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PARLIAMENTARY DINNER TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.

(Concluded from our last.)

Sir Robert Peel then stood forward and said—My Lord Chandos and gentlemen, I am deeply grateful for the motives which influenced you in paying me this mark of respect, unparalleled in the political annals of our country—(cheering)—and also for the corresponding feelings with which you have just received the proposition of my noble friend (cheers). Gentlemen, I wish I had a command over language—at least over appropriate and benefitting language—to convey to you the sensations which I at this moment experience, and which, as you may perceive, almost wholly overpower me (renewed cheering). But, gentlemen, I think it infinitely better to appeal to your own feelings for an estimate of mine on this occasion, and to recal your consciousness to what they must be by praying you to put yourselves only for a single moment in my position. I am sure that were you placed in my present situation you would much rather remain silent than attempt to express such gratitude as I feel in any of the dry conventional forms of complimentary effusion which custom has made familiar to us (cheers). Gentlemen, you have conferred on me this night the highest reward which can be conferred on any public man who aspires to political distinction (cheers)—that distinction and that reward founded on the esteem and confidence of intelligent and enlightened men, who is ambitious of the power only which has its roots in their approval (great cheering). I will not disguise from you, gentlemen, that I am ambitious of political reputation—that I am ambitious of political power; but then it is only such power as is calculated to give strength to a public man while in office, and which will not die the instant he quits office (cheers). This is the exclusive object to the attainment of which my public conduct ever has been, and ever will be, directed (cheers). It is, gentlemen, a matter of no small pride to me, as it must be a source of unfeigned gratification to others, to know that there are other bonds of connection and sympathy uniting us besides mere cool concurrence in political sentiments (cheers)—and I think the past must prove to all those who are treading, or who may tread, in the rugged and laborious paths which lead to political eminence, that unless they have their way cleared by the cordial voice of friendship, as well as by purity of intention, they never can hope for the possession of that confidence without which success is unattainable (cheers). Gentlemen, by this meeting you have done more for my satisfaction than I could possibly have expected, for by it you have given a public demonstration of your approval of the great object of my life for some years past, and shewn that that object to which all my exertions had been devoted, and in which all the energies of my mind have been employed, has now been actually accomplished (loud cheers). Gentlemen, my great object for some years past—an object for which I have labored incessantly—has been to lay the foundation of a great party (vehement cheering)—of a party which, though existing in the House of Commons, and deriving its strength from the people's will, should be enabled to diminish the risk and deaden the shock of collision between the two deliberate branches of the legislature—which should be enabled to check the over-eagerness for well intentioned, or hasty, or precipitate changes in the laws and institutions of the country—and which should be enabled to say, with the voice of authority, to the restless spirit of revolutionary change, "Here are the boundaries where all further aggression must stop" (hear, hear, and loud cheering). Gentlemen, I was deeply impressed with the conviction of the necessity of forming such a party from the period the great alteration was made in the representative system of the country, and I felt satisfied that even those who were most strongly convinced of the abstract merits of that change—who saw, the absolute necessity of it in the progress of events—I felt, I say, persuaded that even those who then held such opinions would now admit that, though the alteration was a necessary one, it was, nevertheless, a fearful and a hazardous experiment to make—that the danger was that the great shock which it would give to restrictive authority might precipitate to irretrievable future changes, and that those who sought it with good intentions were too sanguine in attributing to it a perfection which it could not possess if urged on too hastily. It was quite natural, gentlemen, that those who possessed the new power which this alteration conferred should think it would be useless if they permitted it to be dormant—if it were not brought into constant and daily operation and display; and that conviction led me to the belief that it was necessary, by moderation—by patience—by assuming something like a defensive attitude, and by the rejection of the old practices of party, suitable to other and very different times, to control, as far as possible, the growing disposition in favor of endless change; and with that view that it was desirable to attempt, at least, the formation of a party, whose bond of connection would be, that while they were prepared, while they were ready and willing to maintain the Reform Bill, they were firmly determined to resist all further unconstitutional changes having a tendency to destroy the balance of a mixed government, such as exists in this country (loud cheers). There were at that time in operation other disturbing causes, which probably mainly influenced the character of public opinion. There had lately been exhibited, to the astonishment of all Europe, those events in France, which had trampled the monarchy of that country in the dust, and shewed a physical power on the part of the democracy to triumph over all Constitutional authority—a power raised by sympathy with the reckless and revolutionary, not of course, in support of Constitutional authority, but in favor of those who openly resisted the law and the Constitution. Gentlemen I did not disguise from myself the difficulties which must be encountered by any one who attempted the formation of such a party as I then contemplated. You must all recollect the state of our party when the Reform Bill was passed. That measure reduced it to little more than one hundred, or, at least, the session went over without more than one hundred Members of the House of Commons voting with me on any one important occasion. But still I did not despair (vehement cheering.) How could I despair when I was acting in intimate connection and union with that illustrious man, the Duke of Wellington (cheers) whose name does not shed lustre merely on the party to which he belongs—on the country which he has so nobly defended—but will hereafter shed lustre on the age in which he lives? (cheers.) How, I say, gentlemen, could I despair when I was acting in intimate connection and union with that man, who has throughout his long and invaluable life exhibited qualities that are rare even when their separate excellence is considered, but which are truly wonderful when found in combination (renewed cheering)—with that man who, though not without ambition, is free from the illness that accompanies ambition—who, perceiving the danger to the people themselves of yielding too much to the popular will, has had the moral courage to oppose imprudent concessions, and who at different periods of his life has shewn, both in civil and military affairs, that he possesses a combination of the utmost fortitude and valor with the greatest circumspection and coolness (enthusiastic cheering.) Gentlemen, I will not speak of the military glory of the Duke of Wellington, for with respect to that there can be no questions; but I may ask where, in the whole history of civil life, will you find a man who has stood forward as he has done, to assume on his own individual responsibility, the entire charge and functions of a Government, for the purpose only of exhibiting an instance of self-denial without precedent, and who has on other occasions, when a sense of public duty called upon him to do so, had the real courage not only to assume but to maintain a defensive attitude within the moral lines of that fortification which circumspection, prudence, and religion had erected as the safeguard of the Constitution. It was aided by his authority, and with his co-operation, that I looked forward to the formation of such a party as that of which I have spoken, and I did believe that the returning good sense of the people of this country would, before long, induce them to regard with favor those who, though they did not profess any hostility to improvement, were still resolved to abide by the leading principles of the British Constitution. Nay, Gentlemen, allow me to say that I did look forward with confidence to the ultimate formation of such a party to that happy union which now subsists between us and men who were formerly opposed to us (cheers)—and I looked forward to it with confidence, because I relied to their adherence to the principles they professed—because I heard them say, and I fully believed them, that though they desired reform they wished to have it acording to the acknowledged principles of the Constitution—and because I heard them declare that they would not give their assent to it if they believed it would be incompatible with the maintenance of the prerogatives of the Crown and the just privileges of the other House of Parliament (cheers.) I looked forward to it with confidence, moreover, because I heard them state their opinion that the reforms which they contemplated would add new stability to the liberal institutions of the country in Church and State, and I did think, without having any personal acquaintance with them—I did think that the union between us must be formed, not as the result of conferences, not as the offspring of negociations—(cheers)—that it should not be a union about which any thing had ever been said; but originally brought forth by the force of circumstances—by a sense of common danger—(hear, hear)—a union that should afterwards be cemented by mutual co-operation and reciprocal confidence and respect. I saw them the chief pride, ornament, and main stay of the party to which they belonged—

"Experto credite quantus.
In cyclum assurgat, quo turbine torqueat hastam."

Gentlemen, I knew the sacrifices which they would be called on to make, and of all others I was the man who could best judge how painful a separation was from an old party, and what a sacrifice it is to forego adherence to party engagements from an overpowering sense of public duty. I knew how such a course was calculated to cloud the future prospects of the life of a public man. I knew how painful was the averted eye of personal friends—of friends whom I sincerely love and respect, and I knew that, in making this sacrifice, they would be without the prospect of receiving for their conduct that generous construction which I myself have experienced; but, notwithstanding all this, I felt confident that their prudence and foresight would soon enable them to discriminate between the paths that lead to real liberty and revolution, and their integrity and moral courage convinced me that they would make any offering, whether of party or of old friendships—that they would sacrifice all—rather than be parties to any attempt to undermine the Protestant Establishment, or destroy the mixed Government of a temperate Monarchy (vehement cheering.) Gentlemen, as I have said without conference—without any other negociation than that which led to the rejection of office, and when out of office that union has been formed—and I think, I may say, that it more than realises the fond hopes which I entertained, and that being once formed it will be lasting, supported as it is by mutual respect and reciprocal esteem (renewed cheers.) Thus, then, has this great party been brought into existence, and we have this day the most conclusive evidence possible of its strength (loud cheers.) It has been submitted twice to the test of popular opinion, for twice has a dissolution taken place under circumstance calculated to determine whether we have or have not the public confidence. One dissolution took place when we were in power, and the other when power was in the hands of our opponents. On the first dissolution, which took place in 1835, when I was at the head of the Government, the consequence was that our numbers were suddenly swollen from about 150 to more than double that number (cheers.) I believe we divided on the question as to the nomination of Speaker 306 Members, but it was then said "You owe your success to the possession of power, only wait till another dissolution takes place, wait till the Opposition are exercising those functions of the Government which you now discharge in Parliament and then you will find that you do not possess the accession of strength which you assumed the dissolution of 1835 to have given to you, and that you ought to have been prepared for a considerable reduction in the number of your supporters." That second test we submitted to. The dissolution took place in the course of the last year, and you must all remember that it occurred under circumstances calculated to favor those in office (cheers.) There was the accession of a youthful and beloved Queen—there was an involuntary feeling of pleasure, loyalty and attachment towards the Sovereign ascending the throne, all parties being strongly prepossessed in her favor—there was a lavish use of her Majesty's name for the purpose of influencing the elections—there was a happy coincidence of Government despatches appertaining to the conduct of public officers throughout the United Kingdom printed and industriously circulated on the very eve of the general election—(cheers)—and there was no fastidiousness or delicacy in the choice of candidates, for did not the hustings at Westminster exhibit a Secretary of State voting in favour of one who had defended the insurrection at Canada; who had warmly espoused the cause of the Canadian rebels; and yet, notwithstanding this combination in their favor, the circumstances of the accession of her Majesty, the use that was made of her name, and the absence of all squeamish scruples, still the result of the last general election exhibits our ranks unbroken, our numbers undiminished; and as when we voted when in the Government 306, having had all the advantages of the previous dissolution during our tenure of office, I think, gentlemen, the names attached to the invitation which has brought me here this day—the names of 330 Members will prove that, in despite of the advantages I have mentioned to counteract it, the public confidence has not permitted our ranks to be broken, or our numbers to be diminished, merely by a dissolution (vehement cheering.) My noble friend has justly said that in the whole course of my public life there has been no event so proud and satisfactory as the meeting of this day; but there are connected with it feelings of a more serious and anxious character, that chasten and subdue the triumph. I do not disguise from myself for a single moment—gentlemen, the power I possess in consequence of your esteem and the confidence which you repose in me. When I see such numbers around me, I cannot but recollect the great interests which you represent. When I recollect that you are supported by the Clergy, the Magistrates, the yeomanry, and the gentry of the country, as well as by the great proportion of the trading community, it would be vain to disguise from ourselves the influence we possess in the national councils; but as respects myself, the feeling of vanity and self-gratification is, as I said before, chastened and subdued in a great degree by the knowledge that as I do possess your confidence, I owe it to you to exercise the power you have placed in my hands in such a manner as will contribute to the interests of the party, and that by no act of mine shall the power and influence which you have acquired be lessened (cheering). Gentlemen, the possession, or, rather, the demonstration of a possession of power may occasionally bring with it inconveniences. There is an impatience, I am aware, on the part of some gentlemen, who, seeing and knowing our strength, are dissatisfied it has not been called into full activity. It has been said, and justly said, that if I have a well-grounded title to your confidence, it is because I have always explicitly stated the opinions I entertain, and given my advice even when not in perfect conformity with the views of others; but, still, the reception which I have always met on these occasions has emboldened me to take that course, in the confidence that you would place the proper construction on my motives (cheers). Gentlemen, it has been complained that our opposition has been conducted on different principles from the Opposition with which we had to deal when I was in power, or with which we should have to contend should we return to office. Nothing can be more perfectly true; but we must bear in mind that we are a Conservative Opposition, and that the practice of a Conservative Opposition obliges them partly to depart from the principles on which any other Opposition would act. This is a fact which I wish our impatient friends to remember. We adopt the principles used in the policy which ought to prevail in all Administrations; for we not only follow out the principles on which the Government ought to act, but actually perform many of their functions (vehement cheering)—and it, therefore, should not be forgotten that we cannot, in conformity with our own principles, take the same degree of latitude as an active Opposition who oppose our principles—an Opposition who do not scruple to profess that our ancient institutions are a mass of corruption, and who have consequently a double ground of opposition against any Government to whom they are opposed: first, personal motives, which induce them to compass the dismissal of that Government by censuring and abusing their acts; and next, because they have no influence which is independent of the popular discontent which they themselves have excited against the institutions of the country; but we must bear in mind that our duty obliges us to preserve our principles—(hear, hear)—to maintain our ancient institutions; and that we can have no desire to exalt the House of Commons above the House of Lords. No, gentlemen, we can have no desire to undermine the privileges of the House of Lords, but, on the contrary, it is our bounden and imperative duty by every means in our power to preserve the upper branch of the Legislature in its integrity—in the full enjoyment of its undoubted and constitutional rights (cheers.) That is the field which alone our opposition can occupy. It is necessarily reduced and curtailed as compared with the field which is open to our opponents; but the course which they would take is denied to us, because we wish to see the whole of our national institutions established with proper vigour (hear, hear, and cheers.) It is denied to us, gentlemen, to inflame popular discontent by party exaggeration. We could not lend ourselves to anything so utterly unworthy; and, therefore, in estimating the course which we pursue, those who are impatient, or who think we are indifferent because we are tacit, must recollect that the principles, of an Opposition necessarily impose upon us practically no small share of restriction (loud cheers). I said, gentlemen, and with perfect truth, that we not only maintain our principles but perform the functions of the Government, and this I will prove to demonstration. Although we are not in power, we hold the principles which properly belong to Government. I heard it laid down some months since that the Government ought to be conducted in a manner that would be consistent with perpetual concession. That is, undoubtedly, an excellent and most convenient principle for an Opposition; but I do think it a highly dangerous and inconvenient one for a Government (hear, hear, and cheers). It is quite possible for a public man placed in the position of Mr. Fox, when speaking of Ireland, to say "I shall therefore concede, and if this be not enough, I will concede more, as I know no way of going on but by making concessions as long as the people require it, or, as the Irish shall have it, governing the people by letting them have their own way" (cheers and laughter). The Government who are in office adopted that principle, and of course nothing could equal the satisfaction of the people of this country, or the compliments which were paid to our wise and liberal Ministers. Well, but the people of Lower Canada thought proper to apply this self same principle in their own case. It was fairly put to the test in Lower Canada, and what was the consequence? Why, that it was found that there must be some other mode adopted for the government of that colony than that of "letting the Canadian people have their own way" (vehement cheering). It was found to be so dangerous a principle in that case that it could not be acted upon, and accordingly the Government were compelled to resort to a very different line of policy and to abandon this principle of—"if we have not conceded enough, we will concede more" (cheers). It became absolutely necessary for the purpose of convincing the people of Lower Canada that they wanted too much liberty, to make them the first exception to the rule which the Government had laid down, and hence the suspension of the Government of that colony. So much, then, for this principle of interminable concession (loud cheering). Now, gentlemen, I want to convince you that we have been exercising some of the principal functions of the government, so far as legislation is concerned. I shall take three important questions as a specimen, without going through a number of divisions on which, without the aid of the Conservatives, the Government would have had to lament a small and miserable minority. One was connected with our religious establishment, another related to a great branch of internal industry and commerce, and the third had reference to our civil Government and the maintenance of the House of Lords. The first question to which I shall refer, merely as a specimen among a number of others of the same kind which I might mention, is the motion for the exclusion of the Bishops from the House of Lords, made in 1837. The object of that motion was to relieve the Bishops from the performance of their legislative duties, but it was manfully resisted by his Majesty's Government, and it was also strenuously opposed by us. Well, we come to a division. The "Ayes" in favor of the motion for excluding the Bishops from the House of Lords were 92, and the "Noes" 197. The adherents of the Government mustered 50 of that number, and the Conservatives 147 (cheers). This, gentlemen, is the first proof which I have to give you that I am not overstating our influence when I say we do exercise some of the most important functions of the Government. The second question to which I have alluded is that which involved the repeal of the corn laws. On that occasion the ayes were 95 and the noes 300—226 of which 300 were Conservatives, leaving her Majesty's Ministers, if unaided, in an actual minority of 21 (cheers). The last question to which I shall refer occurred during the present session—namely, the motion for the adoption of the vote by ballot. Let it not be said that I am over-rating its importance, because the question of the vote by ballot was declared by the Ministers of the Crown not only to be important to themselves as a Government, but to involve a mighty change in the constitution of the United Kingdom. It was said, and truly, in my opinion, that the vote by ballot would lead to extended suffrage, short Parliaments, and revolution, and that it would destroy the Constitution, by taking away the privileges of the upper branch of the Legislature. The motion was therefore resisted, not as an abstract question, but as one the object of which was interwoven into other and necessary consequences which must follow from it if it were once carried. There voted for the motion for the vote by ballot one hundred and ninety-eight, and against it 315, of whom 254 were Conservatives (cheers)—and 61, those who backed the Minister, and usually supported him as their leader. Now, how could those questions have been decided if we had abandoned our duty, and left the conflict between the Government and their opponents? On other occasions we felt it necessary to express our disapprobation of the policy adopted by the Government; and, in short it has been our duty to hang over them the rod of censure, and that rod in one instance was only prevented from falling on them by two single votes (cheers)—when my noble friend proposed an implied vote of censure on them for the mission to Canada. Gentlemen, I ought not to have omitted, when speaking on the subject of the ballot, to say that it was necessary we should continue united to resist that measure after what has recently taken place. The Government considered, or said they considered, the vote by ballot a vital question; but although they saw that their own strength consisted of no more than sixty-one, yet so grateful were they for the assistance which they had received from the Conservatives, and confident of the continuance of that assistance, that for the first very high appointment which became vacant they selected, not an opponent of the ballot, but a gentleman who had voted for it (loud cheers.) I ask those friends who are impatient whether we would be justified in a more precise opposition? The object was not the attainment of the power, but to guard the principles to which we adhere. Gentlemen, I strongly advise that we should, on every occasion, enforce the principles which we profess—that, no matter what the consequences may be, we should resist such acts of the Government as we conscientiously believe to be injurious, and support only those which we consider essential to the maintenance of the institutions of the country in Church and State; but while I say this, I do hope and trust that we never will be betrayed for the sake of a mere temporary advantage over the Government into a union with those who are hostile to our principles—that we will do our duty and not leave the Government, as some would wish us to do, to fight it out with their opponents (cheers.) Now, gentlemen, my firm belief is that by a strenuous performance of our legislative functions, by doing our duty as becomes a Government—for such we have a right to consider ourselves—by enforcing our own principles, in aiding the principles which we may deem right, though we may rescue the Government from embarrassment, we will only be establishing a new claim to the deliberate confidence of the people (cheers.) It has not been our faults if our interference has proved ineffectual. On some occasions, it is true, when the question involved the existence of the Government we might have acted according to the ancient principles on which Oppositions proceeded, and foregone assisting them; but, for my own part, I am satisfied such a course would not be justifiable. It was quite enough for us to tell the government you are wrong, and deserve censure, but "we will nevertheless vote in your favor." Gentlemen, I have sometimes thought it might be possible to form an association of neutral men—of the eminent men of all parties—who might be induced to co-operate in one common league, having for its end no object other than the public good. Mr. Addison once said, that he had the greatest difficulty in drawing up a political creed for an association of this kind, but, that, after mature consideration, he had at last hit upon a form to which moderate men of all parties might subscribe. I will now read to you Mr. Addison's form of association. Certainly, his expectation that men might have been found in those days willing to subscribe to so reasonable a creed, may not at first sight appear to have been so extravagant, but my purpose is to show to you that if he lived in our days, even his moderate form would not answer. The form ran as follows:—"We whose names are hereunto subscribed do solemnly declare that we conscientiously believe that two and two make four (laughter)—and that we will adjure and avoid as an enemy any man who shall endeavor to persuade the country to the contrary. And we are always ready to maintain, at the hazard of all we hold most dear, that seven is more than six. We do also solemnly declare that it is our fixed resolution to call, as long as we live, black black, and white (great laughter)—and that we shall on all occasions oppose such persons as shall on any occasion dare to to vote black white, or white; and that we always shall be ready to resist such attempt at the utmost peril of our lives and properties." (cheers and laughter). If Mr. Addison were now alive we could easily prove to him that his form would not be applicable to the present time (hear and laughter)—but that if he should so model it as to run thus:—"That we shall be ready on all occasions, or on any one day of the year, to vote black white, or white black, whenever the Government may be in danger," I will promise that such form would answer much better than that which he proposed—namely, that two and two make four, and that black is black and white white (cheering and laugher). Gentlemen, I am conscious that I have interrupted for much too long a time the conviviality of this evening ("no, no," and great cheering) And now, in drawing my observations to a close, let me express to you my anxious hope that this auspicious meeting may supply a new bond of connection to our party (hear and cheers)—and that the recollection of this day may long animate us to active and united co-operation (hear). Gentlemen, I believe the motto under which we are now assembled—the device of this ancient corporation—is "Concordia parvæ res crescunt." These words are taken from the exhortation which was addressed by the dying Micipsa to his nephew Jugurtha and his sons, exhorting them to maintain concord and union as the main condition of success. "Concordia parvæ res crescunt" said he, but he also added "Discordia maxumæ dilabuntur" (hear). We have proved the value of the maxim involved in the first part of the sentence; we have, by concord and the preservation of good understanding and union, from small beginnings increased to a party streng, influential, and now almost predominant (continued cheers). The solemn warning involved in the latter part, the warning that the utmost prosperity and success are endangered by discord and disunion, is not necessary for our admonition (hear, hear). We feel, deeply, intimately feel, that in the union of the Conservative party has this country the best guarantee for internal tranquillity and the maintenance of our ancient and honored institutions (loud cheers). It is impossible, I think, to look around to the general state of the affairs of our country without some feeling of anxiety and apprehension (hear, hear). I wish not to exaggerate our difficulties in the slightest degree (hear)—but still it cannot be denied that there is great and deep cause for anxiety (hear, hear). If we look to our colonies, we find in the chief of them the heart burnings which always follow recently suppressed insurrection; and we see the dying embers of revolt ready to be fanned into a flame by an external spirit, which seems to defy even the power of its own Government (hear, hear, and cheers). If we look to our foreign relations, we see civil discord prevailing in the chiefest and most important of those countries with which we are in alliance—discord, I must say, created and sustained by our own presumptuous and uncalled for interference (loud cheers)—our unnecessary interference, (prolonged cheering). If we look to the countries which, from local position, and the relation which nature seemed to have established, have in former times been considered as the intimate and natural allies of England—I mean Portugal and Holland—we shall find in one a Government which is at once the child and champion of anarchy; and we shall find in both the names of England and Englishmen contemplated with far different feelings from those with which they were wont to be received in days long gone by (hear, hear, and cheers). We are told still to hope for an arrangement of those discords, but I have not much confidence in such promises. We do not see prevailing that confidence which ought to attend and would be likely to promote such a result. We do not, in contemplating our foreign relations, see that any of those questions which more materially influence the continuance of peace, approaches any nearer to a settlement than they did some years since. Whether we look to the affairs of Holland and Belgium, or to the long-agitated question of the boundary between the United States and our North American colonies, I think I am warranted in saying that the great questions by which peace may be disturbed, and without the solution of which we have little guarantee, for its continuance still remains unsettled. Gentlemen, these are not reasons for despondingor unmanly fear, but for continued exertion and union (hear, hear, and loud cheers.) By such union we shall best be enabled to maintain the mild predominance of the Protestant faith in this country, and in every part of the United Kingdom. By that union, and by that alone, shall we be able to promote what we call Conservative principles (hear.) If you ask me what I mean by Conservative principles, I shall, as we have been so often taunted with the use of vague generalities, in conclusion briefly state the meaning I attach to them (hear.) By Conservative principles I mean, and I believe you mean, the maintenance of the prerogative of the Monarch, and of the just and constitutional powers of King, Lords, and Commons—(hear, hear)—the determination to resist every encroachment which can control or interfere with the just rights or privileges of one or other of these three branches of the Legislature. By Conservative principles we mean that, although existing at the same time with perfect equality of civil rights and privileges, there shall always be in this country an established religion, fostered and encouraged by the State; and that that established religion shall maintain, the doctrines of the Protestant Reformed faith (hear, hear, and loud cheers.) By Conservative principles, we mean a firm resistance to every project for the alineation of Church property from strictly spiritual uses. We do not mean to raise any unnecessary outcry that the Church is in danger; but we do put it to every reasonable man whether those proposals do not endanger the Church which in Ireland would alienate from her a certain proportion of her property, in violation of compacts, in violation of the most solemn assurances, and would devote it to the purposes of a system of education expressly excluding instruction in the main principles and precepts of the Protestant religion? (hear, hear.) We ask whether, if, concurrently, our Bishops should be made stipendiary on the State, and their property taken, the connection which exists between Church and State, and which is implied by the contribution of property by one for the maintenance of the fabric of the other, can be preserved? We ask whether the Church could be free from danger if the acknowledged property of the Church of England should be applied to relieve lay property from a burden to which it has for centuries been subject? (hear, and cheers.) And we ask, if these two measures—one for the appropriation of church property in Ireland to secular purposes, and the other for its application to England to the relief of lay property from its established burdens, be carried, whether that connection which Lord Althorp declared to be essentially implied by the maintenance of the Church fabric by the State can be maintained? We ask whether, if these measures should pass, would not the existence of the Church in both countries be endangered? (hear.) By Conservative principles we mean the rescuing from the threatened danger our Protestant Establishment—nay more, we mean the infliction, if we can inflict it, of a heavy blow and great discouragement to those principles which are antagonist to the Protestant faith in these countries. By Conservative principles we mean the maintenance of our settled institutions in Church and State, and also the preservation and defence of that combination of laws, of institutions, of usages, of habits and of manners, which have contributed to mould and form the character of Englishmen; and which has embodied this country in the contention and fearful rivalry of war; and in the equally glorious contentions of peaceable industry, of commercial enterprise, of mechanical skill, and of social improvement, has endeared the names of England and Englishmen in every country of the world—(cheers.) We seek for the establishment of liberty without license, and we look to the maintenance of that pure form of religion which is at once the consolation of the virtuous man, and is also the best guarantee which human institutions can afford us for the preservation of civil and religious liberty.—[The Right Hon. Baronet resumed his seat amidst loud and protracted cheering.]

The next toast was the, "The Army and Navy."

Sir E. Kerrison, on behalf of the army, returned thanks.

Captain Gordon returned thanks on behalf of the navy.

The Chairman next proposed "The health of Lord Stanley" (great cheering.) In giving his health he gave the health of a Nobleman who preferred principle to place—(cheers)—and who retired from the counsels of his Sovereign as soon as he found that his services were no longer required in the way in which he could alone tender them. The toast was drunk with long continued cheering.

Lord Stanley rose to return thanks, but it was some time before the cheering subsided and permitted him to proceed. The noble Lord said, that to be received in such a manner by any body of his country must be a source of the deepest gratification to any man; and they might more easily conceive than he (Lord Stanley) find words to express, the overpowering feelings under which he rose to acknowledge the reception which he met with from a body of men such as that which he now addressed, and which, considering their numbers, their public importance, and their union of sentiment, constituted the most important public body that he had ever met on any great public occasion. He felt the reception which they had given him the more sensibly, because to many of those whom he now addressed—perhaps, he might say, to the majority—he had been, by the conscientious discharge of his duty at a previous period of his public life, compelled to stand in opposition (hear, hear.) And why did he say that this circumstances gave him greater pleasure than if he were receiving the same mark of respect from those with whom he had always acted? Because he felt, with honest pride felt, that they sunk the difference of opinion which had existed in their conviction of the honesty of the principle which had brought about the change (Loud cheers.) It was because he knew that had he been so degraded or so base as to join their ranks from any unworthy personal motive, from any consideration of private interest at the sacrifice or suppression of any public principle, he would not have been received as he had been that day (cheers.) It was because he knew that though as politicians they might have rejoiced in the accession of a recruit, yet, as gentlemen, they would have spurned an insincere ally (cheers). Yes, gentlemen, his right hon. friend had truly said that their union was founded on higher and more enduring motives; it was founded on the strongest motives which could act on private feeling or influence public conduct (hear). It was founded on the sense of common danger (cheers)—on the conviction of a common interest; not that sordid, base, and personal interest which might gratify and profit them as individuals, but on their conviction, and on their united opinion as to the quarter from which danger was threatened to our institutions, and as to the means by which that danger was to be warded off, and our much revered institutions preserved (cheers). So far, therefore, from it requiring any explanation or apology, it would indeed, have been most extraordinary, if, after a great change had been made in the three component portions which formed the balance of this empire, giving an additional, and as it might appear to some an alarming power to the democratical branch of the Constitution—it would, he said, have been most strange if there had not been many men, who, previously apprehending danger from the too great influence of the monarchical or aristocratical branches, should not, when a great change was made, diminishing the power of those two branches, have had the honesty to throw their weight, however small, into that balance which seemed the lightest (cheers).

This, then, without disguise or concealment, the offspring of no intrigue, negociation, or compromise—this was, he would not say the secret, but the reason, the ground and foundation, the solid and endearing foundation, of their union (loud cheers). Such were the motives which influenced his conduct, and, passing by any allusion to the sacrifice the course he had adopted had induced, and which he should have been ashamed of himself not to have made—he did not mean the mere sacrifice of power, which cost him nothing, nor the sacrifice of office, which was a burden while he held it, and relief when he resigned it—but the sacrifice of those kindly feelings and friendships which he knew he must incur, which he had incurred in many instances, but of which he had never repented (hear, hear). Passing by all reference to that topic, he would at once express how high a gratification he felt at having, in such society, been selected as the organ to bring before their notice that which was in truth the key-stone and bond of their union, that which was the main spring of all their strength, that which they were prepared to uphold, strengthen, and confirm, that which was the very essence of all their Conservative feelings, the British Constitution in Church and State (rapturous cheering). It had been truly observed by one who well knew what he spoke of, that there was a vast difference between the Whigs of 1835 and the Whigs of 1832 (hear, hear, hear)—but if gentlemen would refer to history, he thought they would find, when they compared the whigs of 1838 with the whigs of 1638 (loud cheers)—that there was indeed a wide difference between the political principles which actuated the great men of the former period, and the principles which were professed by those who called themselves the whigs of the present day (cheers.) If he read history right, he found that the great men of the former period considered as indispensably connected and interwoven with our mixed Constitution, and as giving strength and stability to all its parts, and forming the strongest bulwark of our civil liberty—the maintenance of a national and Protestant establishment (cheers). It was true, indeed, that those who called themselves the Whigs of the present day also appeared to regard these great elements as combined; but in their minds they seemed combined only for the purpose of being made one and each the object of uniform and constant aggression (cheers). The Radical party, wise in its generation, knew, and, knowing, steadily and perseveringly acted on the knowledge, that no one of those great elements could feel a blow, without the blow being felt by all the rest (hear, hear). They looked out for the feeble place whereon to make the first assault, and when they could not succeed by violence, they sought to undermine by fraud (hear, hear). To meet their endeavors required not only much coolness, but as much perseverance and industry, in a better cause, as were displayed by their opponents (cheers). Not many years since the favorite object of attack was the independent exercise of the powers of the House of Lords; and the exercise of those powers was not opposed alone by the low and insignificant, but by some among the learned of the land and occupying high places (hear). It was true that the chorus raised against that body had sunk into a snarling whimper, but the party only waited for another occasion to renew its attacks. How had those attacks been met? By concession? by yielding to any of the demands made by those who attacked the peerage? No. They had been met by a forbearing, but unflinching exercise, on the part of the House of Lords, of their constitutional power; they had been met by an appeal to the good sense, prudence, and judgment of the British people (cheers). What was now the favorite object of attack? Scarcely any one of the institutions of the country could be pointed to with respect to which a desire was not manifested to depreciate and injure them. He saw a systematic desire to degrade the magistracy, (loud cheers)—to weaken the bonds which bound, in legitimate union, the gentlemen of the country with the population of their neighbourhoods, and to draw seldom on them for the discharge of those duties which they conscientiously and unpaid performed (cheers.) He saw a systematic desire to overthrow every thing which appeared not to forward the democratic will; but, above all, a determination, supported by all the malignity of bitter hostility, and favored by indifference and lukewarmness on the part of those who ought to oppose it—a determination, he said, to destroy, to weaken, and undermine the foundation of our Established Church (cheers.) They were sometimes taunted with raising, without cause, the cry of "The Church in danger:" but when he saw how many gentlemen were then present, who would go forth into their respective neighborhoods and scatter and disseminate over the whole country, among their neighbors, dependents, and connections, the principle of attachment to the sister Churches of England and Scotland; when he knew how strong a hold these Churches had on the affections of the people; how the attacks made on them had called forth increased energy in their defence and maintenance, he began to hope that the "Church was not in danger." (cheers.) But this he must say, and he said it in a voice of warning and counsel, if he might be permitted so to speak, that if they relaxed in their endeavours, if they became lukewarm in their support of the Church; if, while they admitted, and supported and encouraged the reform of the Church and the removal of abuses, they relaxed and flinched from the first principles by which that Church was maintained and upheld, they had an adversary ever vigilant to take advantage of the slightest concession, ever watching for an unwise admission, ever desirous to entrap them into an adoption of some insidious expression which would afterwards be used against them in a different sense, and ever ready to assault and to assail every thing they held most sacred (loud cheers.) He called upon them to remember this, and as they valued that Church—as they would answer to their constituents, who sent them to Parliament to defend that Church—as they would answer to their country, to whom that Church was a national blessing—as they would answer to their consciences, he called upon them not for one moment to relax in their exertions from a too confident or overweening estimation of their own strength (hear, hear). He was told that no less than 313 members of parliament had joined to the present magnificent public tribute of respect, regard, and affection, to his right hon. friend. How many of these men would flinch from the expression of the same devoted attachment within the next 48 hours? (a burst of cheers, which lasted for several moments). If the energy and zeal which were manifested that night was not a mere hasty and evanescent feeling which might evaporate in a short time, but if on the contrary, it had its origin in the strong and mature conviction of this mighty party, then the Church and the institutions of this country were indeed safe (cheers). Let them remember it was not real alone, it was not that hasty expression of excited feeling which must win the battle, it was patient struggling against toil and fatigue, against manœuvres, against, perhaps, defeat—it was untiring industry, it was unrelaxed energy, it was indomitable confidence in their leader (loud applause). It was that confidence which sustained the British soldier in apparent apathy behind the lines of Torres Vedras; it was the same confidence with which the troops of Waterloo lay couched in inaction until the time when their great chieftain gave the word to charge (cheers). It was the determination to hazard the great cause by no trifling proceeding, the offspring of personal caprice; it was the determination never to affirm a principle which they did not believe in, and never, under any circumstances, to shrink from the affirmation of the principle which they did believe in (loud applause). If in this laborious and wearisome course they should at any time feel inclined to falter in their endeavours and relax from the struggle, let them reflect what it was they were about to sacrifice, and then he was sure that no personal interest, no light or trifling consideration, would deter them from the course they had adopted, and their conduct would, under the blessing of Providence, be the means of maintaining and preserving that which was the object of their respect and love, that which he now drew them as a toast—"Our Constitution in Church and State."

The toast was drunk amidst tremendous cheering.

The Chairman proposed a bumper toast to the health of Sir James Graham. In drinking that toast, they drank, he said, the health of an honest, independent, and enlightened statesman (loud cheering).

Sir James Graham said he felt most deeply the unmerited compliment which had just been paid him. When he looked around him and saw so many gentlemen present whose services far exceeded any that he had been able to render his country, he confessed that he blushed for his own want of merit, and was almost pained by the notice he had just received. But, as the number of gentlemen present appeared to approach very nearly the majority of the House of Commons, might he not venture to repeat what a Speaker of the House of Commons formerly said, that "he whom the House of Commons thought worthy ought not to think himself unworthy" (hear, hear). Why was it that he stood there that night? He was there because he was opposed to the policy of withdrawing the colonies from their connection with the mother country; while a gentleman, who had given the traitor M'Kenzie the benefit of his advice, had received the favors of the Government, while another gentleman, who had expressed a wish for the success of the rebels in arms, obtained the votes of some of the members of the Administration, at the period of the general election (hear, hear). He stood there, because he was pledged to resist the extension of the suffrage (applause). He thought that the great measure of constitutional reform which had passed a few years ago, added greatly to the influence of the democratical principle, and he said that that should be his *ultimatum*, and that he would resist any further democratical change (hear, hear). He stood there because he was determined to resist "vote by ballot." On this subject his Right hon. friend had referred to the words of Lord J. Russell. As far as words went they were satisfactory—but let them be compared with the conduct of Government. How did the members of the Government vote on the question of the ballot? (cheers). Sir H. Vivian and Mr. R. Steuart voted in favor of that question, and nevertheless they still retain their places (hear, hear). He stood there because he was pledged to resist the Repeal of the Union; and Mr. Sheil, who had declared himself a friend to the Repeal, had been received into an hospital and made a pensioner of the Government (cheers and laughter). But more; he stood there because he was determined to resist the expulsion of the Bishops from the House of Lords. What had the advisers of the Crown done on the subject? They had preferred to office a gentleman who voted in favor of the expulsion of the Bishops (hear, hear). He stood there pledged to resist the spoliation of the Church, and he trusted that on Monday next Sir T. Acland would give them the opportunity of shewing their determination that the Church should not be spoliated (hear and cheers). He stood there, above all, to resist any attempt to destroy the independence of the House of Lords (loud cheering). They had been told by his right hon. friend, that for the purpose of affecting their object, great attention and great patience on their parts were necessary; and he would tell them further, that implicit confidence in their leader was necessary (cheers.) He thought he had heard a quotation made from Clarendon in favor of what he conceived to be spoliation; but he would, with their permission, call their attention to a passage which he had lately read in Lord Clarendon's history. At an early period of the long Parliament, a motion having been made in the House of Commons for the extirpation of Episcopacy, Lord Clarendon observed—"That the House was very thin, those only who prosecuted the bill with impatience remaining in the House, and the others, who abhorred it, growing weary of so tiresome an attendance, left the House at dinner-time, and afterwards followed their pleasures; so that Lord Falkland was wont to say that "they who hated the Bishops hated them worse than the devil, and that they who loved them did not love them so well as their dinner." I know not how these men have already answered it to their own consciences, or how they will answer it to Him, who can discern their consciences, who having assumed their country's trust, and it may be, with great earnestness labored to procure that trust, by their supine laziness, negligence, and absence, were the first inlets to these inundations, and so contributed to those licenses which have overwhelmed us? For by this means a handful of men much inferior in the beginning in number and interest, came to give laws to the major part, and to shew that three diligent persons are really a greater and more significant number than ten unconcerned; they by plurality of voices in the end, converting or seducing the whole body to their opinions. It is true men of activity and faction have many advantages that a composed and settled Council, though industrious enough, usually have not, and some that gallant men cannot give themselves leave to entertain, for they contract a habit of disingenuity necessary to their affairs, that liberal minded men would not persuade themselves to entertain, even for the prevention of all the mischief the others intend. Whosoever observes the ill arts by which these men use to prevail on the people in general—their absurd, ridiculous lying to win the affections and corrupt the understandings of the weak; the bold scandals to confirm the wilful; the boundless promises to the ambitious; their gross, abject flatteries to the vulgar spirited, would hardly give himself leave to use those weapons for the preservation of the three kingdoms." He had somewhere read that William III., after his accession to the throne of the kingdom, being somewhat nettled by the violence and impatience of the party by whom he was placed on the throne to carry reform beyond what he considered safe, was disposed to leave the country, and that in the course of a conversation he said that "he had reflected on the different forms of government, and that he was aware that such might be said both on the kingly form and the republican form, but that on this point he had made up his mind—that the worse of all was the kingly form without sufficient power to maintain it" (cheers). He certainly believed that if the just prerogatives of the crown were impaired, there would no longer exist security for the liberty of the country; but, as his right hon. friend had observed that there was something peculiar in the present aspect of affairs, he would only add that he did not despair when he saw such a body of gentlemen met there to declare their confidence in the right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel), and when he knew that in conjunction with that large body of gentlemen there was an independent peerage, with the Duke of Wellington at its head (cheers). He would not detain them by any panegyric on that noble stateman's character; but he must say, that if ever there was a man willing to risk his life in the service of his country, and who would not do a base thing to save it, that man was the Duke of Wellington (repeated cheers). The right honorable baronet concluded by proposing the toast of "The Duke of Wellington and the House of Lords," which was drunk amidst enthusiastic cheering.

The Marquis of Douro briefly returned thanks.

Sir A. Palmer proposed "Lord Lyndhurst and the members of Sir R. Peel's cabinet."

Mr. Goulburn returned thanks.

Lord F. Egerton proposed, as a toast, "The name of the Noble Chairman."

The Marquis of Chandos briefly returned thanks.

Sir S. Canning proposed "Sir E. Sugden and the conservative bar," which was drunk and honored with repeated cheers.

The Chairman then gave "The Master and Warden of the Merchant Tailors' Company."

Mr. Alliston returned thanks.

The following toasts were then proposed and duly acknowledged:

The hon. Mr. Lascelles, the vice chairman; "The Agriculture and Commerce of the county, and may they ever be united;" "The health of Lady Peel and the rest of the ladies who had honored the meeting with their presence;" "The Lord Mayor and Corporation of London;" "The Committee of Management and Stewards;" the list concluding with "Success on Monday next," which was rapturously received, and the meeting broke up about twelve o'clock.

300 Members of the House of Commons were present at the festival.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons—Wednesday, May 16.

It was ordered on the motion of Mr. ROBERT STUART, that the house at its rising should adjourn till Friday.

Mr. HAWES gave notice that, when the report of the benefices pluralities bill would be brought up, he should move the insertion of a clause for the total abolition of all pluralities in future.

Mr. W. W. WYNN gave notice that on the 31st of May he would move an address to her Majesty, praying that some ecclesiastical promotion be given to the late three chaplains of that house who had not been provided for according to the established rule. In answer to a question,

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the Malta commissioners had concluded their labors, and were on their way home.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the glass duties bill went through committee *pro forma*, in order to its being re-printed.

The small debts (Scotland) Bill passed through committee. Adjourned to Friday.

House of Lords—Friday, May, 18.

Lord Carteret was introduced by Lord Cowley and Lord Redesdale, and took the oaths and subscribed the parliamentary roll.

The Earl of HADDINGTON presented several petitions from places in Scotland against the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Bill.

The Earl of KINNOUL presented a petition from procurators of Perth in favour of the Sheriff's Court (Scotland) Bill.

Lord BROUGHAM begged to ask his noble and learned friend in what state of forwardness his noble and learned friend's Bill for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt was, and when it might be expected to be again before the house.

Lord LYNDHURST replied that he had not charge of the Bill, and could not therefore answer the question of his noble and learned friend.

Lord BROUGHAM said it was true that the bill had been brought in by his noble and learned friend on the woolsack, but it had been much altered subsequently—changed nurse as it were—so that he thought it best to put his question to the real father. (A laugh.)

Lord LYNDHURST said the alterations had been effected in the committee, of which the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and himself, were members.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY gave notice, that on Tuesday se'nnight he should move for certain papers and correspondence relative to the policy of the present war in Spain.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE presented several petitions in favour of the immediate abolition of negro apprenticeship. He also presented a petition praying that compensation be made to the negroes for the manifold injuries which they had sustained whilst in a state of slavery. The noble marquis also presented two petitions, one from the county Galway, the other from the county Leitrim, against the Irish Poor-law Bill.

The Marquis of BUTE presented a petition from Luton, Bedfordshire, praying for the immediate abolition of negro apprenticeship.

The house adjourned to Monday at a qurter-past six.

House of Commons—Friday, May 18.

Petitions in favour of the immediate abolition of negro apprenticeship were presented by Mr. Cayley, from Westmoreland, Whitby, Richmond, and other places; by Colonel Wemyss, from various places in the county of Fife; by Major Aglionby, from various places in Cumberland; and by Mr. Pease, from a great number of places in Durham and Gloucester.

Sir E. FILMER presented a petition from the churchwardens of a parish in Kent, praying for a reduction in the rates of postage.

Mr. WARBURTON presented petitions from 150 London solicitors and attorneys, from Bridport, and from two printing offices in London, in favour of a low and uniform rate of postage; also a petition for a grant of money for the Baron de Bode.

Colonel BUTLER presented a petition from a place in the county of Kilkenny, praying to be relieved from the payment of tithes.

Lord W. BENTINCK presented a petition from Glasgow, in favour of a reduction in the rates of postage.

Sir R. INGLIS presented a petition from the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, against any measure carrying into effect the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, respecting the leasing of church lands and the arrangement of ecclesiastical duties; also petitions to the same effect from the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, and from the Dean and Chapter of the collegiate church of St. Peter's, Westminster.

Col. DAVIES presented a petition from Worcester, praying for the immediate abolition of slavery.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, he should propose an adjournment over Whit-Monday and Whit-Tuesday.

CANADA.

Mr. HUME wished to ask the noble lord a question which he considered one of very great importance. He wished to know the condition of Upper and Lower Canada at this time, and whether it was civil law or military law that was enforced there.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, he did not know that he could give precise answers to these questions. As to the state of Upper and Lower Canada, he could say that there had been certain acts passed by the legislature of Upper Canada prescribing certain modes of trial, according to which persons charged with treason were to be tried, but there had not been received at the Colonial-office copies of those acts.

IRISH TITHES AND MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Sir F. BURDETT wished to know whether the noble lord (J. Russell) would proceed on Monday with the Irish tithe resolutions?

Lord J. RUSSELL said, the course he meant to adopt was this—not to bring forward the committee on Irish tithes on Monday, but to proceed to the consideration of the Municipal Corporations of Ireland Bill (hear, hear). In stating that he did not mean to take the Irish tithes on Monday, he had no intention to abandon the proposition of going into committee on this question, but only to postpone it until the Monday following, and if the committee on the municipal corporations had not finished by that day, be proposed to go into the committee on the Irish tithes, and to propose only one resolution, for changing the tithe composition now paid into a rent-charge, payable by the first owners of the inheritance. If that resolution were agreed to, he should move that it be reprinted, and that that alone would form the basis of a measure which he proposed to bring forward, except as to the arrears of the £1,000,000, which had not yet been paid.

Sir R. PEEL said, that any announcement on this subject was of importance; but he was afraid he imperfectly understood the nature of the noble lord's proposition. He hoped, therefore, that the noble lord would postpone entering into committee on the Municipal Corporations Bill at least until Friday next, so that he and those acting with him might have time for deliberation.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, that of course a request of this kind, as to a delay of three or four days for consideration was one which he should be most unwilling to refuse. He would not, therefore, propose to go into committee on Monday, but postpone it until Friday, reversing therefore the order by not going into the Irish tithes on Monday, and by bringing forward the Municipal Corporations first.

Sir R. PEEL.—Then I understand that the measures will be limited to the conversion of tithe composition into a rent charge, and be disincumbered of the redemption clause?

Lord J. RUSSELL.—Yes.

Sir R. PEEL would meet that concession in the same spirit with which it was made, and should reserve to himself an unfettered course on Friday.

THE BUDGET.

The house having resolved itself into committee,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose to make the financial statement. There was no gentleman whom he had the honour of addressing but must be aware, from the papers laid before the house, what were the prospects of the present year, and what had been the state of the public revenue and expenditure in the past year. There had been much alarm last year, he would admit; the saving-banks had drawn out more than they had paid in; but then there was more capital than in the years of 1825; the country was, so far, better able to sustain the shock; and, at all events, her prospects were now improving (hear, hear, hear.) The expenses of the present year had been raised by two heavy items, not occurring in the elder times of our finance—namely, the interest on the slave compensation, and the cost of the Canadian insurrection. Exchequer bills, likewise, which, according to common usage, would not have been taken up till Sept., 1838, have been exchanged at an earlier period, because it is no longer deemed expedient to perform this operation at a season when parliament is not sitting. For the last year and a half, too, the interest on exchequer bills, has been kept at a higher rate than heretofore. The government has been blamed for paying a higher rate of interest than that at which private loans may be effected; but the objectors forget that these private loans are negotiated only for short fixed periods, or under peculiar circumstances (hear, hear, hear). The right hodourable gentleman acknowledged that his favourable anticipations of last year had been disappointed. On the whole, the deficiency for 1837, had been almost a million and a half. But if he had been below the mark in his provision for 1837, he had been greatly above it in his provision for 1836; and on the two years, if taken together, there would be found a surplus. In reference to the existing state of things in the Canadian provinces, he thought that the best and most legitimate mode of providing for an increased expenditure, in place of coming down to the house with an estimate, for the truth or accuracy of which they could not make themselves responsible, would be to state what they considered the probable amount of the expenditure would be, and to take at once a vote for army extraordinaries to that amount. The sum he proposed to take under that head for the present year was £500,000. That would be included in the miscellaneous expenditure. A comparison of the income and expenditure for the current year, founded upon an average of the last two years, would show, if his calculations were correct, that so far from having a surplus of revenue at the year's end, there would be a deficiency to be accounted for of £208,000. If honourable gentlemen thought he should do better by taking the average of three years rather than the average of 2 years, they would diminish the income side of the account further, and would leave a deficiency, not of £208,000, but of £505,000. The question then arose, how was that deficiency to be met? There appeared to him to be only two ways of meeting it; and the preference to be given to the one over the other of those two ways resolved itself into the answer which the house would give to the plain and simple question—"Can this deficiency be considered as permanent in its nature?" If the house had any ground to apprehend that this small deficiency or any amount of deficiency would be permanent in its nature, there was but one way in which it could be met; and that was by coming boldly to the House of Commons, stating fairly the facts of the case, and asking, through the medium of increased taxation, additional means to meet and discharge the obligations of the country. He had also endeavoured to show that there was a deficiency to be provided for the current year of between £200,000 and £300,000.; but that would not have existed if it had not been for the expenses of the Canadian expedition and the West Indian loan for the compensation of the planters; the absence of either of those would have converted the deficiency into a surplus. He had already stated that they had a prospect, and he trusted a just one, of improving the receipts on account of revenue (hear). The prospects of the revenue were unquestionably better now than they were a short time ago. The accounts he received were daily more promising. The accounts which he had received from the savings' banks also exhibited the amount of the deposits received to exceed the amount of sums drawn out. On these grounds he felt no reason to apprehend danger for the future; and he did not think that he was asking too much of the house or of the public, when he proposed that they should venture to run the present risk by increasing the unfunded debt of the country to so small an extent as that which he had already mentioned. At the commencement of this year he promised to consider the propriety of reducing the four and a half per cent. duties. He did not think it necessary to make this subject a part of his present arrangement, but preferred reserving it for a subsequent and separate consideration. There was another topic to which he would briefly advert. He meant the claim which the South Sea Company thought it had upon the public. It was a very small sum, and not worth mentioning in connection with his present calculations. The right honorable gentleman then concluded by moving, by way of resolution, that the sum of £13,008,000 be raised by exchequer bills for the service of the year 1838.

Mr. HUME attributed the deficiency to the general excess of establishments and salaries, lamented the decrease of exports and imports, and recommended reductions in all quarters, civil and military.

Mr. GOULBURN said—Instead of applying the surplus to the reduction of this debt, it was otherwise appropriated: in fact, they created debt with the one hand and paid it off with another. If the surplus was a million, they took six or seven hundred thousand pounds of it and applied it to paying off other debts contracted in the year.

Mr. ATTWOOD contended that there was no analogy between the financial state of the country in 1827, when Mr. Canning moved a vote of credit to meet the deficiency, and that in the present year. He (Mr. Attwood) much doubted that the anticipations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be realised.

Mr. HUTT strongly impressed on the government the necessity of a reform in our financial system.

Colonel SIBTHORPE acknowledged that the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not so bad as he had anticipated it would be, but at the same time he would say the right hon. gentleman had not made the worst of the case. The deficiency, when all the commissions and other jobs were paid, would be much greater than the right hon. gentleman had stated. He was certain the right hon. gentleman was fully aware of the circumstance by his look, for he never saw a Chancellor of the Exchequer look so pale in the whole course of his life. The right hon. gentleman looked the picture of despair. (a laugh.) He called on the right hon. gentleman to come forward and state fairly and manfully what the real state of the country was (hear, hear, hear)—to acknowledge what he knew to be the fact—namely, that the country was in a dangerous state.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied.

After a few words from Mr. HUME, the resolution for granting to her Majesty £13,000,000 by way of exchequer bills was agreed to.

The house resumed, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday.

The other orders were disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter past one.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—SATURDAY.

Bank Stock	201½ 2
3 per Cent Consols	92⅞
3½ per Cent. Stock	100⅛
3½ ditto new (1830)	100⅛
3½ do. Debentures	92½

LATEST PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS.

3 p. Ct. Consols, 91⅛	Bank Stock,
Consols for Ac. 91⅛	India Stock, 271½
India Bonds,	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1838.

MR. O'KEEFE.

At the desire of Government, Dr. Briscoe, who was in attendance on this unfortunate gentleman since the late murderous attack made on him, was present when his deposition was taken before Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., as to the facts of the case already stated by us. It being necessary that Mr. O'Keefe should be made fully acquainted with his hopeless state previous to his informations being sworn to, and of which he had not been aware, it became the duty of Dr. Briscoe, to inform him of his being so near eternity. Mr. O'Keefe in this, his dying testimony, fully corroborated his previous informations against the villain who attempted his life in the first instance, and has also identified the assassin through whose means society will be deprived of a useful and valuable member; for probably before this is in type the sufferer will have breathed his last, as we are informed by Dr. Briscoe that mortification has already set in. We sincerely trust that the ends of justice will not, in this case, be defeated.

It will be recollected that, some time back, several citizens assembled for the destruction of the weirs at Ballyalick, the erection of which they considered as a grievance, and on which occasion lives were lost; a report of a similar assemblage being intended in our neighbourhood, it prevented. We trust that it is unfounded; still, as prevention is better than cure, we hope the authorities will be on the alert.

SIX MAGISTRATES OF THE COUNTY CARLOW SUSPENNED IN THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.

The *Kilkenny Moderator* of Saturday informs us of the dismissal of no less than six Exemplary Magistrates of the County of Carlow from the Commission of the Peace. The names of these gentlemen are Wm. Fishbourne, [40 years a magistrate], Philip Bagenall, Henry Newton, Wm. Stewart, John Watson, and Thomas Watson, Esqrs. Their offence was the striking off the list of Jurors, and in compliance with an Act of Parliament, some of the priests' rubbish, who were clearly disqualified by law for occupying the Jury-box. This roused the fury of the Carlow Reverences, who thus had their machinery of persecution seriously impaired, and incurred a risk of innocent victims escaping from their snares. They thought they discovered some technical omission in the magistrates' mode of proceeding, applied to Dublin Castle to have the above six loyal and unimpeachable gentlemen dismissed, and had their application, or *command*, instantly complied with! Thus are the persecuted Protestants of Carlow left without the protection to be derived from honest magistrates, exposed, as they constantly are, to the malignant conspiracies of traitors. We hope this matter will not escape conservative notice in Parliament; especially when it is known that the most abject and ignorant paupers are frequently returned as Jurors.

On this subject we take the following observations from the *Evening Packet*.

"If dismissal from the magistracy be a just measure of punishment for an act of *omission*, what should be the penalty for one of *commission*? Ought it be a lighter or heavier visitation of Viceregal displeasure? To this question we are happily able to give a practical answer.

"At the last Assizes for Sligo, the High Sheriff Sir William Parke, was convicted in open court, before Judge Crampton, of a deliberate violation of this very Act, of 3 and 4 William IV., and fined in the mitigated penalty of ten £10. The offence in that case was that of having acted "wilfully and corruptly" in the mode of impanelling Juries. Now Sir William is a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant—has he been dismissed from either of those offices? Not he, indeed—he has not been even reprimanded.

"Again, at the same assizes, Mr. Jones, the Radical candidate for the county of Sligo, was convicted for a gross violation of his duty as a *Magistrate*, and fined by the judge. Well, we ask again, was that gentleman dismissed from the Commission of the peace, was he even rebuked or so much as admonished? No such thing. He is at this moment a special favorite at Dublin Castle. But—

"Dat veniam, corvis xexat censura columbas"

is the keystone of Mulgrave morality, and this brief maxim explains the whole affair. The Carlow magistrates are degraded because they are supporters of the British constitution, the Sligo magistrates are cherished for their attachment to the principles of a revolutionary and Popish Mendicant, and thus ends the matter. Further commentary would be superfluous."

DECLINE OF RADICALISM—A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

The Limerick Star—the organ of the priests and ribbonmen—ceased publishing this morning! It will not, it is believed, ever reflect any of its borrowed light again.

Alas! poor *Star!* It affected to prognosticate our downfall shortly after we started into existence; but, it now turns out, that it had, even at that time, a faint glimmering of its own dissolution. *Sic transit gloria mundi.—Limerick Standard.*

DUBLIN CITY REGISTRY.

TOTALS.

Conservatives	93
Radicals	45
Conservative majority	FORTY-EIGHT!

WHIG ECONOMY.—At the sitting of Magistrates last Monday morning, on some recruits coming up to be sworn, Mr. Seymour observed that the present was one of the most economical governments the nation had ever had. They were using up all their old forms; and, to make them applicable to present circumstances, the words "*his* Majesty" had to be altered to "*her* Majesty" throughout. There were no less than six alterations in the oath of allegiance, which, as the late King had been dead eight months, was, most disrespectful to her Majesty.—*Brighton Gazette.*

AQUATICS—THE CORONATION.—We understand that the Kingstown regatta is fixed for the 28th of June, being the Coronation day of our beloved Sovereign. The rowing matches (in which the public take most interest), will be conducted with great spirit. "The Dublin Rowing Club," "The Pembroke Club," &c. &c., are getting their gigs in order, and their crews into condition for the occasion. Owing to the backwardness of the season, there has been but little doing amongst the lovers of aquatics to the present.

The *Galway Advertiser* relates a monstrous story of the liberation of two robbers, convicted at the last Assizes in that quarter, against whom sentence of death was recorded. These ruffians have been visiting Mr. Martin, the member in the county jail, and they are now at large. The *Limerick Chronicle* tells a similar story of the return to that city of two persons sentenced at the late assizes to transportation. Why are these men set at large, if not to murder? This subject must not be lost sight of by Parliament. We cannot hope for protection from Dublin Castle.—*Evening Packet.*

DANIEL AND THE PEOPLE.—Daniel's popularity seem at a very low ebb at present. At the Dorchester meeting last week his name was received with the loudest groans and execrations. A radical paper of Sunday *dispatches* him thus:—"It is high time this huge blatherer should be made a mark for all good men to point the finger of scorn at. Never did the world know so unprincipled and heartless a demagogue—a mass of hypocrisy." At the British legion meeting yesterday, Col. Thompson prophesied the speedy downfall of O'Connell and his "tools," and was rapturously applauded.

DEATH OF DR. WATSON.—Watson, whose connection with Thistlewood, &c., is unforgetten, expired at New York on the 12th of February, aged 72. He had suffered for some time very severely. He endured many vicissitudes whilst in America, living, at different times, in New Orleans, Louisiana, Mississipi, Alabama, Florida, Charleston, &c. His widow was at St. Louis, unaware of the death of her husband, who died in the New York Hospital, and was followed to the grave by a few friends on the 14th of February. His son, who was suspected of shooting Platt, in Snow-hill, during the riots of 1819, died two years since.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS.—The table of the number of stamps issued to the London daily press, as extracted from the parliamentary returns, during the months of January, February, and March, of the years 1837 and 1838, clearly demonstrates that Conservatives are on the increase in and near the metropolis, the number of stamps issued to the Conservative press having increased within the last three months 97,500, whereas the Ministerial papers have only advanced 17,500.

We have heard, with the greatest pleasure, that the merchants, bankers, and shipowners of London, connected with our North American colonies, have invited Sir F. B. Head to a dinner, on the 6th of June, at Freemason Hall, to be given in honour of the noble conduct of our Canadian brethren in preserving the colony to Great Britain.—*Brighton Gazette.*

It is rumoured that Mr. Berkeley, a large proprietor in Grenada, has sent out directions to his agents to proclaim the glad tidings of freedom on his estates on the approaching 1st of August. Many others, we doubt not, will follow this laudable example in the colonies. We believe the Mr. Berkeley alluded to is the Hon. Mr. Grantly Berkeley, one of the members for West Gloucestershire.

ROYAL PREMIUM FOR GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERY.—At the meeting of the Geographical Society, on Monday evening, the first premium given by her present Majesty of £50., as a reward and encouragement for geographical discovery, was presented to Colonel Chesney, the gallant conductor of the late Euphrates expedition.

SHAKSPEARE'S AUTOGRAPH.—This great literary curiosity was brought to the hammer on the 15th by Mr. Evans, of Pall mall, and sold to Mr. Pickering, of Chancery-lane, for £100. It consists only of the name of the poet, written upon the fly-leaf of a copy of Florio's translation of Montaigne's essays, 1603, it is his only autograph, with the exception of that to his will and some mortgage deeds, now unaccountably lost or mislaid.

DIVISION ON SIR THOMAS ACLAND'S MOTION.

The Whigs have had another declining majority—of which we wish them much joy; and when we tell the history of the transaction, and analyze the composition of the majority, our readers will be enabled we think to join in the congratulations which we offer to the cabinet.

In 1835—Sir R. Peel being then in power and having called a new parliament—the Lichfield house confederacy, with Lord John Russell at its head, overthrew the existing government, and rode into office themselves, on the back of two resolutions—the first of which affirmed the right of parliament to alienate to secular uses the property of the church; and the second, the principle that no settlement of the tithe question which was not based on the appropriation plan could be satisfactory. These resolutions were carried in the Peel parliament by a majority of TWENTY SEVEN.

In 1838—Lord John Russell being now in power—and in the first session of his first parliament—Sir Thomas Acland, an English county member, moves that, as a preliminary to a satisfactory settlement of the tithe question, those two resolutions be rescinded. And ministers are now able in their own house to escape the degradation by a majority of NINETEEN!—an actual falling off of twenty-five per cent. in their numerical force.

Let us next examine the technical majority of nineteen, and see how it is composed. We rather think the analysis will show that the positive opinion of the house is against ministers on the vital question then at issue.

There are now in the House of Commons eleven whig members who have in the former parliament pledged themselves to resist the alienation of church property in whatever shape it may be proposed. The names of these gentlemen, Sir C. Lemon, Sir R. Ferguson, Messrs. Bennett, Slaney, Townly, and Going—Lords G. and A. Lenox, Sir G. Heathcoate, Mr. Long, and Mr. G. Heathcoate. Had these gentlemen voted according to their opinions, or as they will vote on any future mooting of the question, the division of the house on Tuesday evening would have run thus—

For rescinding the alienation resolutions.

Actual number that voted	298	
Add eleven	11	309
Against rescinding ditto.		
Actual number that voted	317	
Deduct eleven	11	306
Majority against Ministers		3

Of the gentlemen thus circumstanced, however, the first mentioned six voted with ministers—*giving as a reason for doing so, that though they abhorred the principle of alienation, they now felt bound to support the cabinet lest ministers should be turned out of office on a measure (the new tithe bill) which does not involve the obnoxious principle at all*:—and the other five gentlemen absented themselves from the division for the same excellent reason: they *could* not *support* ministers, *would* not *vote against* them.

And now for the value of the contested principle.

In 1835, Lord John Russell prevailed on parliament to adopt a resolution pledging itself to pass no Tithe Bill for Ireland which did not include an alienation of a part of the *surplus* revenues of the church. The first attempt to realize this surplus, was by the suppression of 800 protestant parishes, whereby a *surplus* of 58,000 per annum, was calculated upon. This project was a failure. In the following session the ground was changed, and the privy council was to be empowered, by some *hocus pocus*, not quite intelligible, to create a *surplus* of £97,000 a year: this scheme too was defeated and abandoned. A third attempt, in the succeeding year, to create a *surplus* by a direct tax of 10 per cent. on clerical income, was just as abortive as the rest; and in the present session ministers come forward with a measure in which *the principle of alienation is entirely abandoned as* VISIONARY AND IMPRACTICABLE—not to speak of its dishonesty and revolutionary character. Yet though the *practice* is abandoned—the *principle* must be retained—lest ministers be stultified by the revocation of their pledge!! What folly is this! What puerile obstinacy! What factious self-consistency! If there be no settlement of the tithe question this year—which is extremely probable—ministers—and ministers alone—will be responsible for the continued agitation.

WATERFORD ELECTION PETITION.

Mr. H. W. Barron has been declared duly elected for the city of Waterford. We shall not now go into the grounds of this acquittal—nor question the decision of the committee: but we may congratulate Mr. Barron on the good luck which placed him at the mercy of the TORIES. These tory committees are not such desperate things as the hon. gentleman and Mr. O'Connell affect to think them.

ADJOURNED QUARTER SESSIONS.

These Sessions were held on Monday, the 21st, before the Mayor, Recorder, and Simon Newport, Esq.

There were very few jurors in attendance. The list was called, on a fine of 10s each, when only 15 answered to their names. At half-past ten o'clock the following jury was sworn:—

Charles Jones, William White, Michael Callanore, Patrick Adams, John Flahavan, Richard Mullowney, Patrick Power, Robert Power, William Power, Laurence Phelan, Michael Reilly, John Todd.

William Hogan, John Kavanagh, John Boland, and Patrick Hogan, were indicted for stealing a warp or rope from William Garde, the master of the *Kangaroo*, on the 4th of May.

It appeared that *John Boland* and *Patrick Hogan* after cutting the warp from the ring at the Quay, fastened it with a rope to their lighter, and were taking it away; when a boy named Edward Doran saw them, and took one of the river watch with him, found the vessel to which it belonged, and the master, with two policemen, followed the lighter in a boat and took the four prisoners. It also appeared that two of the prisoners were not privy to their stealing the rope.

The Jury found *John Boland* and *Patrick Hogan guilty*, and acquitted the other two.

John Boland, the elder of the prisoners, was sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment and hard labour, and Patrick Hogan to 6 months' and hard labour.

Thomas Wilson, a Corporal of the 68th Regiment, was indicted for stealing six shillings, one cotton handkerchief, and a pair of scissors from Thomas Egan.

Thomas Egan proved that he slept at Ballyhale in the same room with two soldiers on the night of the 4th May, that on getting up in the morning he found his clothes where he left them the previous night, but that the money and articles mentioned were gone. He got on a car and came to Waterford, arrived at the Barracks about the same time the soldiers did, and on the Sargeant Major searching the prisoner he found the handkerchief and scissors in his hat.

For the defence—William Parker, the other soldier, swore that he saw the servant maid at the public house in Ballyhale go into the room at night, and take the money from the breeches pocket of the prosecutor, and which with the rest of his clothes was on the floor of the bed room. The prosecutor swore that the money was in his waistcoat pocket, that he put it under his head, and that his breeches and coat he put on the head rail of his bed, and that they were in the same place when he got up in the morning.

Mr. Milestone, the serjeant-major, swore that he asked the witness, Parker, if any person had been in the bed room during that night, and he said there had not. The Jury found the prisoner *guilty*.

The Recorder, in passing sentence, remarked on the enormity of the crime, and on the aggravation in getting his comrade to swear what was not true, and sentenced him to seven years' transportation.

Michael Fitzgerald was indicted for stealing three half-crowns and some coppers from John Commins on the 4th of May.

John Commins went to lodge with Nora Sullivan on that night, and was so drunk that he knew nothing of the robbery, except that he lost his money.

Nora Sullivan proved that the prisoner and last witness lodged in her house in the mayor's walk on the night of the 4th of May, that she asked the prisoner for his money before he went to bed, in order to take care of it for him, and which he gave her; that John Commins was so drunk she did not ask him for his money, and that he fell asleep on the floor of the bed room in his clothes, that shortly after the prisoner went to bed she heard a foot over head, where she went up, and found Commins pocket turned inside out and the prisoner putting two half-crowns in his waistcoat pocket, and the third one she found under his bolster; she saw three half-crowns with Commins before he went up stairs. *guilty*—Sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment, each alternate week of the last 2 months' solitary.

Edward Keay pleaded guilty to stealing a brass candlestick from Mary Doyle. Sentenced to one month's imprisonment from day of committal.

Margaret Butler was acquitted of the charge of stealing one pair of flannel drawers, and one pair of shoes, from James Price.

Michael M'Carthy pleaded guilty to an indictment for assaulting Margaret Butler. The assault being an aggravated one, he was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment, and to pay the prosecutrix £2 for her damages and expenses, or in default of payment 2 additional months' confinement.

Maurice Power pleaded guilty to an indictment for assaulting James M'Manus. Sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Record Court adjourned to Friday, the 22d of June.
Sessions adjourned to Monday, the 2d day of July.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP SIRIUS.

We are happy to announce the arrival of this vessel at Falmouth, on Saturday, the 19th instant, after a prosperous voyage across the Atlantic, of eighteen days, notwithstanding the extreme severity of the weather. The greatest sensation prevailed at New York on her arrival from our shores—the event being one of the greatest interest and importance—forming a new era in the annals of navigation, and uniting more closely the inhabitants of the old and new world. A splendid banquet was prepared for the corporation of New York by the Captain of the Sirius, and of which several partook, after expressing themselves in unmeasured terms of the beauty of the vessel and unparalleled quickness of the voyage. Several American gentlemen have come over in the Sirius to be present at her Majesty's coronation; she has also brought over American papers to the 1st instant, from which we give a few extracts:—

The communication by the St. Lawrence had been open; and the Banks had resumed payments.

REPRIEVE OF THE PRISONERS.

UPPER CANADA.—The *Rochester Democrat* of the 23d, says that several prisoners who were to be executed at Hamilton on the 20th, have been reprieved, to wait the decision of the home government on an application for their pardon.

THE RIVER OPEN TO QUEBEC.—A note from the Post-Master at Three Rivers to the Post-Master in this city, dated Saturday last, says, that "a boat from William Henry, with fish and wild fowl for Quebec, is now at our wharf."

(From the New York American, April 30.)

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—It will be gratifying to all reflecting and patriotic citizens to learn, that danger of war from the impending difficulties between this country and Mexico is averted, the executive of the United States having accepted the offer of Mexico to refer the matters in issue to the arbitration of a third power. The result was communicated to Congress on Friday last by the President.

SPAIN.—By a reference elsewhere it will be seen that the Carlists have experienced a series of defeats, which, in a differently constituted country would prove fatal to the pretender's cause. Several of Don Carlos's chieftains have declared their independence, and we anxiously look forward to the termination of a struggle, as sanguinary as it is unnatural.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Spring Rice has introduced that financial statement which used to be called "the Budget;" but things must change their names with their quality, and

"The well stuffed bag is now a beggar's fardel."

A lank wallet, too, with a sad rent in it, through which, in the present year, one million and a half of deficiency has drained away. Such are the results of combined retrenchment and frustification.

Mr. Rice's apology for this drain is amusing. He miscalculated in 1836 on one side, and therefore his judgment is not to be impeached because he miscalculated on the other side in 1837. So, if the author of a Weather Almanack (we ask Mr. Murphy's pardon, for his almanack is a nearer approximation to accuracy than we ever expected or thought possible) is accused by a farmer of having misled him to cut his corn or grass in rain—he might answer, "True, I promised you a dry harvest time, and it rains—but did I not also promise you a dropping seed time, whereas the spring showed nothing but dust?... Put one blunder against the other, and then question my foreknowledge if you can." Doubtless, no financier ever was more deeply interested than Mr. Rice in establishing this canon of "the equation of blunders." With him

"Each bungle has a brother,
And this year's floundering just redects another."

The deficiency is to be made up by an issue of Exchequer bills, at a high rate of interest; for no better reason, that we can divine, than that all the commercial embarrassments of the last two years have been traced with perfect certainty to such an issue in 1836. Upon this point Mr. Rice was very roughly handled by Mr. Williams, and still more severely dealt with by Mr. Matthias Attwood and Mr. Goulburn. The gentleman last named gave a thesis upon the duties of a Finance Minister, from which the Chancellor of the Exchequer may learn much—*primarily*, that he knows nothing of his business at present.—*Standard*.

Richard Hoare, Esq., late Manager of the Branch Bank of Ireland, at Killarney, has been appointed to the management of the Wexford Branch.

The arrears of tithes due to four different clergymen the last five years, Mr. O'Connell has given orders to his agent to pay off in full.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

Thomas P. Vokes, Esq., Police Magistrate, has returned from the County Tipperary, after inquiring into the circumstances of the atrocious murder of the late Austin Cooper, Esq. There are a few in custody upon suspicion, Mr. Welland continues in a very weak state from the effects of his wounds.—*Ibid*.

ARRIVALS FROM BRISTOL.—Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar; Messrs. Murphy, Jones, Walpole, Bagwell, Wilson, Hayden, Delmare, &c. &c.—per the *Osprey* on Sunday.

EMIGRATION.—The *Corne* and *Argo* sailed from Sligo, on Friday morning, for Quebec, with full complements of emigrants.

IRISH PROVINCIAL BANK.

A meeting took place in London on Thursday of the directors of this Bank; the result was considered of a satisfactory nature. Profit of the year ending the 31st March was £47,374. A dividend was declared at the rate of 6 per cent. on the paid-up capital, which is the same as last year.

On Thursday, Lieut. Adolphus Lynch, author of "Crofton Croker's Legends," embraced, in the Convent Chapel of Killarney, the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—Clonmel, July 5; Carlow, July 18; Kilkenny, July 20; Waterford, July 23; Wexford, July 25.

DUNGARVAN, THURSDAY.—Being aware that you delight in recording the kind acts of landlords, I seize upon this opportunity of furnishing you with a hasty sketch of a scene which I had the pleasure of witnessing on Tuesday. Mr. Palliser, of Rocksborough, late of Derryluskan, in your county, is the landlord whose benevolent acts are worthy of being known to the public, in order that they may be imitated. With the exception of the Stuart and Musgrave tenantry, there are none so respectable, or happier, than Mr. Palliser's tenantry; his labourers, and no gentleman in this county gives more extensive employment, live in comfortable houses, which have been expressly built for them. A few years since, Rocksborough was an unreclaimed mountain, when this excellent gentleman employed the poor in its cultivation—it solely for the purpose of bettering their condition—it is now a blooming Eden, as luxuriant as the rich vales of Tipperary which he has left, to settle amongst a grateful tenantry, by whom he and his amiable family are idolized. As a proof of this I shall now mention the following circumstance, to which I have above alluded. Young Mr. Palliser having just attained his majority, his worthy parents received the congratulations of the surrounding gentry, and on Tuesday last the tenants and labourers on the estate assembled—I am sure I do not exaggerate, when I count the number, including visitors, at 2,000 persons. These were entertained to a sumptuous dinner, which was served in the lawn before the splendid residence of the hospitable proprietor, who, with his amiable Lady, paid the greatest attention to their numerous guests. It was a glorious sight—the aged and the young—the sedate and the gay—were blended together in happy groups. I will not waste your space by describing the entertainment, which was plenteous as it was choice.—*Tipperary Free Press*.

REPRESENTATION OF AYRSHIRE.—It is currently reported in town to-day that John Dunlop, Esq., the member for Ayrshire, has resigned his seat, on the score of ill-health, and that Lord Kelburne has already taken the field on the Conservative interest. His Lordship, we understand, will be opposed by Lord Dudley Stuart.—*Glasgow Courier*.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY'S.—A most extensive robbery was committed between the hours of 10 o'clock on Wednesday night and the following morning, at the residence of the Marquis of Londonderry, Holdernesse House, Park-lane. The property abstracted consists of two gold pins, one a very large pearl, and the other a large turquoise—both being attached together by a small gold chain, and valued at 300 guineas. How the robbery was committed is quite a mystery.

ROBBERY AT LORD ROSEBERY'S.—A casket of diamonds, valued at £800, was stolen from the residence of Lord Rosebery, Piccadilly, Friday night. The mysterious manner in which the casket disappeared has led the police to suspect that some one connected with the establishment has been concerned in its abstraction.

Prince Talleyrand was given over on Thursday. The King and Queen called to visit him in the morning, but the Prince was unable to recognise their Majesties. At half past four o'clock, when our correspondent inquired at his hotel, he was represented as in the last stage of agony.—*Times*.

SUBMISSION OF A "TITHE MARTYR."—Mr. Thomas Wall, of Derryarra, in Ossory, after considerable resistance and litigation, struck a few days since, and paid his tithe in full to his landlord, R. H. Stubbers, Esq., together with a large sum for costs, incurred in his fruitless efforts to resist the laws. This instance clearly proves that, by moderate determination, the most factious of the anti-tithe conspirators can be put down. Mr. H. Stubber having undertaken the payment of the tithes of his estates, sued under Lord Stanley's Act.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CAUSE.—In consequence of the intended motion of Sir Eardley Wilmot in the House of Commons, for the total abolition of the negro apprenticeship, another anti-slavery delegation has been summoned to meet in London, in order to concert the necessary measures for the attainment of a successful issue in Parliament of the cause which they have for some months past so ardently espoused. Four delegates have left Dublin, at their own expense, as representatives of the anti-slavery feeling in this city. We learn that ten gentlemen will represent the town of Birmingham on the same important occasion.

Such is the danger and frequent loss of life in effecting the splendid illuminations of the dome of St. Peter's during the Holy Week, that the workmen invariably receive absolution previous to entering upon their employment.

The following resolutions for signature at Messrs. W. Curry, jun., and Co.'s Booksellers, Dublin, viz.—

"We, the Clergymen undersigned, are of opinion, that some change is desirable in the manner of appointing the Bishops of the Established Church."

It has already received the signatures of twenty-four Clergymen.

THE REV. HUGH M'NEILE.—The Congregation of St. Jude's Church has just raised the salary of their Minister by £200 a-year, making it £600 in all, as a testimony of their esteem for his character, and gratitude for his efficient service.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.—About ten o'clock on Wednesday night, a fire broke out in Mr. Walter Burke's extensive woollen factory at Edmondstown, beyond Rathfarnham. All the machinery and a great quantity of goods were entirely consumed.

No division has ever been so accurately calculated as that of Tuesday night. At most of the club houses, the probable numbers were stated at 317 Whigs and Radicals, to 299 Conservatives, which turns out to have been the exact number one side, and within one of the other.—*Morning Herald*.

2,500 tons of Potatoes have been shipped from the East of Scotland, for the London market, within the last eight days.

Sir Robert Peel purchased last Saturday, in the sale of Lord Northwick's pictures, by modern artists, the portrait of the celebrated Whig, Sir Robert Walpole, first Earl of Orford, painted by Vanderbank, for 31 guineas. Vanderbank has always been considered as one of the most eminent portrait painters of his day.

The Dowager Queen of Naples is said to be on the point of marrying a Neapolitan nobleman, only 28 years of age. As her Majesty is somewhat older, being born in 1789, the young man is said to have required a large pecuniary sum to make up for the difference in their years. The amount is under consideration, and constitutes the only impediment to their union.

The Officers of the 99th Regiment have erected a beautiful marble monument in Castle Hyde Church, to the memory of the late Lieut. Nicolay, who perished in the wreck of the Killarney steamer in January last.

The 58th Depot has arrived at Fethard from Youghal, the 61st Depot at Clonmel from Fethard, and the 72d commenced the march from Clonmel for Dublin.

It is intended to give to Sir John Herschell a public dinner in due and proper commemoration of his safe arrival in England, after his four years' absence in Southern Africa. Nearly every individual of note in the scientific world has come forward to aid in this tribute.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, MAY 15.—We have no alteration to notice in our market to-day; the stock of old Butter is small, and new comes forward very sparingly. Bacon, Hams, and Lard are in steady request, and Beef and Pork for ships stores.

Belfast butter, 84s to 90s; Coleraine, 78s to 84s; Banbridge, 82s to —s; Sligo, 76s to 80s; Limerick, 76s to 82s; Derry, 72s to 84s; Kilkenny 72s to —s; Carlow, 82s to —s; Waterford, 76s to 84s; Newry, 74s to 78s; Cork, dry 3ds, 66s; new pickled 24s, 100s; prime beef, per tierce, 95s to 110s; prime pork, per barrel, 72s to 80s; Belfast, 72s to 80s; bacon, per cwt. 30s to 32s; dry hams, 56s to 60s; pickle ditto, 50s to 60s; bladdered, 64s 0d to —s 0d.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET (THIS DAY.)—Very few samples of farmer's wheat were offered to day, for which better prices were asked and obtained, for the little business done. Red wheat, of finest quality, may be quoted at 9s 6d to 10s; and White at 10s to 10s 6d per 70lbs.

SERMON.

ON SUNDAY next, the 27th instant, a Sermon will be preached in Trinity Cathedral, in this City, at Half-past 12 o'Clock, by the Rev. P. MEAGHER, S. J. of the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dublin, in aid of the Establishment of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, Mount Sion, where Five Hundred Boys daily receive a gratuitous education, under the patronage of the Right Rev. Dr. FOSAN.

Donations from those who cannot attend, will be thankfully received by the Right Rev. Doctor FOSAN, and the Rev. Gentlemen of the different Chapels in this City.

AUCTION OF TIMBER.

WILLIAM WHITE & Co.,

WILL Sell by Auction at their Timber Yard, Newrath, on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., from 5 to 600 tons PRIME YELLOW PINE TIMBER, of last season's importation, ex SUIA, from Quebec.

TERMS AT SALE.

Sale to commence at ONE o'Clock.

WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, May 18, 1838.

JOHN M'KECHNIE,

(Late Foreman Tailor to RICHARD FLETCHER, & Co.,)

BEGS leave to inform the Gentry, and the inhabitants of the County and City of Waterford, that he has removed from the Mall to the Cathedral-Square, where he continues to make Clothes, in the best London style, on the following terms:—Coats, from 10s to 15s; Trowsers from 2s 6d to 4s 6d; Vests, from 2s to 4s; every other article of dress in the above proportion.

J. M'KECHNIE'S reputation, as a cutter, being well understood, he feels it unnecessary to say anything further on the subject.

Orders received at Mr. BUCHANAN'S, Perfumer, Mall.

GENERAL STEAM ACCOMMODATION.

BRISTOL, LIVERPOOL, AND WATERFORD.

ORDER OF SAILING of Steam Packets on the above lines:—

BRISTOL AND WATERFORD.

OSPREY.

FROM WATERFORD. TUESDAYS.	FROM BRISTOL. SATURDAYS.
May 8 —12 Noon.	May 5 — 3 Afternoon.
15 — 7 Morning.	12 — 7 Morning.
22 —12 Noon.	19 — 2 Afternoon.
29 — 7 Morning.	26 — 7 Morning.

NORA CREINA.

FROM WATERFORD. FRIDAYS.	FROM BRISTOL. TUESDAYS.
May 4 — 9 Morning.	May 8 — 2 Afternoon.
11 — 7 Morning.	15 — 9 Morning.
18 — 9 Morning.	22 — 4 Afternoon.
25 — 7 Morning.	29 — 9 Morning.

LIVERPOOL AND WATERFORD.

CLONMEL, ST. PATRICK, AND GIPSEY.

FROM WATERFORD.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Friday, .. 18.	Friday, .. 18.
Friday, .. 25.	Friday, .. 25.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JEFFERY SMITH & SONS,
Hibernia Wharf, London.

GENERAL STEAM PACKET OFFICE,
1, Quay, Bristol.

JOSEPH R. PIM,
St. George Steam Packet,
Clarence Dock, Liverpool.

R. POPE & Co.,
Waterford.

Waterford, April 5. 1838.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, MAY 23.

Wheat, white	32s 0d	to	00s 0d
Ditto, red, millers	33s 0d	to	34s 6d
Ditto, shipping	24s 0d	to	27s 0d
Oats, shipping	10s 0d	to	11s 0d
Ditto, heavy	10s 9d	to	11s 3d
Barley, malting	12s 6d	to	14s 0d
Ditto, shipping	11s 0d	to	12s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt.	12s 0d	to	00s 0d
Second Flour, per sack	42s 0d	to	46s 0d
Thirds, ditto	35s 0d	to	40s 0d
Fourths, ditto	20s 0d	to	23s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	38s 0d	to	40s 0d
Heads, ditto	21s 0d	to	23s 0d
Offal, ditto	20s 0d	to	22s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	25s 0d	to	26s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	18s 0d	to	00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	17s 0d	to	00s 0d
Hay	50s 0d	to	58s 0d

Butter from 93s to 97s per cwt.

Weighed on Saturday, 132; Monday, 126; and yesterday, 114 firkins.

CORK MARKET, MAY 21.

BUTTER. To the Merchants.—100s—96s—92s—84s—70s—60s—46s. To the Country—91s—87s—75s—61s—51s—36s—per cwt.

	s. d.		s. d.
Second Flour	35 0	—	38 0
Inferior	30 0	—	34 0
Thirds	20 0	—	22 0
Wheat	31 0	—	35 0
Do. inferior	26 0	—	28 0
Barley	13 6	—	15 6

KILKENNY, MAY 18.

	s. d.		s. d.
Oats	11 0	—	12 6
Butter	95 0	—	100 0
Bacon pigs	39 0	—	40 0
Coals ℔ cwt.	1 0	—	1 1

CLONMEL, MAY 18.

	s. d.		s. d.
Butter	95 0	—	100 0
Oatmeal	13 0	—	00 0
Bacon Pigs	40 0	—	00 0
Second Flour	00 0	—	00 0
Household	00 0	—	00 0
Thirds	00 0	—	00 0
Fourths	00 0	—	00 0
Bere	11 6	—	00 0
Barley	12 0	—	13 9
Wheat	1 5	—	1 7½
Oats	0 10—		0 10½

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, MAY 18.

There was a very poor supply of all grain at this day's market, with an active demand for wheat, at a further advance of 6d to 1s per barrel. Oats supported the improvement of Tuesday. Flour and oatmeal have advanced 6d per cwt.

	s. d.		s. d.
Wheat, white	40 0	—	42 0
Miller's red	39 0	—	41 0
Inferior	35 0	—	38 0
Barley	15 0	—	18 0
Bere	00 0	—	00 0
Oats	13 0	—	15 0
Oatmeal	12 0	—	15 0
Second Flour	18 6	—	20 6
Rape	— 0	—	— 0

MARKET NOTE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 18.

		From s. d.	To s. d.	Aver. s. d.
316	Wheat, per barrel, 20 stone	33 6	41 0	39 4
0	Bere, ditto, 16 ditto	00 0	00 0	00 0
0	Barley, ditto, 16 ditto	00 0	00 0	00 0
1256	Oats, ditto, 14 ditto	13 0	15 0	13 9
11925	Flour per cwt. 9 ditto	8 0	22 0	00 0
370	Oatmeal, ditto, 8 ditto	12 0	14 0	12 5
	Sold to Bakers only:—			
10897	Cwt. of Flour	18 0	23 0	20 5½

Wheat and Flour to form the Assize of Bread, at 51s 8d { per sack of 20 stone. 1st from 21 0 to 22 6; 2ds — 18 0 — 20 0; 3ds — 8 0 — 10 0

Receipts of Flour, ... 9,605
Sales do. 11,925

Quartern Loaf, 9½d.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

COUNTY WATERFORD.—25, Lismore; 28, Clonagam; 31, Cappoquin.

COUNTY KILKENNY.—24, Bawn, Durrow; 25, Thomastown; 31, Powerstown.

COUNTY TIPPERARY.—24, Glynn; 26, Cahir; 28, Clogheen, 29, Killin, Nenagh; 30, Clonoen.

COUNTY WEXFORD.—24, Oulart, Ragorey; 26, Moneyhore; 38, Mulrankan, Taghmon; 30, Clonegal.

COUNTY LIMERICK.—24, Knockaderry; 28, Adare, Aoington; 31, Glanogra.

COUNTY CARLOW.—24, Wells, Clonegal.

CONVERSIONS TO PROTESTANTISM.—We have been favoured with a communication from Tarbert to-day, in which we are informed that no fewer than *ten* members of the Church of Rome in that place renounced its errors last week, and embraced the doctrines of the Church of England. Thus, we are happy to find, that the work of GOD is progressing in the land.—*Limerick Standard*.

EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—A few days ago a pig-jobber, at Urlingford, while in a state of intoxication, dropped a bundle of Bank Notes, amounting to £50, into a large turf fire, all of which were consumed, with the exception of the halves of a 30s and a 20s note!—*Kilkenny Moderator*.

£8,000
TO BE LENT,
ON APPROVED LANDED SECURITY,
Apply to
JAMES LAWSON,
Secretary to the Waterford Annuity Company.
Waterford, May 21, 1838.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS.

J. W. BLISSET,
NEWS AGENT,
7, Carthusian-Street, Charter-house Square, London,

SUPPLIES any of the Daily Morning Newspapers the Day of Publication, at 18s per Quarter; or any of the Daily Mornings or Evenings, the Day after Publication, at 9s per Quarter. Any of the Weekly (excepting the ATLAS and SPECTATOR) on the Monday following, at 2s 6d per Quarter, or 7s 6d per Annum.

The Money can be remitted by Post Office order, and must in all cases be paid in advance, and all letters post-paid.

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No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.

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This Institution is so constituted as to afford the benefits of Life Assurance in their fullest extent to Policy holders, and to present greater facilities and accommodation than can be obtained in any similar establishment. Among others, the following improvements of the system usually adopted, are recommended to the attention of the Public.

An ample subscribed capital, invested in such a manner as always to be immediately available when the claims by deaths arise.

A most economical set of Tables—computed expressly for the use of this Institution, from authentic and complete data,—and (with two exceptions only) presenting lower rates of premium than any hitherto offered.

A Table of increasing rates of Premium on a new and remarkable plan, peculiarly advantageous in cases where Assurances are effected by way of securing loans or debts, a less immediate payment being required on a policy for the whole term of life than in any other office; and the holder having the option of paying a periodically increasing rate, or of having the sum assured diminished according to an equitable scale of reduction.

References to medical attendants not required when the state of health is unexceptionable; but whenever references are required, the medical attendant of the party consulted on behalf and at the expense of the Company.

Policies effected by persons on their own lives not rendered void in case of death by duelling or the hands of justice. In the event of suicide, if the policy be assigned to a *bona fide* creditor, the sum assured paid without deduction—if not so assigned, the full amount of premiums returned to the family of the assured.

Policies revived without the exaction of a fine within twelve months, on the production of satisfactory evidence as to health, and payment of interest on the premiums due.

Age of the Assured in every case admitted in the Policy.

All claims payable within one month after proof of death.

Extract from Increasing Rates of Premium for an Assurance of £100 for Whole Term of Life.

Age.	Annual Premium payable during First Five Years.	Second Five Years.	Third Five Years.	Fourth Five Years.	Remainder of Life.
	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
20	1 1 4	1 5 10	1 10 11	1 16 9	2 3 8
30	1 6 4	1 12 2	1 19 1	2 7 4	2 17 6
40	1 16 1	2 4 4	2 14 6	3 7 3	4 3 4
50	2 16 7	3 9 4	4 5 5	5 6 3	6 13 7

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SELECT TOILET ARTICLES,

Indispensable for Personal Comfort and Attraction.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,

A VEGETABLE PRODUCTION,

IS universally admired, and acknowledged to be the Best and cheapest Article for nourishing the HAIR, prevents it from falling off or turning *grey*, changes grey hair to its original colour, produces and restores HAIR—even at a late period of life, frees it from *SCURF*, and renders the most harsh, and dry hair as soft as *Silk*, *Curly*, and *Glossy*; preserves it in *Curl* and other decorative formation, unimpaired by the *Summer's* heat, *violent exercise*, or the relaxing tendencies of the *Ball Room*, &c. To *CHILDREN*, it is invaluable, as it lays a foundation for a *Beautiful Head of Hair*.

CAUTION.—Ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL," and observe their Name and Address, in *Red*, on the wrapper, thus,

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN,
Counter-signed ALEX. ROWLAND.

The *lowest* price is 3s 6d—the next price is 7s—10s 6d and 21s per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,

A mild and innocent preparation, from beautiful EXOTICS. It effectually eradicates ERUPTIONS, TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, REDNESS, SPOTS, and all Cutaneous Imperfections; renders the most Sallow Complexion delicately fair, clear, and delightfully soft; imparting a healthy JUVENILE BLOOM, as well as reducing a delicate WHITE NESS, HAND and ARM. It prevents and removes every unsightly irregularity, as well as tenderness of the SKIN, whether occasioned by exposure to COLD, WINDS, the SUN, or any accidental cause.

GENTLEMEN, after Shaving, will find it allay the irritating and smarting pain, and render the Skin smooth and pliable.

Price 4s 6d and 8s 6d per bottle, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO,

OR

PEARL DENTIFRICE,

A VEGETABLE WHITE POWDER, prepared from *Oriental Herbs* of the most *Delicious Odour and Sweetness*: it eradicates the *Tartar* from the *Teeth*, removes decayed Spots, preserves the Enamel, and fixes the *Pearls* firmly in their sockets, rendering them *beautifully White*. Being an Anti-Scorbutic, it eradicates the *Scurvy* from the Gums, *strengthens*, *braces*, and renders them of a healthy *red*; also imparts a *delightful Fragrance* to the breath.

Price 2s 9d per box, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT,

Immediately relieves the most Violent Tooth Ache, Gum Boils, Sore and Face, &c.; it is also an excellent Stomachic, in cases of *Flatulency*, *Spasmodic Affections*, &c. and gives instantaneous relief.

Price 2s 9d 4s 6d and 10s 6d per bottle.

*** NOTICE.—The Name and Address of the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, is engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on the first letter Articles; also printed in red, on the Wrapper in which each is enclosed.

Many Shop-keepers offer for sale Compounds like the above, composed of the most pernicious ingredients. They put their trash the "GENUINE," and sign A. Rowland Son, omitting the "&," recommending them as being cheap.

Be sure to ask for "ROWLAND'S."

Sold by them, and by respectable Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The speeches of Lord John Russell, Lord Morpeth, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Spring Rice, and others of that class, during the late debate on the Irish tithe question, suggest reference to facts well deserving of public attention, in respect to the real objects and origin of the present so called Ministerial plan, and the position of the Ministry itself as connected and contrasted therewith. A material question naturally arises—whether this plan did or did not originate with the avowed enemy and hater of the church establishment and its clergy? If it did, no reasonable person will hesitate to admit that its propositions may without injustice, be received with suspicious caution, or that his own statements of his own views may be deemed to constitute an apt illustration of his own objects in proving his own plan. Let the following facts speak for themselves:—

On the 9th of last November Mr. O'Connell announced HIS PLAN in the form of a public address to the clergy of the established church in Ireland. He said to them—"I PROPOSE to deduct 30 per cent. off the tithes." This was Mr. O'Connell's plan in November, and we find Lord John Russell, in humble obedience thereto, proposing his resolutions in March following; the very first of which resolutions is—"That tithe composition in Ireland should be commuted into a rent-charge at the rate of *seven-tenths of their amount.*" Mr. O'Connell estimates the seven-tenths at £420,000 per annum, and then proceeds—"MY PROPOSAL is to have these £420,000 per annum paid out of *the consolidated fund.*" Lord John Russell's fourth resolution accordingly provides, that for an indefinite period "the amount of ecclesiastical rent-charge and ministers' money should be paid to the incumbents from *the consolidated fund.*" Again, and most particularly, Mr. O'Connell, in last November, distinctly stated his proposition in these terms:—"I PROPOSE that the *lands* of Ireland, *being discharged of the tithes,* shall be charged with the entire of *the expences of the constabulary.*" Lord John Russell, as in duty bound, embodies this proposal of Mr. O'Connell in his own sixth resolution:—"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." Thus we see, that although Lord John professes to originate those resolutions, he is, in point of fact, the mere ministerial mouth-piece of the ruler of himself and his colleagues, who is in truth the framer of these propositions. Verily, the voice is the voice of John, but the hand is the hand of Daniel!

"The hon. and learned manager did not allow any doubts to exist as to the objects or authorship of the scheme. On the 22d of December, as reported in the Ministerial journal, the *Dublin Evening Post,* he addressed a meeting of his constituents in those words:—"For the present all I want with regard to this meeting is a committee to prepare the draught of a petition for *total abolition;* for as to the question of appropriation, *I now laugh it to scorn* ('hear, hear,' and cheers). I call upon this meeting and upon the people of Ireland to petition for total abolition. It may be asked, what will be substituted for the clergy instead of tithes? LET THOSE WHOSE BUSINESS IT IS LOOK TO IT—IT IS NONE OF OURS." Again, as reported in the same journal, he addressed a meeting in St. Mark's parish, Dublin, on the 15th of January, thus:—"The people of England called me a traitor for giving up the appropriation clause." "Now I am for the total abolition, and is it not most absurd to accuse a man of abandoning the surplus of that which HE *is about entirely to annihilate?*" Again, on the next day, the 16th of January, as reported in his own official journal, the *Pilot,* he addressed another meeting of his constituents as follows:—"Though we do not require the tithes to be paid to our clergy, is that a reason why we should pay them to the clergy of a church to which we do not belong? The English don't do so; the Scotch don't do so; and I hope I may be permitted to say *the Irish shan't do so*" (cheers). The time is come for their annihilation." "I am taunted in England with giving up the appropriation clause—that is, as I have called it, an English blunder (hear, hear.) Why, I want now totally to abolish tithes; and how can I apply a portion of that which *I say must be annihilated* to the purposes of education?" "My present object is the total extinction of tithes." He then proceeded to account for his not having sought that total extinction last year, by stating that the position of the Ministry with the present Sovereign presented facilities for effecting that change of policy whenever his late Majesty was opposed to it. He added emphatically, "Now, what *do I propose* to do? *I propose* to abolish tithes altogether: *I propose* to give the clergy 70 per cent. That sum *I propose* shall be paid by the Treasury. . . . These advantages *my plan* certainly has, and I can inform you that *it is now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government* . . . . It is, I have good reason to believe, the object of their serious attention, and I would not say that, unless my reason was a strong one." He then announced an intended meeting on the Curragh of Kildare for the ensuing Monday, of 40,000 persons, to be "headed by some of the magistrates of the county," and added. "From that meeting, as well as from this room, a voice will go forth, too loud to be misunderstood, and *too potent to be resisted.*" (Hear.) That meeting was held accordingly, headed, according to his promise, by Sir Francis Macdonnel and other magistrates. It is stated in the same Ministerial journal of January 23, that "there could not have been less than 30,000 persons present;" and Mr. O'Connell addressed that immense and violently excited multitude thus:—"Men of Kildare, I tell you what, we will neither pay their tailors, their attornies, their doctors, nor their parsons. (Great cheers.) Down with the tithes (Tremendous cheering.) That's the talk. Down with the tithes again! (Enthusiastic cheering.) Now, MY NEW PLAN *on this subject* is under the consideration of Government, and the tithes are nearer being abolished than some of your neighbors suspect." (cheers.) "In this present session Government has come to the determination to wipe off this odious impost entirely. MY PLAN *is to send the parsons to the Treasury,* and if the English wish that we should have more parsons than we want, *let them pay them*" (hear, hear). Again on the 29th of January, addressing a meeting of St. Mary's parish, Dublin, as reported in the same Ministerial journal, he proclaimeth thus:—"You have heard *my new plan for the* settlement of this question. Well, I have good hopes that it is now under the consideration of Government (cheers). I hope it is, but I do not know it. However, *when I go over I shall press it.*"

Having, I apprehend, contributed more to the true exposition of the real authorship and objects of this new scheme than was contributed by all the Ministers and their supporters during the late debate, I shall proceed at once and very briefly, to exhibit their position, as a British Ministry, before the British community in relation to this subject. I will not use the aid of a single reproachful epithet for the denunciation of that position; but merely invite public attention to the contrast exhibited between their speeches on last Monday and Tuesday, and the following declarations made on their behalf.

On Saturday, the 19th of April, 1835, Lord Melbourne, after repeated attempts to avoid the expression of his views as to the obligations incurred by his newly created Government in relation to the appropriation principle, was so pressed by the Duke of Buckingham that he felt it unavoidably necessary to answer distinctly and emphatically in the following terms:—"I have no hesitation in declaring to the noble Duke, that I hold myself bound, and pledge myself to act upon the principle of the resolution adopted by the House of Commons." The reporter adds, "(Great cheers followed this announcement, which was given with peculiar emphasis)." The noble Viscount has twice since then, particularly in 1836, declared that he could not give up that principle without a breach of honour.

On the 29th of September, 1835, Mr. Sheil, when disclosing the Lichfield-house compact to his friends in Thurles, observes as follows:—"Sir R. Peel came charged with a greater degree of public speculation than was ever vested in an individual, but on his arrival *he made a declaration, and it was fatal to him: he said he would not support a church appropriation clause, and by this declaration he fell* beneath that unwieldy mass, which even he, with all his talents, could not support ("hear, hear," and cheers). *To this memorable declaration is to be attributed his subsequent defeat and downfall.*"—*Dublin Weekly Register,* October 3, 1835, copied from the *Waterford Chronicle.*

In December, 1835, Lord Holland published his pamphlet entitled *Parliamentary Talk, by a Disciple of Selden,* in which the noble author writes, prints, and publishes, thus:—"Both Lord Melbourne's Administration, and the (Tithe) Bill presented by the Commons to the Lords, sprung of those (appropriation) resolutions. Lord Melbourne had himself declared that the GOVERNMENT *was pledged to the principle contained in them.*"

On the 12th of October, 1836, Mr. Spring Rice, addressing his friends at Limerick, said—"Here were two great measures connected with Ireland, *upon carrying which not only the honor and credit, but the existence of the present* GOVERNMENT, *depended—they were, the Irish Church Bill* and the bill for reforming the Irish municipal corporations."

I submit these plain facts to the notice of Parliament and the public, unaccompanied by a single comment, and have the honour to subscribe myself, Sir, your obedient servant,

ENEAS MACDONNELL.

8, Manor-terrace, King's-road,
Chelsea, May 17.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY IN LONDON.

LONDON, MAY 17.—This being the day appointed for celebrating her Majesty's birthday. The morning was ushered in with merry peals from the bells of the different Churches in the metropolis. At one o'clock the park and Tower guns were fired, and in the evening her Majesty's tradesmen will illuminate their houses. The Guards and Household troops were reviewed this morning by the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Hill, and a number of distinguished officers.

At two o'clock her Majesty held a drawing room, which was most numerously and brilliantly attended. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Cambridge, and other branches of the Royal Family arrived at the Palace in state shortly after one o'clock. The equipages and devices of the nobility and gentry were of the most magnificent description, and the scene was one of surpassing splendor. A great crowd collected in the park and near the Palace.

The Marquis of Westminster will wear at the drawing room this day a richly-mounted sword, on the hilt of which the celebrated Nassuck diamond is introduced. The great Arcot diamond, purchased by the Marquis of Westminster, and given to his lady, would have been worn at Court to day had the Marchioness been well enough to attend.

THE ARMY.

The 38th regiment will shortly remove from Dublin to Enniskillen.

The 72d depot, will, on arrival in Dublin from Clonmel, occupy Beggars' Bush barracks, until embarkation for Glasgow.

Her Majesty's ship Jupiter is shortly expected at Cork, to convey the service companies of the 23d Royal Welch Fusiliers to Quebec.

The first division (three troops and head-quarters) of the 6th (or Inniskillen) Dragoons will embark at Bristol on the 1st of June, on board steam-vessels for Cork, and the second (last) division, also consisting of three troops, on the 4th.

The first division of the 17th Lancers will embark at Liverpool for Dublin, on board steam-vessels, on the 1st of June, the depot troops of the 1st (or King's) Dragoon Guards, returning in the same vessels. The second (last) division of the 17th Lancers, will embark at Liverpool for Dublin about the 4th of June, and the depot troops of the 7th Hussars will return in the steam-vessels conveying this division.

The first division of the 77th depot arrived in Galway on Saturday to replace the 8th, who left Galway same day.

The 79th Highlanders, at present quartered in Edinburgh Castle, are daily expected in Glasgow, *en route* to Dublin.

The 78th Highlanders, now at Buttevant, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Douglas, are under orders to proceed to Scotland.

Captain Gerard Lake Harvey, of the 70th regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir John Harvey, K.C.H., Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.

The Andromache, (28,) having on board drafts of the 24th and other regiments, sailed from Plymouth on the 9th inst. for Quebec.

The Medea steam frigate, having on board a detachment of the 24th regiment, consisting of Captain Williams, two subalterns, and 100 men, sailed from Portsmouth on the 12th inst., for Quebec.

Private the Hon. Algernon Curzon, of the 63d, son of Lord Teynham, is sentenced by court-martial to three months' confinement in the penitentiary at Millbank, and to be marked with the letter D.

A Serjeant of the 57th has purchased a commission in the 62d regiment.

Major-General Sir Thomas Pearson, K.C.H., has arrived at Armagh, and assumed the command of the troops serving in the Northern district, in succession to Major-General Sir James Macdonnell, K.C.B. Lieut. Thomas Aylmer Pearson, of the 43d Light Infantry, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir Thomas Pearson, but, until this officer's return from Canada, Captain Grubbe, of the 76th regiment, will act as Aide-de-Camp to the Major-General.

The depot of the 85th Regiment, quartered for the last year at Tralee, marched hence on Monday last for Cork, under the command of Major Jackson; and the depot of the 12th regiment, it is expected, will, on that day, march from Kin ale, to replace them.

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY IN DUBLIN.

Thursday last, being the anniversary of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria's birth, was generally observed as a holiday in all public offices. A grand review and sham fight took place in the Fifteen Acres, Phœnix park, and a vast number of citizens thronged to the exhibition. The morning lowered and threatened rain, but after twelve the day was very fine. The whole of the troops composing the garrison were on the ground, in review order, at one o'clock—viz., the Royal Artillery; depot troops of the 1st (or King's) Dragoon Guards and 7th Hussars; the 2d (or Royal North British) Dragoons; and two squadrons of the 8th Hussars; the 7th Royal Fusiliers, 38th, 42d, and 94th regiments.

The ground was kept by fatigue companies of the several regiments. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and suite came upon the ground shortly after one, when a Royal salute was fired, and the whole line fired three rounds in honor of the day. After the salute a variety of evolutions were brilliantly performed, under the orders of Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Blakeney, K.C.B., commanding the forces. After the sham fight had finished, the troops returned to their respective barracks. His Excellency and the Countess of Mulgrave had a *dejuner* and *soiree* in the evening.

The following was the order of the procession of her Majesty's mail coaches:—

Two horsemen. 1—Cork, (browns,) Royal Mail Coach Hotel, Dawson-street; 2—Belfast, (dark gray), Imperial Hotel, Sackville-street; 3—Limerick, (brown bays), Hibernian Hotel, Dawson-street; 4—Enniskillen, (bays), Imperial Hotel, Sackville-street; 5—Derry, (bays), Imperial Hotel, Sackville-street; 6—Galway (grays), Hibernian Hotel, Dawson-street; 7—Waterford (grays), Imperial Hotel, Sackville-street; 8—Wexford, (bays), Royal Mail Coach Hotel, Dawson-street; 9—Sligo, (brown bay), Hibernian Hotel, Dawson-street; 10—Cork by Cashel, (bays), Royal Mail Coach Hotel, Dawson-street; 11—New Ross, (bays), Imperial Hotel, Sackville-street; 12—Belfast, day, (chestnut,) Imperial Hotel, Sackville-street; 13—Kilkenny, (six grays), Imperial Hotel, Sackville-street. Two Horsemen.

The procession made the usual circuit of the city. The Cork coach, horsed with four browns, bore away the medal.

The principal streets of the city were illuminated at night in honor of the Queen's birth-day; but one brilliant piece of illumination, in front of the Imperial Hotel, far eclipsed everything else of the kind in the city. Mr. Peter Purcell gave expression to his loyalty on this occasion by a magnificent display of gas lights, which covered the greater part of the front of the establishment, emblazoning in fire the "Harp of Erin," encircled with shamrocks and surmounted by the imperial crown, and having on either side the initials of "Victoria Regina" on an equally large scale.

BLACKROCK.—Every house in Blackrock was illuminated last Thursday night, in honor of the Queen's birth-day.

Sir John Jeffcott, the judge of the new colony of South Australia, whose melancholy death was announced in our paper of yesterday, we regret to say was not the only victim to the accident; Captain Bleakinsopp and two men perished with him. It appears that Sir John Jeffcott wished to proceed from Nepeau-bay to Encounter-bay, for the purpose of inspecting a vessel that was taking in oil at the latter place. Mr. Hindmarsh, son of Captain Hindmarsh, R.N., advised him not, telling him that he had himself had a narrow escape with his life in making the same attempt, and was obliged to put back at last. The unfortunate party, however, disregarded the admonition, the boat was swamped and all four perished together.—*Morning Paper.*

THE SIRIUS AND GREAT WESTERN STEAMERS.—The New York *Morning Herald* of the 20th of April says—"The Sirius had not arrived last night when we went to press." It was stated at Lloyd's in London, on Wednesday morning, that the Sirius steamer was within six hours' sail of New York on the 22d of April. The Westminster New York packet, which has arrived, spoke on the 22d of April the Great Western steamer in lat. 39 54, long. 67 25; she looked well, and would be in New York the next day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.

A private letter from Bayonne states that the second battalion of the faction of Navarre, for some time past stationed near the frontier, has within the last three days revolted against the cause of Don Carlos, and, proclaiming every where peace and independence, have joined the party of Munagorri. This event, took place at parade. At the word "*carry arms*" they all refused to obey the order. On the commanding officer, endeavouring to enforce obedience by attempting to arrest those who were most clamorous, they threatened to shoot him if he dared to approach them. They then marched off the parade ground in the most perfect order, but still shouting, "*Paz y Independencia—los fueros—y viva Munagorri!*" It is stated that the commandant of the battalion has been assassinated by his own men.

FROM THE FRENCH FRONTIER.—All the reports in circulation here speak of disasters to the Pretender's cause. Not only is Munagorri said to have returned with a band to Biscay, but a Carlist chief, called Ochatorena, has raised in Navarre a similar standard of revolt against Don Carlos. Estella, too, is said to be in insurrection, and to have repulsed the troops that Don Carlos had sent against it. The division of Iriarte, which was expected at Saragossa on the 9th, to re-inforce Oraa, stopped short at four leagues distance from Saragossa, and returned to Logrono, in consequence of this cause, it is said.

FRANCE.

The French Chamber of Deputies has thrown out most of the reductions which its commission recommended to be made in the ministerial demands for the completion of certain buildings in and near the capital. The only remarkable part of this money vote is, that it contains 216,000 francs for terminating the column at Boulogne, and putting Napoleon's statue on the top of it.

The Paris journals of Tuesday contain little beyond vague and contradictory rumours of successes claimed by the antagonist parties in the miserable and apparently interminable war in Spain.

A French company has undertaken to explore the ruins of Carthage. We trust that their researches may give us some additional light to Roman and Phœnician antiquities. It cannot be but that some Carthagenian inscriptions will be discovered.

The following important letter has been received from Bahia, dated the 24th of March:—

Battles have been fought with the insurgents, from the 13th to the 18th of March, which have decided the fate of the rebels, and the capture of the city, a great part of which is in ruins. The chief instigators of the revolution are in prison, who directly or indirectly have assisted in the promotion of it. Order has been restored, and tranquillity now prevails, and business is going on as heretofore. It is generally thought that these disturbance, in the end, will prove very beneficial, as it has removed all dangerous and suspected persons, by which means the legal government will become stronger and more respected than ever: consequently property more secure. Exchange 32, looking up. A great number have been killed and wounded on both sides."

CANADIAN FRONTIER.

A private correspondent of the *Times,* who dates his letter from Niagara, gives some interesting information respecting the state of affairs in that quarter. He says that the defensive condition of the Upper Canadian line was criminally defective. All the forts, which formerly were strong, and well supplied with artillery, were suffered by the British Government to fall into complete decay. Had a serious invasion taken place from the States, the most lamentable havoc was likely to have occurred to property, as our Canadian fellow subjects would have had to defend their extended frontier under manifest disadvantages. The same correspondent is of opinion, that the hostile intentions against the Canadian territory were confined to the lower classes of the Americans, or nearly so. The superior orders consider that the British were the aggrieved party, even in the affair of the *Caroline,* which they admit our people were justified in destroying. The Canadians feel most keenly the neglect of the British government toward them, but hope that something will henceforth be done to enable them to defy the treacherous malice of their hostile neighbours.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF COTTON AT NEW ORLEANS.—A little after 10 on the night of the 8th instant, a fire broke out in the lower steam cotton-press, which was nearly consumed, with a large quantity of cotton. The greater part of the front building, including the press, office, stable, &c., and the cotton within the yard, amounting to 7,000 bales, is destroyed. The loss must be heavy. It is estimated at 500,000 dollars, mostly insured. There is no doubt but that it was the doings of an incendiary.—*New York Morning Herald,* April 18.

THE CORONATION.—DEPUTATION TO LORD MELBOURNE.

Wednesday a deputation of tradesmen waited by appointment upon Lord Melbourne, for the purpose of urging upon his lordship the propriety of having the coronation postponed, and that it should be celebrated with its accustomed splendour.

Mr. Dinneford said that the deputation waited upon his lordship for the purpose of stating to him the great loss which the trades in general would suffer, if the coronation were celebrated at the early day fixed upon. At this moment very deep and general distress existed among the weavers of Spitalfields, and it had been hoped that a late coronation would tend greatly to relieve it, but the early day that had been fixed upon shut out entirely any hope of relief to those unfortunate and suffering artisans.

Lord Melbourne rose from his easy chair, and, with apparently great good humour, said, "Why, ah! ah!—you know—ah! ah!—our minds—ah! ah!—are made up—ah! ah!—on the subject. If you can—ah! ah!—induce—ah! ah!—the House of Lords, or the House of Commons—ah! ah!—to interfere—ah! ah!——"

His lordship did not conclude the sentence, and the deputation, who appeared to have caught the humour of the noble premier, responded in a general "ha! ha!" to the suggestion of an appeal to the legislature.

One of the deputation impressed upon his lordship the injury which would be sustained by the London tradesmen if the coronation were not postponed.

Lord Melbourne observed that this was merely a question of local interest, and affected what was called the London season. He thought the country at large would not suffer.

One of the deputation observed that the coronation gave a stimulus to trade throughout the country, and that the shorter the period between the announcement and the celebration of the coronation, the less beneficial would the result be to the trading community.

Lord Melbourne, (good humoredly.)—We have made up our minds; and you, as men of sense, cannot but feel that we have not none so without taking every circumstance into due consideration.

The deputation then inquired of his Lordship whether the determination which her Majesty's government had come to precluded any hope that the ceremony would be celebrated with its accustomed splendor?

Lord Melbourne said that this would occasion an expenditure of from £80,000 to £100,000. The forthcoming coronation would be upon the same scale as that of William IV.

Mr. Dinneford observed that this outlay of £80,000 would occasion the expenditure of at least £2,000,000 among the trading classes, and that, therefore, the people would be greatly benefitted, and not injured, by the outlay of the difference between the proposed expense, and that which was usually incurred in the performance of the coronation.

Lord Melbourne (laughing)—But we do not quite agree with you in your political economy.

Mr. Dinneford said the deputation would undertake to raise £100,000 in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, alone.

The deputation then withdrew.

On Monday night or Tuesday morning between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in a bed room in the house of Mr. Coghlan, in Midleton, where he keeps a pawn office, and burnt with such rapidity that it was with difficulty any of the inmates could escape. An old woman, who slept in the attic, was assisted down stairs to the first floor by Mr. Coghlan, but on reaching this place the heat and suffocation became so intolerable that he was obliged to leave her on the landing, and seek safety for himself by rushing through the flames into the street. The entire upper part of the building and property (the deposits of the poor people in the neighbourhood) amounting to about £700 was quickly consumed. The body of the unfortunate woman was dug out on Tuesday, but so horribly disfigured that it was disgusting to the sight. A man who saw the body shortly after its extrication from the ruins, was so horror-stricken that he went direct to a public house, drank to glasses of spirits, and fell down and expired.—*Cork Standard.*

MR. KEAN AS OTHELLO.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—*Othello* was played Thursday night at this house with the following cast:—Mr. Kean, *Othello;* Miss Allison, *Desdemona;* Mr. Ternan, *Iago;* and Mrs. Ternan, *Emelia.* Here was novelty enough—novelty to account for an audience crowded from the rising of the curtain. Mr. Kean was, we may assume, the chief attraction on the occasion. To him this effort must have been one of unusual interest. The character in itself is a test of highest art—it was one of his father's greatest performances—it was that in which he took his melancholy leave of the stage, even on the night when he received the subject of this notice into the profession. On that night, for the first and last time, father and son acted together, as if that the former might then transfer to the latter the mantle which he had so long borne with glory. And it is beneath the folds of that mantle that Mr. Charles Kean has ever since been acquiring renown. He may yearn after the reputation of originality; but in all essentials, on the stage he is his father's son. His *Othello,* last night, was a fresh instance of this fact, and it was a highly-spirited and well-sustained effort. On the much contested point of *Othello's* dress, he compromised between the Oriental and the Venetian costume. He wore the Turkish trousers, full to the ankles, a long tunic of deep yellow or orange colour, and over that a rich pallium of crimson velvet. This costume was well designed, but it was so massive in its drapery that Mr. Kean's slender neck and delicate marked features looked rather out of keeping, as artists would say, with it. In the last acts the pallium was laid aside, and the error, as we deem it, was somewhat remedied. In the whole of Mr. Kean's personation of the Moor, there was more of tenderness and pathos than of the awful passion of a great nature greatly perplexed. He was most successful in the difficult scenes of the third and fourth acts, where his physical powers were most called on, and in the conclusion of the fifth act. The former was probably owing to the thorough excitement which these scenes naturally inspire and sustain. In the commencement of the murder scene we missed something of the grandeur as of one about to sacrifice, not to murder—the fearful and sublime calm which we remember so wonderfully expressed. The fall was excellent—indeed quite marvellous in its dangerous abruptness. We confess we felt greatly relieved, when Mr. Kean had to appear before the curtain, in ascertaining that he was still an uninjured man. On the whole this new attempt of Mr. Kean was successful, and was vociferously applauded.—*Morning Herald.*

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

18th—Henry, Rees, Swansea, culm, for Ross.
Shamrock, Scallan, Cork, gen. cargo.
Brighton, Green, Swansea, culm.
Martha, Knox, Llanelly, ditto.
Mary, Owen, Youghal, grain, for Liverpool.
Intrepid, Harris, Swansea, culm, for Bannow.
Salacia, Miller, Limerick, grain, for Glasgow.
Agile, Stafford, Bannow, ballast, for Swansea.
Joseph, Welman, ditto, ditto, ditto.
19th—Arctic, Connolly, Dublin, ballast, for Swansea.
Colombia, Flinn, Pembray, ballast, for Dungarvan.
Aurora, Williams, Newport, coals, for Ross.
Slaney, Rossiter, Newport, coals, a market.
Mary, Devereux, Newport, coals, for Bar of Loch.
George, Peile, Workington, coals, a market.
Shamrock, Courtenay, Swansea, culm, for Youghal.
Sir John Newport, Nicholls, London, m. g.
20th—Osprey, (steamer) Stacey, Bristol.
Put back, 19th—Daddon, Melhuish.
Pandora, Thomas, Newport, coals.
21st—H.M. Packet Advice.

SAILED,

19th—Kilkenny, (steamer) Price, Glasgow.
20th—H.M. Packet Jasper.
Constantia, Ellis, Quebec, ballast.
Jessie, Smallridge, Cork, empty casks.
Prosperous, Long, Portsmouth, porter and grain.
Commodore, Cosens, and Queen Victoria, Booth, London, provisions.
Salicia, Miller, Glasgow, oats, from Limerick.
Lord Nelson, Burnie, Dumfries, bones.
Arotic, Connolly, Swansea, ballast, from Dublin.
Joseph, Williamson, and Agile, Stafford, ditto, ditto, from Bannow.
Cordelia, Pascoe, Penzance, oats and flour.
Ashburton, Goss, London, oats.
Shamrock, Courtney, Youghal, coals, from Swansea.
George Canning, Vigors, Runcorn, flour.
Tiger, Cosens, Wexford, ballast.
George and Jane, Griffiths, Llanelly, ditto.
Elizabeth, Jones, Swansea, ditto.
David Walter, Symons, Newport, ditto.
Friends, Brown, Shoreham, oats.
Jane, Rose, Swansea, ballast.
William, Johnson, Liverpool, flour.
Pheasant, Fisher, Cardiff, ditto.
Jason, Fraron, Newport, ballast.
Providence, Philips, Swansea, ditto.
Edward Jones, Lawler, Chepstow, ballast.
Caroline, Richards, Newport, ditto.
William and Sally, Jenkins, Swansea, ditto.
George Ponsonby, Quirk, London, grain.
21st—Mary, Devereux, Bar of Loch, coals, from Newport.
Mary, Owen, Liverpool, grain, from Youghal.
Intrepid, Harris, Bannow, culm, from Swansea.
Emma, Turpin, Newport, ballast.
Gleanor, Harris, Llanelly, ditto.
Concord, Bowen, Newport, ditto.
H. M. Packet Adder.
Maria and Martha, Evans, Cardiff, cattle.
Mary, Thomas, ditto, ballast.
Valentine, Williams, Llanelly, ditto.
22d—Rose, Fitzpatrick; Tucker, Lowther; and Hippocampi, Fowler, Swansea, ditto.
Jane, Harris, Fishguard, flour.
Caractacus, Harries, Troon, ballast.
Osprey, Stacey, Bristol, gen. cargo.
Wind, W.S.W. to W.N.W. and N.N.W.

The attention of our readers is directed to the following communication, (translated from the Italian) addressed to Messrs. Rowlands' Agent, in Corfu.

Bracanjotica, July 10, 1836.

SIR,—Returning you infinite thanks for that efficacious Specific which I have received, namely—the famous "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR," I have to request you to send a fresh supply. It was scarcely applied to the bites of the troublesome insects which infest this town, when, in a moment, it allayed their tormenting and venomous effects. I recommended it to a Lady, who unhappily had her face affected with little Pimples, and, I assure you, that besides removing them, her complexion has become more fair and delicate.—This article has excited the greatest admiration of which you must have the best proof from the continued application of the persons to whom I have recommended it—many of whom have expressed to me their satisfaction of its valuable properties.

Waiting, in expectation of the supply asked for,
Believe me, with esteem,
Your most obedient Servant,
RAFFAELE FIORE.

See Advertisement.

THE SCOLD'S BRIDLE REVIVED.—At the Mayor's Office, Stafford, last week, Mary, wife of Thomas Careless, of the Broad Eye, a perfect termagant, was ordered to pay 1s penalty and 7s 6d costs, for an unprovoked assault on Mary, the wife of Lewis Bromley. During the investigation her garrulity was so incessant, that the mayor was under the necessity of sending for the "scold's bridle," an iron instrument of very antique construction, which in olden times was occasionally called into use. It is formed of an elliptical bow of iron, enclosing the head from the lower extremity of one ear to the other, with a transverse piece of iron extending from the nape of the neck to the mouth, from which projects a flat bit, which enters the mouth, and completely covers the tongue, preventing its movement, and the whole machinery when adjusted is locked at the back of the head. The bridle is to be put in thorough repair, and hung *in terrorem* in the mayor's office, and used as occasion may call it forth.

TRINITY TERM—Begins May 24; ends June 14.
WATERFORD CITY QUARTER SESSIONS.—May 21.
COUNTY WATERFORD SESSIONS—Waterford, June 21; Lismore 25; Dungarvan, 28.
COUNTY TIPPERARY SESSIONS—Carrick, June 19; Cashel, 2; Nenagh, 30; Roscrea, July 17.
COUNTY KILKENNY SESSIONS—Pilltown, June 21; Thomastown, 25; Castlecomer, July 2; Kilkenny, 4.
COUNTY WEXFORD SESSIONS—Gorey, June 21; Wexford, 28.

IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE.

DUBLIN, 1838.

BRICK—Tullamore per thousand, 19s to 20s. County Dublin, 28s to 30s.
BEEF—Per tierce India, 7l 5s to 7l 10s; prime mess, 5l 10s to 5l 15s; plant mess, 2l 10s to 2l 15s; barrels, 3l 10s to 3l 15s; provision beef and pork have advanced; stocks light.
BACON—Per cwt, 48s to 51s 0d; heavy, 38s to 40s; pigs' cheek, 37s 0d to 40s 0d; hams, 47s to 50s; pork per barrel, 85s to 90s; tongues per firkin, 27s to 30s. Upwards.
BUTTER—First per cwt, 92s to 94s; 2nds, 00s; 3ds, 00s. In cools per lb, 8d to 11d; firkin, 91s to 92s.
CANDLES—Export, 7½d per lb; mould, 7s to 0d; dipt, 6s 0d per doz.
FEATHERS—From the country, per stone, 7s to 9s; white, 11s to 14s 6d; mixed, 6s to 8s 6d.
GLUE—Per cwt, 60s to 65s.
GLASS—Wine and porter quarts per gross, 34s; do. pints, 30s; do. half pints, 22s; imperial quarts, 42s; do. pints, 33s. 2 per cent. off for breakage.
HIDES AND SKINS—Salted hides per cwt, 26s to 27s; do. calf skins, 3d to 3½d per lb. Stationary.
LEATHER—Per lb Brit., 10d to 12½d; native light, 11d to 12½d; do. 42lb to 45lb per hide, 13½d to 14½d; do. 48lb to 50lb, 15d to 16½d; calf skins, 18d to 21d per lb; slitters do. 14d to 15½d; kip, Irish 18d to 20d; English, 22d to 26d; cordovan, 18d to 20d; bellies, 9d to 11d. No alteration.
LEAD—Pig per ton, 22l; sheet, 24l; pipe, 26l 10s; shot, 2?l.
OILS—Rape refined per cwt, 42s; brown rape, 40s; turpentine, 75s to 80s; linseed, 32s to 35s.
RAPESEED—14s to 15s per cwt.
SLATES—Queens, tons, sized, 50s; tons, 35s; quarters in lengths, 50s; half do. 25s; commons, 12s; duchesses 1sts, 9l 10s; 2ds, 7l 10s; countesses, 1sts, 6l; 2ds, 90s; ladies, 1sts, 35s; 2ds, 40s; doubles, 30s; and mosses, 80s, per thousand.
SALT—Per ton, 48s to 50s.
SOAP—White per cwt, 34s to 35s 0d; yellow, 24s to 25s 0d.
STARCH—28s to 30s.
TILES—Flooring per dozen, 4s to 5s.
TALLOW—Melted per cwt, 58s to 62s; bladdered lard, 60s to 00s; rough do, 38s to 40s; fat per stone, 4s 6d to 4s 10d.
TOBACCO—Roll per lb, 3s 4d to 4s.
WOOL—Fleece per 16lb, 20s 0d to 21s; skin, 19s 0d to 20s 0d; new, 18s; markets still dull.
WHISKEY, OLD—Imperial gallon, 7s 0d to 8s 6d; new, 6s 1d to 6s 3d; in bond, 2s 10d to 3s.
SMITHFIELD HAY MARKET—Hay, 1s 5d to 2s 8d per cwt; straw, 1s to 1s 10d per do.
SPITTALFIELDS, MAY 17—Bacon, per cwt, 48s to 51s 0d; hams, 47s to 50s; cheeks, 37s to 40s 0d; cool butter, 8d to 11d; firkin, 90s to 96s; bladdered lard, 60s to 61s.
POULTRY MARKET, COLE'S-LANE—Fowl per pair, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; chickens, 1s 8d to 2s 2d.
EGG MARKET—Wholesale, 3s 10d; retail 4s 2d per 124.
POTATO MARKET—Apples, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; cups, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; lumpers, 2s 4d to 2s 6d each; pink eyes for seed, 3s 4d per cwt.; Burgh Quay, by boats, cups, per ton, 50s to 55s; pink eyes, 60s to 65s.
BUTTER MARKET—Per lb; cool, 8d to 11d; fresh, 9d to 11d.
FISH—Turbot, per lb, 1s 0d to 1s 3d; crimped cod, 5d to 7d; soles, 11d to 13d; lobsters, 2s to 4s 6d each; oysters 3s 6d to 5s; bulk herrings, 4s 1d 4s 6d per hhd.
COALS—Whitehaven, 16s; Carlisle, 16s; Harrington, 14s; Scotch, 15s; Kilkenny, 35s to 37s per ton; Newcastle 0s 0d.
SMITHFIELD MEAT MARKET—THURSDAY, May 17.—The market of this day was without any alteration from this day week, excepting sheep, which were somewhat lower, owing to the demand for exportation being slack—Beef, 36s to 50s 0d per cwt, sinking offal; mutton, per lb., 6d to 7d; veal, 6d to 7d per lb; pork, 40s to 42s per cwt.; and lambs from 14s to 22s each, and milch cows from £8 to £16.

FOREIGN AND BRITISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE.

ASHES—Montreal pots, per cwt, 30s to 32s; do Pearls, 38s to 40s.
BRICKS—English stock, 46s to 65s per thd.
BARK—British per ton, £9 to £10; Leghorn cork tree, £9 10s to £10; Gibraltar, £11 to £11 10s.
BARILLA—Per ton Sicily, £17 to £17 10s; Alicante, £16 10s to £17.
BRIMSTONE—Per ton rough, £6 to £7 5s.
COFFEE—Per cwt plantation, £7 15s to £8 5s.
COCOA—Shell per cwt, 40s to 46s; Lisbon, 50s to 56s; Leghorn, 40s; Spanish, 35s to 40s.
CORKWOOD—Per cwt, French £5 10s to £5 15s; Faro per ton, £40 to £54; Lisbon, 36l to 40l; Port 27l to 32l.
COPPERAS—Green per ton, 95s to 100s; Blue do per cwt, 47s to 50s.
COCHENEAL—Per lb, 10s to 10s 6d.
FLAX—Per ton, Petersburgh, 9 head, 38l to 40l.
FRUIT—Raisins, bunch, Muscatel per cwt, 65s to 75s; Muscatel, 60s to 62s; bloom, 54s to 59s; Lexia, 35s to 40s; almonds, Jordan, 10l to 10l 10s; currants new, 65s to 67s; figs, Turkey, new 80s to 90s.
FISH—Scotch herrings per barrel, 20s 0d to 24s 0d; lyng per cwt, 21s 0d; cod, 13s 0d.
GLASS—Per crate, A 7l 5s; B 6l 9s; C 5l 19s, C C 5l 13s.
HEMP—Petersburgh, clean per ton, 32l to 34l; outshot, 30l to 32l; half clean, 26l to 28l; Riga Ryne, 33l to 35l; outshot 32l to 33l.
HOPS—East Kent pockets, 95s to 7l; Kent, 90s to 6l; Sussex pockets, 80s to 100s.
LICORICE BALL—Per cwt British, 80s; Italian, 7l 15s to 8l 8s.
INDIGO—Per lb, East India, 5s to 7s; Spanish, 8s to 9s.
IRON—Per ton, foreign, 19l to 21l; British bar, 10l to 10l 5s; pig, 4l 10s to 5l; rod, 10l to 11l; hoop, 13l 10s to 14l. Prices upwards.
MATS—Bass per dozen, 12s to 14s.
MOLASSES—Per cwt, 28s to 30s.
OILS—Cod per ton, 50l; olive 53l to 55l; flask per half chest, 22s to 23s; turpentine per cwt, 63s to 70s; linseed, 28s 6d; pale seal per gallon, 4s to 4s 4d; spermaceti, 7s 0d to 8s upwards.
RUM—Per imperial gallon, 14s 6d to 15s 6d.
ROSIN—Per cwt, 8s to 10s.
RICE—Carolina per cwt, 36s to 38s; East India, 24s to 26s.
SALTPETRE—Refined per cwt, 35s.
SALT—Per ton, fine 38s; coarse, 36s.
SEEDS—New York flax seed per cask, (old) 00s; New York (new) 00s to 00s; English per bushel, 11s to 00s; Riga, per barrel, 0s to 0s; Trefoil per cwt. 21s to 26s. Clover, British, per cwt, red new, £5 5s to £5 12s; do white new, 78s to 90s; French red new, 60s to 75s;
STAVES—United States W O hhd, 00s; barrel per thousand, £15 to £16; Canadian pipe standard, £60 to £70; two inch per hhd, £9 10s to £10.
SPICES—Jamaica ginger per cwt, 60s to 125s; nutmegs per lb, 9s 6d; black pepper per lb, 1s; cloves per lb, 2s 2d to 3s 9d; mace, 11s 6d; white pepper 2s 6d; cinnamon, 10s; allspice, 11d.
SUGARS—Per cwt, very coarse brown, 59s to 61s ordinary, 62s to 63s middling 64s to 65s; good 60s to 66s; very fine, 68s to 72s; common refined, 80s; fine do 84s to 90s. Firm
SLATES WELCH—Queens, per ton, £3 15s; duchesses per thd £10 5s to £10 7s; countesses £5 15s to £6; ladies, 1l 14s; doubles 1l 8s to 1l 10s; singles 1l 4s. Off 5 per cent. for cash.
TILES—Fire ridge per dozen, 7s to 8s; red 4s; flooring 5s to 6s.
TEA—Per lb, Bohea, 2s 10d; Congou, good ord. 3s 4d; best middling, 4s; Black leaf 4s 8d; strong 4s 8d to 5s; Twankey, 4s 2d to 5s; Hyson, 6s 8d; flowery Pekoe, 7s.
TAR—Baltic per barrel, 18s to 19s; per cwt, 9s to 10s.
TALLOW.—Per cwt, Y C new, 50s 0d to 00s 0d; lower.
TIMBER—Per ton, yellow pine, 70s to 75s; red pine, 90s to 95s; oak, 8l; Memel 5l 5s to 5l 10s; hardwood, 90s to 100s; mahogany St. Domingo, per foot, 1s 3d; Honduras 10d; deals per gt hhd 12. 9, 3, Norway, 28l to 36l; American do. 20l to 21l; eight feet do 13l to 14l; laths per hundred of 120, slating 4s; plastering, 2s 3d at 4 months. Prices firm.
LATHWOOD—American fathom, 7l 10s to 8l; Baltic do. 13l to 14l.
TIN—Per box, best quality, T C Avon, 35s; I C W, 32;
TOBACCO—In bond per lb, 4d to 5½d.
VINEGAR—French per tierce, 97s to 100s.
VALONIA—Smyrna per ton, 15l to 17l 10s.
ZINC—Spanish, 35s; British 32s per cwt.

MARRIED,

Sunday, John Everard Feehan, Esq., K. St. F., Captain in the Royal Irish, late B. A. L., nephew of the late most Rev. Dr. Everard, R. C. Archbishop of Cashel, to Mrs. Marianne Katherine, eldest daughter of the late Michael Power, Esq., of this city.

DIED,

At Clonmel, Mr. Michael Burke.

In London, Mrs. Catherine Sheil, relict of the late Edward Sheil, Esq., and mother of Richard Lalor Sheil, Esq., M. P.

May 11, in Rainsford-street, Dublin, Mr. Patrick Gunn, at the advanced age of 103 years.

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