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WATERFORD MAIL

PENNY

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords did not sit on Wednesday.

House of Commons—Wednesday, July 17.

Mr. MACKINNON, inquired of Lord J. RUSSELL, whether it was his intention that any investigation should take place with regard to the conduct of the Mayor and borough magistrates of Birmingham, and with reference to the apathy displayed by them for several hours whilst the sacking, burning, and plundering of the town was going on, and the town left for several hours at the mercy of the mob?

Lord J. RUSSELL admitted that the town was left at the mercy of the mob from half past eight to a quarter before ten. He thought that the circumstance of no measures having been taken during that time to stop the riot demanded investigation, and undertook that an inquiry should be made. He defended his nomination of magistrates for Birmingham. He had, he said, put in about eleven county magistrates, some of them Whigs, and some Tories, without consideration of their politics. He believed that in Birmingham the great body of the operatives had no sympathy with the authors of these disturbances. From one very populous district a declaration to that effect had lately reached him, which afforded him great satisfaction. It emanated from a number of the operative classes, connected with Lane-end and from another place in the Staffordshire Potteries, the individuals joined in this declaration.

Mr. W. ATTWOOD said that if prompt measures had been taken, the riots and outrages might have been quelled without difficulty (hear.) He did not wish the town to be left solely for protection to those who had shown such apathy and supineness (hear, hear.)

After a few words from Mr. PRYME and Lord J. RUSSELL, the conversation dropped, and the address to her Majesty, for a return of the names for the towns of Birmingham, Manchester, and Bolton, was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. GILLON a return of the number of stamps issued to newspapers and country banks for the six months ending in June was ordered.

SHANNON NAVIGATION BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on this bill, Mr. FINCH moved as an amendment that the further consideration of the bill be deferred to that day three months.

Mr. O'CONNELL took the opportunity of giving a positive contradiction to the allegations which had been made elsewhere, that he had a personal interest in the bill. No part of his property was situated within less than forty miles of the extreme end of the Shannon.

The amendment having been put from the chair,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER entered into a history of the bill, and explained its objects, showing that those objects were not new, but had been in contemplation from the time that Spencer was Secretary for Ireland. He showed, too, that the bill was one to the principle of which parliament had long been pledged. He then maintained that the improvement of the navigation of the Shannon was essential to the welfare of the whole of Ireland and entered into a statement, to prove that he had and could have no private personal advantage in the promotion of the bill (hear hear.) The allegations which had been made against him elsewhere upon that point were wholly without foundation. The whole expense was before them, and he fearlessly asked the house now to proceed with the bill (hear.) A reference to Scotland would be quite conclusive on the subject. If they would refer to the evidence given by Mr. Richman and others, as to the great improvement in Scotland, in consequence of the assistance of English money applied to public works, they would find that it had advanced Scotland 100 years. The improvements had increased the well-being of the peasantry, and had greatly added to the revenue. There never was a more ungenerous course taken with respect to Ireland than by opposing this bill. It had been said that he had a private interest in it; he had such an interest, and the amount he would state. The sum to be voted for the improvement of the Shannon was a little more £590,000, but the sum of £52,137 only was to be applied to the Lower Shannon, one-tenth of the whole sum. The Lower Shannon extended for sixty miles below Limerick; and for one mile and a half it ran by the side of his property. Private contribution was called for in respect of the improvements of the Lower Shannon alone. The sum of £18,590 was to be contributed by individuals along the 60 miles, and the further sum of £9,162 was to be raised by the counties in the district, So that the total expenditure for the whole 60 miles of the Lower Shannon out of the public money amounted to £24,000 and no more. And with respect to his own portion of property especially, the commissioners refused to proceed with the improvement unless he paid one-half of the £4,009 required. Thus the highest amount of private contribution required by the bill was imposed upon himself. He asked the house, therefore, to go into committee, and if they pleased they might strike out every clause having reference to himself.

Colonel T. WOOD had no objection to make grants of public money for really useful public works in Ireland; but he would not sanction, in the present state of the revenue, such a reckless issue of exchequer bills.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that the work would take eight or nine years to be perfected, and the expense would be distributed over the whole of that period. Seven millions had been granted for public works in England, and there had been a profit of £370,000 upon that outlay, besides the great advantage produced among the people.

Colonel T. WOOD did not object to the improvement of Ireland, but to the issue of exchequer bills in the present state of the revenue.

Mr. O'CONNELL admired the generosity of the gallant gentleman. The gallant gentleman would be glad, forsooth! to do good to Ireland, but he would vote no money. When he was asked for money to carry out his good intentions, his generosity oozed out, and became a mere *caput mortuum*. He would be glad if the gallant gentleman would keep his generosity to himself. For he (Mr. O'Connell) would prefer that the gallant gentleman should succeed. It would be one other proof of the disposition of the house towards Ireland (cheers,) not on one side of the house, but on both sides. One side would not give any franchises or privileges, and the other would grant no money. Indeed, both joined in opposing any grant. Could he forget the fact, and did they think that Ireland would forget it, that at the time of the union Ireland only owed twenty-seven millions of debt, while England owed five hundred millions? (hear, hear, hear,) and was it not as great a wrong between nation and nation as between man and man? Why, what would be thought of two men entering into partnership upon such terms, and the man of the largest relative capital and smallest relative debt receiving the smallest amount of profits? When he recollected that the whole season had gone by without one single advantage being obtained by Ireland; when he considered that the measure of franchise stingily given in that house would probably be annihilated elsewhere, did the house think that he could go back to Ireland without telling the people of Ireland the truth? (cheers.) Why, one-third of the money was their own. The house had voted £270,000 for the Thames tunnel. What advantage would the Thames tunnel give to Ireland? (cheers,) how many of the Irish people would use it? yet the people of Ireland had to contribute their share of the grant. The vote for the Shannon would make provisions cheap in Liverpool; it would make provisions cheap in Manchester (hear, hear) The improvement of the Shannon would bring the cattle of farmers within 36 hours of the Manchester market—not the Liverpool market only, but the Manchester. That would be the benefit derived from this grant by the English manufacturing districts. Did they refuse, then, this stingy this paltry, this miserable grant? They had thrown away millions in this country and elsewhere, and Ireland was taxed to pay the debt; yet to this paltry sum for a great national improvement they objected. It was a miserable amount. He hoped they would refuse it.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS agreed that a vast amount of public money had been squandered; but when they saw the condition of the people of this country, and the state of the Exchequer, he thought that it was time to put a stop to such profligacy. The taxes were not on the rich, they were forced from the working men, who were obliged to pay one half their wages. The learned member talked of the people of Ireland, but he thought that the house ought to think also of the people of England. He (Mr. Williams) had never opposed giving equal rights and equal laws to Ireland; but he would not consent to vote the money of the poor people of England to such purposes as these.

Mr. PLUMPTRE thought that in the existing deficient state of the revenue, the government was not justified in laying out so large a sum as £200,000 in the improvement of the navigation of the Shannon. It was to be observed, that the money was given not by way of loan but as a grant.

Mr. D. BROWN had imagined that the honourable member for Coventry was one of those who professed to be liberal in his politics, but as soon as any measure for grant of money to Ireland was proposed, he became as great a Conservative and monopolist as any gentleman opposite (hear, hear.) He thought that this was one of the strongest arguments which could be adduced in support of a repeal of the Union, and he hoped that all Irish members, who have the good of their country at heart, would join the hon. and learned member for Dublin, in endeavouring to obtain that most desirable object (hear.)

Mr. WAKLEY thought that the measure would be holding out a premium to absentees. It was said by the hon. and learned member for Dublin that the effect of it would be to bring the farms on the banks of the Shannon within thirty-six hours, journey of Lancashire; but what would be the effect of that? It would be to carry away the food of the people of Ireland—an effect which he imagined the hon. and learned member would have been glad to prevent (hear, hear.) He should give his most strenuous opposition to the grant, for he thought that in the present state of the finances of the country it ought not to have been proposed.

Mr. F. FRENCH said that the observation of the hon. member with regard to the expenditure by Irish landlords of their own money, was entirely unfounded. They would have expended what means they possessed if they had been allowed to do so; but the truth was that by the returns delivered in the year 1833, it appeared that up to that time no less a sum than £512,000 had been received by the Board of Woods and Forests in Ireland, while only £3,100 had been expended; so that it was but fair that some portion of the money received should be returned (hear, hear.)

Captain BOLDERO thought the grant was one which could not consistently be made, for if such a proposition were made in relation to the Thames, or the Humber, or any other English river, there would be no doubt that it would be at once rejected.

Mr. ELLIS said, he certainly hoped the hon. member opposite would press his amendment, which he would cordially support. The hon. and learned member for Dublin had taunted his (Mr. Ellis's) side of the house with a want of liberality towards Ireland; but by certain returns which he had moved for some time ago, and which had recently been laid on the table by the noble lord the secretary for Ireland, although not yet printed, he found that since the union there had been voted for Ireland no less than £8,827,141. He thought that was a pretty good sample of there not being a want of generosity on the part of England towards Ireland. He must complain of the late period at which this important bill had been introduced, and also of more than one half of the maps and plans connected with it not having yet been laid before the house. To him the bill appeared throughout to be exceedingly obnoxious. There was to be a new board appointed, consisting of three commissioners, one of whom was to be paid (hear,) and no doubt to receive a very handsome salary (a laugh.) But why should there be a new board? There was already the Board of Public Works in Ireland, and it was a matter of notoriety that they had not enough to occupy them (hear, hear.) He did not advance anything lightly in this house; and if the Chancellor of the Exchequer asked him how he obtained his information, he would say, from the highest authority, and that none could be more satisfactory (hear, hear.) The proof of his (Mr. Ellis's) assertion that the time of the members of the Board of Public Works was far from being fully occupied, consisted in this—that Colonel Burgoyne, the most efficient member of the board, since his appointment to it, had filled the situation of Commissioner to the Irish Railway Inquiry, and had also acted in the commission for the improvement of the Shannon navigation. Mr. Ottley, another member of the Board of Public Works, had likewise served in the last-named commission. These were no inconsiderable duties to perform, and had not these gentlemen discharged them well, and without detriment to those previously imposed upon them? (hear, hear, hear.) Who so fit as they to work out the objects of the bill before the house? and what could furnish a stronger argument for placing the execution of the proposed improvements under the Board of Public Works than the fact that already two of its members, with sufficient time to give it their attention, had the whole subject at their fingers' ends? (hear, hear). Moreover, the heaviest part of the business had already been accomplished. All inquiries are said to have been instituted—all claims to compensation considered and determined—the nature of the works decided—the plans arranged in detail, so that nothing remains but a simple supervision of certain works, every detail of which has already been adjusted after minute and careful examination of the circumstances connected with it. But, instead of availing themselves of the Board of Works established under Lord Grey's government for the precise purposes named in the bill before the house, they were recommended by the right hon. gentleman to form a new board altogether—create extensive patronage, with a new secretary, solicitor, engineers, a host of clerks, and a whole corps of placemen, perfectly unnecessary, and subject only to the approval of the commissioners of the treasury. The bill also contained a clause for making the awards of the commissioners final. No appeal was given to a jury of the Court of Queen's Bench, nor was any other remedy provided. Such was the tyrannical way in which it was sought to trample upon the rights of private property (hear). He (Mr. Ellis) was not indisposed to be liberal with the public money advanced upon a proper basis, and sought to be appropriated in a manner calculated to develop the natural advantages of so noble a river as that of the Shannon, to give increased facilities to commerce in Ireland, and to stimulate a valuable mercantile intercourse between that country and Great Britain; but he thought it did behove the Chancellor of the Exchequer to be more wary, and to be more enlightened in his views, before he submitted measure such as that was for the consideration of parliament, and bearing as it did upon a subject of great public import. The right hon. gentleman had found himself compelled that evening to offer explanations, and to seek to remove a colour of suspicion which had been given to his bill by reason of the questionable manner in which he had framed it throughout. He (Mr. Ellis) cautioned the house to be vigilant and to avoid hasty legislation on a question of such vast interest; and, for the reasons he had stated, he thought they would do well to refuse to go into committee upon a bill which was not to be held in a more favourable light from having been laid before them under the significant auspices of her Majesty's government (hear).

Lord CLEMENTS informed the hon. member for Newry, that all the maps and plans he desired were before the house. He was surprised to hear the proposed grant called a profligate expenditure of the public money, for one half was to be supplied by Ireland, and the other half was to be refunded from the tolls of the river. He never heard a more shabby, illiberal, and disgraceful argument against a national advantage.

Mr. Yates supported the bill.

The house then divided—

For the original motion . .	64
For the amendment . . .	25
Majority . .	39

The house then resolved into a committee on the bill.

Colonel SIBTHORP inquired what salaries were to be given to the commissioners?

Mr. RICE said, that only one commissioner was to be paid, and he was to receive the same salary as the junior member of the board of works, which he believed, did not exceed £600 a year.

On clause 4 being proposed,

Mr. HUME could not agree to the clause unless there was a perfect understanding that no more exchequer bills should be issued at present. He believed that the advances were to extend over eleven years, and therefore it would not be necessary to issue the money required all at once.

Mr. RICE said the issue would be gradual; if £584,000 in Exchequer bills were wanted for the purpose at the present moment, he should be very sorry to make such a proposition.

The clause, as well as clause 5, was agreed to.

Clauses up to 59 inclusive, were then agreed to after a few verbal amendments. The remaining clauses were then agreed, to and after a clause brought up by Mr. RICE, empowering the collectors of the tolls to measure and guage goods, in case of a dispute, had been added to the bill the report was ordered to be received on Monday.

The Slave Trade (Portugal) bill went through committee.

Adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

House of Lords—Thursday, July 18.

RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM.

Lord BROUGHAM held in his hand two petitions, to which he wished to call the attention of the House, as they related to matters of the greatest importance. The first petition was from William Lovett and another, and it contained a statement of facts to which he was most anxious, from a deep sense of duty, to direct the attention of their Lordships. The petitioners stated, that on the 6th of the month they were apprehended at Birmingham, charged with the publication of a libel on the Government, which tended to produce a breach of the peace. He had read the alleged libel, but would give no opinion on it. In any place it would have been improper to express an opinion while the trial was pending, but in that House, itself a court of justice, any expression of opinion would have been still more improper. Suffice it to say, that the language of the alleged libel was, in his opinion, so strong that he saw no objection to putting the persons implicated upon their trial. That statement would show that he was not prejudiced in favour of the prisoners. Let them now see how the petitioners had been treated. They stated that on their arrest they had been taken to the Public-office, and brought before the magistrates, and that they had been confined till the morning of the 7th, when bail had been offered. They stated that the amount of bail required was £1000, £500 for each of the petitioners, and they complained of this as exorbitant, seeing they were only working men. The bail offered not having been deemed sufficient, they stated that they had been sent to Warwick jail, where they had been stripped stark naked, and in that state examined, in order to discover whether there were any marks upon their bodies, an indignity which they had felt so strongly as to have been compelled to notice it. If Sir F. Burdett, who had been prosecuted, tried, and convicted of the same offence as the petitioners, had been incarcerated by warrant of the Birmingham justices, and carried to the jail of Warwick, the treatment to which the petitioners had been subjected, must, of course, have been the lot of Sir F. Burdett (hear, hear, and cheers.) He hardly could believe the statements in the petition when he first read them; but the respectable person who had applied to him to present the petition had himself examined the petitioners—and no one was more quaiified to make such an examination—and it was upon the investigation which had thus been made that the statement of these extraordinary proceedings were founded. They were then taken into a room in which there were not less than twenty-eight prisoners, some of them committed for felony, where they were ordered to strip themselves, and they were compelled to bathe in the same cistern of water with those prisoners, and to use the same towels. The prisoners then stated that a common felon was then ordered to crop off their hair—an indignity to which they were compelled to submit.

Lord MELBOURNE defended the nominees of the Home Office, though, for himself, he was constrained to acknowledge he knew nothing whatever about the matter.

Lord LYNDHURST said he could not suffer this subject to pass by without making one or two remarks. He did not think it right to enter into any details with respect to the conduct of the Magistrates—(hear, hear) they were on their trial—(hear, hear)—and, therefore, it was not right or fair to enter into any details on that subject.—(Hear, hear.)—But he must say, with reference to what he had read and seen on this matter, that her Majesty's Ministers were deeply responsible for the transaction that had taken place (hear, hear.) Allow him to recal their Lordships' recollection to times past to what had occurred in the months of September and October last year—to the Chartists meetings that were held in every part of the country, of which no notice, or at least no unfavorable notice, was taken by her Majesty's Government (hear, hear.) Their Lordships had heard that on those occasions great multitudes had assembled—most inflammatory language had been held—language of a most seditious nature; the individuals and persons then assembled threatening publicly to make use of physical force for obtaining the redress of what they were pleased to call their "grievances." (hear, hear.) The whole society of this great city was surprised at the supineness of her Majesty's Government (hear, hear.) But there was one circumstance at that time which excited still further astonishment, and it was this—that at the time when those meetings were being held day after day in every part of this island, one of her Majesty's Cabinet Ministers (hear, hear) the Noble Lord who presided over the domestic transactions of this country (hear, hear) in a public meeting at Liverpool made a speech, the tendency of which was to encourage these Chartist meetings (hear, hear.) If, at a public meeting, a Minister of the Crown had thought it proper to advert to these meetings, it seemed to him (Lord Lyndhurst) that it would have been his duty to have adverted to them in strong terms of condemnation (hear, hear) but instead of being so, he was sure their Lordships would remember that the terms made use of and the whole scope of the speech that was made by the noble lord were of a tendency to encourage the persons who had been actors in these violent transactions (hear, hear.) He did not mean to say that a speech such as that to which he alluded would, if pronounced in a private meeting, be deserving of blame; but, as the noble viscount had said in his speech of that evening, everything might depend on the circumstances in which the matter might be published. In that he concurred, and if he should show the circumstances under which the speech, from which he would read an extract, was delivered, he was sure their lordships would agree with him that it was calculated to encourage those meetings which it was the peculiar duty of the noble lord to repress. He held in his hand an extract from the speech of the noble secretary for the Home Department, delivered on the occasion referred to. It was published at that time, and the accuracy of the report had not, that he had ever heard of, been impugned. The noble lord expressed himself in these terms. At that time it should be observed there were various Chartist meetings in the country around him:—"He (Lord J. R.) would not, he said, before such a party, wander into the field of politics, but there was one topic connected with his own department"—that department, continued Lord Lyndhurst, in which the noble lord was responsible for the preservation of the peace of the country—"upon which he might be allowed to dwell for a few moments. He alluded to the public meetings which were now in the course of being held in various parts of the country." Here the Noble Lord had alluded so distinctly to those Chartist meetings, that no person could mistake that they were meant. "There were some, perhaps, who would put down such meetings, but such was not his opinion—nor that of the Government with which he acted. He thought the people had a right to free discussion" (a cheer from the Marquis of Lansdowne, followed by loud cheers from the opposition benches). Free discussion! (continued Lord Lyndhurst). My Lords, the Noble Lord, the Secretary for the Home Department, was at this moment speaking of Chartist meetings—of those meetings, some of which were held by night, where some of the people came armed, and where they were told, that if they did not get the redress they sought for, they ought to use physical force. My Lords, will the Noble Marquis call this free discussion? (cheers from the opposition benches). Was it free discussion which some of these parties sought at some of their very recent meetings? But the Noble Lord, the Home Secretary went on to say "he thought the Noble Lord had a right to free discussion. It was free discussion which elicited truth. They had a right to meet." I suppose I shall have another cheer from the Noble Marquis (hear). "If they had grievances they had a right to declare them that they might be known and redressed." Now, I ask (continued the Noble and Learned Lord) any of your Lordships whether language such as that I have read, coming from one of the principal Ministers of the Crown, the Secretary for the Home Department, and uttered at a time when those Chartist meetings were held in various parts of the country, held at night, many of the people attending being armed, and all advised to resort to physical force, if they should deem it necessary—I ask was not such language calculated to produce such results as we have lately heard of? (cheers from the opposition cheers). What did the Noble Viscount at the head of the Government say of those results which have occurred? Why that he deeply deplored them, but was rather surprised that they had not occurred sooner; and yet a Noble Lord—the colleague of the Noble Viscount, the Secretary, too, for the Home Department—uses language calculated to encourage those meetings and to accelerate those results. My Lords, am I not justified, then in saying that Ministers are deeply responsible for the results which we all deplore in common with the noble viscount? But, my lords, is that all? I now come to the appointment of the magistrates for the town of Birmingham (hear, hear.) The noble lord, the Secretary for the Home Department, may say that those meetings should not have been put down by force; that the state of the law and the state of public feeling were against that course. Be it so; but should not the noble lord and his colleagues have at least abstained from giving to those meetings direct encouragement? Was it not encouragement to have selected for the magistracy many of those persons who had been deeply implicated in those transactions?—(hear, hear.) They had selected one who had been a member of the political union, who was afterwards a Chartist; who had been appointed a co-trustee for the management of the funds of this body for carrying out their objects; who had been sent as a delegate to Scotland to agitate the Chartist principles in that country, and who had said to many of his colleagues that moral force was a mere farce, and the people ought to be prepared to use rifles and to fire off muskets, and yet this individual was one of those selected as a magistrate for the town of Birmingham. It might be (the noble and learned lord continued) that the state of public opinion, and the state of the law, would not admit of putting down these meetings by force; but would public opinion sanction the appointment, as magistrates, of some who had been deeply implicated in those societies, and who, perhaps, in the end left them only from motives of fear! Was this, or was it not, encouragement to those societies? Was not this cause pursued for the purpose of supporting party views and party feelings? But what made this conduct of the Government the more remarkable was, that he well recollected a proclamation issued in 1831, by the Government, of which the noble viscount opposite, as well as the noble lord, the present Secretary for the Home Department, was a member. In that proclamation the Political Unions were denounced as illegal and unconstitutional, and it was said that those connected with them would be liable to a prosecution, as acting contrary to law; but nevertheless not only were none of those parties prosecuted, but some of them had been not long since appointed as magistrates to preserve the peace of Birmingham (hear, hear.) When he considered these things, he was not surprised that they had produced such consequences. His only surprise was that such a policy had not sooner led to those results which they deplored.

After a few words from the LORD CHANCELLOR Lords RIPON, DENMAN, BROUGHAM, LANSDOWNE, and MELBOURNE, the conversation dropped.

The second reading of the Electors Removal Bill was moved by the Earl of CLARENDON, and at length negatived by 80 to 39. Adjourned.

House of Commons—Thursday, July 18.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL presented several petitions from places in Kerry, Louth, &c., in favour of the Irish municipal reform bill, and against the renewal of the Bank of Ireland Charter.

Mr. LEADER presented petitions similar to those presented by Lord Brougham in the upper house.—They were from two Chartists who had been arrested, and complained of harsh treatment in jail. Mr. Leader is to call attention to this petition on a future day.

LOWER CANADA GOVERNMENT BILL.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the third reading of this bill.

Mr. LEADER, after speaking at some length against the bill, moved that it should be read a third time and that time three months.

Mr. O'CONNELL did not think that government could have done much more this session in respect to the affairs of Canada than it had done, unless by proposing to restore the constitution in Lower Canada, which he thought would have been the best and wisest measure, preliminary to setting about the union of the two provinces (hear.) But he rose principally to express his regret at finding that the quarrel at Canada had taken a religious turn (hear, hear); that the people were now separated from each other, not on account of political differences, but by a spirit of religious animosity and intolerance, and that the Protestant party were encouraged and fostered in this by the government of the colony (hear, hear.) Now he (Mr. O'Connell) would appeal to the noble lord, whether the officers in command, especially in Upper Canada, had not universally testified strongly to the extreme bravery and loyalty, whether in or off the field, of the Roman Catholic colonists of Canada (hear, hear, from the ministerial benches). Such being the admitted case, these faithful subjects of her Majesty surely ought not to be rewarded by the government permitting an increase in the Orange lodges in Canada (hear.) There were at this moment not fewer than two hundred and fifty-four of these lodges, the masters and officers of which were in many cases persons holding office under the governor, or openly cherished by him. He (Mr. O'Connell) hoped that the government at home would take immediate and effectual steps for putting an end to this aggravated insult to the brave and loyal Roman Catholic colonies of Canada (hear). If the system were not put a stop to, all emigration to Canada would cease, at any rate as regarded the Roman Catholics of Ireland, who would not go to a country abroad to meet those insults which they were no longer subjected to at home (hear.)

Mr. LABOUCHERE could assure the hon. and learned gentleman that so far from any encouragement being given to Orange lodges, or to religious intolerance, by the government at home, nothing could be more opposed to the fact than any supposition of the sort (hear, hear). The other day, in answer to a question about Orange lodges, he had stated to the house that no communication from the province had given him any reason to believe that this subject had, during the last two years, attracted the slightest attention, in Upper Canada especially. That morning, however, he had seen with the utmost surprise a statement in a newspaper that Orange lodges had latterly multiplied to a great extent in Upper Canada; and he could assure the house that no time should be lost in requiring from the governor all the information he could procure on the subject (hear, hear). With respect to the Irish Roman Catholics in Canada, to whom the hon. and learned gentleman referred, he (Mr. Labouchere) had the utmost satisfaction in stating that both Sir G. Arthur and Sir John Colborne had borne the highest testimony to the gallantry and loyalty which they had throughout the disturbances manifested; they had been surpassed by no class of her Majesty's subjects in Canada for their bravery, for their loyalty to the crown, and for their firm determination to support the connection between the province and the mother country (hear). In reference to the subject of emigration, he (Mr. Labouchere) could assure the honourable and learned member for Hull that government would, on every occasion, co-operate with the local legislature in promoting emigration from this country to our North American colonies, believing this to be the best mode of promoting public and private prosperity, of producing internal tranquillity, and of strengthening the connection between those colonies and the mother country (hear.)

Mr. O'CONNELL explained that he had not for a moment intended to charge the home government with encouraging the system of orange lodges in Canada. His charge was againt the local government.

Mr. HUME said that, although her Majesty's government might not have encouraged Orangeism in Canada, he did not hesitate to charge them with a gross neglect of duty in not having put it down after what had occurred in that house. He asserted that Sir F. Head had encouraged it, and he would defy the government to show that they had sent any letter to Sir Francis Head finding fault with his conduct.

Sir G. GREY said that the honourable member for Kilkenny had brought a charge against the Colonial Department while Glenelg was at its head; but on this, as on many former occasions, the honourable gentleman was in error, because a despatch was sent to Sir Francis Head on the subject in question, and that despatch had not only been laid before that house but twice printed (hear, hear.)

Mr. HUME, in explanation, asked if the hon. baronet would produce the despatch, because the despatch which had been printed was not the despatch which had been sent out after Sir F. Head had refused to attend to the address of the House of Assembly?

Mr. C. BULLER observed that Orangeism in Canada was a very different thing from the Orangeism which had existed in this country and in Ireland. It was true that in Canada they observed some of the forms practised in Ireland, such as marching in procession on the 12th of July, but then it was notorious that in the evening after they had dined they made speeches breathing nothing but liberality, and actually drank the health of the Roman Catholic bishop. He, however, believed that the system existed solely from the circumstance of its tending to keep up the influence of certain individuals, but that, as it could only lead to danger, it ought to be discouraged by the government.

Mr. LANGDALE said that he had received communications from Richmond, Upper Canada, stating that Orange societies were spreading rapidly, and that they were doing everything in their power to insult and annoy the Roman Catholics. In their processions their cry was "Death to the Pope," and "Down with the Papist rebels;" and a party of them had even gone the length of breaking the windows, and otherwise injuring the Roman Catholic chapel.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said that, if he should be furnished with the letter, he should take care that the attention of government should be directed to the subject.

The house then divided, when there appeared—

For the third reading . . .	110
Against it	10
Majority for the third reading .	100

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

DUBLIN POLICE.

Viscount MORPETH obtained leave to bring in a bill to make further provisions relative to the police in the district of the Dublin metropolis.

ASSAULTS (IRELAND.)

Mr. PIGOT obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better prevention of, and punishment of, assaults in Ireland.

SHEEP STEALING (IRELAND.)

Mr. PIGOT obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better preservation of sheep, and the more speedy detection of sheep-stealers in Ireland.

SALE OF SPIRITS (IRELAND.)

Mr. PIGOT obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better prevention of the sales of spirits by unlicensed persons in Ireland.

JURIES (IRELAND.)

Mr. PIGOT obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend an act, passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William IV., intituled "An act for consolidating and amending the laws relative to jurors and juries in Ireland;" and another act passed for amending said act, in the fourth and fifth years of his said late Majesty's reign.

BANK OF IRELAND.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, having appointed the post age bill for Monday next, deferred the discussion on the Bank of Ireland from that day to Wednesday.

Adjourned at one o'clock.

House of Lords—Fdriay.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, the Marquis of CONYNGHAM, and the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, having taken their seats in front of the throne, at a quarter to four o'clock, as lords commissions for giving the royal assent to divers bills which have passed both houses of parliament, and the speaker, with the members of the commons, having been summoned to the bar of the House of Lords, the bills in question, received the Royal Assent with the accustomed formalities.

COMMEMORATION OF THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE,

The Marquis of DOWNESHIRE begged on the present occasion, to offer a few words respecting what had taken place in Ireland, and it was very satisfactory to find—he alluded to the passing off of the 12th of July—that the accounts which had been received were of a gratifying description. He had himself received information, from that portion of her Majesty's dominions with which he was more immediately connected, stating that the wish express-

(Concluded in our last page.)

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS— SATURDAY.

Bank Stock	—
3 per Cent Consols	92
3½ per Cent. Stock	99½
3½ ditto new (1830)	99⅝
3½ do. Debentures	92

PRICE OF SHARES.

	Share.	Paid.	Price paid.
	£	£ s. d.	£ £
Provincial Bank..	100	25 0 0	47 to 48
ditto.	10	10 0 0	18 to 19

LATEST PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS.

3 p Ct. Consols, 92⅛ 2 | Bank Stock, —
Consols for Account, 92⅛ | India Stock, —
India Bonds, 23 26

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1839.

MUNICIPAL REFORM—THE CORPORATION OF BIRMINGHAM.

The riots at Birmingham—though disgraceful and destructive—do not exhibit much that is formidable in the temper of the people at large. The rioters were but a hand ful out of the densest population in Europe; and it is a well known fact that the great body of the operatives disclaim and decry the atrocious proceedings. The community of England is sound at the core. But there is much to be dreaded—and much to be reprehended in the conduct of the Magistracy of Birmingham, which, under the constitution of the new corporation of that town, have been elected by the populace and invested with the commission of the peace by Ministers who crouch to the voice of the populace. For ten days previous to the outbreak the manifestations of an insurgent spirit remained unchecked: and for two full hours after the disturbance had begun—the town was at the mercy of the rabble uncontrolled by the civil force, or awed by the presence of a single magistrate. Whence comes this? Clearly enough from the principle of popular election. The magistrates are the creatures of the populace: they dare not disobey—much less oppose—their masters. The consequence of such a state of things was—as we have seen—a sack more cruel, violent, and lawless than the most experienced soldier in Europe had ever witnessed in a town taken by storm!

The new corporation of Birmingham, with its principle of popular election, is the root of the evil.

And it is such corporations precisely that the "intelligent" and industrious tradesmen, merchants, manufacturers, and other persons of property and station belonging to what is called the LIBERAL party, wish to see established in Ireland. Many of our own fellow-citizens—most estimable and, in other respects, most sensible men—led astray by the fond notions of a theory inconsistent with the exercise of a due authority, do ardently desire to see established in Waterford a corporate body in all respects constituted like that of Birmingham. Will not the recent example of the working of such a system cause them to pause? What—if in consequence of their mistaken policy—they should find Waterford some fine evening in the hands of a lawless rabble plundering their dwellings and warehouses, and assaulting their persons—and the next fine morning find the city a heap of ashes? What would they then think of the principle of popular election? It is impossible that an authority created by evil doers can be brought to act against the evil doers: and therefore it is the invariable rule in all other cases that the magisterial authority shall not emanate from that body which it is intended to control. Do school boys elect their masters? Do the privates of a regiment or the crew of a man of war elect their officers? Are the local magistrates of the land—the stipendiaries and chief constables the choice of the inhabitants of the districts over which they are to preside? No—for if they were their authority would be a mockery, and their officers worse than useless. Shall municipal government then be the exception to a rule so universal? Have we any encouragement from fact or experience to institute the perilous experiment? Alas! let us look to Birmingham in a blaze—Birmingham only not in ashes, because the hands to minister firebrands were too few. History is philosophy teaching by example. We, therefore, beseech our Liberal fellow-citizens and countrymen to look at this example: and giving their rash judgments a mature reconsideration, to rally, ere it be too late, round those venerable institutions which, with all their defects, have for centuries been the safe guards of property, and the citadels of peace and civilization.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The Guardians of the Waterford Union, held a Board on Saturday.—Alderman Henry Alcock (Chairman) presided. Communications were read from the Commission Office, stating that the Commissioners could not sanction those appointments which the Board had made by ballot, as they required that all decisions should be come to by open voting, and they therefore expressed their wish that the Board should re-consider appointments made by ballot. The Commissioners also objected to confirm the appointment of Valuators for the City, on the ground that the remuneration (8d per house) was too high. The letter gave rise to a long and warm discussion, some of the Guardians objecting very strongly to its tenor. Finally, the appointments of Clerk to the Board (Mr. John De Bourke,) the two rural Valuators (Messrs Gamble and Lymbery), and the two City Valuators (Messrs Galway and Hearn), were declared vacant. Mr. De Bourke was immediately re-elected Clerk to the Board, and it was agreed that new Valuators, for both county and city, should be advertised for against the next day of meeting (the 30th.) The appointment to the Treasurership, being made by open voting, was not disturbed.

At the Petty Sessions, on Friday, Sub Constable Andrew Kearney, No. 52, was sentenced to a fine of £2 10s and £2 10s costs, or two months' imprisonment, for a violent assault on a countryman named James Murray, whom he had taken to the tower, on the 7th instant, and in consequence of which beating Murray was in the Leper Hospital for ten days. The fine and costs not having been paid, Kearney was committed; he has also been dismissed the constabulary.

A work on Mnemonics, by the Chevalier Bassle, will shortly issue from the press, not only explaining the system but laying down certain rules which, if properly attended to, will speedily remedy the defects of the memory. Subscriptions are now in progress of being raised in London for the publication of this desideratum at half a guinea a copy.

John Blake, collector to the Mendicant Asylum, acknowledges the receipt of £1 from Mr. John Cower, being his annual subscription to the above Institution, due the 1st of May, 1839; also 12s from Mr. Samuel Woods, foreman on a court of inquiry.

Parliament will not be prorogued until Tuesday, the 13th of August.

The notorious Barrington "left the country for his country's good"—the justly celebrated Dr. White, of Carlow, who levanted from his patients to avoid giving evidence on the Carlow Election petition against the destructives, will also cross the herring brook, though not exactly in the same manner as the worthy with whose name this paragraph begins, or as the merits (!) of the Doctor deserve; this piece of intelligence we find as follows in the *Argus*:—Dr. White will immediately have his reward. We have heard that he is to go to the colonies, "smack smooth!"

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE WATERFORD COUNTY JAIL TO THE GRAND JURY AT THE SUMMER ASSIZES, 1839.

The following Report, which was read in the Grand Jury Room at the late Assizes, we give from recollection, but the substance is correct:—

The Board have pleasure in stating that the funds entrusted to them for providing food and other necessaries for the prisoners, from the Spring Assizes to the present, have been found fully adequate to that purpose, notwithstanding that the average number confined exceeded that calculated upon, leaving a surplus in the hands of the Board amounting to £114 16s 8½d to the credit of the County.

The discipline of the jail still continues to maintain its high character; the works go on steadily and with profit to the public, though it is to be regretted a prejudice exists against encouraging jail manufactures, which operates very sensibly against the steady sales which might otherwise be expected. The profits for the last four months amount to £37 16s 4d.

The Board have again to call the attention of the Grand Jury to the limited accommodation of the jail; for a daily average of 92 prisoners, which have been confined since the last assizes, there are but 68 sleeping cells and rooms in the prison; the crowding together in some cells of 6 or 8 prisoners, must tend to injure that pure discipline which is sought to be kept up. For a sum of £1500, forty additional cells can be provided, as already shewn to a former grand jury, without altering the present site; or, for a sum of £100, fourteen cells may be provided; or for £30, four cells can be fitted up over the present forge.

The estimate of the probable expense for providing food and other necessaries until the next assizes is herewith laid before you.

The following shows the receipts and disbursements from the Spring Assizes up to the present:—

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENCE Of the County of Waterford Jail, at Summer Assizes, for Provisions and Necessaries:

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To balance on hands at last assizes,	139	0	9½	By Provisions,	184	18	7½
"Amount of Presentment at last Assizes for provisions and necessaries,	312	0	8	"Fuel, light, and straw,	41	4	5
"Amount presented to supply turnkeys' uniform,	15	0	0	"Books & stationery,	2	16	5
"Cash received for subsistence of soldiers,	11	10	6	"Clothing and bedding,	34	13	0
"Cash received for manure & offal sold	6	3	6	"Furniture & repairs,	52	5	2
"Amount of profits in jail manufactures up to last assizes,	24	8	10½	"Mr. Mortimer's 2 years' salary,	40	0	0
				"J. Walpole, half-year's gas lighting, up to March, 1839,	22	10	0
				"Turnkeys' uniform,	15	0	0
				"Balance in favor of the county,	114	16	8½
	£508	4	4		£508	4	4

STATEMENT OF THE WORKS Of the County of Waterford Jail at Summer Assizes.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To stock of manufactures & material remaining on hands at last assizes,	149	14	8	By amount of manufactures sold from the Spring Assizes to the present,	262	2	7
"Amount of expenditure in the purchase of sundry materials from Spring Assizes to the present,	254	1	0	"Amount of manufactures remaining unsold, and of unwrought materials on hands,	179	9	5
"Amount of profit,	37	16	4				
	£441	12	0		£441	12	0

LATEST FROM AMERICA.

The *Liverpool* steamer arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, after a splendid run of thirteen days from New York. The news brought by this vessel, to the 6th inst., are of but little interest; the boundary affair is still unsettled, Lord Palmerston's terms will not be agreed to, there is, however, every appearance of an amicable arrangement. Trade is at a law ebb, and money scarce; the *habitans* are emigrating in vast numbers to the United States, they have, by their misconduct, starved themselves out of the French districts, where the greatest destitution prevails. We shall give some extracts from the papers we have received in the *Waterford Mail* of Saturday.

The *China*, emigrant ship, of 618 tons register, is at Passage, where she has been lying since Sunday, for the purpose of taking free emigrants to Australia. The *China* it is stated is a government vessel; the applicants must be either agricultural labourers or mechanics, and married; a deposit of one pound is also required from each applicant thus qualified, such deposit to be returned when arriving at the place of destination; numerous applications for passage have already been made from our neighbourhood; the *Duncannon* is busily employed in conveying on board the successful candidates.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.—It is the intention of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to pay Waterford a visit; he is expected to arrive at his seat, Summerville, in this county early in the coming month, when it is his intention to remain a few weeks, and then proceed to Castleboro, county Wexford, on a visit to Lord Carew. His Excellency was expected in Limerick, on Monday, *en route* to Newcastle, in that county, the seat of the Earl of Devon.

Great part of the iron railing at the Kings'-terrace which had some nights before been maliciously torn down was on Sunday night carried away. At a meeting of the Common Council, on Tuesday week, the dilapidated state of the railing was referred to a committee, this throughfare is now become more dangerous than ever, it were well if prompt steps were taken about it.

On Sunday last, at three o'clock, a private soldier named Lucas, belonging to the 68th Regiment, was interred with military honours in Patrick's Churchyard. On the Sunday previous his brother, who was also a private in the same corps was interred at the same hour, in the same grave.

On the march of the head quarter division of the 68th depot from this city on Thursday, a private, named Noonan, a native of Waterford, and a very bad character, threw his gun and knapsack on the road, refused to go any farther, and attempted to pull the Adjutant from his horse. Noonan was secured, and brought back to Waterford, which he left in the evening under an escort of the 87th.

IRISH MUNICIPAL REFORM.—A numerous meeting of the Conservative peers was held at Apsley House on Saturday, upon the subject of the Irish Corporation Bill. It was ultimately resolved that their Lordships would not oppose the second reading of the bill on Monday evening; but that in committee the amendments proposed by Mr. Shaw in the House of Commons should be introduced, and the bill so amended sent back to the Lower House.

Mr. W. S. Conran gave a grand Concert at the Assembly Rooms, Monday evening, which was attended by a highly fashionable auditory. We understand Mr. Conran experienced much disappointment by the non-arrival of his Grand Piano-Forte, and it was even reported that in consequence the concert had been postponed; the difficulty was however removed by Mr. Risgwood's kindness, who supplied him with an excellent instrument.

The performances were of a varied and beautiful character. This concert introduced to us for the first time that eminent vocalist, Mrs. Joseph Elliott, also Miss Williams and Mr. Williams. Mr. G. F. Conran, contributed his great talents as a Harpist.

Mr. W. S. Conran's first solo performance was an extemporaneous effusion, calculated to exhibit all the powers of the Piano Forte, when under the hands of a great and talented master; it was received with loud bursts of approbation. He also performed "La Violette" one of Herz's celebrated compositions, and again met similar demonstrations of applause. Mr. G. F. Conran played Bochsa's "Mosaique Musicale" on the Harp, introducing all the new effects, which he performed in the most exquisite manner; it was indeed a rich treat. The vocal department was also of the first order, the concerted pieces being admirably executed; Miss Williams gave Donizetti's "Io l'udia" in a beautiful manner, and Mr. Williams's "Largo al factotum" was all that could be wished. In the course of the evening Mrs. Joseph Elliott delighted us with four songs, Rooke's exquisite composition from "Amilie," "Thou art gone;" "the unwilling Bride," by Maeder; "Cushlamachree;" and "Erin is my Home;" to say which we preferred would be difficult, where all were sung with such exquisite taste and feeling; but if we were to judge from the prolonged bursts of applause, and the unanimous encores which they elicited, the two latter were the most appreciated. Mrs. Elliott is certainly the most finished singer we have heard for many years in this city.

Mr. W. S. Conran begs to announce that he will give a Morning Concert on Thursday, the 25th July, to commence at One o'Clock. Tickets 3s each, ditto to the Gallery 2s each, to be had at Sharpe's Auction Mart, and at the doors.

The annual visitation for the diocess of Ferns was held in the parish church Carlow, on Thursday, by Archdeacon Irwin in the absence of the Bishop. The attendance was numerous notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather. The visitation sermon was preached by the Rev. Robert Fishbourne, rector of Coolkenne, from Colossians, IV. 17.

We stated in our last that a man named Barrett employed to serve processes on some farmers near Newmarket, County Cork, had been murdered by persons employed for the purpose, by one of the individuals on whom a process had to be served. The folowing particulars we find in the *Cork Constitution* of Saturday.—Sorry we are that, though the culpability falls most deeply on the instigator and his instruments, others are not guiltless, and that a woman—a *woman!*—to whose door the victim ran, or rather *crawled* for refuge, *closed it in his face!* The wretched man was beaten in a most frightful manner. Both his arms were broken; his face was so disfigured that it was difficult to recognise him, and in one of the temples there was a wound, inflicted apparently by a pitch fork, two inches and a half deep. How hard must have been the heart which a spectacle such as this could not soften! The following is from the correspondent of our excellent contemporary:—"Information had been received of Bennett's coming on which Curtin fastened up his house and took shelter with his family in a neighbouring one belonging to a man of the name of Noonan. He had not been long here when he was joined by two other men, with whom he conversed for some time, and observing that one of them had no stick, procured a heavy one, with which he supplied him, and then sent them both out on their mission, at the same time ordering his daughter, who was within to fasten the door inside, while he went into another room and lay on the bed. His emissaries had been gone but a few moments when the inmates of the house heard the most dreadful screams outside and cries for mercy, and a voice saying in most piteous tones, "Boys, boys, what have I ever done to you?" A servant girl who was within ran to call Curtin, but by the time he was up and had the door unfastened, all was still outside, and on looking out they saw the unfortunate process-server running up the opposite hill, apparently feeble and exhausted, pursued by the two men above-mentioned. They soon overtook their victim and after taking from him the papers with which he had been entrusted, completed their barbarous work. They left him on the field, with both arms broken, his head fractured in several places, and desperately wounded in the legs. The wretched man was able to crawl to a house at a little distance, where he asked a woman for a drink of milk; *she refused him, and shut the door in his face;* he went a few steps further and expired."

A few nights back several young trees the property of Col. Bruen, on the Rev. James Bredin's land, near Nurey, Carlow, were maliciously broken.

On Tuesday week the ordinary visitation for the diocess of Ossory was held in the Cathedral Church of St. Canice, Kilkenny, by the Archdeacon of Ossory, in the absence of the Bishop. The visitation sermon was preached by the Rev. C. R. Stephenson, from Colossians 1 v. 17.

In the vicinity of Carlow, considerable fears are entertained respecting the crops owing to the late severe falls of rain, the wheat is stated in some parts to be mildewed and the stalks of heavy barley broken.

On Sunday night week as the sloop Enterprise, of Cowes, was on her passage from Sandersfoot, Pembroke, to Newport Isle of Wight, with a cargo of coal, two of the men went into the cabin with a lighted candle, to turn into their berths, when instantly a terrific explosion took place, blew up the hatchways, raised part of the deck, broke one of the beams, and threw the boat to one side of the vessel. The men made for the nearest port, greatly alarmed, but fortunately recived no other injury.

Eighteen Roman Catholic Missionaries have been beheaded in China, and the Emperor is determined to exterminate Christianity in that country.

Capt. Hunter Blair, 1st Fusileer Guards, compromised a prosecution at Greenwich, for breaking the gas lamps of the Phœnix Company, after an evening party, by paying all expenses, and £10 to charity.

John Walsh, a farmer, of Dualla, near Newcastle, county Limerick, was found dead a few nights back in a bog where he fell asleep, and perished from cold. A neighbour named Fenny, after returning from his funeral, fell from his horse, and was killed.

A son of Mr. Fitzgibbon, George's-street, Cork, was scalded to death on Thursday evening, by drinking water out of a boiling kettle.

Lieutenant B. W. Tracy, R. N., has just published an address to the agricultural labourers of Ireland, explanatory of the Poor Law.

A deputation from the Joint Stock Bankers of Ireland waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Friday, week, to remonstrate upon the proposed renewal of the Bank of Ireland Charter, admitting almost of fifty miles round the metropolis.

It is thought that a large sum of the Education grant will be applied to the building of Roman Catholic chapels in England.

At Cavan assizes Terence Rudden was sentenced to transportation for life, for shooting at the Rev. Mark Beresford, on the 22d July, 1838.

The *Mail* charges Lord Normanby with receiving pay as Lord Lieutenant, six weeks after his retirement from office, and at the same time enjoying his salary as secretary to the colonies, and calls on Joe Hume to make his lordship disgorge the 2,500*l.*

Drumcree chapel, which is situated within a mile of Portadown, was attacked by a mob on Saturday night, who broke every window in it, and left it almost a complete wreck. Sir Toler Osborne, S. M., offered a reward of £40 for the discovery of the ruffians, and took other means for their detection, but in vain.—*Belfast Vindicator.*

Limerick Races commence on the 24th September, three days running; some of the first horses in the kingdom are already entered for the plates.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

On Monday sen'night, about the hour of 11 o'clock, a party of armed men came to the residence of Mr. Stephen Hill, of Tyone, not more than half a mile from this town. On approaching the house a watch-dog gave the alarm, but the faithful sentinel was shot by one of the party, who then came to the dwelling-house and fired several shots into it but happily without doing any injury to any of the inmates. We have repeatedly recorded similar outrages which have been from time to time committed on Mr. Hill's residence, and we regret to say that the self-appointed midnight legislators seem to have marked his property for destruction. In the morning, the following threatening notice was found posted, which has been since lodged with Captain Leyne, R.M.; it is well worthy of perusal.

"PROPETIC NOTICE."

This is my second and last caution for warning you of your impending danger, which nothing but a speedy surrender can Prevent—as threats proved useless murder becomes mimerous which occasioned my first visitation to be delayed—little doubting—but so striking examples as the county furnished would make you yield—

Hodgins and Hill
Your blood will spill,
If ye do not comply with our will.

If advice gets the better of fear, be sure death will come like a thief, when least expected—do not depend on any security when life is pursued by revenge—it will happen with you like the one eyed stag in the fable. now the time of mercy is over. I entreat you for life sake to desist, in order to Prevent crime—restore peace and give ease to the Terrys whose indefatigable exertions shall never fail to Intimidate oppressing Landlords, undermining Tennants and Private and Public informers—make the rose Thistle & Shamrock Flurish.

Rendering Ireland as she ought to be,
and what she will, great glorious and free
First flour of the Earth and first Jem of the sea.

(Signed) CAPTAIN BREACH.
Barony of Blundergun, County of Pullin.

Beechwood, the residence of Daniel Falkiner, Esq. situate within about three miles of Nenagh, has of late become the scene of many lawless acts. It is but a few posts since we recorded an incendiarism on those lands, and the circumstance of the ears of one of Mr. Falkiner's men, named Halloran, being cropped for some imaginary offence against the Tipperary legislators' code. The work of intimidation still goes on. On Sunday night last no less than three threatening notices were served at Beechwood, commanding that no man should work for Mr. Falkiner, the names of three cottier tenants were introduced, who were particularly warned not to violate the order of this Terry Alt mandate. The notifiers also promised to pay another visit to Halloran (whose ears they had cropped,) and that on the next occasion they would cut out his tongue, and crop Flannagan. Mr. Falkiner's gatekeeper, Kennedy, was also served with a notice a few days previously, ordering him to quit the service, or "he should get Flannagan's salute (that is, his house burned,) and bullets thro' his guts into the bargain." *Nenagh Guardian.*

Threatening letters have been sent to F. Mahony, Esq., County Surveyor, through the post-office, to deter him from the execution of his duty. A reward of £30 has been offered by the Government for the detection of the offenders.—*Westmeath Guardians.*

On Friday last Mr. Kerr, the active Head Constable of Ballymore, lodged in Mullingar jail a person named Grady, who stands charged with being a principal in the savage waylay and battery committed on Thos. Kelly, of Shivreragh, at Ballymore, afterwards at Newtown, on Christmas day last, whereby the life of Kelly stood jeopardised for several months. Grady fled to England immediately after the transaction to evade the law, but Mr. Kerr never lost sight of him till he apprehended him at Litton Sutton, in the county of Chester, on the 10th inst. Five persons concerned in the same waylay were transported for 7 years each. Grady's mother had sea-stores and passage money just paid at Liverpool to send him off to America, but the watchfulness of Mr. Kerr frustrated her intentions. Too much credit cannot be given to him for his active exertions.—*Westmeath Guardian.*

CORK HARBOR REGATTA—SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

The race for yachts not exceeding 45 tons (prize £20) was won by Mr. W. Perry's Druid, beating Mr. W. D. Fleetwood's Medina by three seconds only! Mr. Frankland's Cynthia, Mr. Lander's Adelaide, and Mr. Lane's Cailinoge also started—they were only a few minutes behind.

The race for yachts not exceeding 20 tons (prize £12) was won by the Mask, beating the Psyche, Cygnet and Petrel.

Mr. Creagh's yacht Harriet arrived in the evening from Jersey.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, JULY 18.

£25 prize (time race.)—At half past one o'clock ten yachts started for this race, but a dreadful squall having come on, all had to bear up and anchor. Several of the yachts were much damaged.

CITY OF CORK GRAND JURY.

Samuel Lane, Esq., Foreman; Bartholemew Gibbings, Charles Evanson, William Crofts, W. L. Perrier, Daniel Murphy, W. H. Harrington, George Newenham, John Hodder, John Leahy, John Craig, William J. Sheehy, W. Horatio Crawford, Thomas H. Hewitt, James E. Leslie, Roger Adams, Paul M'Swiney, James Connell, James M'Mullen, Abraham Beale, Barcroft Carroll, George Newsom, John Ballard, Esqrs.

INSULT TO THE QUEEN.—As her Majesty was taking an airing yesterday afternoon in Hyde Park, accompanied by her suite, she was grossly insulted by a person in the garb of a gentleman, on horseback. He was dressed in the first style of fashion, and the horse he was riding was a very valuable one. He was taken to the station-house of the A division in Gardener's-lane, Westminster, where he remains in confinement.—*Times, Thursday.*

As some countrymen were returning homewards from the fair of Cahermee, on Friday the 12th instant, a drunken row ensued between them at Ballyellis, in the parish of Doneraile, when a man named Murphy was unfortunately killed by a blow of a stone.

Thursday evening last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a fine young man named Thomas Walshe, was drowned a few yards from the Quay of Kilmore, Wexford. He and six other young men, went out in a cot to rescue his brother Richard, who was alone in a boat, apparently in great danger, for it blew hard; they succeeded, but in returning, Thomas was unfortunately drowned.

Informations were granted at the Limerick petty sessions on Friday, against Mr. Thomas Boyse, son of an eminent solicitor, for a brutal assault on Mr. Frederick Huguenin, professor of gymnastics.

THE VAMPIRE.—A great deal of curiosity was excited yesterday among the loungers in St. Katharine's docks by a report of the arrival of a real live vampire. So many horrible associations of blood and terror are connected with the popular ideas of this extroordinary animal, that when it was known that one had actually arrived, a most intense desire was manifested to obtain a peep at it, and accordingly the vessel was crowded during the day by hosts of curious visitors, until its removal at the Surrey Gardens, to which establishment it was consigned. It is the Sumatran species, and the first living specimen ever seen in England. It is one of the most horrible aspect, and well deserves the name of *Vespertilio Spectrum*, given to it by Linnæus, remaining constantly suspended to the roof of his cage by the immense hooks at the edges of the wings, his head hanging downwards, and his eyes glistening with most vivid brightness. D'Azara, the celebrated naturalist, states that the Vampire will attack horses, mules, asses, horned cattle, and the crest of fowls, who generally die in consequence, as a gangrene is engendered in the wounds. Even man himself is not secure from these insidious assaults, as D'Azara says he can bear very faithful testimony, having had the ends of his toes four times phlebotomised, gratis, by this nocturnal surgeon, while sleeping in the cottages in the open country. The wound is not felt at the time of its infliction, as the blood is withdrawn by the most gentle suction, entirely from the capillary vessels of the skin, and not from any of the veins or arteries, and the victim is besides lulled into deep slumber by the flapping of his destroyer's wings, who thus enjoys his banquet undisturbed.—*Standard.*

The following awards have been the result of the Inquisition held to compensate claimants for their interest in the property on which the new jail, at Nenagh is about to be erected:—

Peter Holmes, Esq., £200 0s 0d; Mr. Thomas Fitzpatrick, £655 12s 8s; —— Dooley, £48 0s 0d; Michael White, £64 0s 0d; Mrs. Murphy, £46 0s 0d; Mr. Wm Minnitt, £68 0s 0d; Mr. William Smith and Mrs. Cooney, £190 0s 0d; Mr. Rice Lewis, £82 17s 6d; Miss Mary Anne Ryan, £22 4s 1d; Mr. Rice Lewis, £55 14s 10d; Miss M. A. Ryan, £51 9s 2d; Michael Gleeson, £5 0s 0d; George Charles, £50 0s 0d; Mr. Rice Lewis, £75 0s 0d; Lord Norbury, £0 0s 6d; Mr. Heacock, £0 0s 6d; ——Gleeson (minor), £0 0s 6d; Richard Griffith, £0 0s 6d; Mr. Michael Harty £0 9s 6d; —Total £1524 0s 9d.

The Earl and Countess, of Arran who are at present at Percy Lodge, Wexford, are diffusing happiness amongst their numerous tenantry in that locality, amongst whom the most marked improvement has taken place, since the noble proprietor's coming into possession of his inheritance. The Earl with the Countess on Monday week, made the first annual visit of inspection to the several cottages on his Lordship's estate, to note for prizes those most deserving of merit, for neatness, cleanliness, and order, to be distributed on the day following in the presence of his assembled tenantry who had been graciously invited to partake of a good and substantial dinner in honor of the baptism of his Lordship's son and heir. The premiums to a large amount were distributed by the Countess.

At the Roscrea Registry on Tuesday week the Radicals served five notices. The Conservatives two. The numbers registered for each were, Conservatives one, Radicals one.

O'Halleran the Irish piper performed in Clonmel last night.

The directors of the Clonmel National Bank have declared a dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum to be paid out of the profits for the half year ending the 29th ultimo.

Mr. Batty intends appearing with his troop at Limerick in September; he has already engaged a plot of ground for that purpose.

Printers are no longer liable to a fine of £20 for not putting their names to every thing issued from their offices.

The head quarter of the 68th depot, under the command of Major Huey, arrived in Cork on yesterday.

The Earl of Cork who possesses but very trifling property in Limerick, has forwarded thirty pounds for the relief of the poor in that city, while the Earl of Limerick, father-in-law to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has added the *munificent* sum of twenty pounds for the same purpose. The greater part of Limerick is the property of the Earl, and from which he derives a princely revenue without the city in any way deriving the benefit of it. His lordship stands in the front ranks of Irish absentees.

In consequence of the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Mathew, R. C. C. of Cork, in the cause of temperance, it is stated that the spirit retailers of Limerick are at a complete stand still, more than 200 confirmed drunkards in one parish having become reformed characters. The distillers of Cork offered the rev. gentleman £1000 to abstain from his, to them, intemperate practises.—The receipts of the Limerick distillery are stated to be lessened by £1000 per week. Whatever charm Mr. Matthew possesses successful results are alleged to have arisen; employers from different parts of the country have paid the coach hire to and from Cork for their workmen who were unfortunately addicted to the abuse of spirituous liquors in order that they might derive benefit from the Cork magician, whose spells have proved so potent.

Lord Howth is at present in Ennis for the races.

The "Invisible Girl" is at present *exhibiting* in Limerick.

A testimonial to the memory of the late Mrs. Doctor Townley is about being erected in Limerick by subscription.

M. O'Mally Bourke, Esq., of Castlebar, is appointed chief constable of Police, and is to be stationed at Kenmare, county Kerry.

There is no capital conviction arising out of the Clonmel assizes, which terminated on Friday.

Should the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant to government, respecting the re-payment of £100,000 advanced to the Board of works be complied with, the Commissioners for the disposal of the Million grant to the Irish clergy, would be enabled to pay another instalment of 2s 6d in the pound, as it is, the first payment it is expected, will be completed this week, and shortly after another dividend of 1s 3d in the pound will be paid.

Mr. Howard, of Youghal, is the only Irish radical member who voted against the cheap postage bill. In justification to his constituents he says that the new bill, withdrawing a million from the revenue, a debt of three millions will be added in three years, and asks how will this deficiency be filled up? The corresponding increase of communication through the Post-office, by means of the greater facility presented will more than make amends would be a fitting answer. Defalcation to any considerable extent at the outset there will not be; of course some must be expected, but, ultimately, there must be an increase to the revenue.

A petty sessions is to be established at Lisheens, county Cork.

Half the yachts which ran ashore at the Cork Regatta on Thursday are complete wrecks.

At the Cork Circus, last week, Mrs. Batty was nearly killed by the horse falling which she was riding in the circus.

The Chartists in London, have agreed to the following resolution.—"That the House of Commons having refused to go into committee on the prayer of the national petition, it is vain to expect redress from that house—it is therefore the opinion of the National Convention that the people should work no longer than the 12th of August next, unless the power of voting for members of parliament to protect their labour is guaranteed to them."

The damage done by the rabble at Birmingham is estimated, at between £30,000, and £40,000. The dispute is now who is to pay, the unfortunate newly-incorporated borough or the country? The opinion of many is that the expence ought to be defrayed by the Magistrates themselves.

The workmen forming the embankment from Galway to Terryland, under the commission for improving Lough Corrib, found, on Saturday last, at a depth of 12 feet in the excavation, a skeleton, all the bones perfect, but as black and polished as marble, with the exception of the teeth, which are beautifully white; some spear-heads and handles, and pieces of broken armour were found about the place, all in a high state of preservation, from the boggy nature of the soil; and as tradition lays the scene of a great battle betwen the Clannibard and the Cunnamara tribes, the Lees and O'Flaherties, in this locality, further discoveries are confidently expected.

The Lord Bishop of Ossory is indisposed. His visitations are held by the Archdeacon.

The late appeal of the Lord Bishop of Killaloe, in Limerick, for the lying-in-hospital of that city, was most effective; over £80 were collected after the sermon.

The Board of Ordnance have authorised a portion of the Artillery barracks at Island-bridge, to be given up to the Poor-law commissioners for the accommodation of lunatics and idiots.

About the beginning of May the Cholera was raging frightfully at Bellary, where H-M 39th Regt. is stationed. In addition to the death of Lieut-Colonel Poole, Capt. Walpole, fell a victim and several other officers and men of the 39th were attacked by this dreadful malady. Lieut-Colonel Poole, was son-in-law to the late Edward Deane Freeman, Esq., Castle Cor, county Cork.

Wm. F. Tighe, Esq. and Lady, have left Woodstock for Dublin, en route to Islay House (Scotland).—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

The Dowager Countess of Carrick has returned to Orchardton from Garbally, the seat of the Earl of Clancarty.—*Ibid.*

The Countess of Desart has left London on her way to Desart, where her Ladyship is daily expected.—*Ibid.*

ONE PENNY STAMP WATERFORD MAIL DEPT. 18 Dec. 25th 1839

FINISHING INSTRUCTIONS
IN
DEPORTMENT AND DANCING.

Mr. OUSTAING, Mr. RICHARD,
AND
Miss OUSTAING,

BEG to announce their intention of giving a course of Lessons at

DUNMORE
This Season, and will also visit
TRAMORE.

Families desiring their attendance will please favour them with early intimation of their wishes as their time is limited.

Commands directed Post, Dunmore, will be attended to.

SEA BATHING LODGE,
AT
DUNMORE EAST,
TO BE LET,
WELL FURNISHED,
WITH EXPANSIVE SEA VIEW,

CONTAINING FOUR BEDROOMS, besides THREE Apartments for Servants, PARLOUR and KITCHEN, and also a THREE STALL STABLE and COACH HOUSE if required.

Particulars may be had at the Hotel, and of
GEORGE CLARKE, Auctioneer, &c.,
90, Custom-House Quay, Waterford.

July 15, 1839.

THERE will be a BALL and SUPPER at the GREAT HOTEL, TRAMORE, on the Evening of TUESDAY, the 30th of JULY.

STEWARDS:

JOHN POWER, Esq., M.P.
P. G. BARRON, Esq.
Captain DOYLE.
H. BRISCOE, Esq.
W. GREENE, Esq.
R. WALL MORRIS, Esq.
J. GALWEY, Esq.
P. POWER, Esq.
S. QUINN, Esq.
J. DENIS, Esq.
C. ROGERS, Esq.

Gentlemen's Tickets . . . 7s 6d.
Ladies' do. . . . 5s 0d.

July 23, 1839.

SECRET HISTORY OF THE COURT OF ENGLAND.

ON SATURDAY, THE 24TH AUGUST,
Will be Published, No. 1,
PRICE SIXPENCE,

OF a SECRET HISTORY OF THE COURT OF ENGLAND, from the Accession of His Majesty, King William the Third, to the Death of George the Fourth. The whole to be completed in Twelve Weekly Parts.

Published by W. Dugdale, 37, Holywell-street, Strand, London, and to be had of all Booksellers throughout the kingdom.

N.B.—The Trade can have the full price returned for all Numbers unsold, on condition of their being clean and uncut, as they are required to form volumes of the work complete.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
On WEDNESDAY, 31st JULY, 1839,

THE HULL of the Barque PRINCE REGENT, of Newport, 256 Tons Register, where she now lies on the Strand of Tramore, with all her materials, in lots to suit Purchasers.

Sale to Commence at 12 o'Clock.

TERMS—CASH.

Waterford, 24th, July, 1839.

WATERFORD ENDOWED SCHOOL.

Rev. Dr. PRICE, Master.

Vacation will terminate SATURDAY, AUGUST 10th.

AT the Public Entrance into the University, which took place on MONDAY and TUESDAY, JULY 1st and 2d, on which occasion NINETY-SIX candidates presented themselves Mr. SAMUEL VALLIS PEET, the only pupil who entered from the Waterford School, obtained SECOND PLACE.

At the Public Entrance, July, '37, Mr. CHARLES LANGLEY obtained FOURTH PLACE among EIGHTY-SIX Candidates; and Mr. CARROLL, SEVENTH. Mr. CARROLL subsequently obtained Sizarship among ONE HUNDRED Candidates, and also honors in Classics and Science. Messrs. CARROLL and PEET obtained HEBREW PREMIUMS.

The Naval, Commercial, and Engineering Departments are under the immediate superintendance of a Gentleman, who for many years conducted a School EXCLUSIVELY confined to the above mentioned pursuits.

Dr. PRICE deems it advisable to state that Young Gentlemen who do not require a CLASSICAL EDUCATION may obtain at the Waterford School instruction in the following subjects, viz.:—English in every department; Elocution Composition; History and Geography, with delineation of Maps; Writing, Plain and Ornamental; Geometry, Navigation, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Dialling, Algebra, Book Keeping, and Arithmetic.

The School House is situated in one of the most elevated and healthy parts of the City, and the Dormitories are spacious and airy.

Particular attention is paid to the Health and Comfort of the Pupils.

Stephen-street, July 23d, 1839.

INDIA.

A letter was received from Mhow, on Thursday, stating that intelligence had arrived there of a battle between the Candahar people and one of our brigades. The irregular horse, which were in advance, fell back, according to orders, upon the approach of the enemy. The latter fancying that they had put the whole British army to flight, rushed on tumultuously till encountered by General Sale's brigade, which repulsed them with great slaughter, and captured nine guns. We suspend our credence, however, till the arrival of other accounts. Letters from Shikarpore to a very late date have been received, which are wholly silent upon the affair.—*Bombay Gazette, May* 18.

BIRTHS.

In Wexford. Mrs. P. Barry, of a son.

In Carlow, the lady of Robert M'Dowell, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED,

On the 21st inst., in St. Mary's Church, New Ross, by the Rev. John Corbett, A.M., Anthony Walshe, Esq., Lieut. in Her Majesty's 19th Regiment, to Jane Catherine, daughter of the Rev. George W. Carr, of Ardcoss.

At Lorrha Church, county Tipperary, by the Rev. A. Sayers, Vicar of Panntley, Glostershire, Forster, fourth son of Sir Charles Goring, Bart. Highden, Sussex, to the Hon. Sydney Eloisa Yelverton, eldest daughter of Viscount Avonmore, Belleisle, county Tipperary. After the ceremony, which was attended by many of the families in the neighbourhood, and a vast concourse of the peasantry, the party returned to a splendid *dejeune* at Bellisle, after which the happy couple departed for Highden, amidst the acclamations and good wishes of their numerous friends. The yachts on the Lake, in honor of the occasion, were decked with their gayest flags, and fired several rounds of cannon.

In Limerick, by the Rev. Henry Gubbins, and afterwards by the Rev. Mr. Darcy, R.C.C., Mr. Thomas G. Nairne, master tailor, to Miss Ellen O'Brien

At Rathangan, John Whitty, of Pouldarrig, Esq., to Eliza, youngest daughter of John Murphy, of Gibberpatrick, Esq, both of the county Wexford.

DIED.

At the Knockmahon Mines, on the 11th ultimo, aged 41 years. Cecilia Harris, wife of Mr. W. H. James, Assay Master to the Mining Company of Ireland. Also on the 18th instant, Julia Smith, their daughter, aged seven weeks.

At Broomlands, county Wexford, James Downes, Esq.

Mrs. Frances Kent, of Garrykennedy.

John Cormack, Esq., of Thurles.

In Pickaway, county of Ohio, aged 89 years, Mrs. Francinia Peters, leaving two hundred and thirty-four children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, of whom one hundred and eighty-nine are now living in that state.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE LET,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

ABOUT EIGHTY Acres, Irish Plantation Measure, of the Townland of KILMACOMBE, situated within Two Miles of DUNMORE and Six of the City of WATERFORD. The leading road from the City of Waterford to the Harbour of Dunmore, passes through this Townland. JAMES KELLY, who resides on the Premises will shew, the Lands.

For further particulars apply, (if by letter, post-paid,) to WM. ANDREW ARMSTRONG, Esq., Rathmacknee, Wexford.

TIMBER, DEALS, &c.

THE WATERFORD COAL COMPANY offers for sale the Cargo of the Barque "DISPATCH," just arrived from Quebec, consisting of

YELLOW PINE,
RED PINE,
OAK and ELM TIMBER,
Also, BRIGHT SPRUCE DEALS,
PIPE LOGS,
OAK Hhd. STAVES, and
LATHWOOD.

All of very superior quality.

Waterford, 15th July, 1839.

VALUATION OF THE DUNGARVAN UNION.

THE BOARD of GUARDIANS will receive PROPOSALS for the VALUATION of THIS UNION, under the provisions of the 1st and 2d of Victoria, cap. 56. The person to be appointed for the Valuation, will have all reasonable information afforded him by the principal landed proprietors within the Union, and also the quantities and other matter contained in the recent county valuation.

The Valuation is to be conducted under the directions of a Committee appointed by the Board, and must be completed within a given time.

The Proposals to state the sum required for the Valuation by the Thousand Acres, including the several Towns and Villages, contained within the Union.

Sealed Proposals to be forwarded (post paid) to Mr. M. C. Kennedy, Clerk to the Union, Dungarvan, on or before the 1st day of August, 1839.

KILKENNY COLLEGE.

PATRONS:
The Provost and Board of Trinity College, Dublin.

The Rev. Dr. BAILLIE, Master,
(Previously Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin.)

THE course of Education comprises the Greek and Latin Classics requisite for entrance to the Universities, Hebrew, French, Euclid, Algebra, Mensuration, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and an extensive course of English Literature.

THE UNIVERSITY HONORS obtained by former pupils of Dr. Baillie's, at Kilkenny College, have been a Fellowship, several Scholarships, Premiums in former years in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, Divinity, Science, Composition, and Extempore Speaking, varying from Two to Twenty Pounds, and Honors, under the present regulations of First and Second Rank in Classics and Science; also High Places at Entrance; Successful Entrances, and Subsequent Premiums and Commissions at Sandhurst and Woolwich, including one Premium of Fifty Guineas.

The religious Instruction of the Pupils is attended to by the Principal, in Family Lectures, Morning and Evening; Sabbath School; and Annual Examinations in December; the entire regulation and instruction of the pupils being referred to the standard of the Word of God.

There are four Assistant Masters of the highest character and competency, in Science, Classics, French, and English; and the time of the last is exclusively devoted to the instruction of the younger Pupils, and those destined for the Military Colleges, Engineering, or Mercantile professions.

A more detailed Prospectus may be had at Mr. Keene's, 6, College-green, Dublin, or at the School.

Vacation will end on August 3, 1839.

ERIN'S ISLE is now supplied with a Remedy of surpassing value for speedily and effectually curing all Urethral Diseases, as Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, Gravel, Stone, Irritation of the Kidneys, Bladder or Prostrate Gland, Impuissance, Local Debility, Pains in the Loins, Lumbago, and all diseases, for which those nauseous, uncertain, and injurious medicines, Cubebs, Copaiba, &c. have been so long and so improperly used. This remedy has, by its own merits, established a reputation, and acquired a sale in England, and throughout Europe and America, unparalleled in the annals of Medicine, in all cases having proved superior, in every respect, to any other preparation ever offered for the same complaints; and, in consequence, it is held in the highest estimation by, and supported with, Testimonials from the most eminent in the Medical Profession, who constantly use it in their Hospital and Private Practice, having gladly availed themselves of its means, and hailed it as an especial boon to suffering humanity. It is called YOLAND'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION, and is the discovery of an eminent Medical Gentleman, (an M.D. and M.R.C.S.) and is sold in bottles, with ample directions, price 2s 9d to 4s 6d, and 11s, by Messrs. WARD, PRINGLE, and RANDLE, Dublin; Mr. FARRELL, Mirror Office, Waterford, and by all Patent Medicine Dealers in the Kingdom. Wholesale, by Hannay, & Co. 63, Oxford-street, London.

TESTIMONIAL.

"Having tried Yoland's Specific Solution, in our public and private practice, for Urethral Discharges, we readily bear our testimony to its very superior powers, its perfect safety, and permanent effects; altogether we consider it a very efficacious remedy, and far more so than any other in all Urethral Diseases. Signed by Surgeon Cooper; H. Ley, M.D., Lecturer on Midwifery; Dr. Clarke; Dr. Green, &c."

Prepared by Graham & Co. 138, Holborn Bars, London; where the Physician may be consulted as usual, from nine till three, daily. Patients at a distance corresponded with until cured; fee, including medicine, £1; or in any instance, where the object may be merely to be satisfied as to the applicability of Yoland's Solution, and to receive further instructions, the fee for which opinion and advice will be only 10s.

N.B.—Punctuality and implicit confidence may be relied upon, both in consultation and in forwarding medicine.

GENERAL STEAM ACCOMMODATION.

With or without Pilots, and with liberty to Tow Vessels.

BRISTOL, LIVERPOOL, WATERFORD.

ORDER OF SAILING of Steam Packets on the above lines—

BRISTOL AND WATERFORD.
CITY OF BRISTOL.

FROM WATERFORD.		FROM BRISTOL.	
TUESDAYS.		SATURDAYS.	
July	2 — 8 Morning.	July	6 — 1 Afternoon.
	9 — 1 Afternoon.		13 — 7 Morning.
	16 — 8 Morning.		20 —12 Noon.
	23 —12 Noon.		27 — 7 Morning.
	30 — 7 Morning.		

NORA CREINA.

FROM WATERFORD.		FROM BRISTOL.	
FRIDAYS.		TUESDAYS.	
July	5 — 9 Morning.	July	2 — 9 Morning.
	12 —12 Noon.		9 — 4 Afternoon.
	19 — 7 Morning.		16 — 9 Morning.
	26 —12 Noon.		23 — 3 Afternoon.
			30 — 8 Morning.

LIVERPOOL AND WATERFORD.
WILLIAM PENN, MERMAID, AND GIPSY.

From Waterford,		From Liverpool,	
Friday,	July 5.	Tuesday,	July 2.
Friday,	.. 12.	Tuesday,	.. 9.
Friday,	.. 19.	Tuesday,	.. 16.
Friday,	.. 26.	Tuesday,	.. 23.
		Tuesday,	.. 30.

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 Office,
Clarence Dock, Liverpool.
R. POPE & Co.,
Waterford.

POOR LAW VALUATION.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Commissioners having, by letters dated the 17th and 18th inst., declined to confirm the Appointment of Valuators for the Waterford Union, on the ground of such Appointment being made by Ballot—and having informed the Board of Guardians that the terms agreed upon in other Unions were much lower—

It was Resolved—That the Board of Guardians of the Waterford Union do proceed to appoint Valuators for the said Union, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at TWELVE o'Clock, in the TOWN HALL.

All Persons desirous of becoming Valuators are hereby noticed to give in Sealed Proposals on or before that day to the Clerk of the Union, specifying the rate per Irish or Statute Acre, or per 1,000 Irish or Statute Acres, including all rateable property in the rural portion of said Union—and also specifying the rate per house in the City of Waterford, at which the parties are willing to undertake the same.

JOHN DE BOURKE,
Clerk to the Board of Guardians.

15, Queen-street, July 20.

FERNS DIOCESAN SCHOOL,
NEAR WEXFORD;
Rev. THOMAS WHITE, A.M., Principal,
Assisted by Three Resident Masters, and Visiting Professors of the Modern Languages.

THE course of Instruction adopted in this School embraces the Greek and Latin Classics, Hebrew, French, and Italian, and all the departments of a Scientific and Liberal Education. The undivided attention of one Master is exclusively given to Writing, Arithemetic, Book-keeping, &c., &c., while due attention is paid to an extended course of Education, in its several departments.

The Principal is impressed with the feeling that all education must be accompanied by instruction in the Word of God: Mr. WHITE has, therefore, Weekly Lectures in the Scriptures and Catechism, a Sabbath School, and Annual Examinations, when Premiums are distributed on the plan adopted by the Association for Discountenancing Vice.

The Ferns Diocesan School adjoins the town of Wexford, on the Dublin Road, and for the promotion of health stands unrivalled, being entirely detached, with extensive Playground, and containing lofty and spacious Dormitories. The Pupils have also the advantage of Sea Bathing.

The attention of Parents and Guardians is requested to the internal arrangements of this Establishment, where every thing will be found requisite for the health, comfort, and improvement of the Pupils.

Terms—£30 per Annum, without any extra charge, except for French and Dancing, for each of which there is an extra charge of Four Guineas per Annum.

*** Business will be resumed the 1st of AUGUST, 1839.

N.B.—Coaches and Cars pass the door every day, to and from Dublin, Waterford, Clonmel, &c.

Diocesan School, Wexford,
July 19th, 1839.

FERNS DIOCESAN SCHOOL,
NEAR WEXFORD,
Rev. T. WHITE, A. M., Principal,
ASSISTED BY FOUR MASTERS OF APPROVED ABILITY.

AT a Public Examination held on the 25th, 26th, and 27th ult., Premiums were adjudged to the following young Gentlemen:—

GREEK.

1st Class—Palliser, Draffen Frederick, and Lyster George.
2d Class—Wilson John, and Robertson Archibald.
3d Class—Byrn Richard, Draffen William, and Cavenagh Wentworth.
4th Class—Wilson Henry.

LATIN.

1st Class—Draffen Frederick.
2d Class—Wilson John.
3d Class—Pounder Festus, and Robertson Archibald.
4th Class—Draffen William.
5th Class—Wilson William, Jeffries Charles, Sandwith, and Pounder William.
6th Class—White, Dillon, and Walker Charles.
7th Class—Jeffries John, and Elgee.

LATIN GRAMMAR.

Weeks John.

PROSODY.

1st Class—Wilson John, Lyster John, Palliser, and Draffen Frederick.
2d Class—Draffen William and Buchanan George.

COMPOSITION IN LATIN PROSE.

Draffen Frederick and Palliser.

COMPOSITION IN ENGLISH PROSE.

1st Class—Lyster George.
2d Class—Pounder Festus and Pounder Hercules.

LETTER WRITING.

1st Class—Palliser and Kildahl.
2d Class—Lyster George and Wilson John.
3d Class—Pounder Festus and Pounder John.

EUCLID.

1st Class—Palliser, Lyster George, and Draffen Frederick, cut.
2d Class—Robertson George, and Pounder Festus.
3d Class—Jeffries Charles, and Herbert Otway.

ALGEBRA.

Lyster George and Cavenagh Wentworth.

USE OF THE GLOBES.

1st Class—Wilson John, Lyster George, and Draffen Frederick.
2d Class—Sparrow and Kildahl.
3d Class—Herbert Otway, Jeffries Charles and Coates.

DELINEATION OF MAPS.

1st Class—Lyster George, and Palliser.
2d Class—Pounder Hercules, and Robertson Archibald.
3d Class—Montford, and Pounder William.

HISTORY.

1st Class—Cavenagh Wentworth, and Lyster George.
2d Class—Pounder Festus, and Robertson Archibald.
3d Class—Sandwith, and Draffen William.
4th Class—Hughes, Jeffries Charles, Montford, and Sandwith.
5th Class—Cavenagh Gordon, Dillon, and White.

GEOGRAPHY.

1st Class—Cavenagh Wentworth, and Lyster George.
2d Class—Pounder Hercules, and Pounder Festus.
3d Class.—Coates, and Draffen William.
4th Class.—Montford, Wilson William, and Hughes.
5th Class.—Elgee, Jeffries John, and Cavenagh Gordon.
6th Class—Jones.

SPELLING

1st Class.—Draffen Frederick, and Cavenagh Wentworth.
2d Class.—Pounder John, and Robertson Archibald.
3d Class.—Draffen William, and Sandwith.
4th Class—Montford, Wilson William, Jeffries Charles, and Herbert John.
5th Class—Cavenagh Gordon, Jeffries John, and Dillon.
6th Class—Weeks John.

READING.

1st Class—Byrn Robert, and Draffen William.
2d Class—Wilson William, and Jeffries Charles.
3d Class—Cavenagh Gordon, and Elgee.
4th Class—Jones, and Boswell.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND PARSING.

1st Class—Jeffries Charles, Herbert John, Wilson William, and Buchanan John.
2d Class—Cavenagh Gordon, White, and Jeffries John.

WRITING.

Lyster George, Draffen Frederick, Draffen William, Buchanan John, Pounder Hercules, Wilson John, Pounder William, Wilson William, White, Walker Charles, Weeks, Jones, Dillon, and Elgee.

MENSURATION.

Lyster George.

ARITHMETIC.

Cavenagh Wentworth, Draffen Frederick, Wilson John, Herbert Otway, Draffen William, Jeffries Charles, Cavenagh Gordon, Pounder John, Coates, Wilson William, Pounder William, Jones, Walker William, Buchanan John, Wilson Edward, Brown Nicholas, and Rainsford.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Lyster George.

Business will be resumed on MONDAY, the 29th of JULY.

N.B.—The attention of Parents and Guardians is particularly requested to the internal arrangements of this Establishment, where every thing will be found requisite for the Health, Comfort and Improvement of the Pupils.

Terms—£30 per Annum,

Without any extra charge, except for French and Dancing, for each of which there is an extra charge of 4 Guineas per annum.

Ferns Diocesan School, Wexford,
July 19th 1839.

MRS. JOSEPH ELLIOTT, Mr. W. S. CONRAN, and Mr. G. F. CONRAN, beg to announce that during their stay in Waterford they will give LESSONS:

Application to be made to Mrs. J. ELLIOTT, at SHARPE'S Auction Mart, Quay; and to the Messrs. CONRAN, at J. COWER'S, Esq., Lady Lane.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVALS
OF
FASHIONABLE SUMMER GOODS,
AT THE
COMMERCIAL HOUSE, QUAY.

JAMES CARROLL

RESPECTFULLY announces his return from London, and the arrival of several Bales and Cases of NEW SUMMER GOODS, selected by him within the last week; and from the very depressed state of Trade in the Manufacturing Districts, he has been enabled to make his Purchases on the most advantageous terms; from this particular circumstance, those who are about to purchase for themselves or Friends, will find in this Establishment a most Superb Display of BRITISH and FRENCH MANUFACTURED GOODS, embracing an unlimited extent of Novelty and Variety, and will be Sold on the most encouraging terms for Ready Money.

Attention is solicited to the following Goods:—

Black and Colored Sattinets, Silks, Barathea, Satins, &c. &c., plain and figured.
Mousseline de Laines, plain, &c. &c.
20 Boxes Gauze and Lutestring Figured Ribbons.
London Printed Muslins and Long Cloths.
French Flowers and Feathers.
Tuscan, Dunstable, and Rutland Straw Bonnets.
Carriage and Walking Parasols.
French Muslin Collars and Habit Shirts.
Limerick Lace Collars, Cuffs, Laces, &c.
Silk and Straw Bonnet Tassels.
Nankinetts, Satteens, Ginghams, &c.
Ladies' Silk and Cotton Hosiery.
" Kid and Silk Gloves, &c.
Mousseline de Sois Handkerchiefs and Searfs.
French Cambrics and Handkerchiefs.
Trimming Works and Insertions.
Black Mode Silks and Laces.
Blond and Chantilly Veils and Laces.
The Shawl Department will afford great attraction to those curious in Novelty.
For Gentlemen an extensive variety of Satin and Silk Scarfs, Stocks, and Gloves. Ready-made Shirts, Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.
British and Foreign Perfumery.
Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, &c,

☞ A Liberal Allowance made to Wholesale Purchasers

*** Every Article suited for Family Mourning.

Wanted—An Assistant and Two Apprentices.

Waterford, July 18, 1839.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.

Capital—TWO MILLIONS.

IN TWO THOUSAND SHARES OF £1,000 EACH.

Fifty per cent. to be paid up by Instalments, and a reserved power of enlarging the Capital if required.

DIRECTORS.

Edward Baines, Esq., M.P.	Edward Oxenford, Esq.
Edward S. Cayley, Esq. M.P.	Jn. Ramsbottom, Esq., M.P.
Sir James Gambier.	George Rennie, jun., Esq.
Thos. Grimsditch, Esq. M.P.	John Shewell, Esq.
Mark Gambier, Esq.	John Taylor, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq.	A. J. Valpy, Esq.
Thos. Hawkes, Esq., M.P.	R. Walker, Esq., M.P.
Arthur Todd Holroyd, Esq.	B. B. Williams, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.	Thomas Wyse, Esq., M.P.
G. B. Matthew, Esq., M.P.	

SOLICITOR.—Samuel Amory, Esq.

IT is unnecessary to advance arguments as to the expediency of establishing this Great National Bank. Existing circumstances will suggest the strongest. The object is to unite all that is sound in the system of Joint-stock Banking, with all that is respectable in the system of private Banking, and at the same time to avoid the errors and evils of both.

Shares of One Thousand Pounds each, with £500 to be paid up, will prevent an admixture of speculative adventures with opulent capitalists. The Joint-stock system of Banking to be sound as a whole should be sound in each of its parts.

The Royal Bank of Liverpool has been formed upon the same principle—in the brief period of three years its shares have arrived at a period of about 50 per cent. London must be a better field for such a system than Liverpool. The Commercial Bank of London is capable of being the focus of the Joint-stock Banks of the whole kingdom.

The Commercial Bank of London combines three important advantages—viz., a large capital, permanent responsibility, and uniformity in the system of management; thus securing that acknowledged desideratum, a guarantee that the capital of the Bank shall not be withdrawn, nor its efficient action impaired by the death or retirement of co-partners.

The Commercial Bank of London has been founded as a Bank of Deposit for making advances by loan or otherwise, and more especially as a point of concentration for such Provincial Joint-stock and other country Banks as conduct their business on sound banking principles.

Three managers will be appointed. The qualification of each to be a long previous experience in the banking or discounting of London, by which the knowledge, decision, and secrecy of a private bank will be added to the superior solidity of a sound joint-stock system.

Interests on deposits will be allowed on special agreement only, no Bank not having the advantage of issuing its own paper, can be expected to grant interest on floating deposits or on current accounts; but while recognising security as the legitimate basis of every banking transaction, the Directors will be desirous at all times, but especially in periods of financial pressure, to meet the just demands of every class of society, commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural.

Ten per cent. will be required to be paid on the allotment of the Shares, and such further calls made as may be necessary, by instalments not exceeding 10 per cent., of which three months' notice will be given by public advertisement, but not more than 50 per cent. of the subscribed capital will be called for without the concurrence of three-fourths in value of the Proprietors at a General Meeting to be held for that purpose. The Directors are of opinion that it will not be necessary to call for more than 25 per cent in the first two years.

In order to limit the responsibility of the Subscribers, it is intended to provide by the deed of settlement, that in the event of one-third of the paid up capital being lost, it shall be compulsory on the Board of Directors to convene a meeting of the Proprietors, and with the concurrence of a majority in value, to dissolve the Company.

It is intended to establish a Branch at the West-end of of the Metropolis, but at no other place.

A General Meeting of Proprietors will be held annually, when a statement of the affairs of the Bank will be laid before them.

Applications for Shares and Prospectuses, addressed to the Directors, to be made to Samuel Amory, Esq., Solicitor, at No. 25, Throgmorton-street; at

Birmingham—James Scott, Waterloo-street;
Dublin—Messrs. Boyle, Low, Pym and Co.
Edinburgh—Messrs. Smith and Kinnear, George-street;
Glasgow—Messrs. Buchanan and Aitkin;
Leeds—Messrs. J. H. and G. Ridsdale;
Leeds—Messrs. R. B. Watson and Co.;
Liverpool—William Irlam, Esq., Solicitor;
Liverpool—Messrs. D. and J. W. Wilson;
Liverpool—Messrs. William Reynolds and Sons.
York—Messrs. Blanshard and Richardson.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED BY

The Royal Bank of Liverpool;
The Bank of Manchester;
Messrs. Percival, Union Bank, Northampton;

The Yorkshire District Banking Company, Leeds, and at its Offices, in York, Hull, Sheffield, Halifax, Doncaster, Selby, Thirsk, Malton, Bradford, Pontefract, Knaresborough, Ripon, Huddersfield, Beverley, Dewsbury, Barnsley, Richmond, Wakefield, Settle, and all its other Branches.

The West of England and South Wales District Banking Company, Bristol, and at its Offices in Barnstaple, Swansea, Bridgewater, Somerton, Cardiff, Wells, Exeter, Taunton, Merthyr, Axbridge, Newport (Monmouthshire), Glastonbury, and all its other Branches.

And the National Bank of Scotland, at Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and all its other branches.

Applications from the country to be post paid, and to be accompanied by a reference to some party in London.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, JULY 24.

Wheat, millers	34s 0d	to	36s 0d
Ditto, white	34s 0d	to	36s 0d
Ditto, shipping	25s 0d	to	30s 0d
Barley, malting	00s 0d	to	00s 0d
Ditto, shipping	19s 0d	to	20s 0d
Ditto, Chevalier	16s 0d	to	19s 0d
Oats, black	14s 6d	to	15s 0d
Ditto, white	15s 0d	to	16s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per ton	£15 6s 0d	to	£16 0d
Fine Flour, per sack	52s 0d	to	55s 0d
Seconds	48s 0d	to	50s 0d
Thirds, ditto	40s 0d	to	45s 0d
Coarse, thirds	35s 0d	to	40s 0d
Fourths, ditto	25s 0d	to	30s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	41s 0d	to	42s 0d
Heads, ditto	23s 0d	to	25s 0d
Offal, ditto	26s 0d	to	27s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	25s 0d	to	27s 6d
Newport Coals, per ton	19s 0d	to	00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	18s 0d	to	00s 0d
Hay, per ton, old	53s 0d	to	57s 0d
Do. new	42s 0d	to	44s 0d
Straw, per ton,	70s 0d	to	00s 0d
Cork Whiskey,	7s 4d	to	7s 8d
Mutton	0s 5d	to	0s 8d
Lamb, per quarter	3s 6d	to	5s 0d
Beef	0s 4½d	to	0s 8d
Veal,	0s 5½d	to	0s 7d
Pork,	0s 4½d	to	0s 0d

Butter 88s to 90s 0d per cwt.

Weighed on Saturday, 265; Monday, 178; and yesterday, 183 firkins.

CORK MARKET, JULY 22.

BUTTER. To the Merchants.—88s—85s—82s—74s—66s—48s. To the Country—79s—76s—73s—65s—57s—38s—per cwt.

KILKENNY, JULY 19.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	40 0	— 00 0	Wheat	32 0	— 37 0
Inferior	37 0	— 00 0	Do. inferior	26 0	— 30 0
Thirds	28 0	— 00 0			

WEXFORD, JULY 19.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	87 0	— 88 0	Beans	22 0	— 25 0
Wheat	28 0	— 33 0	Flour, fine	46 0	— 00 0
Barley	17 0	— 20 0	Oatmeal	19 0	— 20 0
Oats	15 0	— 16 0	Pork, per cwt.	36 0	— 38 0

CLONMEL, JULY 19.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	88 0	— 92 0	Barley	00 0	— 00 0
Oatmeal	16 0	— 17 0	Wheat, per st.	1 7	— 1 8
Pigs' Heads	28 0	— 00 0	Oats, per do.	0 12½	— 1 1½

CARLOW, JULY 19.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	86 0	— 88 0	Wheat	37 0	— 38 0
Flour	41 0	— 42 0	Barley	00 0	— 00 0
—— Thirds	34 0	— 36 0	Oats	16 0	— 17 0
—— Fourths	24 0	— 26 0			

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY, JULY 19.

There was a small supply of grain at market to-day, with a brisk demand for Wheat, at an advance of 6d to 1s per barrel, and oats were about 3d per barrel higher.

White wheat	39s 0d to 43s 0d	Oats	18s 6d to 20s 0d
Miller's red	37s 0d to 41s 0d	Do. Canal	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Inferior	32s 0d to 36s 0d	Oatmeal	17s 0d to 19s 0d
Barley	20s 0d to 25s 0d	2d Flour	20s 0d to 22s 0d
Bere	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Rape	00s 0d to 00s 0d

Market Note for the week ending Friday, July 19.

				From		To		Aver.	
				s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
615	Wheat, per brl.,	20	stone.	36	0	42	0	39	7
—	Bere, do.	16	do..	00	0	00	0	00	0
—	Barley, do.	16	do..	00	0	00	0	00	0
372	Oats, do.	14	do..	16	0	20	0	18	11
—	Oatmeal, do.	8	do..	00	0	00	0	00	0
—	Cwt. Flour	do.	8	do..	00	0	00	0	00	0

PRICE OF BREAD FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	First Quality.	Second Quality.
4lb Loaf	10d	9d
2lb do.	5d	4½d

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

The weather since Wednesday has been very unsettled and gloomy, and last night we experienced a severe gale of wind, which must have been very injurious to the growing crops. We had a small show of wheat at our market this morning by land carriage samples from the neighbouring counties, and the fresh arrivals of foreign were not by any means large. Having a good attendance of country buyers, a tolerably good demand was experienced for this grain, and both descriptions found purchasers at a trifling advance on Monday's quotations. Flour was in slow request at previous rates. The quantity of barley on sale was exceedingly small, but so dull was the trade that scarcely a sale was effected, and the value of this article consequently remains nominally unaltered. The supplies of oats from our own coasts were quite trifling; but from abroad we have to report a very large fresh arrival, almost the whole of which was entered for consumption at the present duty of 6s 3d per quarter: we had accordingly a liberal display of samples this morning; but as holders were firm, the business transacted, though to a very limited extent, was at fully the prices obtained in the beginning of the week. Beans and peas being in short supply firmly supported our quotations,

ANTON AND MITCHELL, Corn-factors.

56, Corn Exchange, July 19.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

20th—Cornwallis, Davies, (32 days) and Amazon, Bellord, (30 days) Quebec, timber and deals—Mary and Elizabeth, Minnihan, Newport, coals, for Courtmashery, with loss of bulwarks, stanchions, &c.

21st—City of Bristol, Hyde, Bristol, gen. cargo—Alexander, Scott, Liverpool, ditto—China, from Liverpool, to embark emigrants for Australia.

22d—Maria, Cockerell, London, ballast—Lord Glendy, Simpson, Liverpool, gen. cargo.

23d—Friends, Stapleton, Gloucester, salt:

SAILED,

20th—Messenger, Fall, London, provisions—Rose, Foran, Cardiff, ballast—Slaney, Butler, Neath, ditto—Daddon, Johns, Swansea, ditto—Rose Macroom, Evans, Quebec, ballast, and put back—Thames, Edwards, Newport, ditto—Concord, Bowen, ditto, flour—Velox, Harris, and Pilot, Rowe, Liverpool, grain and flour—Mary Jones, Jones, Cardiff, ditto, from Cork—Two Brothers, Grenville, Glasgow, marble blocks from Ross—Mary, Morris, Neath, grain and flour—Clonmel, Davies, London, provisons,

21st—Elizabeth, Jones, Swansea, ballast—Penelope, Thomas, Bannow, coals—Friends, Richards, Swansea, ballast—James, Fennell, Cardiff, ditto—Edward Jones, Duggan, Llanelly, ditto—Providence, Phillips, Cardiff, ditto—Princess, Warren, Milford, ditto—Sir Edward, Thomas, Liverpool, oats—George, Williams, Cardiff, horses—La Hogue, Jenkins, Newport, ballast—Forrester, Donovan, Swansea, sheep—Western Star, Williams, Bannow, culm.

Wind—S.W.

Weather dry and fine with strong breezes during the 22d, at night and during yesterday, very thick and hazey.

SHIP NEWS.

The *Pheasant*, mentioned in our last, will become a total wreck. Her rigging has been got ashore, and nearly all her cargo will be saved. Capt. Fisher was perfectly aware of the place into which he was driven by the storm; from which no human ingenuity could save his vessel; she was not insured.

Friday morning, before day light, the schooner *Ellen Pope* from Newport, for Cork, laden with coal, was driven ashore at Bonmahon, on the coast of this county, and is since gone to pieces. The crew got safe to land.

Wednesday, the smack *Thomas*

(Continued from our first page.)

ed by his noble friend at the head of the Irish government that those feelings of a portion of the population should not be manifested on the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, had been complied with. The day passed off in perfect harmony, and no disturbance whatever marred it. He would add that his excellency had directed that there should be no troops sent to a district of the north, there having been troops sent thither last year. and there also the utmost tranquillity prevailed (hear). There was one other fact which he (Lord Downshire) was also desirous of communicating to their lordships, which showed the tranquil state of the country with respect to the county of Down. In that county at the present summer assizes there were but 27 prisoners committed to take their trial. He felt assured that their lordships would agree with him in thinking that this was also a subject of congratulation (hear).

The Marquis of NORMANBY felt, in common with their lordships, that the subjects mentioned by the noble marquis were of a very gratifying character.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY presented a petition from the presbyterian synod of Ulster, praying that the presbyterian soldiers should have the same privileges as that exercised by the soldiers belonging to the established church and those following the Roman Catholic religion

Lord BROUGHAM supported the prayer of the petition.

ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT (IRELAND).

The Earl of WICKLOW begged to put a question to the noble and learned lord on the woolsack. A few weeks ago he had asked the noble and learned lord whether it was the intention of government, during the present session, to bring in a bill to do for Ireland what had been already accomplished for England respecting the abolition of imprisonment for debt. On that occasion he understood the noble and learned lord to have pledged himself that such a bill should be introduced during the present session. Since then he (Lord Wicklow) had looked carefully through the votes of the House of Commons daily, but he perceived no notice of any such intention. What he now wished, therefore to know was whether such a measure would be brought forward during the present session?

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that he had done all which lay in his power towards the attainment of the object to which the noble earl adverted, and he knew that the law officers in Ireland had directed their attention towards framing such a bill; but it was found that there were many difficulties in the details which necesssarily delayed the measure from being completed.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF CRIME IN IRELAND.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE said he had now to lay upon their lordships' table the report of the select committee appointed to inquire into the state of crime in Ireland. He begged to say that it was the intention of the committee to accompany the report with a summary of the evidence. They began to do so, but found that it would run to so great an extent that they at once abandoned their intention. He had now only to add, that the evidence which had been taken accompanied the report, and to move that the report be read.

The report was read by the Clerk. It merely stated that the Committee considered that they would best discharge their duty to the House by laying on the table the evidence before the Committee without expressing any opinion on it, owing to the late period of the session. They hoped the evidence would meet with the serious attention of their Lordships.

Lord BROUGHAM then rose, and said that he should deem it his duty to bring before their lordships certain propositions founded upon one part of the evidence.

Lord LYNDHURST said he entertained a strong feeling upon the subject, and should most probably take part in the discussion, but he had no wish nor intention of submitting a motion to the house.

Lord HATHERTON, as a member of the committee, said the evidence could not be in their lordships' hands before Monday, the 29th, as that was the earliest day it could be printed, consisting as it did of so many folios. Now, how was it possible for their lordships to be prepared in two days to consider the subject?—(hear.) A week or 10 days must elapse after they had the evidence in their possession before they could be prepared to give an opinion upon it,

The Marquis of NORMANBY said he felt the utmost anxiety to meet any charge which might be made against him, in order that he might give such explanation as lay in his power (hear, hear); but at the same time he must say, that as the whole of this large mass of evidence was entirely new to him, he could not give his opinion unless he had time to go through the whole of it. With respect to what the noble and learned lord had stated, that he intended to confine himself to one branch, it might be very well for the noble and learned lord; but he (Lord Normanby) wished to go through the whole, as there might be parts which it might be necessary for him to examine, in order to refresh his memory, besides the pages to which the noble and learned lord would refer.

After some further conversation the report was ordered to be laid on the table.

The Election Petitions Trial Bill was read a second time.

After some further routine business their lordships adjourned.

House of Commons—Friday.

Several bills were forwarded a stage.

In answer to a question,

Lord J. RUSSELL said, the first business on Monday would be the second reading of the Post Office Bill, and the next would be a Committee of Supply. On Wednesday the question respecting the Bank of Ireland would be brought on.

Lord ASHLEY complained of the delay in proceeding with the Factories Bill, and asked when it would be brought on.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the noble lord knew that when the bill was in committee, it was agreed by a majority of two, that some of the clauses should be postponed, and this postponement had rendered several alterations necessary. He could not proceed with the bill in its present shape after that majority of two, for which he had every respect (a laugh.)

Captain BOLDEROE gave notice that on Monday he should call the attention of the House to the claims of the British Legion serving in Spain.

Mr. HUME observed that the noble lord (Russell) and the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer had fixed Monday for the discussion on the Irish Bank Charter; it now appeared, however, that some new light had broken in upon them, and they altered the arrangement which had been come to. He wished to know from the noble lord in what form this question was to be brought forward because the intention on the part of the government evidently was to throw his (Mr. Hume's) motion overboard. He should take the supply night on Monday unless he were assured that his impression was erroneous.

CATHEDRAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

On the motion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL that the Cathedral and Ecclesiastical Preferments be read a third time,

Mr. AGLIONBY moved the introduction of the following clause, stating that he intended its operation to be temporary only:—

"And whereas certain lessees of property belonging to such canonries, prebends, or dignities as aforesaid being now vacant, or which may become vacant, and must so remain during the continuance of this act, have been and may be deprived by the provisions of the said recited acts, and of this act, of the means of obtaining the insertion of a life or lives on the renewal of their leases, which they might have had the means of obtaining if the appointments to such canonries, prebends, and dignities had not been or were not to be suspended by the said recited acts and by this act; and whereas it is reasonable in such cases, during such suspension, to provide for the continuance of such leases, and to place such lessees, as nearly as is practicable, in the same situation as they would be in if such appointments had not been or were not to be suspended as aforesaid; be it enacted, that the ecclesiastical commissioners for England shall, upon the application of the lessee of any messuages, lands, tithes, or other hereditaments, being the separate property of or belonging to any such vacant canon, prebend, or dignity, if in the case of lease for lives one or more of the persons for whose lives the same was held on the 4th day of February, 1835, be dead, or if in the case of a lease for years the period shall have elapsed at which it would have been lawful for the holder of such canon, prebend or dignity, if the same had not been vacant, to insert a life or lives or renew such lease, to insert a life or lives or grant a renewal of such lease in like manner, and on the payment of fines to be calculated on the same principle and subject to the same terms and conditions as have been heretofore used in each instance, on the insertion of a life or lives, or on the renewal of such leases, as the case may be. Provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to give any other power during such suspension than herein before provided."

Sir T. ACLAND proposed to substitute Jan. 1, 1839. for the 4th Feb., 1835.

The committee divided—

For the amendment . . .	33
Against it	38
Majority	5

Mr. HUME proposed to fill up the blank with "the 1st March, 1835."

Mr. AGLIONBY supported the amendment of the hon. member for Kilkenny.

Lord J. RUSSELL said it was too much to go back for 4 years. He felt himself bound to vote against the clause, as a clause entirely in favor of the lessees, and against the church.

Mr. HUME disclaimed any wish to favour either party. What he wanted was justice to both.

Mr. LIDDELL supported the amendment.

Mr. JAMES GRAHAM thought that the clause which the hon. member for Cockermouth had proposed was in justice due to the lessees. The course of legislation for the last four years had been most unduly to place them under a series of disadvantages. He should support the amendment of the hon. member for Kilkenny.

The committee then divided—

For the amendment . . .	37
Against it	40
Majority against the amendment .	3

The blank was then filled up with "the 5th Feb., 1835."

On the question that the clause be added to the bill by way of rider,

Lord J. RUSSELL objected to adding the clause to the bill. He should have had no objection to the clause as it was proposed to be amended, but it was now retrospective; it proposed to go back to 1835, and he felt himself justified in opposing it.

The house divided, and the numbers were—

For the clause	39
Against it	45
Majority against it . .	4

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

DEATH OF THE SULTAN MAHMOUD.

PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 16, FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M.—The *Moniteur* of this day publishes the annexed telegraphic despatch:—

"STRASBURGH, JULY 15,—The Prefect of the Lower Rhine to the Minister of Foreign Affairs has just informed M. de Bacour that on the 10th instant news was received at Vienna that the Sultan Mahmoud died on the 30th. (Interrupted by nightfall.) The eldest son was proclaimed Emperor by the Divan. Hostilities ceased." A subsequent despatch states that "the eldest son, although only seventeen, had been declared of age and proclaimed. On the 28th others were sent to Hafiz Pacha to suspend hostilities" The Five per Cent French Funds rose on receipt of the above intelligence, but fell again on Monday's prices.

(From Galignani's Messenger.)

Sultan Mahmoud-Khan II. was born on the 14th Ramazan, 1199, of the Ottoman æra, or 20th of July, 1785, of the Christian calendar. His father was the Sultan Abdul Hamid, and he succeeded his elder brother, Sultan Mustapha IV., on the 28th of July, 1808. He has left issue three princes, the present Sultan Abdel Medjid, born 19th April, 1823; Abdul Aziz, born 9th February, 1830; and Nizamid Din, born 6th December, 1835; four princesses, Salyha-Sultane, born 16th June, 1811; and married in 1834 to Halil Pacha; Mihr-Mah-Sultane, born 9th June, 1812, and married in 1836 to Muhammed-Said Pacha; Hhdidje Sultane, born 6th September, 1825; and Adile-Sultane, born 1st May, 1826. These are his legitimate children; but besides his Highness has left a numerous progeny by the ladies of his harem.

The Sultan had seen some of the largest and fairest provinces of his immense empire wrested from him by conquest, or partly alienated by treaty and usurpation of his sovereign rights; Moldavia and Wallachia on the north; Greece, Egypt, and Syria, on the south and south-east. He was one of the greatest reformers of his age; had freed the Porte from the military domination of the Janissaries, and had gone far towards effecting a social re-organization of the Turkish nation. His Highness was greatly esteemed and respected by all who had been diplomatically, or otherwise, introduced to his notice; he was warmly beloved by his family and his subjects, and he may be justly styled to have been a great and a good man.

(From the Morning Herald.)

The late Sultan was a man of weak intellect—and inflicted with vanity in its worst form—the vanity of "liberalism." All his movements were full of peril to the institutions committed to his care. He was a "reformer" after the modern fashion of reform; and he accordingly contrived to "reform" away all the bulwarks of the Ottoman empire. In all his efforts to consolidate his power on new principles, he was unsuccessful. In his various wars he lost province after province; and whether at war or at peace his hold on the affections of his subjects was perpetually lessening. He tampered with their institutions; he violated their customs; he outraged their prejudices. All true Mahometan hearts were chilled towards him.

The stupid and unfortunate policy of this man has exercised an evil influence on western Europe, in so far as that policy has favoured the designs of Russia. Had the Sultan possessed the affections of his subjects, the dismemberment of the Ottoman empire might not have taken place.

The accession of the present Sultan may, perhaps, alter the feeling of the Turkish people. A new course of policy may lead to results of the most important nature. To England, the re-consolidation of the Turkish power is of infinite consequence. Of our natural allies the most valuable beyond question, are the Turks and the Austrians.

A private letter from Constantinople gives the following particulars of the last moments of the Sultan:—

"On his death-bed the noble Sultan shed tears. He wept over his menaced empire, and over the fate of his son, delivered up at so early an age to so many troubles and perils. He assembled the great men of the state, all the distinguished men, who reflected his genius, who were Mussulmen by faith, but children of Christian Europe by their ideas. He recommended to them in the most touching terms his heir to the throne, and the work most dear to him, the regeneration of the Ottoman empire. All swore to aid in the continuance of the holy task undertaken by Mahmoud, and to serve the son with the same zeal as they had done the father.

The *National* does more than hint that the Sultan died on the 28th of June, instead of the 30th; that poison was not foreign to his death; and that the fact of the death was kept quiet until the 30th in order to afford time for making the necessary arrangements.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MANCHESTER.—On Wednesday a fire broke out in the warehouse of Messrs. Nathan, Lloyd-street, Manchester, by which property to the amount of about £13,000 was totally destroyed. Messrs. Nathan's warehouse was part of a range of old warehousing, extending from Lloyd-street to Princes-street, and known by the name of Pooley's buildings. The front of the warehouse was a building, consisting of four stories, but at the back of this was a low range of warehouses of only two stories, communicating with the larger premises by a door. The lower story of this warehouse was occupied by Mr. Edmund Jackson, calenderer and the whole of this property has been destroyed.

KILKENNY SUMMER ASSIZES.

On Wednesday the following Grand Jury were sworn in for the City of Kilkenny before the Sheriffs Louis Anderson, and Benjamin Barton, Esq.

Alderman Madden, Foreman.

Aldermen Wheeler, ——— Henry Gore, ——— William Grace, ——— Parr Kingsmill, ——— Richard Sullivan, Henry Lloyd, John P. Ryan, Edmond Smithwick, Christopher Humfrey, James Burnham, Richard Smithwick, Michael Sullivan, Thomas Cormac, Laurence Hyland, W. F. Leech, Alexander Colles, Joseph Wood, O. C. O'Callaghan, John M'Creery, Wm. Jones, Robert Goslin, and Henry M'Creery, Esqrs.

The Grand Jury then proceeded to the dispatch of fiscal business which having finished at an early hour they adjourned to the following morning.

On Thursday the following gentlemen were sworn on the County Grand Jury panel.

The Hon. C. B. O. S. Wandesforde, Foreman.

Henry Wemys, William Izod, James K. Aylward, John H. Jones, Arthur St. George, William Stannard, John Shee, Peter Connellan, Robert Neville, John Cooke, Sydenham Davis, William de Montmorency, James P. Poe, William F. Finn, P. S. Butler, J. S. Lane, Hugh Greene, Robert Tyndall, Henry Ryan, John Walshe, John Burnett, and Charles Mossom, Esqrs.

The fiscal business was not finished until a late hour on Friday evening. The county calendar is rather light as to number, there being but nineteen for trial, but some of the offences, such as murder, aiding and assisting to murder, shooting at, and wounding are of a serious nature. The city calender presents but four cases for trial, and those of rather a trivial character.

The Hon. Judge Perrin, arrived in Kilkenny on Friday evening, and Baron Foster, on Saturday morning.

TIPPERARY ASSIZES—SOUTH RIDING—CLONMEL.

(Concluded from our last.)

CROWN COURT—TUESDAY.

Devereux, who pleaded guilty to the charge of the murder of Thomas Fennessy, at Roachestown, was sentenced to transportation for life.

Patrick Cunningham charged with the wilful murder of Margaret Cahill, at Cashel, in October last, was then placed at the bar. The several witnesses for the crown deposed to the finding of the deceased's body with marks of violence on her person in an old malt-house yard, belonging to the prisoner, but there being no evidence to show that the accused was concerned in the murder, after a charge of considerable length from the Judge the jury returned a verdict of acquittal. The prisoner received an excellent character, and apparently belongs to a respectable class of farmers. The trial occupied the entire day.

RECORD COURT—TUESDAY.

In the case of Cleary *v.* Cleary, for a breach of promise of marriage, a verdict was returned for plaintiff, £50 damages and costs.

CROWN COURT—WEDNESDAY.

Judge Perrin entered the court at nine o'clock. The long panel being called over the absent jurors were fined in the sum of £2 each.

John Loughnane the elder, John Loughnane the younger, and John Morrissy, were put to the bar, charged with the murder of Edward Kirby, on the 15th of February. From the evidence elicited on the trial it appeared that the deceased came by his death in a scuffle arising about a disputed piece of commonage, Judge Perrin directed the jury to find a verdict against the prisoners of manslaughter, remarking that though he would taketime, as to the sentence he should pronounce, it would, he feared be a severe one, in order to prevent similar outrages which should not take place even where a perfect right of possession existed.

Connected with the preceding case John Flinn and Timothy Flynn were acquitted they having taken no part in the death of the deceased.

Pat Pine, and Wm. Connery, for the robbery and assault of Michael Conway at Cashel, in June last—*Guilty.*

Timothy Lahy, for breaking into and robbing the house of John M'Manus, at Mandermount, and also for appearing in arms—*Guilty.*

John Laffan, for the manslaughter of Wm. Devane, pleaded guilty.

John Shaw, was next put to the bar, charged with burglary in the house of Thos. Connors, at Garrynure. on the 22d of last month,

Edmond Fox proved an *alibi*,

Anne Shaw, the prisoner's sister also proved an alibi; she heard the prisoner *beckning* to the pigs to go to their bed; the pigs did not sleep with her—it is not pigs she would like to stretch along side of her; would beckon in a different way to counsel from that she would use to the pigs.

Thos. Ryan also proved an *alibi.—Acquitted.*

The trial of John Walsh for attacking a house was posponed to next assizes, as the necessary witnesses for the defence could not be procured. Prisoner to remain in custody.

Peter M'Kearney was charged with stealing a coat, a £40 bill, and other articles from his uncle, Thomas Landers, of Roscrea, and also with defrauding him of several barrels of oats. The charge of embezzlement not being sustainable he was found guilty of the robbery.

Margaret Hogan was put to the bar charged with attempting to burn the house of Edw. Witherow.

Prosecutor is blind knew the speech of Margeret Hogan. The Judge objected to this course of examination as the prisoner could not be identified unless she were to speak, he would advise her not to do so, The chief evidence for the prosecution Richard Ryan, had an interest in getting her out of the way—*Acquitted.*

Wm. Burke, charged with shooting at Wm. Keating on the 23d of July, 1838, with intent to do him bodily harm—*Guilty,*

Michael Cavanagh, Patrick Magrath, Margaret Cavanagh and John Magrath were put to the bar charged with appearing in arms by night, and administering an unlawful oath, to Catherine Cavanagh at Claykill, near Springmount.

Catherine Cavanagh sworn—her husband left her the 3d of May last; has had no children by her husband; is married 19 years; the prisoner, Michael Cavanagh, is her husband's nephew; on the 4th of May, having gone to Tipperary, she there learned that her house was robbed; found all her things taken; she was left without a potatoe to eat, and her husband was gone; Michael Cavanagh took away her door and its posts; on Monday morning he came with a party, and at 5 o'clock levelled her house, at which time he had a pistol; another man, named Scanlon had also a pistol—here she identified all the prisoners as being of that party—witness went since among her friends to live; her husband is a weaver; her niece, Eliza Ryan, lived with her,

His Lordship said the indictment could not be sustained as there was no proof of disturbance in the county.

Mr. Scott was of opinion that it could.

The Judge said it could not, and accordingly directed the jury to acquit them.

They were accordingly acquitted.

Michael Cavanagh was then indicted for administering an unlawful oath to the said Catherine Cavanagh, compelling her on her knees, and having placed a pistol to her breast, to take an oath to quit the place forthwith, threatening if she did not at once comply to drive the contents of the pistol through her body—*Guilty.*

The Court then adjourned.

RECORD COURT—WEDNESDAY.

The jury, which was locked up on Tuesday evening on the case of Lahy, for a grievous assault and robbery, was discharged between 10 and 11 o'clock at night as they could not agree, 11 being for finding him guilty, and one for acquitting,

The Court was the whole of this day occupied in the record,

Minchin *v.* Pennefather.

Not being concluded, it was adjourned to next day.

CROWN COURT—THURSDAY.

Wm. Ahern was put to the bar charged with the murder of John Cantwell, on the 8th of January, 1830 at Lisodubber. Cantwell died at the Hospital of Carrick-on-Suir, of lockjaw occasioned by a gun shot wound on the night in question.

Richard Cantwell is brother to the deceased who was shot at Lisodubber, nine years ago in his own house; witness was present; the family were in bed; a party armed with guns entered the house in the name of the Kilcash police; one shot was fired, his brother was shot; recognises prisoner at the bar as one of the party. His brothers had lands from persons named Cleary; were at law with them; prisoner lived with his, prisoner's uncle, James Cleary.

Doctor Fitzgerald was examined, proved the depositions taken by him through the medium of an interpreter, corroborated foregoing witness's testimony.

Doctor Purcell attended deceased in Carrick-on-Suir Hospital; deceased got lock-jawed a few days after entering the hospital; died on the 5th of February, 1830.

The Clerk of the Crown here read the declaration of the deceased which particularized all the parties concerned, including the prisoner at the bar. His lordship did not consider this an evidence. After some further evidence the judge charged the jury, which occupied an hour and a-half.—*Acquitted.*

John Heney was put to the bar charged with the murder of James Ryan, near Golden, on the 2d of last June.

Thomas Macky sworn—Knew deceased who was care taker to Mr. Greene; shortly after 3 o'clock in the morning of the 2d June, saw the body of the deceased between his (deceased's) house and that of Heney; seeing the body bloody ran for the police; the police found inside of the wall part of deceased's shirt, coat, and waistcoat, his hat was farther down near Heney's house; there was much blood near Heney's dunghill.

Catherine Bunbury—Remembers 2d of last June; stopped at Nell Croagh's house; heard a dragging at the door; a person cried out "Oh! Nell, won't you open the door, I am killed;" the door being opened two men came in dragging each other; they sat down; and in a couple of minutes after one of them stood up and said it was time for him to go home; when that person stood up the other said, you shan't leave my house to night; she then heard a great blow, and saw a man lying on a woman near the fire, and a man standing over him with some kind of a weapon in his hand; when the man fell she heard a mournful groan; she then saw the man and woman dragging the person towards the door, but the woman said she could not take his hands off her clothes; did not see the woman do anything; the man dragged out made no resistance; they dragged him out of the house; thinks he got the blow on his head; heard no further moan or noise from him; when the person was dragged out a boy jumped out of bed and seized a long weapon, and ran out and made a prod at the person lying outside; the woman cried out—"Jack, don't kill him entirely;" that woman is the person who let her in; she then saw them take the man across the road and leave him there; there is only one room in the house and the bed in which witness lay was opposite the door; from her bed she could see out on the road; while carrying out the body a horse and car passed on the road; when the car came up the woman ran into the house, and the man with the car said "oh, John, what is this that you have done;" the man desired her to bring out some straw; heard him then say to the woman to cover it—(she did not know what) in the dung-hill; saw the horse and car pass up; witness got up and went to the door to get off, but seeing the woman returning she went back to bed; heard the man say to the little boy to throw over the ditch what he had in his hand; the boy, who had nothing on but his shirt, came in, and afterwards he and the man went out; witness then got up; succeeded in getting away; informed the police of the circumstance.

Constable Clear, was informed of the murder by Thomas Mackey, found the body as described by that witness; the body was so disfigured by blood and dirt, that it could not at first be identified; he was lying partly on his side and back; his face dreadfully mangled and his brains out; had a slight wound on his side as if made by a pitch fork; he had a wound as from a hatchet on the side of his head; and a cut across his nose; his teeth were knocked ont; another cut so as to break the small bones of the brain; he had a deep cut on the back part of his head; he was so disfigured with blood and dirt that the people could not at first identify him; found some clothes—a torn vest besmeared with blood, and part of a frock coat and shirt inside the ditch; found a hat near Heney's door on the Dunghill; a quantity of blood was on and convenient to the Dunghill, into which the blood appeared to have been pressed; the Dunghill was partly in front of the door; the house is a mere hovel; saw the woman in Heney's house coming out; this woman is Ellen Heney the wife of the prisoner; from the Dunghill to the place where the body was, there was a trace of blood; found a pitch fork, at a later period of the day in the house; applied the pitch fork to round holes in the hip and behind it, and the prongs exactly fitted the two holes; found two hatchets in the house; one of them without a handle, and one appeared as if recently washed; also found a piece of slight ash loaded with lead at one end; here the hatchets, pitch-fork, loaded ash, and a spade were exhibited; on the spade there was blood and hair; *(strong sensation in court)* witness exhibited the trousers of the prisoner, whom he arrested at 6 o'clock that morning; (it now exhibited much discoloration) the prisoner had these trousers on when arrested; a part from its flatness, appeared to have been washed; he aslo exhibited a pair of stockings smeared with blood found under the bed's head; he also exhibited an old flannel waistcoat and a woman's cap stained with blood; also the prisoner's daughter's frock which had blood on it; he also exhibited fragments of the murdered man's clothes; (strong sensation of horror in court) part of the dunghill appeared fresh dug.

At this stage of the trial being now a quarter past 6 o'clock, his Lordship, in consequence of fatigue, said he would adjourn the trial until eight o'clock in the morning; at the same time he gave directions that the jury should be accommodated at a hotel; and recommended the jury not to speak to any person on the subject. The jury were then sent under a guard of police to the Globe Hotel.

RECORD COURT—THURSDAY.

Lessee Minchin *v.* Pennefather.

A verdict was given for the plaintiff, but a point was saved by Richard Moore, Esq., Q. C., for the Court above. This case was tried here in 1837, and a verdict for plaintiff obtained, but a new trial was ordered by the Court of Common Pleas, in consequence of a misdirection of the Judge who tried it. This concluded the record business.

CRIMINAL TRIALS.

Catherine Mannix, for a shop robbery, found *Guilty*, six months' imprisonment. John Hickey, sheep stealing, *Guilty*, sentenced to 10 years' transportation. Martin Sullivan pleaded *Guilty* to the charge of larceny, and was sentenced to four months' hard labour. William Hennessy pleaded *Guilty* to the charge of manslaughter, 12 months' hard labour. Pat. Dwyer, Thos. Bourke, Michael Ryan, William Bourke, and Andrew Ryan, charged with appearing in arms at Iron Mills, were directed to find bail to appear at the next assizes. The proceedings in this Court terminated at five o'clock.

CRIMINAL COURT—SEVENTH AND LAST DAY.

This day the trial of James Heney for the murder of James Ross was resumed. No material evidence for the prosecution was brought forward. Michael Hickey deposed that a quarrel took place about five years back between the deceased and prisoner about some tops of trees, the prisoner saying that deceased had no right to take the trees from prisoner's wife.

For the defence. Mary Breen swore that Catherine Bunbury slept in her, witness's house on the Saturday preceding the fair of Cappagh, and breakfasted with her on the following (Sunday) morning. (Catherine Bunbury had sworn on the previous day that she had witnessed the murder, on the night of the first, or early in the morning of the 2d of June. having slept at Nell Croagh's, the fair of Cappagh was held on Tuesday the 4th of June.)

Several other witnesses for the defence having been examined, whose evidence was not marked by any thing particular.

The case closed at a quarter past ten o'clock, his Lordship in a few minutes after commenced his charge.

The jury retired at a quarter past 12 o'clock, and continued until 5 o'clock in deliberation, when not having agreed they were discharged, and the prisoner remained to take his trial at next assizes.

While the jury were in their room James O'Connell pleaded guilty to the charge of perjury as to the service of certain papers from the Court of Exchequer, 7 years' transportation after one weeks' imprisonment. The case of Edmond Connors charged with a homicide was postponed to next assizes—prisoner to remain out on bail. John Ryan charged with the murder of Edmd. Ryan, was postponed, on the application of the prisoner (who was apprehended only a few days ago) to next assizes—prisoner to remain in custody.

Michael Costelloe, Pat. Williams, Michael Hogan, John Galven, Thomas Glasheen, and Jeremiah Heffernan were acquitted for appearing in arms—there being no prosecution,

This concluded the assizes business.

NEW IRISH CONSTABULARY BILL.

The bill for the better regulation of the constabulary force, brought in by Lord Morpeth and the Solicitor-General for Ireland, has just been printed. Its leading features are that the Lord Lieutenant is empowered to form a reserve force, consisting of two chief constables, four head constables, and two hundred constables and sub-constables; a paymaster and surgeon, whose salary is limited to £300 per annum, are also to be appointed. This force is to be employed in the county where they may be required, and halt; the expense of maintaining them is to be charged to the county in which they serve, the remainder to be defrayed out of the consolidated fund; two of the present four county inspectors are to be reduced as soon as convenient; and by the 12th section, the designation of the officers is to be changed; the county inspectors are to be henceforward provincial inspectors; the sub-inspectors are to be styled county inspectors; and chief constables are to bear the name of sub-inspectors. The expense of the present force is not to be increased, but a different gradation of salaries is to be established; the county inspectors are to have a salary not exceeding £300 each; the sub-inspectors £180; the constables £48; and the sub-constables not more than £33. The sum of £800 hitherto allowed for clerks in the inspector-general's office is to be increased to 1,000; the terms of superannuation are to be altered, but without regard to any compensation already granted. Any person under sixty years of age, may, on a certificate of incapacity, receive for ten years' service, one half his salary; for every year's service above ten years, one-twentieth of his salary, provided that such superannuation shall not exceed the amount of his salary. Persons of upwards of sixty years of age, may be remunerated without a certificate of infirmity, By the 22d section, the counties are made liable to a moiety of the expense of clothing the force. The expenses of removing officers from one county, &c., to another, are to be deducted from the expenses chargeable on counties, By the 26th section, the police are empowered to summon witnesses, and can imprison or fine them for refusing to attend or give evidence. The salary of Colonel Miller, senior deputy inspector-general, is, by the 27th section, fixed at 1,200 per annum, so long as he shall hold the office.

The publication of the Lords' report on the state of Ireland will let out some curious secrets, amongst the rest some matters connected with the trial of Mr. Sly in 1836. The informations on which this individual was committed were, on his acquittal, not to be found, having been stolen from the Crown Office, and which were, in part necessary to convict the prosecutor (Corrigan) for perjury. It now appears from evidence before the Lords' Committee that the individuals connected with the theft, were a priest who figured in the prosecution, and a man who holds the commission of the peace! Corrigan, the perjured policeman was, it will be recollected, convicted for the perjury, notwithstanding the absence of the informations, on *viva voce* testimony, and that of a short hand writer present at the trial.

On Wednesday, a meeting was held in Dublin convened by the Lord Mayor for the purpose of considering how far it might be practicable to apply the principle of South Australian Emigration to the relief of the poverty existing among the labouring classes in Ireland. Several poor law guardians were present, Colonel Torrens, the author of a pamphlet recently published on the subject, was amongst the advocates of the system as was also his brother Mr. Robert Torrens. Several resolutions with reference to carrying the object of the meeting into effect were passed.

LADY GROOMS.—The following piece of "polite intelligence" is going the round of the papers:—"The Queen continues her equestrian exercise daily, in which she is always attended by Miss Quentin, daughter of Sir G. Quentin. This young *lady* (!) though holding no specific appointment in the royal household, might, very probably, be styled equestrian lady in waiting, as it is her duty to *prepare and train the horses* destined for her majesty's own use—assist her Majesty in *mounting and dismounting*, and in short, to perform all the *petits soins* usually performed by attendant cavaliers on maidens of lesser degree. Miss Quentin is a first-rate horsewoman, and has *trained five horses* already for the special use of the Queen. She rides from Kew every morning to attend on her Majesty." [We give this extraordinary piece of court news just as we find it. Whether it is one of the libels which the wicked Tories are supposed to be so much in the habit of inventing to shake the peace of Buckingham Palace, or the simple fact, we leave to the historian. But if true, we shall certainly take the first opportunity of indulging our vision with a sight of the she horse-breaker, the petticoat groom; the lady (!) *without* whiskers, we hope, who performs the *petits soins* for her Majesty. Poor Queen Charlotte contrived to exist without this elegant appendage. We admit that Queen Caroline had her chasseur to perform the *petits soins*; but we shall undertake to say, that such an invention as the female rough rider is not adopted by any other Queen in Europe, and that it is wholly a new discovery, due to the sense of female delicacy, inculcated by the perpetual presence of the vigilant and virtuous premier. We presume that the example will not be lost, and that we shall soon see a new order of grooms in attendance on the fair equestrians of England; chambermaids holding horses at doors, after breaking them; helpers in petticoats grooming the animals intended for their mistreses; and the *petits soins* in the field managed by those who have hitherto been confined to managing the *petits soins* of the bed-chamber. We expect an immediate rise in the price of top-boots, and leather inexpressibles. What would our grandmothers and the new Bishop of Peterborough say to this? We should like to see Lord Melbourne's leer at the performance. But surely the whole process of this degradation of the sex must shock a virgin Queen!—*Britannia.*

JUDGE LYNCH.—A gambler in a Mississippi steamboat was detected in cheating while playing cards with the deck hands, when they lashed him to the end of the piston-rod, allowing him but three feet of slack rope; and in this way they worked him, first pulling him one way and then causing him to spring for his life to prevent being crushed by the returning piston, and making him keep time to the celebrated new air of "Here she goes, there she goes," until they had worked out of him, in sweat and in swearing, fully the amount of all he had won, when they let him go.

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