

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons—Wednesday, April 11.
The SPEAKER entered the House before four o'clock...

House of Lords—Thursday, April 11.
The House of Lords re-assembled this evening, after the Easter recess.

A message from the House of Commons brought up the Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, and a number of Road and Inclosure Bills...

Mr. BURNHAM moved in favour of a uniform rate of penny postage to be presented by Earl Falmouth, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Redeale, Lord Camperdown, and other Peers.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said it appeared from papers which had been laid before the House during the recess, relating to the war in the East...

Lord MELBOURNE said explanations had been made by Russia which were quite satisfactory to her Majesty's Government...

The Duke of WELLINGTON considered the Noble Lord fully justified in asking the question he had done for an erroneous idea on the subject had gone abroad...

The Earl of ABERDEEN said he did not make the observations he had done under the idea that they would meet with the approbation of the Noble Viscount...

A number of petitions on various subjects were presented after which the House, at half-past five o'clock, adjourned until next day.

House of Commons—Thursday April 11.
Major BRYAN presented six petitions from places in Kilkenny expressing confidence in the policy adopted...

Mr. BUTLER presented a similar petition from the same counties.

O'CONNOR DON presented two petitions from places in Ireland, expressing confidence in the policy pursued by the present Administration towards Ireland.

A similar petition was presented by Mr. A. YATES from Carlow.

Lord STANLEY presented a petition from Lancashire, praying the House not to sanction any system of national education unconnected with the Established Church.

Mr. FRENCH presented a petition from Roscommon praying for an extension of the elective franchise, and for vote by ballot.

Lord ASHLEY presented several petitions in favour of a plan of national education connected with the Established Church, and others for an extension of church accommodation in Scotland.

The LORD ADVOCATE, in reply to Sir G. Clerk, said it was not the intention of her Majesty's Government to renew the patent of the Queen's printer in Scotland. But if necessary, a bill would be brought in to allow authorised versions of the Holy Scriptures to be printed by any individuals in Scotland.

On the motion of LORD J. RUSSELL, the Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

Mr. Sergeant FALFORD fixed the Committee (one of the dropped orders of Wednesday) on the 'Copyright' Bill on the 24th inst.

The LORD ADVOCATE moved for leave to bring in a bill to ascertain and define the right of voting for Members in Scotland; and—2, for the better registration of parliamentary electors in Scotland.

On the motion of Mr. P. THOMSON, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the state of communication by railways, with a view to the adoption of such regulations as the public interest might require.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Imprisonment for Debt Act, as far as regards advertisements in the newspapers.

On the motion of Mr. COLQUHOUN, several returns relating to the expense incurred by the appointments of commissioners and public officers in Scotland were ordered.

The Imprisonment for Debt Amendment Act was read a first time, and the House adjourned at an early hour.

House of Lords—Friday, April 12.

Mr. BURNHAM and others from the Commons brought up the mutiny bill and the marine mutiny bill, which were severally read a first time.

The Marquis of DOWNSHIRE presented petitions from places in Somersetshire, against any system of national education that was not in accordance with the principles of the Established Church.

The Marquis of DOWNSHIRE also presented a petition from Deal and its vicinity, in the county of Kent, in favour of the existing corn laws.

Lord SEAFORD wished to know whether any further communications had been received relative to proceedings in the Island of Jamaica, and if there had, whether there would be any objection to laying them on the table, in addition to those already produced.

The Marquis of DOWNSHIRE had no objection to lay on the table any further information he had received, but he rather thought that he had laid on the table all the information he was in possession of.

Lord SEAFORD then moved for a return of the further communications.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS. The Earl of WICKLOW said, that in the last session of parliament he had asked a question of the noble viscount opposite as to the intention of government to introduce some measure for the purpose of improving the system of parliamentary registration in Ireland, on which occasion he had received from the noble viscount a very satisfactory answer.

But, unfortunately, the result did not answer his expectation. He now thought it right again to introduce the subject, because he saw that in the other house of parliament a bill had been introduced by the Lord Advocate for the purpose of improving the mode of registering voters in Scotland, and he believed that a similar measure was intended to be brought in by her Majesty's Attorney-General with reference to registration in this country.

Now, if it were considered necessary that such a bill should be introduced for England or for Scotland, those who were well acquainted with the mode of registration in Ireland, or who had paid any attention to the subject, must be convinced that a measure of a similar nature was infinitely more necessary for that country. A bill on this subject had been introduced in the House of Commons last session, but it did not come up to their lordships' houses.

It failed, he believed, because ministers had attached too little attention to the subject, and that the nature of the qualification, a clause that was as completely totally unnecessary. It involved a disputed question of much importance; and, in consequence of that, it had been introduced, the bill failed altogether.

He found, however, that the Lord Advocate of Scotland had taken a different course. He had introduced two bills—one for the improvement of the mode of registration, and the other to define the qualification that gave the right of voting. The qualification in Ireland, if it proceeded on

the principle adopted in the new poor law for that country, would be a successful answer much better than the present system. Where the registration merely depended on the oaths of individuals in a country so demoralized as Ireland, unfortunately, it was impossible that gross perjury should not be committed. What he desired was, that the registry act should be amended, even supposing the qualification to remain as it was under the present bill. He should, therefore, impress on the mind of the noble viscount the necessity of introducing some measure on this subject. The registration, under the reform bill, would expire next year; and he trusted that in the meantime something would be done to put an end to that gross system of perjury, which was so disgraceful to the country, and so repugnant to every just and proper feeling. To show the evil working of the present system, the noble earl quoted several cases in which the grossest and most barefaced perjury had been committed, and concluded by inquiring whether her Majesty's ministers meant to say they had done last session—namely, introduce a bill for the improvement of the registration of voters in Ireland? Viscount MELBOURNE would not enter into the details of the question, but he would simply answer the question of the noble earl, and he begged to acquaint him, that so far as he was at present advised, it was not the intention of government to introduce such a bill as that referred to, during the present session.

RAILWAYS IN IRELAND. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in presenting a petition from the grand jury of the county of Kerry, and another from the inhabitants of the same county, agreed to at a public meeting conducted at the residence of the high sheriff, praying for the adoption of a comprehensive system of railways in Ireland, begged to say a few words on the subject, on which he regretted that there had been considerable misapprehension, both in and out of the house. He would call their lordships' attention to the fact, that at the time at which the Irish poor law was passed, both houses of parliament pledged themselves to aid its operation, and by every means in their power to encourage the employment of the labouring poor of Ireland. Of all the means which had presented themselves to effect this most desirable object, he thought that, comprehending as it did, advantage to the tenant, and as it was a national and one of modern improvements, none had been proposed which would prove more efficacious than the introduction of a general system of railways. It was for their lordships, of course, to say, whether they would lend a ready ear to the support of such a measure only as would encourage private enterprise, or whether they would adopt a more systematic, and, in his opinion, a more efficacious plan, that of undertaking the completion of the great work proposed, as one of a national character, and therefore proper to be carried on by the government. The report of the commissioners, which had been laid before their lordships' houses, was drawn up by a committee of the noble marquis, and in the matter as it was possible for them to be, and whose character were a sufficient assurance of their doing justice to the subject under their consideration. Their report had now been for some time before the house, and it would be for their lordships at no very distant period to determine with respect to the House of Commons, whether they would adopt a measure by which they would carry out the plan themselves. There was one circumstance adverted to which was strongly in favour of a general system of railways being adopted, which was, that the public funds were not to be exhausted, and that the petitioners asked was, that facilities should be given to the carrying the measure into effect by the grant of loans, the repayment of which, with interest, might be secured by a charge upon the proceeds of the railways themselves, and also on those counties through which they should pass. An objection had been raised, and it was urged, that once the measure was adopted, it would be necessary to return to the report of the commissioners showed that no better security existed than that to which he had referred (hear, hear). Three-fourths of the exchequer bills advanced for public works in Ireland had been repaid; and if the whole of them had been repaid, the Government would have been able to complete every railroad in England at a cost from £500 to £1,000 a mile in the proceedings which took place in both houses of parliament before it was of the slightest benefit to the persons in whose favour it was enacted; and afterwards the effect had been to create a monopoly which had been a great injury to the public, and their difficulties and their expenses; and to lock up particular lines of road. Whatever principle, however, their lordships should determine to act upon, he trusted they would soon agree to a measure which would promote the improvement of the country, and which would be of benefit to the Kingdom, and which would have the immediate effect of giving employment to a great part of the labouring population there.

The Duke of WELLINGTON had not any intention, on the presentation of a petition, to enter into a discussion of the general question; but he could not help observing the irregularity which had taken place. He confessed that he was astounded to see the noble marquis, the President of the Council, and one of her Majesty's ministers, present a petition to that house, the prayer of which was for a grant of public money, and that although the noble marquis had endeavoured to shift off the prayer for money, it yet the petition prayed for a loan of exchequer bills, and was thus in effect a prayer for money. He wished to know whether the noble marquis, or the noble viscount at the head of her Majesty's government, would come down and give the consent of the crown, or the house entertaining this petition with such a prayer, for it was not the duty of that house to originate a subject of that kind (hear, hear, hear). There was no man in that house more decidedly of opinion that the whole question of railroads should have been taken into consideration before the different lines had been adopted, and which he admitted, indeed, some years ago had himself admitted. He was not less than twenty-five of those bills, enabling her Majesty's government of that day to frame regulations for the several railroads. If his intention had been carried into execution, and if similar provisions had been introduced into all the acts, it would have prevented some of the evils of the present system, and which he admitted, had been felt in as great a degree as he had ever felt. Much inconvenience was now felt by the public and he saw by the votes of the other house, that a right hon. gentleman had originated a committee to take this subject into consideration.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE explained that if there were any irregularity in this petition, every petition which had been presented on the subject of the corn laws, a subject relating to the public money, had been improperly received. The present petition did not pray for a specific grant, but for a general system of railroads in Ireland, and he prayed the house to consider it as a petition which might be sent up from the other house to effect this object. If such a measure should come up from the other house, he had no doubt that his noble friend would be prepared to give to it the assent of the crown.

The Earl of WICKLOW regretted the clamour which had been raised against the present bill, and he was glad to see founded on the report which had been drawn up, not only with great attention, but with great ability and with perfect fairness and disinterestedness. This was his conscientious opinion, founded on an attentive perusal of the report. He was convinced that the measure would confer much benefit on Ireland; that a system of railroads would prevent many of the evils now existing in that country, and that eventually this country would suffer no loss of the money advanced. He wished to make these observations, because upon this point he differed from some of his noble friends.

The petitions were then laid upon the table. Adjourned till Monday.

House of Commons—Friday, April 12.

The SPEAKER took the chair at a few minutes before 4 o'clock.

Sir R. DUNDAS took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Richmond.

Mr. FITZGIBBON presented a petition from Limerick, praying that Ireland might be placed upon a footing of equality with England regarding political rights and privileges.

The O'CONNOR DON presented several petitions to the same effect from places in the counties of Galway, Cavan, and Longford, and in favour of the policy pursued by her Majesty's government with regard to Ireland.

Mr. O'CONNOR DON presented petitions from the inhabitants of Fenloe, Meeshill, Clara, Carrigrohane, and other places in the county of Clare, expressing their full confidence in the present government, and their approval of the general line of policy pursued towards Ireland during the last three years.

Mr. SOMERS presented petitions from various parishes in the county of Sligo, in support of her Majesty's present ministers, and their policy towards Ireland.

THE IRISH GOVERNMENT. Sir R. PEEL then rose and said—Sir, I now rise for the purpose of submitting the amendment of which I have given notice. I do not know whether it will be necessary

on account of that technical form, that I should ascertain from the journals of the House of Lords their proceedings, and no doubt the noble lord opposite will not make any objection to my making a motion on the subject to-night. Perhaps it will be for the convenience of the house that I should read the amendment.

Resolved—That, on the 13th day of March last, a motion was made in this house for the production of various documents connected with the state of Ireland in respect to crime and outrage, including communications made to the Irish government relating to offences connected with Ribbonism, and all memorials, resolutions, and addresses, forwarded to the Irish government by magistrates, or other official persons, in respect of crimes and outrages committed in Ireland, and the answers thereto.

That the period included within the returns so called for extends from the commencement of the year 1835 to the present time; and that the motion made for the production of them was assented to by this house, no opposition to it having been offered on the part of her Majesty's government.

That on the 21st day of March last, the House of Lords appointed a select committee to inquire into the state of Ireland since the year 1835, in respect to crime and outrage, which have rendered life and property insecure in that part of the empire.

That the appointment of such a committee by the House of Lords, it has been proposed that this house should resolve—That it is the opinion of this house that it is expedient to persevere in those principles which have guided the Executive Government of Ireland of late years, and which have tended to the effectual administration of the law, and the general improvement of that part of the United Kingdom.

Resolved—That it appears to this house that the appointment of a committee of inquiry by the House of Lords, under the circumstances and for the purpose above mentioned, does not justify her Majesty's ministers in calling upon this house to produce the documents in question, the production of the information which this house has required, to make a declaration of opinion with respect to one branch of the public policy of the executive government, still less a declaration of opinion which is neither explicit as to the principles which it professes to approve, nor definite as to the period to which it refers; and that it is not fitting that this house should adopt a proceeding which has the appearance of calling in question the undoubted right of the House of Lords to inquire into the state of Ireland in respect to crime and outrage, more especially when the exercise of that right by the House of Lords does not interfere with any principle which is asserted by the House of Commons, nor with the progress of any legislative measure assented to by the House of Commons, or at present under its consideration (loud cries of hear).

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said that as he was anxious to place his opinion on record, and as he believed that this was also the wish of other members, he would give notice that he should on Monday, if the noble lord's motion was agreed to, move that to the resolution these words be added—That it is also expedient to effect such further reforms in the representation of the people in parliament as would conduce to their contentment, and to the welfare of the country.

Viscount PALMERSTON, in laying on the table, by command of her Majesty, certain papers relating to the taking a Pilot out of the Express packet by the French forces on the coast of Mexico, said that he wished to avail himself of the opportunity of stating that the papers contained in his Majesty's command were not intended to be a reproach to the French government on the subject; they contained the statement of the officer in command of the packet with regard to the transaction, and a letter from Count Sebastiani, containing an explanation and apology, honourable alike to the government offering and government receiving it; and that they being in his Majesty's possession, without any official demand, it was, therefore, the more honourable and creditable to the French government.

THE IRISH MUNICIPAL BILL. Lord J. RUSSELL said he had given notice that he should move that night the postponement of the orders of the day for Monday; he had also given notice that he should do so with regard to the Irish municipal bill, &c. &c. &c. He understood that his noble friend, the Secretary for Ireland, intended to move that it be committed pro forma, for the purpose of introducing some amendments when it would be reprinted.

THE BUDGET. Mr. S. RICE said that notice would be given of the earliest period at which his financial statement would be made.

The house adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—SATURDAY. Bank Stock, 193; 3 per Cent Consols, 92; 34 per Cent Stock, 92; 34 ditto new (£800), 92; 34 do. Debetures, 92.

LATEST PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS. 3 per Cent Consols, 92; Bank Stock, 196; India Bonds, 48.

The MAIL. WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1839.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM AMERICA. The "Orpheus," packet, arrived at Liverpool, on Sunday, bringing New-York papers to the 23d ultimo. The few extracts which we subjoin, will show that the boun-

ary question is as warmly agitated as ever. The South American intelligence we extract from a New Orleans paper of (January 29).

(From the New York Courier and Enquirer.) On Tuesday the following resolves were adopted almost unanimously in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts: Resolved, That the President of the United States be and he is authorized to take the most favourable measures with the violent and mad conduct of the Nova Scotia Assembly, with its honourable Mr. Dodd, and its guilty chief, Mr. Green and New Brunswick.

RESOLVES CONCERNING THE NORTH AMERICAN BOUNDARY. Resolved—That the state of affairs in relation to the north-eastern boundary, furnishes a strong reason for recommending the President to take the most favourable measures with the violent and mad conduct of the Nova Scotia Assembly, and in favour of strong and vigorous measures by the government of the United States for a speedy adjustment of the existing difficulties in such a manner as shall protect Massachusetts and Maine in the possession of the tract of territory guaranteed to them by the treaty of peace of 1783.

The President is authorized by a resolution of the legislature of the State of Maine passed January 24th, 1839, for the prevention of depredations upon the lands of Massachusetts and Maine, were required by the President to take the most favourable measures with the violent and mad conduct of the Nova Scotia Assembly, and in favour of strong and vigorous measures by the government of the United States for a speedy adjustment of the existing difficulties in such a manner as shall protect Massachusetts and Maine in the possession of the tract of territory guaranteed to them by the treaty of peace of 1783.

Resolved—That the claims of Great Britain to the exclusive possession and jurisdiction of the whole of the disputed territory as recently asserted by the Governor of New-Brunswick, and his avowal of the determination to sustain that claim by a military force, and his denial of the right of the State of Maine to protect from the lawless depredations of trespassers the lands which have long been in the actual possession of Massachusetts and Maine, call loudly for the immediate interference of the federal government, and that the honour of the nation has demanded the adoption of such measures for the protection of the citizens and the preservation of the rights and interests of two of the United States as will co-operate with the state of Massachusetts, and co-operate with the State of Maine, in the preservation of the rights and interests of both States, in the lands and in the disputed territory, and for the speedy adjustment of the existing controversy.

FROM MAINE.—The accounts fully conform to the statement previously received, that Mr. McIntyre was in hourly expectation of assistance from some persons who were on the British side of the river. The impression is daily gaining ground on the border that Governor Fairfield and Sir John Harvey will not come to any amicable understanding in relation to the difficulty, and that Governor Fairfield will consent to a military expedition into the territory of Maine, in order to compel the British to evacuate the territory, and to restore to the United States the whole ground she has taken. Maine has gone much too far to retract the steps she has taken of her own accord.

BANGOR, MARCH 15, 1839.—We have just received a message from Governor Fairfield, which is the first intimation he has given us of his views in relation to the pacific recomendations of the President, and the bargain between Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Fox. He recommends to Maine not to submit. In this he will be sustained, not only by Maine, but by all who are not too cowardly and selfish to assert our rights by arms. Maine will continue to possess the territory with a force sufficient to maintain her authority and protect her property and interests. Sir John says drive them from the territory, but not by

threats or vanishing his ability to do so. What then? Shall we have a war? All depends upon Sir John Harvey. He must in vulgar language, back out or fight. He has a strong force of twelve troops under his command, with instructions to maintain British jurisdiction. From these data we have it to others to calculate the result.

SOUTH AMERICA.—LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—BOMBARDMENT OF BUENOS AYRES. The ship William C. Nye, Captain Kepperton, arrived here yesterday from Rio de Janeiro whence she sailed on the 1st ult. We are under many obligations to Captain Kepperton for files of papers, and for verbal information. The Journal de Commercio of the 29th January, we have received. A report was current in Rio de Janeiro when the William C. Nye sailed, that the French fleet had bombarded Buenos Ayres. That port has been blockaded by the squadron of France for upwards of two hundred and fifty days; and during this long period the Buenos Ayrenes government had continued to maintain the demands of the French. By this time they are in the same, if not a worse condition, than Mexico. Anterior to the attack on the city, every vessel had been cut off, and their external supplies stopped. South America is in an awful state, at war with France, fall of civil confusion, and political and religious difficulties.

FRANCE. COMMERCIAL DISTRESS IN PARIS.—The people of the French capital are absorbed by political speculations, and the newspapers present little else, except evidence of that dire commercial ruin by which violent political feeling is ever attended. The protested bills of a single day, last week, amounted to the almost incredible number of sixty millions—the number of the duties discharged by the persons who discharge the duties discharged by the persons in this country were unable to get through their wares.

SPAIN. A letter from Sarre of the 2d, announces that all the Carlist troops stationed in the mountains along the frontier had been suddenly ordered to march on Estella. The Carlist order had likewise been received by the garrison of Tolosa. It was, consequently, supposed that Gen. Espartero had made a movement in the Ribera. Madrid journals of the 2d instant have come to hand. The announced reconciliation of the Ministers was not considered sincere. General Rodi had been ordered out of Madrid, but refused to obey, declaring that he should only yield to force.

NEWFOUNDLAND. The general tenor of the last accounts from Newfoundland, which are to the 5th ult., exhibit a most satisfactory state of that valuable colony. One of the letters emphatically states, that "a large number of fishermen are out of employment, themselves and their families starving, and warehouses are broken into and plundered, and other crimes committed with impunity. Many merchants are determined to withdraw their capital, on account of the insecurity of life and property." This accumulation of evil is ascribed to the want of firmness in the Governor, to the injudicious measures of the House of Assembly, and, above all, to the influence and intolerant spirit of the Roman Catholic priesthood.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. Papers from the Cape to the 10th of February contain some accounts of the late conflicts of the Fort Natal between the Caffre chief Dingana, against whom they had marched in the beginning of December. On the 16th the first engagement took place, when the Caffres, who had surrounded the camp of the boers with a force estimated at 2,000 to 3,000 men, were repulsed with a slaughter, it is said, of 3,000 left on the field of battle. The victors afterwards advanced upon what is called Dingana's "capital," which had been abandoned by him, and where they made a booty which at public sale afterwards realised 6,000 rix-dollars. The Caffres were again pursued, and various other skirmishes or engagements took place with considerable loss on their side, whilst the boers are said to have no more than five men killed. In those different encounters the boers had taken, 4,600 head of cattle.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM INDIA. The Government have received despatches from India, announcing the highly satisfactory intelligence that the British troops had taken possession of Hyderabad and Bunker without any resistance on the part of the natives. The news of the seizure of the city of Sindh, and the authority of Lord Auckland, so that Russian influence has been renounced a most signal defeat in that part of Asia. We are happy to learn that Sir Henry Fane retains the command of the army in India.

STOPPAGE OF THE TRADE WITH CHINA. We copy the following from the Times:—Intelligence has just been received of another dispute with the Chinese, which has ended in the stoppage of the trade. This event took place in December last, on account of the implication of Mr. Innes, a merchant, in the smuggling of opium.

The Chinese have insisted that Mr. Innes shall quit China before the trade is re-opened. This he had not done, and the stoppage continued.

LISMORE UNION, 12th April, 1839. A meeting of the magistrats was held here this day, to appoint 8 ex-officio guardians for the Union, when the following were chosen:—

Sir Richard Masgrave, Bart., Tourin. Sir Richard Keane, Bart., Cappoquin-house, John Kelly, Stranally Castle, Richard Smyth, Ballynarry, Richard Charney, Selter-bridge, Francis Drew, Mooloolon, John Barron Gumbell, Fort William, and Francis Edmund Curry, Lismore Castle, Esqrs.

All the above gentlemen attended.

KILMACOW RACES. Monday a great number of people were attracted to the neighbourhood of Kilmacow to witness the races that were to come off in that neighbourhood. The first race contended for was a prize of £10, between farmers' horses, one mile and a half each heat. Seven horses started, and after a well contested race, the first heat was won by Mr. Kinisella, a farmer from Knockhow. A disputed challenge match next came off for £10, between Messrs. Laingan and Williams, which was won by the former.

The farmers' horses next started for the second heat, which was closely contested between Mr. Kinisella's horse and Mr. Rowe's horse, of Ballynarry, in consequence of the rider of the former having been thrown, the latter won the heat.

On the third heat there were only six horses started, which was won by a horse belonging to a farmer named Maher, from Windgap. In this heat Mr. Fawer was thrown, and distanced.

A fourth heat was then started; only six horses were entered. Mr. Rowe's horse having been withdrawn, this heat was also won by Mr. Maher's horse, who was then declared the winner of the prize.

THE WEAVER.—Since our last decided alteration has taken place in the state of the weather. The lightning strikes which were felt this some time past, have ceased and a more genial temperature has been experienced. On Monday night and yesterday we had a plentiful fall of rain which will be of infinite service to vegetation.

The only material alteration in the Irish Municipal Bill, introduced by Lord Morpeth, is a clause enacting that after three years every occupier, shall enjoy the municipal franchise, who shall have been rated for the three preceding years under the new Poor Law, whatever the value of his occupation. Until the expiration of three years from the passing of the act, the rating, proposed by Government to confer the franchise, is £8, as, in last year's Bill.

On Saturday morning the body of a woman was found on the rocks, on the banks of the river, at Newtown, under the orphan-house. From the decomposed state of the body, it was considered it must have been in the water for several months. It is supposed that she was one of the persons who was drowned in the Duncanan market boat, belonging to Mr. John Wallace, some months ago. The body was interred in the church-yard at Thomas's-hill on that evening.

Mr. William Grady, for some time past Clerk and Store-keeper in the Waterford County Jail, has been appointed Superintendent of Work in the new County Jail at Boscawen—an office for which we would suppose him highly qualified by experience in a jail so distinguished for its admirable system and arrangement. Indeed, the transfer of Mr. William Grady from so remote a County is in itself a strong proof, of the high sense entertained of the discipline of the Waterford County Jail. We are happy to find that Mr. Grady's merits while in discharge of his duties here have been rewarded.—Mirror.

A report is current in the Brussels circles of London that the Queen, who has never visited the Continent, will pay a visit to her august relatives, the King and Queen of the Belgians, in the course of the summer.

THE LIMERICK CLUB BALL.

If our contemporaries are either unwilling or unable to draw on their own stores for the descriptive, they should at least acknowledge the source whence it is obtained. In the Limerick Standard of Friday we perceive that the account of the ball, which took place in that city on Wednesday, with the exception of the local arrangements, and of the persons present is made up of passages, verbatim, which took place in Waterford, on the 31st inst, instead of what we call the fair of Waterford. We hope that we shall not again have to notice such interpolation in our excellent contemporary, who is himself so jealous on the subject of pilfering.

A FACT FOR LORD JOHN RUSSELL. It will be too late to inform Lord John Russell, in order that the circumstance might be made available on his first opinion of this House that it is expedient to persevere in those principles which have guided the Executive Government in Ireland of late years, and which have produced the effectual administration of the law, and the general improvement in that part of the United Kingdom, within those few days no less than fifty-eight individuals have been committed to Clonmel jail; eight of this number are charged with manslaughter, one for murder, and the remainder have been apprehended for the trifling offences of assaults almost to the death, and in many instances such may be eventually their fatal results.—Incendiarism—the Precursor amusement of taking firearms with all the numerous accretions which mark "The present improvement in that part of the United Kingdom under Lord Normanby's administration of the laws."

The foregoing intelligence coupled with the astounding fact that notwithstanding the numerous legal machinery brought into operation for the suppression of crime in that country, at this present moment no less than three hundred and seventy-five individuals charged with every species of atrocity are confined in Clonmel jail, were produced by the effectual administration of the law, and the general improvement in that part of the United Kingdom under Lord Normanby's administration of the laws."

The following we copy from a placard which has been passed through the county Tipperary.

"REWARD FUND FOR PROSECUTING THE MURDERERS OF AUSTIN COOPER AND FRANCIS WAY MITCHELL APPOINTED ASHLEY, APRIL 9, 1839.—The committee appointed at the general meeting of the subscribers to the above fund, held at Clonmel, on the 12th March last, having assembled here this day, and it appearing by the statement furnished by B. Nangle, Esq. that the sum of £3,267 has been paid in, and £420 not yet collected.

It was Resolved—That, in consequence of some of the supposed murderers and conspirators being still at large, we think it advisable, for the present, to distribute the following sums, viz:—

To John Ryan (Patrick) £ 300 Margaret Coffey 233 6 8 Catherine Sweeney 233 6 8 Patrick Ryan (Carpenter) 233 6 0 Sundry persons, for more information, whose names it would be improper to mention, and for expenses of printing, &c., to this day . . . £185 5 0 Balance 1881 15 0

Not yet collected £420 0 0 Total £3687 0 0

"Resolved—That Captain Nangle be requested to apply to the subscribers, who have not paid, requiring them to do so, on or before the 1st of May next, and to receive vouchers of payments and further statements of sums paid and unpaid."

A NEW DON JUAN. We understand that a work, under the designation of "Don Juan, and the Ghost," is about to make its appearance. It purports to be an account of the plan and plot of Byron's celebrated poem; and, in the leading events and characters of the day are said to be introduced. It contains many pages, the announcement has created an immense sensation, and has excited the curiosity of many persons, who have too much reason to fear that their misdeeds occupy a prominent place in its rhymes.—Court Gossip. [The above work, if something very similar, has been printed off; a proof-sheet of the first canto in continuation to Lord Byron's work, has been in our possession for a considerable time.]

THE CHURCH. The parishioners of Doonagall have agreed on presenting a petition, accompanied with a piece of plate, to the Rev. Richard Homan, on his promotion to the living of Killymarney.

The Rev. Charles Seymour.—An address, accompanied by a petition, consisting one hundred and fifty names, was presented to the Rev. Charles Seymour, lately one of the Curates of the Cathedral, on the occasion of his leaving this city to undertake the duties of the benefice of Killybeg, by the late Rev. Charles Seymour, Curate of the Cathedral, on Wednesday last, in Corporation Street.

THE BISHOP AND THE PREACHER. The Rev. Donough Plunket, late Dean of Down, was yesterday consecrated at Thuram and Killalea. The service took place in Christ Church Cathedral, and was with a refinement in cruelty to which we did not expect Lord Ebrington (though no friend to episcopacy) would be guilty, poor Franc Sadlier was compelled to preach the Consecration Sermon. The emotions of the Preacher were certainly very overwhelming. Indeed, we understand nothing could be done touching and affecting than his whole discourse. It literally drew tears from his eyes, and he was compelled to weep for anything he said. He said nothing of course, of his own disappointments; but this beautiful sobriety—accompanied by the evident struggle it cost to suppress his feelings—was more eloquent than any direct allusions could have been. His Excellency was moved; but whether with compassion for the weeper, or with wonder way he wept whilst all around remained as unaffected and money-hearted as Lamour's dog, we are unable to say. The Hibernical clerical way to Rome with vinegar, perhaps the Sadliers think to effect their advance upon Lambeth with tears. The Hibernical appear to have the better receipt.—D. E. Mail.

BIRTH. At Cahir Castle, the Countess of Glengall, of a son, still-born.

DIED. April 11, Mrs. Elizabeth Keary, otherwise Snow, after a severe and lingering illness.

At Taunton, aged 108, Catherine Woolcott. Her sight and mental faculties were but slightly impaired, but she had been bedridden about 18 months previous to her death. Her food, lately composed of soups, gruel, and sweetened diet only, into which she would never allow the smallest admixture of fermented liquors.

At Ardwick, aged 96, William Oliver, Esq. He had been thrice married, and had thirty children, each of whom died in the tenth child, and both of his children were buried in the same coffin. Thus, three coffins each containing a mother and her tenth child, are interred in St. Thomas's Churchyard Ardwick-green, Manchester.

