us yet more ample authority. The steamer, New England, lying in this port, and understood to be engaged to take off portions of the hostile expedition from points above, we hope to find the means of detaining. I have, in the act of writing this sentence, the further hope of hiring and taking her into the service of the United States. I give these details in the spirit of national amity, and in the sincere hope that the central relations of the two countries may long be maintained. It is with reluctance that I advert, and I shall merely advert, to certain points in the three communications acknowledged above. I cannot stipulate, as you have proposed, as the price of your respecting the sovereignty of the United States, "to stop the Barcelona, or any vessel which may be employed in the cause, and have her examined, to ascertain whether or not they may have any of the rebels on board lately in arms upon Navy Island, or any of their arms or other munitions of war," and so I said orally through Capt. Maitland, and added:—that whilst I should be very happy to do all that our laws would permit to maintain our neutral relations with Great Britain, I had another high duty to perform—that of preventing, by all the means I could command, the violation of the sovereignty of the United States. I said, in my note of the 15th instant, to the commanding officer of the armed British vessels in the Niagara, that it gave me pain to perceive the armed vessels anchored in our waters, with the probable intention to fire upon the expedition moving within the same waters, and that I should "be obliged to consider a discharge of shot from or into our waters, from the armed schooners of her Majesty, as an act seriously compromising the neutrality of the two nations." Captain Drew, in the reply which I am thus acknowledging, has been pleased to mistake my point, and to raise another, which certainly, in time of peace, no functionary in the United States will ever question, viz.:—the common right of both nations to navigate, in all their breadth, the waters of the Niagara. Colonel McNab, who will pardon me for not addressing myself directly to him—indeed I have not the time without neglecting some urgent duty of neutrality—has opened upon me a wide field of complaint and controversy. What may be his peculiar views of international laws, as applicable to recent and present circumstances on this frontier, I have, in the way of discussion, nothing to do. That code is also open to me, and I shall not fail, regardless of his admonitions, to apply it to current events. I will, however, state to you, in the spirit of amity, that I knew when the steamer, the Barcelona, was on the 15th, 16th, and 17th instant, passing up from Grand Island to this port, she had no part of the *personnel* or *materiel* of the hostile expedition on board. Colonel M'Nab tells me that, but "for an unfortunate misapprehension of the orders given by Captain Drew," that that vessel (she alone passed up) would have been assailed. More pacific than the Colonel, I shall call that misapprehension a most fortunate event; and only regret that some equally kind influence did not preside over the friendly relations of the two countries on the night of the unhappy affair of the Caroline. As to the alleged discharge of arms from Grand Island, on the 13th insant, by a party of New York malitia, upon the boat of Lieutenant Elmsley, of the Royal Navy, and the correspondence which ensued between Colonel M'Nab and Colonel Ayres of the New York militia on the subject, I have no knowledge except through Colonel McNab. I shall inquire for that correspondence, and refer the whole subject for investigation to the proper state authority now present, only remarking at this time, that Colonel Ayres was not then, nor is yet, taken into the service of the United States, or under my command. I have no doubt that all that is proper will be done in the case, and to that end I shall give my attention. General Arcularius, who has, I know not how, got into correspondence with her Majesty's authorities on this frontier, has, I believe, returned to Albany. He held no command on this frontier, either under the state or general government—being here, I learn, as the agent of the former, to claim and get possession of certian arms purloined from the state rsenals. Many of these cannon and muskets have already been recovered, and we hope soon to recover the remainder. I have received a note from Lewiston, stating that a ferry boat, belonging to that place and Queenston, has, for some cause or other, been detained on your side the river, to the great inconvenience of our people in that neighbourhood. I make no complaint on the subject, because I am ignorant of all the material circumstances; but will suggest whether it may not contribute to the restoration of good feelings on both sides, to permit the ferry boat to resume her usual trips, particularly as I think I can assure you, all the Navy Island people have advanced up the country, to this place and beyond.

I have the honour, &c.
WINFIELD SCOTT.

P.S.—I have engaged the New-England, and a party of troops has just gone down to take possession of her. The hostile expedition can now obtain no boat this side of Erie.

W. S.

Col. C. Hughes, British Army,
commanding, &c. &c.
NEW YORK.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—We have received the Message of the Governor of Maine to the Legislature of the State, which accompanied a communication addressed to him by the Secretary of State, on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary. This communication from Mr Forsyth, it appears, announces that the discussions between the Federal Goverhment and that of Great Britain "have arrived at a stage in which the President thinks it due to the State of Main, and necessary to the intelligent action of the General Government, take the sense of the State in regard to the expediency of opening direct negotiation for the establishment of a conventional line, and if Maine should deem an attempt to adjust the matter in controversy in that form advisable, then to ask the assent of Maine to the same."

This idea of a conventional line does not deem to meet much favour in the eyes of the Governor, who says, "if a direct proposition had come to us through the general government for a specific line of boundary, yielding to us territory or privilege of navigation equivalent to the unsettled territory which we might cede to them, it would certainly have presented the question in a different aspect. But the question now is as I understand it, whether we shall take the lead in abandoning, the treaty and volunteer propositions for a conventional line."

The President, however, intimates that if this conventional line be not agreed to "he will feel it his duty to submit another proposition to the government of Great Britain to refer the decision of the question to a third party."

GENERAL SCOTT.—We publish the following resolution, introduced by the Hon. J. McDonnell to the Senate of Michigan, and passed by the Senate, with great pleasure. That officer has done his duty without fear or favour:—

Resolved, (by the Senate of Michigan)—That the vigilant and energetic conduct of Major-General Scott of the United States Army, in sustaining the neutrality of the United States and preserving the peace of the northern and northwestern frontier, is deserving of the highest approbation; and that *however the people of Michigan may sympathize with those struggling for the advancement of human liberty*, yet the supremacy of the laws of the union, and the preservation of the faith of treaties is by them esteemed a paramount duty.—*Morning Post.*

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

18th—H. M. Packet Prospero.
Nora Creina, Mortimer, m. goods.
19th—Mermaid, Hearn, and Rover, Derry, Liverpool, ditto.
Phoenix, Thomas, Cardiff, coals.
Hope, Nicholas, London, ballast, for Limerick.
H. M. Packet Monkey.
Wave, Murphy, Glasgow, coals.

SAILED,

17th—Thomas, Rosser, Swansea, ballast.
Don, Foran, Halifax, passengers.
18th—Martha, Knox, Llannelly, ballast.
Sir John Newport, Nicholls, London, provisions.
Daddon, Melhuish, Swansea, sheep.
Elizabeth, Derby, Tenby, ballast.
19th—Mary, Thomas, Cardiff, ditto.
Catherine O'Flanagan, Philips, Portsmouth, oats.
H. M. Packet Prospero.
Dart, Vittery, Lynn, rape cake.
Prudence, Angel, and Royal Eagle, Allen, London, provisions.
Shamrock, Scallan, Cork, gen. cargo.
Penzance Packet, Frensath, Penzance, flour.
Gannel, Francis, Truro, grain.
George, Williams, Cardiff, ditto, and flour.
20th—Sarah Jane, Meyler, Cork, iron, from Cardiff.
Nora Creina, Mortimer, Bristol, gen. cargo.
Kilkenny, Price, London, ditto.
Wind, N. to N.N.E.

Sunday, the Rev. Edmond Sheehan, one of the Roman Catholic Curates of Dungarvan, was thrown from his horse, and so severely injured in the skull that he expired in less than an hour.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	200½
3 per Cent Consols	92⅛
3½ per Cent. Stock	99¾
3½ ditto new (1830)	100⅛
3½ do. Debentures	—
G. C. Deb. 6 per Cent	91⅛

LATEST PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS.

3 p. Ct. Consols, 93⅜ | Bank Stock, 206 5½
Consols for Ac., 93⅛ | India Stock, —
India Bonds, 74 6 pm | Ex. Bills, £1000 67 9 pm

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1838.

WESLEYAN HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

In a former paper we expressed our intention of attending the annual services of the above Society, to be held in the Methodist Chapel, Quay, and now that we have done so, seldom has it been our privilege to attend meetings more interesting, whether we regard the statements made or the effect produced.

At the Missionary meeting held on Friday evening, the audience was large and respectable. The chapel filled even to overflowing—and we observed on the platform, the Very Rev. the Dean of Waterford, the Rev. Messrs. Shaw and Craggon, deputation from the Parent Society, and the Rev. Messrs. Hardcastle, Brown, Beauchamp, Harrington, and Tracy.

To have seen such an assemblege of Christian ministers, belonging to different sections of the great universal church, brought together on such an occasion, could not fail to have produced feelings peculiar and gratifying. How delightful to see "brethren dwell together in unity," each preserving the distinctive peculiarities of his Church—his Congregation or his Connexion, giving up nothing in form, making no sacrafice in principle, but standing firmly to his conscientious views, and breathing nothing but that charity "which suffers long and is kind." We hail the increase of this spirit as the sure presage of a better state of things, well aware that union is strength.

On the meeting being opened with singing and prayer, the Very Rev. the Dean of Waterford was called to the chair, who at once kindly consented, and expressed the very great pleasure he felt in having occupied the chair of the annual meetings of the Society in Waterford for so many years. The report was then read by the Secretary—and though it professed to be but a hasty sketch, yet its details and statements were of the most interesting kind; and it exhibited a widely extended field of Missionary labour, including stations in the four quarters of the world.

We regret our limits will not allow us to gratify our readers with even an epitome of the interesting speeches delivered on the occasion, but we will just say, the Rev. B. Shaw conducted us through South Africa; its trackless deserts, and varied but degraded population, and exhibited scenes of savage life the most degrading, and which make the strongest demand on christian pity and christian effort. The Rev. W. O'Croggan delivered a speech, which, for the classic purity and elegance of its language, has been seldom excelled, and rendered familiar to our minds, in language the most glowing and descriptive, the ancient classic Greece, with several other places, where he had for many years performed the laborious duties of a Wesleyan Missionary.

The annual Sermons, preached on Sunday last, by the Rev. B. Shaw, proved the preacher to be a man whose intellect is of the first order, and well qualified for the important office he fills in the church of God; nor can we express our varied emotion on beholding the man who was the first of the Wesleyan body that entered the deserts of South Africa, and there for more than twenty years pursued his useful toil in scattering the seed of the kingdom of Christ, the word of God; and now, though evidently broken down in his constitution, remains undiminished in his zeal for the cause of Christ; his sermons were enriched with fact and incident illustrative of the habits and customs of the degraded and savage population of that vast portion of the globe.

We are now more than ever convinced that no christian society has a stronger claim on public patronage than the Wesleyan, and rejoice to find the collections better than those of last year.

HOUSE BURNING.

On Saturday night last, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, a poor, industrious man, named Burke, who holds a few acres of ground in the vicinity of Gragne, and about three miles from Clogheen, was suddenly roused from sleep by the shrieks of a young girl, his daughter, who, on awaking, saw the roof of the house in flames over her, and the rafters about to fall in over the bed in which her father and mother were sleeping. The poor man immediately bounded from the bed, and scarcely had time to escape with his wife and small children, in a state of almost perfect nudity, when a sudden crash ensued—the entire roof fell in, and the interior of their little house was one body of fire. Every single article of wearing apparel and house furniture was consumed, nor was there any clothing left to shield them from the chilling cold of the night.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

It is our painful duty to record another atrocious outrage, committed in the county of Longford, upon the property of a Protestant gentleman of the most amiable character, a person whose family has resided in that part of the country for centuries. The individual alluded to is Robert M'Cally, Esq., of Furry Park, within two miles of Granard, agent to Captain Shirley Ball. On looking from his bed-room window yesterday morning, about four o'clock, Mr. M'Cally saw his out-offices in flames, the devouring element raging with unrestrained fury. Fortunately, the wind was blowing from the direction of his dwelling-house, which, had it been in the contrary direction, would, without doubt, have fallen, with its inmates, his wife, six young children and servants, a sacrifice to the agrarian incendiaries. The barn, in which was a large quantity of corn and potatoes, was entirely consumed, and six cows, with two brood mares, locked up in the out-offices, were seriously injured—the mares so much so, that it is not expected they can recover. That this outrage has been the work of incendiaries there is no reason whatever to doubt, as a burning turf was found close to the barn.—*Evening Packet.*

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 24.—The Canada war is now a matter of history. The invaders are dispersed. Of the living chieftains, M'Kenzie is in New York, getting up a pro-Canada newspaper, but no enthusiasm is felt in favour of supporting it. Dr. Duncombe has become an itinerant lecturer in Ohio. General Brown, who was "bowled out of the game" in the first brush at St. Charles, has retired to obscurity. Sutherland is a prisoner and in "durance vile" at Toronto. Van Rensselaer is in gaol at Albany, New York, for a violation of the laws of the United States. Papineau is—nobody knows where. All excitement on the subject is over in this republic. Everything is quiet, both in Upper and Lower Canada. This is, probably, the last time I shall have to allude to the military movements and personages that distinguished the Canadian insurrection.—*Private Correspondence of the Morning Chronicle.*

RECLAIMING OF THE BACK STRAND AT TRAMORE.

It gives us much pleasure to state that the company that has been formed for the purpose of reclaiming this immense waste ground, will give very great employment to a deserving class of labourers. Mr. Bald's report, which we subjoin, describes the extent and nature of the soil of the Back Strand of Tramore, the average depth of water on it, at spring-tides, the quantity of water flowing in upon it from the high land which surrounds it, and the velocity of the sea-water flowing in and out at half ebb and flood spring-tides, through the Straits at Rhineshark; also the sectional area and main hydraulic depth at high water and low water, at the narrow entrance of Rhineshark—

"An embankment across the straits of Rhineshark would be shorter than any other embankment which could be constructed to shut out the tidal waters, but its construction would be attended with great expense, difficulty, and risk, on account of the strong and powerful current through those narrow straits. Such an embankment across Rhineshark at Cape Ottrington would entirely destroy the pool and harbour of Rhineshark, which it seems to be so very desirable to preserve, if it be possible, in any plan for embanking in the Back Strand. I have, therefore, proposed to construct an embankment from Cape Ottrington to the east point of Kilmacleague, as drawn on the map, and which will leave the present pool and harbour of Rhineshark open, so that boats can still lie up in the creek beeween East Kilmacleague and Carbally. The extent of the Back Strand inside this embankment, including marsh land, will amount to 1,425 English acres. This proposed embankment is 1,325 yards long, twenty feet wide at top, and armed in front with a stone wall or pavement battering. It is proposed to have two or more sluice gates to discharge the land-waters into the sea during low tide; but before constructing such an embankment, it would be desirable to lay down a rough rubble stone dyke in the line of the proposed embankment, only a few feet in height, which would cause an accumulation of alluvial deposit behind it on the Back Strand; and one year's trial would show the amount of this deposition, which in my opinion would be found extremely valuable in enriching the surface parts of the Back Strand, where sand exists. In Holland, stakes are driven down in the line of the proposed embankment, and a kind of fence is constructed with willow twigs and branches of trees, a few feet in height, by which the floating alluvial matter is intercepted and deposited on the land intended to be embanked in; by this mode of proceeding, the surface is not only raised higher by these accumulated deposits, but forms a soil of the richest and most productive kind.

In order to prevent the sea from flowing over the shingle beach into the Back Strand, and also to strengthen and secure the beach more effectually from the inroads of the ocean, I have proposed that a rubble pavement should be constructed, sloping seaward and secured at the toe with a row of small sheeting piles; the lower portion of the beach need only be secured, which is about 880 yards long, but the whole length is 1500 yards.

At the western corner of the beach a small tunnel and sluice gate is proposed to be constructed, to discharge the waters from the catch-water drain, and which will receive the high lands which bound the Back Strand on the west side. It is intended to surround the whole Back Strand with a catch-water drain, to receive the waters which may flow in from the high land which surrounds it.

All the parts of the Back Strand which are covered with mud will become extremely productive land; and even the parts which are of a sandy nature can be fertilised and covered with alluvial depositions, by confining the fresh water upon it for some time, as already described. There are about 324 acres of mud; 686 acres of mud and sand, mixed; and 232 acres of sand and gravel; which I would value at the following rates, annually, after being embanked in and under cultivation:—

ACRES.	£ s.	£ s.
324 of Mud	at 2 0	648 0
686 of Mud and Sand	at 1 10	1029 0
232 of Sand and Gravel	at 1 0	232 0
		£19000 0
108 of Marsh Land		216 0
75 Ditto		75 0
1425 Total English Acres		£2200 0

"Looking at the facility which the physical structure of the shore presents to embank in Tramore Back Strand; at the elevation and rich nature of its soil; its fitness and capability from practical experiment to produce a succession of the most luxuriant crops for a long period of time without manure; the climate so favourable to vegetation; its contiguity to the market of the city of Waterford; and, looking in general at the immense return and value of the lands embanked in from the sea, both in Great Britain and on the Continent, compared with the outlay of capital,—all this satisfies and assures me on considering the various circumstances, that the Back Strand of Tramore would more than amply repay the capital invested in embanking it in and improving it. No part of the sea lands of Ireland offers a more inviting field to repay the industry and enterprise of man; it would also afford employment to the labouring classes of a more useful and permanent character than the construction of a railway, a canal, a harbour, or a road.—Those useful national works, the accompaniments of extended trade and wealth, create, during their execution, a very considerable number of labouring men, but who are left frequently without employment when those works are completed; whereas tracts of land, when drained and embanked, not only give useful employment during the execution of those operations, but they also afford permanent employment to labouring classes in the general cultivation of the land so drained and embanked, and it is in this respect that works of drainage and embankment are more preeminently calculated to benefit the poor in affording useful and *lasting employment* than either harbours or canals, &c., &c.

"The sea lands covered with mud which have lately been embanked in from the sea, in the estuary of the Forth, on the estate of Lord Dundas, in Scotland, have been valued at £5 per acre. It has been stated to me, by the agent that those lands will give twelve crops of wheat without manure; and it even has been asserted that this sea mud land is so rich that it would give alternate corps of wheat and beans for twenty years without requiring to be manured; 300 acres have been embanked in at a cost of £40 per acre; and there are about 1,300 acres capable of being taken in. The embankment constructed is eighteen feet higher in several places, and has been faced with stone. In Scotland several tracts of sea, and also lakes drained which are unnecessary to detail, and even some of them in the most remote parts of that country, viz.: in the Isles of Islay, North Uist, and Boreray; these tracts have most amply repaid the expense of embanking. On the Continent, lately, the Polder of Snaerskerke, near Ostend, containing 1,300 acres, was embanked in from the sea; it was afterwards divided into fields of about 13 acres each, and it is now worth more than sixty thousand pounds sterling.

WILLIAM BALD, Civil Engineer.

"Before any operations were commenced, Bonaparte personally examined this Polder and investigated the practicability of recovering it from the sea and improving it. The chief embankment to shut out the sea was 480 yards long, 15 feet high, 10 feet broad at top, and 30 feet broad at bottom, and cost 40,000 francs; the land of this Polder is let at the rate of nearly £3 per English acre. The usual rotation of crops are oats, rape, or winter barley; winter barley, peas, beans, or tares.

"The Polder lands require no manure; but after being cropped for upwards of thirty years, they are then laid down in grass. It is considered, in Flanders that the tillage of the Polder soil might be continued for fifty years without manure, if care be taken to let the grain crops be alternated with those of a luguminous kind"—I have already mentioned this circumstance because a great part of the soil of the Back Strand of Tramore bears a striking similarity in its composition and richness to that of the Polder of Snaerskerke.

ESTIMATE OF EMBANKING IN THE BACK STRAND OF TRAMORE.

WORK ON FRONT BEACH.

880 Lineal yards of Beach, 8,880 cubic yards, at 4s	£1760	0	0
880 Lineal yards of piling, 7,920 piles, at 4s 6d	396	0	0
Tunnels, with sluice gates	350	0	0

EMBANKMENT FROM NEAR CAPE OTTRINGTON TO EAST KILMACLEAGUE POINT.

1,325 Lineal yards of embankment, five yards high and twelve yards broad, 79,500 cubic yards, at 6d	1987	0	0
Puddle wall in centre of embankment, 13,250 cubic yards, at 2s	1325	0	0
Arming 1,325 yards long of embankment, 9,275 cubic yards at 5s	4637	0	0
Parapet 1,325 Lineal yards long, 1,177 cubic yards of solid masonry, at 8s	470	16	0
Cut work in two Tunnels, with sluice gates, iron work, &c.	800	0	0
Catch water drain round the Back Strand, 56,000 cubic yards, at 3d	760	0	0
	£12,426	16	0
Contingencies, 10 per cent.	242	13	7
Total	£13,669	9	7

(Signed) WILLIAM BALD, Civil Engineer.
Dublin, February, 1238.

CITY QUARTER SESSIONS—TUESDAY.

Seventeen spirit licenses were granted this day, and 10 were rejected; there were 30 applicants, 3 of whom did not answer when called on.

James Murphy was indicted for an assault and forcibly removing his brother William from his house at Ferrybank.

It appeared to be a family quarrel. However, the jury, after about an hour's consultation, found him *guilty*, when he was ordered to pay 6d and be discharged.

Thomas Hayes pleaded *guilty* to indictment for stealing a quantity of hair stuffing and carriage lining from Ellen Power.

This being his third offence, he was sentenced to 7 years' transportation. On being sentenced he said, "I am much obliged to you, it is better for me than to starve."

Honora Brennan pleaded *guilty* to indictment for stealing a cloak from Mary M'Daniel. Sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment and hard labour.

Matthew Barran and John Landy were indicted for maliciously breaking the windows of John M'Daniel; both pleaded *guilty*, and were sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment and hard labour.

Edmond Heneberry indicted for stealing a £5 note and a silver beads, value 20s, from Peter Meade, pleaded *not guilty*.

Peter Meade sworn and examined—Lives in Newtown; on the 28th of January lost a £5 note and a silver beads; were in a box in his bed room; missed them about nine o'clock at night; had seen them there in the morning; was in the house at 8 o'clock that evening; could go up stairs; identifies the beads as those stolen on that evening; first saw them after being stolen at the Mayor's-office.

Mr. Stephens cross-examined this witness, but nothing material was elicited.

In answer to a question from the Court—said he knew Heneberry for 15 years, and believed him to be honest; did not suspect him.

Michael Martin, a smart intelligent boy, was next sworn—Is employed by Mrs. Pounder, a pawnbroker; identifies the prisoner; saw him on the 31st January in his mistress's shop; had a silver beads with him, which he pledged for 13s; identified them; said he was going to join the trades' union, and wanted the money to pay for his admission; said they belonged to his father, who was dead, and would sell them for 20s, as when he looked at them they made him grieve for his father's loss; a girl was with him when he came to pledge them; Meade came to look for the beads on Saturday night, and when shewn to him, said they were his; went out beyond the Cove with him on Sunday to look at a person he suspected, but when he saw him knew he was not the person; the girl afterwards came to his mistress's shop; knew her, and slipped out and shut the door; went to Miss Bull's with the girl, who was her servant.

Mr. Stephens cross-examined the witness, but could not in the least shake his direct testimony.

Sergeant M'Coy, of the Police, proved he got the beads at Mrs. Pounder's.

Catherine Laffan sworn and examined—Knows prisoner; went with him to Mrs. Pounder's to pledge the beads; went by herself into three pawnbrokers to pledge them, but they would not take them; refused to go to Mrs. Pounder's without he went with her; got 13s on the beads; came to take his breakfast at her mistress's; wanted beefsteaks; said porksteaks would give him the heartburn; after pledging the beads eat porksteaks; he asked her mistress to buy the beads, which she refused; knew his relations before; after pledging them, wanted witness to take the ticket, which she refused, not having the means of redeeming them.

The jury without leaving the box, found him *guilty*.

The Recorder on passing sentence, remarked on the cunning of the prisoner, on endeavouring to make an innocent girl suffer for his crime, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, each alternate week of the last two months to be solitary.

Laurence Walsh was indicted for an aggravated assault on Patrick Walsh—the prosecutor wanted not to go on with this case, and gave his testimony as favourably as he could for the prisoner. Counsellor Harris who witnessed part of the assault, which took place on the 17th of March, having stated that he saw the prisoner throw the last witness over the Quay into the mud, and then jumped down to roll him into the river, and that he considered it a most brutal assault.

The jury found him *guilty*. Sentenced to one months' imprisonment and pay a fine of 20s to the Queen, and in default, an additional months' imprisonment.

Patrick Austin was indicted for stealing some boards, the property of Patrick Hayes. *Guilty*—six months' imprisonment, each alternate week of last three months, solitary imprisonment.

William Collins was found *guilty* of receiving one of the boards, well knowing it to be stolen. Sentence—one months' imprisonment.

Thomas Hally and *John Calvin Dreaper* were indicted for an assault on Michael Mulcahy. Both *guilty*—John Dreaper to pay prosecutor £2 10s, and Thomas Hally 10s, for his expenses and costs.

Patrick Wall indicted for stealing a handkerchief, and assaulting Winifred Farrell. *Guilty*—four months' imprisonment.

Adjourned at half past nine o'clock to Monday, the 21st of May.

Record Court adjourned to Tuesday, the 18th of May.

The Commissioners for improvement of the Shannon attended at Banagher, on the 9th and 10th inst. to declare compensation for the removal of mills, water course, fisheries, &c. The following are the principal awards made:—Clonehenogue, V. Bennett, Esq., £2600; Kielogue Mills, Messrs. Killeens, £1492 7s. 6.; Kilnascariffe Mills, Garrett Moore, Esq., £1800 14s. 3d.; Cribby Eel-weir, G. O'Moore, Esq., £60; Counsellor's Eel-weir, H. B. Moore, Esq. £90; Banagher Mills, Mr. Luke Horton, £2200; Banagher Eel-weir, Doctor Kelly, £1800; Escre Mill race, Mr. Martin Killeen, £20. Total awarded from Banagher to Athlone—land and mills, £10, 411 8s. 9d.; weirs, £4091 19s. 4d. The Commissioners attend at Athlone, next Tuesday.

Military Court of Inquiry.—A Military Court of Inquiry, composed of Lieut. Colonel Maxwell, Adjutant-General of the Limerick District, Major Hamilton, 19th Regiment, and Major Forbes, 61st Regiment—has been sitting in Kilkenny since Saturday. The Inquiry was instituted in consequence of the foul and scandalous charges brought by the Editor of the *Kilkenny Journal* against the officers of the 99th Regiment, at present quartered here. As we are precluded from publishing the proceedings until the Inquiry shall have terminated, we must remain silent on the subject until a future publication. The Inquiry has already lasted three days."—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

The Princess of Capua, is said to be in that state which promises to her lord a pledge of their affection.

The expenses of the Hull Election Committee are calculated to amount to, if they will not exceed, £50,000.

FANCY BALL, &c.

On Wednesday night, this ball, which has for a considerable time past formed the topic of conversation throughout the county, took place. At nine oclock the ball-room was opened, and the company soon began to assemble. The room was well lighted by three chandeliers, &c. On the south end of the room was a transparent portrait of Queen Victoria, painted by Mr. George Flanagan, son of Mr. Flanagan, paper stainer, and on either side were the city arms and Lord Mulgrave's. The variety of costumes were not as numerous as we have witnessed on former occasions. There were two comic characters, well supported by Messrs. Buckley and Power—the former particularly attracted attention for his rich and truly Irish original wit and drollery. Of the other characters we have nothing particular to notice. Some of the dresses were splendid, and all particularly tasteful, of the ladies. It would be invidious to particularise. The military officers from the neighbouring counties contributed much to the amusement and conviviality of the evening. Waltzes and gallopades were commenced to be danced about ten o'clock, and was kept up with much spirit during the night; Mr. Garbois superintended this department, and to him the company are indebted for the regularity which from beginning to end was strictly observed.

About two o'clock the party retired to the supper room, which was tastefully laid out. There was a profusion of every delicacy the season can afford; and the wines were of the choicest description. Mr. Power, who had the management of this department, is entitled to much praise as the caterer on this occassion, and we are sure his services have been so fully appreciated, that they will soon again be required.

Much and great inconvenience was experienced from the police allowing several persons to intrude in the ball-room; and particularly so to ladies who, not wishing to join in the gay throng, paid dearly for seats in the orchestra, and were entitled to refreshments, which "for love or money," could not be obtained by them, nor could they retire, so completely was the stairs and the entrance besieged by persons who were not entitled to admission. We must do Mr. Power justice by stating that there was not the slighest intention on his part to suffer intruders, nor to withhold refreshments, which were in abundance, but from the reasons we have stated could not be dispensed. The party did not begin to retire until a very late hour in the morning.

About 180 sat down to supper. We are unable to give all the names or characters, in consequence of several ladies and gentlemen not having complied with the hint given, to have them written on the backs of their cards. Among the company present were the following:—

Doctor Smart, fancy dress.
Mrs. Smart, Spanish lady.
Miss Wallace, ball dress.
Miss E. Wallace, Scotch lassie.
George Morris Wall, Esq., fancy dress.
Major Blood, 68th Light Infantry.
Mr. P. C. Grant, do.
Mr. Perssi, Queen's Bays, Highland dress.
Mr. Perry, 68th Light Infantry.
Mr. Walsh, Queen's Bays, uniform of native cavalry of Tripoli.
Mr. T. Cormack, splendid dress, found on the body of Tippo Saib.
Mr. Little, fancy dress.
Mr. Wm. Maguire, full costume of the masonic order, Lodge 50.
Mr. Patrick Lodge, Antideluvian dress.
Mr. and Mrs. Tyndall, fancy dress.
Mr. Wm. Moore, naval uniform.
Miss Sparrow, Killebeg house, county Wexford, Prussian girl.
Miss Rogers, Waterpark house, fancy dress.
Miss Olivia Rogers, Prussian girl.
Hon. Mr. Seville, royal artillery uniform.
Mr. Congreve Rogers, fancy dress.
Mr. Walsh, county Kilkenny, plain dress.
Mr. George Wm. Alcock, fancy dress.
Mr. E. L. Robertson, R. A., Queen's Dragoon Guards uniform.
Mr. S. T. Freeman, ditto.
Miss Corcoran, a village girl, beautifully dressed.
Mr. Ede, Queen's Bays, uniform in the reign of Richard the 3d.
Mr. Garden Campbell, Queen's Bays, as a Highland gentleman.
Miss Green, Antideluvian lady.
Mr. and Mrs. Coglan, Kilcop house.
Mrs. Mary T. Stuart, fancy dress.
Mr. R. Greene, fancy dress, and afterwards Mrs. Mary Flanagan.
Miss Charlotte Greene, Gipsy girl.
Captain Doyle, full uniform.
Mrs. Doyle, fancy dress.
Mr. Alexander George Home, M.D., Queen's Dragoon Guards uniform.
Mr. Passi, Queen's Bays uniform.
Mr. Longan, Ballinacourty, fancy dress.
Miss Longan, rich blue French embossed satin dress.
Mr. and Miss Rivers, fancy dress.
Mr. Wm. Johnson, uniform.
Mr. Swith, Carrick, fancy dress.
Mrs. and Miss Smith, ditto.
Mr. Joseph Greene, jockey dress, afterwards king of the Antipodes.
Mr. Greene, Kilmanahan Castle, fancy dress.
Miss Charlotte Green, Gipsey queen.
Miss Dobbyn, fancy dress.
Mr. Butler, Mexican Cavalry uniform.
Mrs. Butler, ball dress, feathers and diamonds.
Miss A. Lee, ball dress.
Sir Wheeler and Lady Cuffe.
Two Miss Cuffes, fancy dress.
Mr. and Miss Bourke, Kilmacow, fancy dress.
Mr. Mossom, Kilkenny hunting club dress.
Mr. Jones, fancy dress.
Mr. H. Owery, 68th Light Infantry.
Mr. and two Misses Milward, fancy dresses.
Mr. Jones, an Indian chieftain.
Mr. Jones, Deputy Lieutenant's uniform.
Mr. Wynne, 68th Light Infantry.
Captain Smith, ditto.
Mr. Gore, Deputy Lieutenant, County Wexford.
Mrs. Gore, calf dress.
Mr. Mrs. and Miss Devane, Tinvane, fancy dress.
Mr. H. Doyle, fancy dress.
Mr. Gibson, do.
Mr. George Gibson, as the Widow Twankey.
Mr. Manning, fancy dress, afterwards Jewish.
Mr. A. Goodman, knight templar,
Mr. Godfrey Green, fancy dress.
Miss Barron, white satin ball dress.
Miss E. Barron, pink tabinet ball dress.
Mr. George Beresford, Royal Artillery uniform.
Miss Scottowe, Clotheiden de Surville.
Mr. Taylor, 68th Light Infantry.
Mr. Jenner, 11th Regiment.
Miss Dixon, fancy dress.
Mr. N. Long, a modern sportsman and modern buck.
Mr. E. T. Power, Butlerstown, as a tinker.
Mr. Buckly, an Irish character; this and the former character were admirably sustained.
Mr. Delahunty, quack doctor
Mr. Andrew Kerwan, fancy dress.
Mr. H. Moore, Barn, as Charles the XII.
Mr. H. Scott, fancy dress.
Mr. Romney Foley, do.
Mr. John Murray, friendly brother's dress.
Sir Benjamin Morris.
Mr. H. Sankie, Brazilian officer's court dress.
Mr. H. Greene, Turkish costume.
Mrs. Hobson, ball dress.
Miss Hobson, fancy dress.
Lady Scottowe, ditto.
Mr. Powell, 68th Light Infantry.
H. W. Barron, Esq., Deputy Lieutenant's uniform.
Mrs. Barron, ball dress.
Mr. Jepson, fancy dress.
Mr. Cox, ditto.
Nicholas Power, Esq. Belview, fancy dress.
Mrs. Power, Spanish Lady.
Mr. W. Phelan, fancy dress.
Captain Gahan, uniform.
Mr. Whittle, fancy dress.
Mr P. A. Butler, a Highland Chief.
Captain Bolton, Naval Uniform.
Mr. Mrs. and Miss O'Donnell, of Carrick.
Mr. E. Barron, fancy dress.
Mr. Crowe, do.
Captain Kenny, 99th Regiment uniform.
Mr. Price, ditto.
Mr. Olston, ditto.
Messrs. P. and T. Strange, fancy dress.
John P. O'Shee, Esq., Deputy Lieut. uniform.
Captain Campbell, Queen's Bays.
Captain R. D. Dunn, ditto.
Mr. and Mrs. Congreve Fleming, Greenvale, fancy dress.
Mrs. Carden, Priory, ditto.
Mr. F. Carden, ditto.
Mr. Lorenzo and Mrs. Izod, Chapel Izod, fancy dress.
Mr. and two Misses De Montmorency, of Castle Morris, fancy dresses.

RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.

The promised Controversy between the Rev. T. D. Gregg and the Rev. Thomas Maguire, Parish Priest of Ballinamore, has been fixed to take place at the Rotundo, on the 29th of May, and succeeding days.

The terms of the discussion are as follow—

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DISCUSSION TO BE HELD BETWEEN THE REV. T. D. GREGG AND THE REV. T. MAGUIRE.

That the Discussion be held in the Round-room of the Rotundo, if attainable, or any equally capacious and convenient room.

That the discussion shall commence on the last Tuesday in May, and continue on that and the following days—shall commence at eleven o'clock A.M. each day, and continue till two o'clock; but may be continued till three o'clock, if both the principals agree. Each speaker to continue his address for thirty minutes.

That two Chairmen be chosen by the principals on or after the first day of the discussion.

That the principals, or plaintiff and defendant, on alternate days—Mr. Gregg to be plaintiff first day, Mr. Maguire plaintiff second day, and so on.

The discussion to continue until the Chairmen agree that it shall terminate.

That at least on one day females be excluded.

That the expense of the discussion be borne by tickets, and the surplus be given to the principals on each side for purposes of charity.

The price of the tickets to be hereafter decided.

That the meeting be open to the press; but a special reporter for each party to be employed, who shall be responsible for the accuracy of the reports that shall be made of the speeches, and of the entire business of the discussion.

Two doorkeepers to be provided, one Roman Catholic and one Protestant.

That no indication be admitted of approbation or disapprobation during the discussion.

The discussion to be published, being previously authenticated by the principals themselves.

That any profits derivable to the principals from the publication be equally divided between them for the same purposes as the surplus money from the tickets.

Signed,

T. D. GREGG. T. MAGUIRE.
SPENCER W. WALSH, D.D. JOHN MURPHY, O.S.F.
THEOPHILUS PATTERSON, Captain Royal Marines, RICHARD COYNE,
4, Capel-street, April 9, 1838.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS (IRELAND) BILL.

The petition, of which the following is a copy, was agreed to at the weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Conservative Society, on Monday evening, and is in course of signature:—

"TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

"The humble petition of the undersigned Protestant inhabitants of Dublin,

"Sheweth—That a bill has been introduced into parliament, entitled 'A Bill to consolidate the jurisdiction of the several Ecclesiastical Courts in Ireland into one court, and to enlarge the powers and authorities of such courts, and to alter and amend the law in certain matters ecclesiastical.'

"That whilst your petitioners are desirous that legislative provision should be made for the amendment of the administration of justice in her Majesty's Court of Prerogative and other ecclesiastical courts in Ireland, your petitioners altogether object to the bill immediately referred to, more particularly:

"Because it seeks to abolish (instead of reforming the proceedings of) her Majesty's Court of Prerogative in Ireland, and thereby to take away from his Grace the Archbishop of Armagh and his successors the right to appoint the Judge and Officers of such Court, now vested in him and them by virtue of several letters patent and more especially by letters patent granted by his late Majesty King Charles the second, and to create a new court, similar to that proposed to be abolished, save in name, vesting the appointment of the judge and officers of such new named court nominally in her Majesty, but which appointment would be virtually exercised by her Majesty's ministers; which, so far as regards the present ministry, experience has proved would be equivalent to vesting the nomination of such officers in a notorious agitator, and the leader of the Popish party in Ireland, which party, by every means, seeks to sap, undermine, and, *by instalments*, subvert all the ancient Protestant institutions in this country.

"That, although, colorably, this bill professes to reconstitute the proposed new court out of the materials of the old, and with that view, instead of openly dismissing, upon a suitable retiring pension, the present excellent judge, who has, with such advantage to the public, presided in her Majesty's Court of Prerogative in Ireland for a period exceeding 20 years; and although this bill purports to appoint the same distinguished individual to be the first judge of the new named court; yet your petitioners submit that the 16th section shows that such nomination is merely a device to secure the immediate appointment of that Judge, by enacting provisions under which he will be enabled to retire upon a salary of £2,500 yearly for life—the salary fixed by the bill for discharging all the laborious and active duties as Judge of the new named court being only £2769 4s 7d, thereby placing the actual appointment of the Judge of such court at the recommendation of the individual to whom your petitioners have already alluded.

"That your petitioners also call the attention of your Honorable House to the clause, declaring Roman Catholics and Protestant Dissenters, eligible and qualified to fill and execute the offices of judge, registrar, advocate, proctor, and other officers in such new-named court, your petitioners conceiving and humbly submitting that no Roman Catholic ought to be permitted to fill any office in any ecclesiastical court established, or to be by law established in this a Protestant country—more especially, the office of judge in a court to adjudicate on questions matrimonial, and as to divorces, points on which Roman Catholics entertain opinions diametrically opposed to Protestants. The former, for instance, holding that a marriage between a Roman Catholic and a Protestant, by a minister of the Established Church, is invalid, and being in the habit of having such matters determined only by their own clergy.

"That your petitioners beg leave to refer to the 14th Report of the Commissioners of inquiry into Courts of Justice in Ireland; and respectfully submit to your honorable house, that in legislating on this subject the recommendations of the commissioners should receive that attention to which your petitioners conceive they are entitled—your petitioners deprecating the system of late acted upon of appointing commissioners, at a vast expense to the public, to make inquiries on important subjects, and then attempt to legislate, without the slightest reference to the valuable information thus acquired.

"May it therefore please your hon. house to reject the present bill, and adopt one to be prepared in conformity with the recommendations of the Commissioners of Inquiry.—And your petitioners will pray."

LAW INTELLIGENCE—EASTER TERM.

QUEEN'S BENCH.

Nisi Prius Days—In Term.—Thursday 19th of April; Thursday, 26th of April; Thursday, 3d of May.
After Term—Friday, 11th of May.

EXCHEQUER.

Nisi Prius Days—In Term.—Saturday, 21st of April; Saturday, 28th of April; Thursday, 3d of May, Serve notice Friday, 13th of April; Friday, 20th of April; Wednesday, 25th of April.
After Term.—Thursday, 3d of May; Friday, 11th of May.

COMMON PLEAS.

Nisi Prius—Days.—In Term.—Monday, 23d of April; Monday, 30th of April; Monday, the 7th of May. Last day for serving notice of trial—14th of April; 21st of April: 28th of April.
Nisi Prius Sittings after Term.—Commence on Friday, 11th of May—End on Thursday, 17th of May.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Robert Tyndall, Esq., of Oaklands, New Ross, a Magistrate of the county of Kilkenny.

The Treasurer of the Mendicant Asylum, Henry Scott, Esq., acknowledges the receipt of one pound fifteen shillings from Robert Curtis, and Nugent O'Reily, Esqrs., applotters' fees, for presentments of last Assizes.

On the 12th inst. a female lunatic escaped from the House of Correction in this town. Her name is Catherine Costelloc. She had on a dark lindsey gown and petticoat. It is requested that any person who knows where she is, will send word to Mr. John Walker, Master of the House of Industry.—*Wexford Conservative.*

FORGING A WILL.—On Monday Thomas Williams, Esq., of Brynbras Castle, and his two servants, Anne Williams and Ellen Evans, were indicted in the Central Criminal Court, London, for forging a will, purporting to be that of Mr. James Panton, a gentleman of large property, residing in Anglesey. The trial continued until Saturday evening, when the Jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." The issue was hailed with loud shouts of applause. This trial was one of the longest that ever occurred for forgery. It is said that Sir W. Follett received three hundred guineas from the prosecutor with his brief, and the Attorney General three hundred and fifty guineas. Mr. J. Jervis received two hundred guineas, and six other counsel fees in proportion.

RUNAWAY MATCH.—Married, at Gretna-green, Scotland, on the 19th of April, Mr. Guildford Onslow, son of the Hon. Colonel Onslow, and nephew of the present Earl of Onslow, of Alresford, Hants, to Rosa Anna, daughter of General Onslow, of Stoughton-house, Huntingdonshire. It is said that the parson got £50 for his fee.—*Morning Post.*

NOVEL PLAN OF SWINDLING.—An ingenious plan has lately hit on by an accomplished gang of swindlers in Dublin, which will give a wide sphere for the most extensive fraud, and lead some of the India brokers into an unpleasant secret.—The plan alluded to is this:—One of the gang lakes a counting-house with cellars, and commences in the ale trade. A second, who has a counting-house also, encloses him an order through post, which he pretends he has received from an officer in India (the *Gazettee* will at once supply the names of the officers of regiments stationed there, and quartermasters are generally selected), for a certain quantity of pale ale, cider, and wine, of course of the best quality, to be shipped by the first vessel going out and to be paid for by bill. The order is executed with a very inferior article, while enormous prices are charged. A bill is drawn on the party who is alleged to have sent from India, and made payable 30 days after sight, and the transaction is rendered apparently perfectly regular by the party who had pretended to have received the order acknowledging it to be all right. The goods are shipped on board, and the holder of the bill finds very little difficulty in getting it discounted by an India broker, particularly as he places in his hands, as an addition security, the bill of lading for the goods. Several transactions of this description are said to have latterly taken place, and it is said that such is the quality of the goods sent, that they will not sell for one-fourth of what has been charged for them in India.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, APRIL 21.

Wheat, white	31s 0d	to 32s 6d
Ditto, red, millers	30s 0d	to 32s 0d
Ditto, shipping	25s 0d	to 27s 0d
Oats, shipping	10s 0d	to 11s 0d
Ditto, heavy	11s 6d	to 13s 0d
Barley, malting	14s 6d	to 16s 0d
Ditto, shipping	12s 0d	to 14s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt.	13s 0d	to 14s 0d
Second Flour, per sack	44s 0d	to 46s 0d
Thirds, ditto	32s 0d	to 36s 0d
Fourths, ditto	20s 0d	to 25s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	43s 0d	to 45s 0d
Heads, ditto	22s 0d	to 24s 0d
Offal, ditto	20s 0d	to 22s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	26s 0d	to 27s 6d
Newport Coals, per ton	18s 0d	to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	17s 0d	to 00s 0d
Hay	45s 0d	to 50s 0d

Butter from 100s to 108s per cwt.
Weighed on Wednesday, 58; Thursday, 129; and yesterday, 23 firkins.

CORK MARKET, APRIL 17.

BUTTER. To the Merchants.—94s—88s—72s—60s—50s—40s. To the Country—85s—79s—63s—51s—41s—30s—per cwt.

WEXFORD, APRIL 17.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	00 0	— 00 0	Flour, fine	40 0	— 00 0
Wheat	28 0	— 32 0	—— seconds	34 0	— 36 0
Barley	15 0	— 16 3	Oatmeal	16 0	— 18 0
Oats	10 6	— 11 6	Pork, fresh	32 0	— 35 0
Beans	18 0	— 19 9			

KILKENNY, APRIL 17.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	33 0	— 36 0	Oats	11 0	— 13 0
Inferior	28 0	— 32 0	Butter	— 0	— 00 0
Thirds	19 0	— 20 0	Bacon pigs	40 0	— 42 0
Wheat	27 0	— 32 0	Coals ℔ cwt.	1 0	— 1 2
Do. inferior	26 0	— 28 0			
Barley	12 6	— 14 6			

CLONMEL, APRIL 17.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	90 0	— 00 0	Fourths	00 0	— 00 0
Oatmeal	13 0	— 00 0	Bere	11 0	— 11 6
Bacon Pigs	43 0	— 00 0	Barley	11 6	— 13 9
Second Flour	00 0	— 00 0	Wheat	1 6	— 1 7½
Household	00 0	— 00 0	Oats	00 9½	— 00 9½
Thirds	00 0	— 00 0			

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, APRIL 17.

The supply of grain at market to-day was limited, with a fair demand for wheat, at last day's prices, while oats and barley were dull and rather lower,

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, white	37 6	— 39 0	Oats	11 0	— 12 6
Miller's red	35 0	— 37 6	Oatmeal	10 6	— 12 0
Inferior	32 0	— 35 0	Second Flour	17 0	— 19 0
Barley	15 6	— 17 6	Rape	00 0	— 00 0
Bere	00 0	— 00 0			

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, APRIL 16.

The wheat trade was steady at the prices of this day se'nnight. Flour was in fair request at our quotations. Malt moved off slowly at previous rates. English and Scotch oats fully supported last week's prices, but Irish oats hung heavily on hand, and where sales were procured a slight reduction must have been submitted to. In beans, peas, and other articles there was not the slighest alteration.

WEDNESDAY.—Wheat firmly supported Monday's prices. Barley was in fair demand at previous rates. For oats, we experienced a fair steady demand at Monday's quotations. There were but few beans and peas offering, and prices unaltered.

TO BE LET,

FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS,
And Immediate Possession Given,

A Large and Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, with a Garden and extensive Yard attached, in Morgan's Road, near, the Glen of Ballybricken. The Premises are well adapted for the Provision Trade. The House and Garden will be let separate from the Yard if required.

Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to Mr. THOMAS POWER, Ballybricken.

IN CHANCERY.

ELLEN LOMBARD, Widow, PLAINTIFF;
ELIZABETH WALLIS, SPINSTER, and Others, DEFENDANTS.

PURSUANT to the Decree of His Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, bearing Date the 10th Day of JULY, 1823, and to a subsequent order Dated the 9th Day of July, 1832, respectively made in this Cause, I will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th Day of June instant, at the Hour of ONE o'Clock in the Afternoon, Set up and Sell by Public Cant, to the highest and fairest Bidder, at my Chambers on the Inns' Quay, Dublin, All That and Those the Town and Lands of Curryglass, and also the Town and Lands of Glangoura, otherwise Glangaune, situate, lying, and being in the County of Cork, and in the Pleadings mentioned, or a competent part thereof, for the purposes in said Decree mentioned.

Dated this 2d day of June, 1834.

THOMAS GOOLD.

The above Sale in this Cause, is adjourned to TUESDAY, the 20th day of January next, at the Hour and Place above mentioned.

Dated this 23d day of December, 1834.

THOMAS GOOLD.

The above Sale in this Cause, is further adjourned to TUESDAY, the 24th day of April next, at the Hour and Place above mentioned.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1838.

THOMAS GOOLD.

For particulars as to Title and Rentals, application to be made to CARDEN TERRY, Plaintiff's Solicitor, 25, College Green, Dublin, and 2, Morrisson's Island, Cork.

THE TRAMORE STRAND COMPANY.

CAPITAL £20,000; IN SHARES OF £25 EACH
DEPOSIT UPON EACH SHARE £1 5s.

PROPOSED COMITTEE OF TRUST.
WILLIAM CHRISTMAS, ESQ.
PATRICK WILLIAM POWER, ESQ.
WILLIAM HILL, ESQ.
LIEUT.-COL. KETTLEWELL.
THE REV. N. CANTWELL.
JOSEPH M. RIVERS, ESQ.
CONDUCTING AGENT.
GEORGE LEWIS SMITH, ESQ.
SOLICITOR.
EDWARD NETTERVILLE BARRON, ESQ.
ENGINEER.
WILLIAM BALD, ESQ.

It appears by the printed votes of the House of Commons, dated March Twenty-sixth last, that a Petition for leave to bring in a Bill for Draining, Embanking, and Reclaiming the BACK STRAND of TRAMORE, stands referred to the Select Committee on Petitions for Private Bills.

No Parliamentary opposition to the measure of any kind whatever has been made.

The Engineer's Map, Sections, and report, all drawn up after a careful recent survey of the locality, have been submitted to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, who have assented to the measure, and promise to facilitate the progress of the Bill through Parliament.

The Land to be embanked and reclaimed extends to 1,425 English Acres; the total estimate for the embankment, including the charges of the Act of Parliament, will not exceed £14,500; and as the rental of the reclamation has been calculated at £2,200 a year, it follows that a Dividend of Ten per Cent. upon the outlay may be relied upon.

The Deposit upon each Share will be £1 5s., payable immediately, and no farther money will be demanded until the Act of parliment shall have been obtained.

The Act of Parliament will provide:—

1—That the Shareholders shall be liable for no sum or penalty whatever, beyond the amount of their respective Shares.

2—That no call shall at any time be made by the Committee of Trust for a greater sum than £2 10s per Share.

3—That an interval of Three Months, at least shall elapse between each Call.

It is proposed to give the Shareholders a preference in the renting of the Land to be reclaimed, so that the subscriber of Ten Shares will be entitled to a lease of Ten Acres; a subscriber of Twenty Shares to a Lease of Twenty Acres, and soforth.

Applications for Shares (in the following form) will be received by George Lewis Smyth, Esq., 16, Bridge-street, Parliament-street, London; by Joseph M. Rivers, Esq., Crobally-Lodge, Tramore; and by E. Netterville Barron, Esq., Solicitor, Beresford-street, Waterford.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Committee of Trust of the Tramore Strand Company of Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN,—I request to have Shares in the "TRAMORE STRAND COMPANY" allotted to me, and I undertake to pay the required deposit of £1 5s for such Shares, and to sign the Parliamentary Deed of Contract.

WHOLESALE WHISKEY STORE,
AND WINE VAULTS,
HENRIETTA-STREET,
Waterford.

PATRICK KEANE

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the WHOLESALE WHISKEY TRADE, and has just received, per the *Gannel*, from Cork, a Lot of HEWITT & Co.'s SUPERIOR WHISKEY.

P. KEANE avails himself of this opportunity, with gratitude, to acknowledge the liberal support he has received since his commencement in business, and to assure his patrons, that, encouraged by their favor, he will, at all times, strive to deserve and increase it, by a prompt attention to their commands, and likewise by keeping up a choice selection of Articles of the very best quality. His Cellars are well supplied with the following WINES, in bottle:—

E. J. Madeira.
Champaigne.
Claret.
Port.
Sherry.
Lisbon.
French Brandy.
Hollands.
Jamaica Rum.
Superior Old Whiskey, on Sherry Casks.
Do. Farinto-h.
Rectified Brandy.
Shrub, &c.
Burton on Trent, Ale, on draught, an bottle.
Cherry's Superior Double and XXX-Ales.
Beer in bottle.
Guinness's Double Stout Porter, in large and small bottles.
Strangman's superior strong ditto.
Perry, in pint bottles.
Jenning's Soda Water.
Lemonade.
White Wine Vinegar.
Blackwater Cider.

In addition to the above, P. K. has, in the Queen's Bond Stores—

3 Pipes, 18 Hhds., and 18 Quarter Casks of Superior PORT, direct from Oporto.
3 Butts, 3 Hhds. and 5 Quarter Casks of SHERRY, direct from Cadiz.
2 Pipes and 9 Hhds. of CAPE MADEIRA.
8 Hhds. of FRENCH BRANDY, per *Emerald*, from Bourdeaux.
1 Hhd. of real SCHIEDAM HOLLANDS.
1 Hhd. of JAMAICA RUM, upwards of 7 years old.
20 (one dozen cases) of OLD BRANDY,

with a few dozen Cases of CHAMPAIGNE and CLARET, and is daly expecting the arrival of the *Emma*, from Cadiz, with a large supply of SHERRY, in Butts, Hhds., and Quarter Casks, all of which P. K. will dispose of on very moderate Terms.

P. K. takes this opportunity of acquainting Masters of Vessels, going Foreign, that he is annual supplied with the following goods in Bond, for Ships' Stores or Exportation:—French Brandy, Hollands, Rum, Whiskey, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Tobacco, Wine, &c., all of which can be got ready, by giving P. K. a few hours Notice.

CHEVALIER SEED BARLEY
AND
ENGLISH SEED OATS.

EDWARD LYNCH

HAS Landed per the *Royal Eagle* and per the *Kilkenny* steamer, from London, 200 Barrels of Superior quality of Chevalier Seed Barley; 100 Barrels of Poland Oats, all of Essex Growth, which he will sell on reasonable terms.

General Commission and Agent Office, Hanover-Street.
Waterford, April 20, 1838.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

RECEIVED from the Directers of the Caledonian Insurance Company, by the hands of their Irish Manager, CHRISTOPHER EIFFE, Esq., at Dublin, the full amount of two policies of Insurance, Nos. 118 and 149, on the lives of Thomas Nevins, and James Fortescue, deceased, Insured by me at the said office.

Dated Waterford, 18th April, 1838.

HENRY DOWNES.
Agent at Waterford, JEREMIAH O'BRIEN.

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of MILFORD, adjoining the Marquis of Waterford's Demesne, at Curraghmore. The House is Spacious, with a very fine Garden, and about Thirty Acres of choice ground.

For particulars, apply to ABEL LABERTOUCHE, Esq., Dublin; Mr. PATRICK HAYDEN, Carrick-on-Suir; or RICHARD POPE, Esq, Waterford.

Waterford, May 30, 1834.

MILLINERY AND STRAW MANUFACTOY,
LADY-LANE.

M. & M. WESTWATER

BEG to announce to the Ladies of Waterford and its vicinity, that they have just returned from Dublin, and have now ready for inspection an elegant supply of the most fashionable Millinery—Queen's Bonnets; Superfine, Tuscan, and Dunstable, ditto; Coarse, ditto; Rice Straw and Chip, ditto; French Flowers; Gold and Silver, ditto; Scarfs and Handkerchiefs; French Lute String and Sattin Ribbons; Blonds and Gloves; French Sattins and Lute Strings, of every Colour; Children's Robes and Caps. They have also received per the *Kilkenny*, steamer, a large supply of Bonnets of various descriptions.

M. and M. W. do not pretend to offer those delusive advantages which are daily advertised, but respectfully state that it is their determination not to allow any house in their line with fair trade to undersel them.

Important to Families Furnishing at the Sea Side, Lodging-House Keepers, and others.

SALE OF FURNITURE,
STOCK, AND FARMING UTENSILS, &c.,
On MONDAY next, 23d of APRIL, 1838.
COMMENCING AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.

GEORGE CLARKE

IS instructed to submit for Sale, BY AUCTION, at the Residence of Mr. JOHN POWER, Dunmore East, the entire Furniture of a large Dwelling House, comprising:—

12 Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows,	36 Ditto Chairs,
12 Pair of Blankets,	2 Ditto Sofas,
12 Single ditto,	Kitchen Tables,
12 Counterpanes,	Ditto Chairs,
13 Bedsteads,	Sundry Culinary Utensils,
10 Suits of Hangings,	A variety of Cut Glass,
8 Mattresses,	China, Delft, and other useful articles,
6 Clothes Presses,	AND ALSO,
4 Mahogany Drawers,	An excellent Mare,
2 Ditto Commodes,	Four Milch Cows,
18 Cane Seat Chairs,	Several Heifers, and yearlings,
Dressing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Washband Stands, and the usual Chamber appendages,	A superior Breeding Sow with Six young Pigs.
10 Mahogany Dining, Breakfast, Card, and Pier Tables.	Six Store Ditto, and a variety of other articles.

Terms at Sale, which will commence at 12 o'Clock precisely.

GEORGE CLARKE,
Auctioneer and Valuator,
House and Estate Agent
Commercial Mart.

Waterford, April 17, 1838.

THE LATE FIRE.

SALVAGE SALE,
BY ORDER AND FOR ACCOUNT OF THE INDEPENDENT WEST MIDDLESEX INSURANCE COMPANY.

A Miscellaneous variety of Articles partially damaged in their precipitate removal during the Conflagration at Messrs. FLETCHER'S, being a part of the Stock at the London Commission Bazaar, in the several departments particularized in the subjoined description:—

GEORGE CLARKE

HAVING received instructions from the Directors to dispose of the said Goods, in order to define his claim against the said Company, will submit the same for Sale, by Auction, at the

COMMERCIAL AUCTION MART,
CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY,
WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE,
On WEDNESDAY the 25th of APRIL 1838,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

IN FURNITURE—A Secretary and Book Case, a Sideboard Chairs, Tables, Window Curtains, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Hangings, Dressing Glasses, &c.
IN FANCY GOODS—A handsome Cabinet, inlaid with Pearl; Portable Writing Desks; Dressing Cases; Work Boxes; Silver Fittings; Perfume Boxes; Toys, &c. &c.
IN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—An excellent Pianoforte; an Organ with Six Barrels, self performing 84 Tunes; a clock, 8 Tunes; an Ormolu, ditto, 2 Airs; a Picture, 2 Airs; a Piano Work Box, furnished, 2 Airs; and Snuff, Box, 2 Airs.
IN WORKS OF ART—Paintings, Prints, Two Silver Watches, and several Dutch Clocks, &c., &c.
PHILOSOPHICAL—A Magic Lantern, and several Thermometers, &c., &c.
IN BRONZE—A Tea Urn, Fenders, Ink stands, Umbrella stands, Lustres, &c., &c., &c.
IN BRASS—Several Fenders, a Fountain Lamp, with extending arm, &c.
IN PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY—A Stand of Cruets; Snuffers and Trays; several sets of Ivory; and other hafted Knives and Forks.
IN JAPAN—Tea Trays; Bread and Knife ditto; Waiters; Tea Store; Dressing Cases, &c., &c.
IN GLASS—A pair of Liqueur Decanters; 10 do. Glasses; a set of finger Glasses; and a Cut Sugar Bowl.
IN SADDLERY—Hogskin and Shaft Saddles; Double and Single Bridles; Harness; Horse Clothing; Stirrup Leathers; Whips; Bridle Bits; Stirrups, &c.
IN WEARING APPAREL—Hats; Silk Handkerchiefs; Shoes; Trowsers; lengths of Kerseymere; ditto for Vests, &c.
IN BOOKS—Several hundred volumes of standard and other works, including Novels, Romances, Biography, Travels, Annuals, Modern Juvenile editions, and several account Books.

Sale to commence at 12 o'Clock each day.

GEORGE CLARKE,
Auctioneer, Valuator, and Estate Agent,
Waterford, 20th April, 1838.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from Waterford—At Portsmouth, 14th, Liberty, Blanchard. At Falmouth, 14th, Twins, Cooper. At Liverpool, 14th, Douglas, Brown. At Deal, 16th, Clonmel, Davies. At Portsmouth, 14th, Mary Elliott, Florence. At Bristol, 16th, Betsey, M'Carthy. At Clyde, 14th, Ann, Roberts.

DIED,

On the 13th inst., at the house of her brother, South Parade, Miss Anna Fraser, daughter of the late Rev. John Fraser, of this city. During a tedious and distressing illness she was enabled to bear patiently to the end, fully enjoying that peace, which alone springs from faith in the Son of God.

In Ratnagan, Isaac Gatchell, Esq., aged 85 years, one of the Society of Friends.

On Thursday morning, in Henrietta street, after a long illness, Miss Betsy Taylor.

On the 16th inst., in London, Wm. Scott, Esq., eldest son of the late Thomas Scott, of this city.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR—Her Majesty's Ministers having again postponed the consideration of the Irish tithe measure until the 14th of next month, I have deemed it right to postpone also the public consideration of the Roman Catholic Oath, and of the proofs which I have adduced in support of my views of its objections until Friday, the 11th of May; for which day I have engaged the principal hall at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's to be open for admission, without distinction of sex or creed, at eleven o'clock, and business to be proceeded upon at twelve precisely.

I have made this selection of time and place, chiefly with a view to the accommodation of the Roman Catholic Members of the Legislature; and should any further arrangements be suggested, they shall be favorably received and considered by me, uninfluenced in the slightest degree by the hostility or friendship of the parties from whom they may emanate.

I trust that the public press generally will do me the justice to aid in circulating this intimation. I feel well justified in making this appeal, more especially to that portion of the press which has hitherto assailed me, without in a single instance affording to me the means of vindication.

The Earl of Shrewsbury has, I am happy to observe, entered a notice upon the journals of the House of Lords that he will, after the recess, call the attention of the House to the subject. It is therefore probable that the controversy will, ere long, be set at rest.

Fortunately, the Noble Earl is favored with an opportunity to bring the matter to a practical issue at once, by declaring his own conscientious sentiments upon this single question—namely, whether a Roman Catholic Member of Parliament can, without violation of good faith and of his oath, vote or speak in support of the 6th resolution intended to be proposed by Lord John Russell, as follows:—"That it is the opinion of this Committee that the rent-charges for ecclesiastical tithe should be appropriated by law to certain local charges now defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund, and to education; the surplus to form part of the Consolidated Fund."

It is known to his Lordship that this proposition is directly opposed to every one of the pledges embodied in the proofs which I have published, commencing so far back as the year 1757, and continued to the year 1829. There are also other facts well deserving of his consideration. He knows that this proposition has originated with the known and avowed enemy of the Church Establishment, Mr. O'Connell; and that, on the other hand, it has been already denounced as inadmissible by the known organ of the friends of the Establishment the Duke of Wellington. He knows that the Duke of Wellington connected the security of the Protestant Establishment with the measure of Catholic Emancipation. He knows that that there were three individuals, any one of whom could have prevented that emancipation at the time—namely, his late Majesty, then Duke of Clarence and heir to the throne, the Duke of Wellington, and Sir Robert Peel; and his Lordship well knows that the principle embodied in this resolution was opposed by every one of those individuals as injurious to the Established Church, and continues to be so opposed by the survivors, who preferred their sacrifice of the highest offices of rank and power to the recognition of that principle. The Noble Lord knows that Catholic Emancipation could not have been obtained, even up to the present hour, if those distinguished individuals, or the Roman Catholic body, had, when the bill of relief was before Parliament and the British people, professed such principles and objects, and promised such results, as are embodied and provided for in that resolution. Should it be said that there are members and ostensible friends of the Established Church who approve of this resolution, the noble lord may truly reply, that when the Roman Catholic Prelates, Clergy and people of Ireland, felt called upon to defend and protect their doctrine, discipline, and government of their Church, against hostile assailants, those assailants were chiefly professed members and friends of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, and still more in England. The Earl of Shrewsbury does not require to be informed now, for the first time, who were the concoctors and promulgators of the notorious 5th resolution of 1810—who were the active approvers and promoters of the odious miscalled Relief Bill of 1813—who were the managers of the expulsion of the Right Rev. Dr. Milner, from the English Catholic Board, for his opposition to that bill, as agent to the Irish Catholic Prelates—who were the managers of the Macpherson mission to Rome, to extract, by false representations, from Monsignor Quarantotti a rescript or letter, opposed to the Roman Catholic Bishops, Clergy, and people of Ireland, which document, it now appears, by the letter of Cardinal Bernetti, dated the 19th of Dec. 1835, and printed by the House of Lords, "had not been approved of." Lord Shrewsbury, being well-informed upon the proceedings to which I refer, must well know that those managers were Roman Catholics, and he also knows that some of them, who were then the most anxious to proffer securities of any and every kind, are now among the most prominent in bellowing forth that it would be a violation of constitutional rights to control their conduct. Constitutional, foresooth! as if it were unconstitutional to secure by an oath the mere performance of pledges and observance of principles which had been uniformly and industriously proclaimed for more than seventy years before that oath was required or constructed! Where were all these constitutional scruples and jealousies while those professions and pledges were put forth! How comes it that we never heard of them until the opportunity was conceded for the violation of those engagements? Are we to be told by the parties themselves that the only security against their hostility is to be found in withholding from them the means to injure? Such monstrous doctrines would hold the Creator responsible for every violation of that free-will which he has granted to man.

The Earl of Shrewsbury cannot have forgotten that this ardent proffer of securities had its votaries in Ireland, and chiefly in the city of Cork, where I met them, fought them, and defeated them 25 years ago, as I did afterwards in Dublin. If he will turn to *Hansard's Debates* for the 24th of May, 1813, he will find one illustration of the course then pursued by parties now clamorous against any securities.

Much, very much more could I add in reference to these matters, and to the obligations now imposed upon myself, as most constant and most successful opponent of those parties; but I abstain for the present, as I feel that I have already abundantly refreshed his Lordship's memory to establish the proposition that the bare fact of the Ministerial resolution being approved by professed members of the Established Church is not sufficient to justify Roman Catholic Members in supporting it, any more than the proffer of detestable securities, by professed members of the Roman Catholic Church, was sufficient to justify Protestant members in supporting those securites, particularly when it was then, as it is now, opposed by the Prelates, Clergy, and great body of the laity of each Church respectively. We required then that the sentiments of our Church should be taken from the Prelates, Clergy, and community of that Church. Will his Lordship say that the friends of the Established Church have not a right to expect equal justice? The resolution states that the property of the Establishment is to be appropriated in part to education, and I observe that the Irish estimates were yesterday presented, and ordered to be printed, including no doubt, a grant to the National Education Board. I have read with some care the reports and returns of that institution, and the evidence and statements of its friends and officers. I have also noticed the conduct observed in its proceedings; and from all this information I find it impossible to draw any other conclusion than that it is a system of bad faith, favoritism, and jobbing from beginning to end. This impression is much strengthened by a reference to recent circumstances which, in my mind, demonstrate a consciousness of guilt on the part of the real managers of the system, whoever they may be.

I see that so long ago as the 15th of last December an order was made by the House of Commons for two returns—first, "of the total amount of money, and of the value of other aids, actually issued by the Board of National Education to the several schools in Ireland, from the establishment of said Board to the 15th of December, 1837; specifying the province and county in which such schools are situated, and distinguishing what amount of money or value has been issued for building, for fitting up, for libraries, and other aids:" secondly, "similar return of all money and others aids granted, but not actually issued, to school, from the establishment of the Board to the 15th of December, 1837; distinguishing them as hereinbefore mentioned." Both of those returns could, obviously, have been made with facility and dispatch by any one of the troops of clerks and officers employed, at great public expense, by the managers. The returns could in fact, have been completed within a week or ten days by such a person. Nevertheless, I find in the Commons' minutes for the 4th inst. an order that those returns "be made forthwith;" which proves that though they were ordered four months ago, and might have been made out in a few days after, they are still withheld by that Board from Parliament and the public. No good reason can be given for such conduct; it is on the contrary, calculated to confirm the most unfavourable impressions and suspicions. Such, I own, is its effect upon me; and I trust that no additional grant will be made to such parties by Parliament until those returns are made, and also until they shall have been for a sufficiently long time under the notice of those most competent to inquire into their details, and contrast them with the accounts kept at the schools to be named therein.

It professes to be a system of "national" education, although I do not believe that it comprises under its care or superintendence more than one-tenth of the numbers of schools for the education of the poor in Ireland. It professes also to provide a system of "joint" education for Protestant and Roman Catholic pupils; although I do not believe that at any one given time it was connected with even 300 schools containing ten Protestants and ten Roman Catholic children at the same time. Grants have been made to it already by Parliament, commencing so lately as September, 1831, to the amount of £236,000, exclusive of £11,653 for a model school in 1836. The public expect, and have a right to be informed, how much of this large sum of money has been appropriated to the primary objects specified in the returns required, and to salaries for teachers. I own my inability to extract such information from their past reports and returns, which appear on the contrary, to be made up with far different views, and to be in every way exceptionable, evasive, and unsatisfactory.

I find that in their return of grants to schools for the year ending 31st of March, 1837, there is only one, and that of the paltry sum of £10, to the whole county of Mayo, containing a population in 1831 of no less than 367,956 souls; while to its more fortunate neighbor, the county of Galway, with a population of only 1-13th exceeding Mayo, there were within the same time grants to 19 schools, amounting to £292 11s 8d. Those two counties contain a population of 762,243 souls, being about 1-10th of the total population of Ireland. Yet they appear by this return to have received altogether only £302 11s 8d for the year ending 31st of March, 1837, between them; although the parliamentary grants for 1835 and 1836 amounted to £73,500, exclusive of the £11,653 for the model school. Moreover, it is to be borne in mind that there are not two counties in Ireland where public aid for education would be more necessary or more acceptable. At the same time that Mayo, with its population of 36,795, received £10, Dublin county, with a population of 183,042, being only one-half of Mayo, received grants for ten schools, amounting to £221 12s 6d; Kerry, with a population of 219,988, being 143,000 less than Mayo, received grants for eleven schools, amounting to £201 9s; Carlow, with a population of 81,576, being little more than one-fifth of Mayo, received grants for five schools, amounting to £60 17s; and Cavan, with a population of 228,050, being about 140,000 less than Mayo, received grants for twelve schools, amounting to £283 12s 7d.

What has been done with the enormous sums intrusted by parliament to this board? The question is asked, and will continue to be asked, until the returns so required shall have been made.

There is one other matter, and only one, which I shall notice at present. The failure of the joint education system is notorious. It is known to every one of the Commissioners; it was declared by the Marquis of Lansdowne, who presided in the Lords' Committee last year at the close of their inquiries. Why then is the public money withheld from the schools that most require it, and profusely, wantonly, jobbingly wasted upon erection of a palace for the Commissioners and their worthless staff in Dublin?

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ENEAS MACDONNELL.

Chelsea, April 12.

MURDERS OF OFFICERS BY NATIVE TROOPS IN INDIA.

(From Parbury's Oriental Herald).

MURDER OF ENSIGN BLENKINSOP.—Extract of a letter dated Chybassa, in Singboom, Sept. 29, 1837: Ensign Blenkinsop, of the 34th N. I., in temporary charge of the detachment in Singboom, during the absence on leave of Captain Armstrong, was murdered at daybreak by a suwar of the 5th Local Horse, whom he had ordered to drill for most insubordinate conduct. About five o'clock A. M. the suwar presented himself at Ensign Blenkinsop's quarters, informing his bearer that he came as orderly of the day. The bearer went out to a short distance, and returning, after a few minutes, found his master lying in a corner of the bungalow bathed in his blood. The doctor was immediately sent for, and on arrival found him in the pangs of death, occasioned by four wounds on the head of great length, two of them penetrating the brain to the depth of two inches and a-half. A punctured wound was also observed on the neck, but not of a dangerous description; three of the fingers of the left hand had been cut off, the same hand almost separated at the wrist, and the head of the arm-bone of the right side was exposed by a large wound at the upper part of the arm. A long sharp knife and a sword were found belonging to the suwar. It was supposed that he first attempted to murder his officer while asleep, by stabbing him in the neck with the knife; that Ensign Blenkinsop had started out of his bed; that while defending his head his hands had been disabled, and then the other wounds had been inflicted which deprived him of life. The murderer fled after committing the sanguinary deed, but was observed by the European corporal in charge of the guns, who, at the same time, heard the alarm of murder. He pursued him, calling out in passing the bazaar-guard; but, finding that he was unable to gain upon him, he ordered a sepoy to fire, who shot him through the abdomen. He unfortunately died before his evidence could be taken. Ensign Blenkinsop was of a mild and temperate disposition, kind and attentive to the complaints of all under his command, and looked with a steadfast eye to a brighter world on high. He was the oldest ensign in the Bengal army, having served the company eleven years.

A NATIVE OFFICER SHOT ON PARADE.—At Secunderabad, on the 10th of October, a Subadar major of the Golundauze, of forty-five years' service, and much respected, was shot by a Naigue of the same corps, while in the act of inspecting his company. The ruffian was at the time within three feet of his unfortunate victim, whose death was instantaneous; and the cause would appear to be, the murderer having been awarded a few hours' extra duty as a deserved punishment, and the prevention, in consequence, of participating in some amusements during the last day of a native holiday. This is the third instance that has occurred at Secunderabad during the last three or four months, in two of which the service has been deprived of very estimable native officers. Between one and two hundred of the privates turned out to crown his murderer with flowers as he was led to confinement; and in the neighbourhood of the 31st regiment the walls were placarded by individuals who had hitherto escaped detection, with no obscure hints of more assassination being in contemplation. With regard to placard-posting one paper remarks—"Our military readers will recollect that postings were common in the Coorg campaign, in which this regiment served with credit, and not, it would seem, without advancing in the march of intellect." Another stated that all these events have their rise in Lord William Bentinck's flogging-abolition order.

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.—Lieut. Porter, Adjutant of the 1st Light Cavalry, was shot at on parade at Kamtee, on the 13th of October, by a private named Hoosman Khan. Subsequent inquiries proved the man to be insane.

STEAM NAVIGATION ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

The grand experiment of a voyage by steam to America is at length begun. The distance from Bristol to New York is 3,500 English miles. To perform the voyage in fifteen days, the vessel must sail 233 miles a day, or very nearly ten miles an hour. When we keep in mind that, for two-thirds of the distance, she may reckon upon working against head winds, to say nothing of occasional storms, we greatly doubt if so high a state of speed can be maintained. Dr. Lardner found that the government steamers plying to Corfu made only seven miles and a quarter per hour, and in very long voyages he thinks the daily run will not exceed 160 miles. This was written however, in 1834 and since that time the performance of the Leith and Dundee ships plying to London renders it probable that the doctor's estimate is a good deal too low. We have little doubt that the Great Western may sail on an average about 200 miles a day, which is only 8 1/3 miles per hour. On this supposition, the voyage will occupy 17½ days. The voyage back, with the advantage of the prevailing westerly winds, may be accomplished in 15 days. From a list of voyages between Liverpool and New York, prepared a few years ago, it appeared that the average trip of the sailing vessels was about 20 days eastward, and 30 westward The reduction of 30 days to 17½, however, and 20 to 15, is but a trifle to the real advantage gained. The benefit in the use of steam navigation is not to be estimated by the abbreviation it effects in the mean length of the voyage, but by the regularity it ensures. When a person sets foot in a Liverpool packet for New York, the probability is that the voyage may be finished in thirty days; but it is quite possible, as experience shows, that it may be prolonged to fifty. All who have business to transact; all to whom time is precious, or the sea a cause of sickness or ennui, will set an estimable value on the punctuality of steam navigation, which offers a certainty of accomplishing the voyage within two or three days beyond the mean period, instead of twenty or thirty. The magnitude of such floating hotels as the Great Western, we also consider a decided advantage. With a hundred fellow passengers, you are completely master of your own movements. You may be silent at table, read, draw, solve problems, or employ yourself as you please. But with a dozen, you must take the colour of your company, whatever it be, or be reckoned an odd fish, and cut, or quizzed. An acquaintance of ours who crossed the Atlantic, complained grievously of a knot of puppies, who domineered in the cabin, and insulted the other passengers. The risk of steam vessels is diminished in proportion to the time saved. There are probably a certain number, say six or eight dangerous storms, in the North Atlantic in a year. It is evident that your chance of encountering one of those in a voyage of 17½ days is scarcely more than one half of what it is in a voyage of a month. The shortest distance between the nearest points of Europe and America in the middle latitude, is that between Valentia Island in Munster, and St. John's, Newfoundland, which is 2,050 English miles. For a vessel going two hundred miles a day, this is but 10¼ days' sailing; and as the course steered will be nearly in a right line from one point to the other, a steam vessel will not be more than five or six days sailing from land in any part of her course. Since nature has not established a halfway house, or port of refuge, in the Atlantic, the circumstance is not immaterial as a resource against the dangers of shipwreck. Supposing a difficulty should be found in carrying a sufficient supply of fuel, it is fortunate that as the most eastern point of Cape Breton, only 400 miles farther west than St. John's, there are extensive mines of coal. When steam navigation is regularly established between Britain and America, we have no doubt that the intercourse between the two countries will receive a prodigious increase. At present, it is almost entirely confined to men engaged in business; but when we consider what the United States will be in a few years, and reflect that the voyage out and home may be made in about a month, it is evident that curiosity and pleasure will carry thousands across the Atlantic, who are at present deterred from undertaking the voyage by the uncertainty of its duration. A few years ago, a voyage to Egypt for pleasure was as rare as one to Archangel. Since steam packets commenced plying to Alexandria, invalids who formerly emigrated to Hyeres or Nice, now repair in crowds to Cairo or Thebes. In discussing various projects connected with this subject about two years ago, we contended that Bristol was the most eligible starting point on the east side of the Atlantic. The proposal of starting from Valentia Island, or any point on the west coast of Ireland appears to us ridiculous. The saving of distance is but 340 miles, less than two days' sail, or one-tenth of the entire distance. And surely, if a ship can be constructed capable of accomplishing nine parts of the voyage, the additional tenth will be no serious obstacle. Bristol, too, has this advantage, that when the Great Western Railroad is finished, it will be within five or six hours' journey of London. Spain and Portugal, though farther from North America, have an advantage over Britain for steam intercourse with it. The most western of the Azores Isles lies almost exactly midway between Lisbon and Nova Scotia, the distance on each side being about 1,400 miles. Nature has established a halfway house for the Peninsular nations; and when arrangements are made to provide supplies of fuel there, the problem of a steam voyage across the Atlantic may be solved in their case with comparative ease. We shall wait for the issue of this adventure with great interest. It will not probably fulfil all the sanguine expectations of the projectors at first, but we have no doubt of its ultimate success; and when it does succeeds, we may fairly say that America, morally speaking, has been brought two times nearer to Europe than it is at present, and four times nearer than it was 30 years ago, before the sailing packets were established. We observe it stated, that the American house of representatives has voted 100,000 dollars (£24,000) to the heirs of Fulton, the real practical founder of steam navigation. If this is a gift, and not the discharge of a debt, it is highly honorable to the western republicans.—*Scotsman.*

SLAVERY—MARQUIS OF SLIGO.

On Friday last, pursuant to requisition, there was a public meeting held in the Court house in the town of Westport, which was largely and respectably attended by the gentry, merchants, and inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, for the purpose of devising the best means of expressing their warmest approbation of the conduct of the Marquis of Sligo whilst Governor of Jamaica, as well as his disinterested declaration of fully emancipating his own slaves on the 1st of August next. The chair was filled by George Clendining, Esq. The speeches and resolutions were appropriate.

At Castlebar upon Saturday there was a similar meeting—Major O'Malley in the chair—which was numerously attended.

DISCOVERY OF COALS.—We are informed that valuable stratas of coal and iron have been discovered in the picturesque valley of Coortaine, about Killeshin, in the Queen's County, and that two or three crews of colliers have been permitted to open shafts at their own expense, with the view to afford present support to their distressed families. No doubt this discovery will lead to important results to the proprietor of the soil, Mr. Fitzmaurice.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

WORKSOP MANOR AND ESTATE.—The Duke of Norfolk has sold this splendid mansion and estate to the Duke of Newcastle for £370,000, the income of the property just exceeds £10,000 a year, and the value of the wood on it is £150,000. We are happy to contradict the rumour that the magnificent mansion is to be pulled down. On the contrary, it will be immediately furnished as a residence for the Earl of Lincoln.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

LETTERS OF GEORGE IV.

(From the Memoirs of Sir W. Knighton, just published.)

The following letters from George IV. relative to his Majesty's visit to Ireland will be read with interest, and as they express his Majesty's feelings towards the subject of this memoir, they may not be considered irrelevant:—

Off Holyhead, August 10, 1821.—Dearest friend—As I know you like brevity in writing, I shall endeavour to be as concise as possible, and shall try to convey to you all the matter possible in the smallest compass.

I must first thank you for your kind letters, the last of which I have now just received. You need not be under any apprehension that every regard to decorum and decency will not be strictly observed.

I have now been at anchor in this harbour ever since Monday night, at half-past eleven, when we received the first intimation of the Queen's indisposition.

On Tuesday, at noon, as I had heard nothing from my friend Lord Sidmouth, who had passed over to the other coast some hours before, we took up our anchorage here. We had reason to know he had heard the report before he left Holyhead; and it was determined, as the best medium-line that could be adopted until I could hear from him, that I should proceed for twelve hours to Lord Anglesey's.

Accordingly I wrote to Lord Sidmouth and Bloomfield, to acquaint them with the communication I had received respecting the Queen, to account for the delay in my not proceeding to Ireland, and desiring Lord Sidmouth's advice as to what I had best do, and that he would make all the arrangements which might be necessary under existing circumstances.

I returned from Plasnewydd to my yacht here about four o'clock on the next day (Wednesday) and found Lord Sidmouth just embarked and ready to receive me. He stayed about two hours with me on board, and then again took his passage in the steam-boat, having arranged with me, that if the accounts from London of the Queen the next day should represent her to be in an improved state, that then we should set sail as quickly as possible, and land at Dunleary, and make my public *entree* at Dublin on that day (Friday); although he had already taken measures for a private entry if matters should be worse, as it was utterly impossible for me, under any circumstances, not to proceed now to Ireland, where public notice would be given that I should observe the strictest privacy for some days, until we were acquainted either with the Queen's recovery or her demise, and till after the body should be interred.

Lord Londonderry fortunately arrived the next morning after Lord Sidmouth left me—this is to say, yesterday, Thursday, before seven o'clock in the morning, and has remained with me, and will continue to do so till I have set my foot on the Irish shore. He approved of all the arrangements I had made with Lord Sidmouth as the best possible, and with every view I had taken of the whole circumstance; and it is now determined that either in the course of the day, or as soon as possible as the wind and weather will permit (but which at present does not appear very encouraging), we are to set sail either in the yacht alone or by steam, to Ireland; to make Howth (about five miles from Dublin), and to proceed without any sort of show or display to the Phœnix Park, without entering or passing through Dublin at all. My arrival there will then be publicly announced, and that the strictest privacy for a few days will be observed, as far as proper decency and decorum may require; and that after that, the day will be announced when I shall make my public *entree*, and when all public ceremonies and rejoicings will commence.

Continue, I conjure you, from time to time, and constantly, if you can, to let me hear from you, be it only that "all is well;" for even this is a security and comfort to me that you cannot imagine: it is utterly impossible for me to tell you how uncomfortable and how miserable I always feel when I have you not always at my elbow. You may, then, judge what I do now at this moment feel, and what I have gone through without you near me, during all these recent perplexities and difficulties. You are to well acquainted with the warmth of my feelings towards you to render it necessary for me to add a syllable more upon that head, dear and best of friends, except that I am always most affectionately yours,

G. R.

Dearest friend—I am sure that you will be quite surprised, after the long letter which I hope you received safe from me by this evening's post, dated hence the day before yesterday, at receiving another from me, and also from the same place, but which, I hope, will be the last; for I have now determined, by whatever inconvenience it may be attended, upon proceeding directly by land for London, and we finally start at five o'clock to-morrow morning, and I hope to be with you before four o'clock on Saturday at Carlton-house.

There is no time for florid description. We sailed again yesterday morning between four and five o'clock, with a most promising breeze in our favour, to make the Land's end. About two or three in the evening the wind shifted immediately in our teeth; a violent hurricane and tempest suddenly arose; the most dreadful possible of nights and of scenes ensued, the sea breaking everywhere over the ship We lost the tiller, and the vessel was for some minutes down on her beam ends; and nothing, I believe, but the undaunted presence of mind, perseverance, experience, and courage of Paget preserved us from a watery grave. The oldest and most experienced of our sailors were petrified and paralysed; you may judge somewhat, then, of what was the state of most of the passengers; every one almost flew up in their shirts upon deck in terrors that or not to be described.

Most affectionately yours,

G. R.

Royal George Yacht, Milford Haven, Sept. 10, 1821.

My dear friend—So many unexpected circumstances have taken place since I wrote to you, that I scarce know where I am to take up matters to put you *au fait* of everything in all quarters. It is rather a difficult task to undertake, particularly as I know you are not partial to long letters. I will, however, endeavour to do my best, and be as concise as possible.

My last letter told you I was to embark (as I did) that day at Dunleary. We made since that two efforts to stand out on our homeward voyage, but were driven back by change of wind. However, on Friday last we stood out suddenly upon a change of wind in our favour, and persevered; but we encountered a most formidable tempest for nearly forty-eight hours, such as has been hardly known by the most veteran sailor, and, with the blessing of God, arrived safe in this port about eleven o'clock in the forenoon of yesterday. Not to be prolix, but in order to give you some little idea of our state, most of our fleet were separated, except the Royal Sovereign yacht, the Liffy frigate, and ourselves. The Grecian sloop of war, reckoned one of the best schooners in the service, sprung her mast and was obliged to part company from us in distress, and to make for the very first anchorage she could, where it is hoped she is long before this in safety, though as yet no intelligence of her has been received.

Most even of our crew and company were deadly ill, but the very worst of all was my poor self; and I am now for the first time, since we are again at anchor in smooth water, risen from my bed, and not without considerable exertion and inconvenience to myself. I have suffered so much solely for the purpose of writing to you; for I too gratefully feel the warmth of your affectionate heart towards me at all times, not only not to neglect you, but to prove to you that you are always present to my mind; and I feel quite sure, that if any part of our history of the last week should reach you, that the short note which F—— wrote you yesterday would in the least answer the purpose of quieting your affectionate anxieties and cares about me. When F—— wrote, it was in the utmost haste, to save the post, which leaves here before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, that you might know something decidedly of us, and we had then thoughts of pursuing our return overland, as he acquainted you; but, upon thorough consideration, we found this scheme next to impracticable, what from the very mountainous and bad state of the roads through this part of South Wales, the scarcity of horses, the dreadful length of the stages, and, after all, the formidable length of the journey itself to London, being above 272 miles, and this, too, unattended with any sort of comfort or accommodation on the road, at any rate, until we reached Gloucester. Upon the best calculation, therefore, we could not have reached our destination at earliest till Thursday night. We have therefore determined, all matters considered, to summon up resignation and patience to our aid, to wait the first steady and favourable wind, and which is now very promising, that will carry us round the Land's-end in about eight hours; after which we shall make Portsmouth at the very latest twelve hours afterwards, let the wind be then almost whatever it may.

In addition to this, I must also say that it was quite out of the question my being able, for two or three days at least, to encounter so tedious a journey by land; I am completely shattered and torn to pieces by the effects and sickness of an eight-and-forty hours' tempest. Up to this moment, then, you are acquainted with everything upon which it is in my power to give you any information by letter. The veriest minutæ of the details of what has passed since we met you shall have from me when we meet.

Now, then, God bless you!

Ever yours, &c, G. R.

NEW BARRISTERS.

The following gentlemen were this day called to the bar before the Lord Chancellor, at the sitting of the court.

Henry Baker, Esq., only son of Arthur Baker, of Ballyheary house, in the county of Dublin, Esq.

George Hepenstal, Esq., only son of the Rev. L. W. Hepenstal, of Aladine, in the county of Wicklow, clerk.

Henry Bayly Rathbourne, Esq., eldest son of Henry Rathbourne, late of Dunsinea, in the county of Dublin, Esq., deceased.

John French, Esq., eldest son of the Very Rev. John French, Dean of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon.

George M'Dowell, Esq., second son of Robert M'Dowell, of Belfast, in the county of Antrim, Esq.

William Harris Faloon, Esq., eldest son of William Faloon, late of Belfast, in the county of Antrim, deceased.

Charles Coates, Esq., eldest son of Charles Coates, late of Tankersley, in the county of Wicklow, Esq., deceased.

Reuben Norton, Esq., second son of Theophilus Norton, of Wainsfort, in the county of Dublin, Esq.

John Adolphus Bowles, Esq., eldest son of Henry R. Bowles, of the Royal Hospital, Dublin, Esq.

John Fitzgerald, Esq., second son of David Fitzgerald, of Fleet-street, in the city of Dublin, merchant.

James O'Hea, Esq., third son of John O'Hea, of Greenfield, in the county of Cork, Esq.

Charles Granby Burke, Esq., second son of Colonel Sir John Burke, of Marble Hill, in the county of Galway, Bart.

Michael Doheny, Esq., second son of Michael Doheny, ate of Brookehill, in the county of Tipperary, Esq.

William Walker, Esq., eldest son of the Rev. William Walker, late of St. Mary's parish, in the city of Dublin, clerk, deceased.

Nicholas James O'Gorman, Esq., eldest son of Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman, of Ballygalane, in the county of Waterford, Esq., Q.C.

James Roderick O'Flanagan, Esq., eldest son of John Fitch O'Flanagan, of Fermoy, in the county of Cork, Esq.

George Charles Trimble, Esq., only son of Joseph Trimble, of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone, Esq.

Arthur John Campbell, Esq. only son of William Campbell, of Fermoy, in the county of Cork, M.D.

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL.

LOVE, MURDER, AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—The court of assizes in Versailles was occupied, on Friday and Saturday, with the frightful event which occurred in the month of August, 1837, in the forest of Chars, near Pontoise. Antoine Ferrand, aged seventeen years, clerk at M. Dumont's, cloth merchant at Paris, Rue St. Denis, had become desperately enamoured of Mariette, aged sixteen, a seamstress, who worked in a shop opposite that of Antoine Ferrand. Mariette was equally in love with him, but the two respective mothers opposed the projected marriage. In their despair the two young lovers determined to destroy themselves, and, at the earliest request of Mariette, Ferrand was to kill her first, and then to commit suicide. The weapons chosen for this double murder, if it can be so termed, were a brace of pistols and a dagger. The place chosen was the wood of Chars, and at two o'clock in the morning, after Ferrand had written a long letter to a friend, requesting to be buried with Mariette, the latter urged him to kill her as she slept, but sleep was denied to the unfortunate girl. She then begged him to discharge a pistol at her head, and after a long delay he pulled the trigger, but being badly loaded it did not take effect. Mariette then prevailed on Antoine to fire the second pistol, he having solemnly sworn to obey any wish she expressed. She was then wounded in the head, but did not lose her senses. Ferrand, in his examination, then described a heart-rending scene of his attempting to convey her to the village, in order to save her life, if possible; but Mariette, in the midst of her agony, could only exclaim, "Achevez moi! achevez moi!" Ferrand, induced by this appeal to finish her earthly woes, then stabbed her with the dagger, having uncovered her bosom, as he stated, to be sure of his blow. He then fainted away, and on coming to his senses it was day break. Ferrand then suspended himself by the neck to a tree, and discharged a pistol into his mouth. Owing to his ignorance in the manner of loading he did not hurt himself, but, being shaken, he fell to the ground. On recovering, he tried to draw the dagger from Marriette's bosom, but had not sufficient force. He then threw himself into a stream, where he was found, and with difficulty animation was restored. There was not the slightest imputation on the moral conduct of Mariette, and she perished as pure as she had lived. After the examination of numerous witnesses, who all deposed to the high character for humanity and integrity of Ferrand, he was acquitted after ten minutes' deliberation. His counsel made a most eloquent appeal in favour of the prisoner, and created an immense sensation at the conclusion of his speech, by approaching Ferrand, and, addressing him, said—"Unfortunate youth, I know thy intention if thou shouldst be acquitted, but I implore thee, by the gratitude thou hast expressed to me, when weeping with thee over thy sad history, now to afford me proof of thy acknowledgments, and promise thou wilt not attempt again the life thou hast no right to take. The shade of Marriette hovers over thee. Antoine, answer." The prisoner groaned and sobbed, and with a broken voice ejaculated, "Do with me as you will." The President made the following brief, but touching discourse after the verdict:—"Go, Ferrand, you are free, since the jury has left you to the punishment of your own conscience. May the remorse of your whole life be your just chastisement, until the day when you may invoke your repentance to disarm Him to whose justice every one is permitted to appeal."—*Gazette des Tribunaux.*

Mr. Wray, one of the Brighton fishermen, had forty nets sunk last week on the Devonshire coast, in consequence of the immense weight of the fish they contained; of those which they could bring up a few contained 4,000 fish, which they brought round to Portsmouth, and sent up to London by land carriage.—*Sussex Herald.*

CARLOW PETTY SESSIONS.—The Carlow Serious Grand Jury found a bill of indictment against Captain Vignoles for assault, arising out of the Carlow election. This rule was adopted to prevent Captain Vignoles prosecuting for perjury two fellows who had sworne falsely against him at Carlow; and the magistrates were so sensible of the trick, that it was only carried by a casting vote. Mr. Wills was the presiding barrister. Captain Vignoles, and Captain Walsh, a magistrate of the county, were put on their trial for the assault, but the jury could not agree upon a verdict. Captain Watson announced his intention of removing the trial to the Queen's Bench, where they would not be left at the mercy of partisan jurors.

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