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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons—Wednesday, July 24.

Mr. HUME fixed his notice regarding the "Royal Academy" for Tuesday next.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to Lord G. Somerset's inquiry, said that he hoped to be able to proceed with the poor law commissioners continuance bill on Friday; and that his proposed clause would include "widows." His lordship afterwards intimated that, as there was now so little private business before the house, it was desirable to commence public business as soon after four o'clock as possible, for which purpose he hoped for the continued attendance of members, as that would be the means of preventing the house from being "counted out."

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT inquired when the papers regarding the Birmingham riots were to be laid before the house, as there ought to be some discussion on the subject.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that he was not aware that any papers were to be produced, except the list of magistrates, and for that he had written to the lord Chancellor.

The ecclesiastical districts bill went through committee. Report to be received next day.

The postage duties bill went through committee, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stating that after it had become law inducements would be held out to scientific men to devise means of preventing forgeries of the letter-cover stamps. In the committee some conversation took place on the Duke of Marlborough's *pension* chargeable on the post-office, and *deductions* that had been made therefrom. The report of the committee was ordered to be received next day.

Mr. RICE moved the order of the day for bringing up the report on the Shannon navigation bill. The right honorable member at the same time gave notice that he had put off the committee of supply until Friday.

Lord SANDON expressed his perfect concurrence in the object of this bill. If he wished that the home market should afford the necessary supply of food, we ought to improve the navigation from all the corn-growing districts as much as possible.

The report was then agreed to, and ordered to be reeived.

Mr. RICE moved the addition of two clauses for the better working out of the object of the measure, which was agreed to and read a first and second time, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND) BILL.

The house then resolved itself into committee on this bill.

The several clauses were agreed to after a short conversation, and house having resumed, the report was ordered to be received next day.

Lord J. RUSSELL obtained leave to bring in a bill giving authority to the justices of the peace in England and Wales to establish district and county constabularies under certain provisions.

Mr. D'ISRAELI inveighed against the ministers as the virtual originators of all the mischief, and said that unless they would enter upon the whole question of the recent outbreak, its causes and its circumstances, he would not consent to the measure now propounded.

Mr. RICE said the opinions of the hon. member were at variance with those of his leader, Sir Robert Peel.

Mr. FOX MAULE said that such a proceeding as Mr. D'Israeli's was a proof that the Tories sympathised in riots and disorders.

Mr. WAKLEY vindicated the rights of members opposite to express their disapprobation. He disapproved of the bill himself; he deemed it extremely oppressive, and thought it would be sanctioned nowhere except in the two houses of parliament. He was surprised that such a measure should proceed from Lord John Russell, who must know that his official days were numbered, and who, if such a proposal had been made by a Tory ministry, would have been the first on his legs to oppose it.

Much further discussion arose upon the motion, as to the expediency of proposing any such measure at the present time, in which Sir J. Graham, Mr. Wakley, Mr. Ward, Mr. Pakington, Colonel Sibthorp, and other hon. members, took part.

Leave was ultimately given; and on the motion that Lord J. Russell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir. J. C. Hobhouse bring in the bill.

Mr. D'ISRAELI rose to defend himself from some remarks which had been made upon him. He disclaimed any personal imputations against any one in the house, leaving that to Under-Secretaries of State, believing them to be coarse, vulgar, and ill bred (order.)

The SPEAKER put it to the good taste and feeling of the hon. member whether those expressions were proper.

Mr. D'ISRAELI said he understood that such expressions had been applied to him, and defended, as they went "near the wind." Both this bill and the bill introduced last night had been introduced by a misrepresentation. If the object had been that stated by the noble lord, why should the bill be introduced on the 24th of July? The vote would not be sufficient for Birmingham; the military were protecting the town, and must protect it. It was due to the house that the noble lord should give some exposition as to the state of the insurrectionary spirit in the country—as to its causes, and as to the consequences which ensue, and the measures with which it ought to be met.

An Hon, MEMBER rose to order. There was no question before the house.

The SPEAKER said the question before the house was, that Lord John Russell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer do bring in the bill (a laugh.)

Mr. D'ISRAELI said, he had heard some comments made upon him from the Chancellor of the Exchequer and an Under-Secretary of state, which he did not choose to pass unnoticed. Indeed, from a Chancellor of the Exchequer to an Under-Secretary of State was a descent from the sublime to the ridiculous, and the ridiculous rather trashy (laughter.) How he became Chancellor of the Exchequer, and how the government to which he belonged became a government, it would be difficult to tell. Like flies in amber.—

"One wondered how the devil they got there."

(laughter.) He intended to oppose these measures, and would on some future occasion divide the house on the question, unless the government came forward with some statement as to the condition of the country, which was due to the house and to those they represented.

The question was agreed to, and the house adjourned at a quarter past twelve.

House of Lords—Thursday, July 25.

The timber ship bill passed through committee.

The Marquis of DOWNSHIRE brought before the house the charge of Chief Justice Doherty, at Longford, respecting the detention of prisoners for re-examination. With respect to Mr. Barnes, he understood that he had taken a very active part in several political questions, and he considered that his conduct in detaining the men in jail should be made a subject of inquiry by their lordships. He begged to ask the noble viscount opposite (Viscount Melbourne) if he had received any information relative to this matter?

Viscount MELBOURNE said that he had not received any official information on the subject, but government had directed inquiry to be made, and he would communicate the result to the noble marquis.

Lord LURGAN begged to ask the noble marquis if he possessed any knowledge of the transactions to which he had alluded further than what he had stated to the house?

The Marquis of DOWNSHIRE could not give any information on the subject other than that he had communicated to their lordships.

The matter dropped.

WAR IN THE EAST.

Lord BROUGHAM begged to observe that although he had frequently in the course of the session inquired if war had commenced between Egypt and the Porte, he could only obtain as a reply that measures would be taken to insure peace. He would now ask whether the accounts were true that war had commenced? For if they were it was war in a very undisguised shape, for it would appear by them that the Ottoman army had been destroyed.

Viscount MELBOURNE said that the only accounts received had been private, by way of Paris, which announced the discomfiture of the army.

Lord BROUGHAM said if the accounts were true they announced the destruction not the discomfiture of the army.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (IRELAND) BILL.

On the order of the day being read,

Viscount MELBOURNE moved that the house resolve itself into committee upon this bill.

Lord FITZGERALD and VESEY said that he had a proposition to make, to which he did not anticipate any objection. Last Tuesday he had presented a petition from the town of Galway, agreed to at a public meeting, and signed by persons of all religious and political denominations, praying that house to alter the boundary limits as proposed for that town in the bill, or to transfer Galway from schedule A to schedule B. As, however, their lordships could not without endangering the bill, alter the boundary proposed, he had no alternative left but to propose that that town be exempted from the operation of the bill. Three years ago he had proposed the abolition of the municipal corporations of Ireland, but finding subsequently that the feelings of the people of that country were opposed to his proposition he thought their opinion ought to countervail. He then certainly did not foresee that a large town like Galway would petition their lordships to be relieved of a burden which a corporation would inflict upon them; but perhaps it was only fair to state that under two recent acts that town enjoyed privileges with respect to tolls and harbour dues, which were equivalent to any advantages they could hope to derive from a charter of incorporation. The noble lord then moved that it be an instruction to the committee that the town of Galway should be removed from schedule A to schedule B

Viscount MELBOURNE saw no grounds upon which their lordships would be justified in complying with the prayer of this petition, or making the alteration in the bill which the noble lord proposed.

The Duke of WELLINGTON had understood that the people of Ireland were desirous of having these corporations; but it appeared now, according to the noble viscount, that these corporations were not a boon conferred, but a burden imposed—a duty required (a laugh.)

Viscount MELBOURNE had not mentioned the word burden. There was a great difference between a duty and a burden.

Earl FITZWILLIAM had not asked the question out of curiosity, but to ascertain whether the feeling had been of long standing or of recent growth.

Lord FITZGERALD explained.

Viscount MELBOURNE thought the house should be cautious how they proceeded, or they might have a petition presented complaining of the course they had adopted. The noble lord had stated that the petition had been signed by all the respectable inhabitants of Galway; this he supposed did not include the numerical majority (a laugh).

Lord FITZGERALD said, the petition was signed by two hundred respectable inhabitants. The population of the district was sixteen thousand.

The motion for the instruction to the committee was then put and agreed to without a division.

Lord LYNDHURST said, that as he meant to propose several amendments, he would, as he did last year, briefly state the nature and scope of what he meant to substitute for the present provisions. After referring to the delay of the measure, his lordship continued, Whether the government had really intended to abolish "these Tory grievances" or not, as had been questioned, it was evident that a greater degree of inattention, supineness, and negligence, had never been exhibited on any former occasion towards their lordships by any former ministry (hear). As to the measure itself, he would remind their lordships that the Tory, or Protestant, corporations in Ireland were established to maintain the Protestant interests in that country (cheers). He would admit that many abuses may have crept into them, and he was not unwilling that those institutions should cease, if something neutral could be established instead. But that was a vain hope If this bill were to pass, such was the state of religion and politics in Ireland, every populous town would have a Roman Catholic and Radical mayor—a Roman Catholic and Radical town council, and Roman Catholic and Radical magistrates (loud cheers). And when they considered that the police of that country became more Catholic every day, and when they considered also the state of large towns in Ireland, they must admit that were any convulsion to take place the most dreadful consequences would fall on the Protestant inhabitants. The bill would, in fact, root out Protestantism from a great part of Ireland. To borrow the words of the noble viscount, "the bill would inflict a heavy blow and a great discouragement to the Protestant church, and the Protestant inhabitants of that country" (hear). He (Lord Lyndhurst) had regarded, as connected with this measure, the elections for guardians for the poor for Ireland, and he found that in most cases the lists were adopted under the dictation of the Catholic priesthood. Therefore, from the result of those elections, compared with that of the present bill, he apprehended the most disastrous results. After what they had just seen in the heart of this island, could they look with confidence on corporations in Ireland with Radical town councillors, and Radical magistrates? He thought they were bound to vote for the second reading of the bill; but if his amendments should not be adopted in committee, he would vote against the third reading. As for his amendments they were not so extensive as those of last session, because many of his former suggestions had been adopted in the other house. The first amendment would be the most material and vital. It proposed that the qualification, for a person to be eligible for a burgess, should be in the occupation of a house worth £10 *bona fide* value according to the valuation of the poor law commissioners, and on the principle of the revising barristers in this country, who, in the £10 qualification, included in the value of such an occupation the landlord's repairs, and the insurance paid by the landlord. So there should be added the value of the occupation in Ireland. He objected to the provision that the pecuniary qualification should be only for three years. Let the qualification be permanent, or let the alteration only take place after they should have experience of the measure. He trusted they would reject this part of the bill. The next amendment related to the appointment of sheriffs. He contended that instead of having the sheriffs of cities and towns in Ireland, appointed by the recommendation of three candidates each time by the town council to the Lord Lieutenant, the appointment should be conducted as it was in the counties, where, through the inquiry conducted by that committee of their lordships' house, which he (Lord Lyndhurst) had moved for, they were now chosen according to the old constitutional mode of being recommended by the judges to the Lord Lieutenant. He was glad that sheriffs had been appointed so last year under the government of the noble marquis opposite. He approved of the charity trustees clauses, with one or two exceptions which he should propose. He proposed that the Dublin Blue-coat School, and Erasmus Smith's School, both of which had been instituted for exclusive Protestant purposes, should be managed by Protestant trustees, on the same principle that had been found to work so advantageously in Smith's School in Lincolnshire. He should be satisfied to adopt the minute of the noble viscount opposite as a guide for the compensation of trustees. The next amendment related to the thirty-four new clauses which were introduced into the bill on the 19th of April, for the purpose of transferring the power of raising money from the grand juries to the town councils. He objected to this proposed change altogether. Let them examine this point hereafter. He would merely remind their lordships that the presentments of the grand juries were now under a check, for they had to undergo the fiat of the judges. With respect to the new charters, he thought, with the experience of Birmingham and Manchester before them, charters to Ireland ought to be granted only when petitions for them had been signed by a majority of inhabitants in each case, who would be eligible for burgesses under the bill. He proposed to give the management of the public property, in places which should not apply for a charter, to persons who would under the bill be qualified as burgesses, and who should be created commissioners—that was, they should have £10 qualifications, for he should consider the £5 qualification required by the 9th of George IV. insufficient. This was the scope of his amendments. If they were adopted, he would support the bill; if the bill, however, should not include them, but should come out of the committee at all in shape like the present, he should give it, on the third reading, his warmest and most strenuous opposition (loud cheers.)

Lord BROUGHAM thought his noble and learned friend was exceedingly unhappy in arguments by which he meant to support his positions; indeed, his premises and conclusions were often at entire variance. He (Lord Lyndhurst) opposed municipal corporations in Ireland on the ground that Catholic and Radical mayors, magistrates, and councils would be invariably chosen. Now, the reason of such a choice was quite intelligible; it would result from the fact of there being six or seven Roman Catholics for every Protestant in that country. His noble and learned friend objected to the lowness of the qualification, and proposed that it should be raised from £8 to £10. He (Lord Brougham) regretted this, for he thought it was too high even at £8. He thought that, considering the limited value of property in Ireland as compared with England, the qualification ought to have been as low as £5. The noble and learned lord then proceeded to counteract Lord Lyndhurst's propositions respecting the alterations to be made in the rating of the inhabitants after the measure had been three years in operation. He had sincerely to express a hope that this was the last time he should ever have to address their lordships on the subject. It was one the name of which had become unpleasant to his ears. He hoped it would now be put in a fair train of adjustment. If their lordships adopted the amendments of his noble and learned friend, he (Lord Brougham) was afraid that the measure would be rejected elsewhere; but if only verbal or minor amendments were made, he had no doubt the measures would be accepted by the other branches of the legislature, and thus the question would be finally set at rest.

Lord LYNDHURST explained,

The Earl of WICKLOW saw no reason why the measure should be rejected by the other House of Parliament in the event of his noble and learned friend's amendment being adopted, as he thought they were calculated, with one or two exceptions, to improve it. With regard to the franchise he thought the one proposed by the bill better than that proposed by his noble and learned friend, and should therefore vote for it as it now stands. As to the amendments of minor importance, made by the noble and learned lord, he thought they ought not excite much difference of opinion amongst their lordships.

Lord LYNDHURST explained.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH agreed with the noble and learned lord in all his amendments.

Lord LYNDHURST proposed his amendments on the qualification clause, to the effect that the amount of qualification necessary should be a £10 rating, including landlord's repairs, &c.

Viscount MELBOURNE thought that the amount of qualification ought to be, in some degree, proportionate to the value of property in the towns where the corporations may be established, and certainly in a poor country such as Ireland, where the value of property was much lower than in England to make the qualification there higher than in England was the most monstrous absurdity and the greatest act of injustice which could possibly be proposed. The qualification in England was the possession of a tenement which should be rated at all to the poor rate (hear, hear.)—Why should they make a difference in the amount of qualification between England and Ireland if they really meant that the bill should pass (hear)? What the noble and learned lord (Lord L.) had said respecting the including the landlord's repairs in the amount of the qualification, would, as he thought, make but little difference in the matter, and he thought that their lordships, as the best course which could be adopted in the present state of Ireland, ought to pass the bill which had been adopted by the House of Commons, which, if their lordships adopted it, might bring the question to an amicable conclusion, whereas their lordships were now acting for no very worthy object, for no sufficient object, in thus raising difficulties in the way of that which they themselves thought desirable. He would take the sense of the house against the amendments of the noble and learned lord, as he considered them both absurd and unjust.

The Duke of WELLINGTON would support the amendment of his noble and learned friend, although the noble viscount had designated it as absurd. He believed that the qualification proposed by his noble and learned friend was such as that they might hope thereby to obtain their object, which was a worthy object, notwithstanding all the noble viscount had said on the subject (hear, hear). He would not admit that he did not mean to carry the bill. Their lordships had the bill under their consideration only for a few days. Those who had a bill under their consideration all the last summer, and who had an opportunity of considering it in all its parts, and who knew the opinions of that house on the subject—they were the persons who did not mean to carry the bill (hear, hear.) They took no trouble to modify it, so that it might pass that house. They did not mean to carry it (cheers); and they brought it up to that house at a time when it was impossible to discuss it thoroughly. But the noble viscount had thrown out insinuations. The noble viscount ought to make charges openly, and not insinuate. He came to that house with objects as fair and honourable as the noble viscount.

The house then divided; when there appeared—

For the amendment	93
Against it	50
Majority for Lord Lyndhurst's amendment .	43

Several other amendments were then proposed and carried without opposition, having been discussed in a tone of voice almost inaudible.

The house then resumed, and the report was ordered to be received on Tuesday next.

Adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

House of Commons—Thursday, July 25.

BANK OF IRELAND.

The house having resolved itself into Committee on the Bank of Ireland Act,

Mr. RICE rose and said he was about to introduce to the attention of the House a subject which was one and in consequence of such a state of things, a new system of joint stock banks was introduced. At present the banking trade of Ireland was open; his proposition was to give the bank of Ireland exclusive privileges, under certain restrictions. His proposition was to continue to the bank of Ireland for a certain time the privileges they now enjoy. He could not call the bank of Ireland a monopoly, for the low rate of interest in Dublin in 1836, showed that there was no want on the part of the public of fair bank accommodation. He would show the danger that would arise from granting to the metropolitan district in Ireland an unlimited competition in banks. He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had some practical experience on this subject. He had been practically conversant with the details and management of one of the extensive establishments in that country, and he certainly would have surrendered all share in those concerns if he thought that they would at any time enter upon a system which would lead to the worst and most dangerous consequences. The bank of Ireland, through the medium of its various branches, extended widely throughout the country. It extended from Cork, in the south, to Londonderry, in the north; and from Galway, in the west, to Belfast, in the east. In order to preserve the safety of so large a system, it was of the most important that could be presented to Parliament, important to the best interests of Ireland, but no less important to the best interests of England, because it did not rest merely upon theory, but upon the experience of the three last years. In Ireland there was a large circulation of small notes payable on demand, and, therefore, if a system of banking was introduced of a dangerous nature, it was the duty of Parliament to interfere. He did not expect any difference on the subject, as every hon. member must see the necessity of the question being settled. The bank of Ireland was established in 1782; it was then supposed to be an establishment which would greatly benefit Ireland. The right hon. gent. went into a detail of the proceedings of the Bank of Ireland. In 1804, country banks in Ireland greatly increased, and most of them failed, to the great consternation of the country. Eleven banks failed in the course of two months, neccessary that there should be a central agency to manage the affairs of the Bank—to negociate for the general business of the branches—to transfer the gold from where it was in excess to where it was needed—to negociate the public securities and bills of exchange and to superintend the operations of the entire system. If, instead of a central point of rest and repose, the transactions in the metropolis were to be disturbed by the excitement of competition, it was impossible to suppose that the general business of the entire establishment throughout all its branches could be conducted with safety. He therefore would say that it would be inconsistent with the safety of the Bank of Ireland to allow indiscriminate competition of banks of issue in Dublin. The bank of Ireland was a bank in the highest credit in the empire. From the time of its establishment to the present, its paper had never been subject to one moment's suspicion. It was true, as the Hon. Member for Kilkenny had suggested to him, that they had at one time suspended cash payments, but then they were compelled to do so by the British Minister, and had done so for their own safety. In 1836, when the pressure was most severe on other banks, when the Bank of Ireland applied and obtained a million and a half from this country, it was to their credit they exchanged only £30,000 of their own paper, and at the same time they advanced to the other banks two millions of sovereigns, to relieve them from their pressure. He would now state the nature of the agreement between the Government and the Bank. He had not felt at liberty to contract an engagement, but had left the subject free until he had submitted it to Parliament. This course was one which he had thought it the most respectful to the House to pursue. In the bill which he intended to introduce, instead of reciting the agreement, he had left a blank in the bill wherein it might hereafter be inserted, when it had received the sanction of Parliament. In the first instance the time which he proposed for the term of the agreement was most important. The House was aware that the arrangement with the Bank of England was that their charter should continue until 1854, subject, however, under certain circumstances to its termination in 1844. He had then thought it best to place the agreement with the Bank of Ireland on the same footing. He was aware that in doing this he would encounter the opposition of many who were the uniform supporters of the Government; but when he made that proposition, with a knowledge of the effects it would produce, it was at least a pledge of his sincerity in doing so. He took that course which he believed to be best for the Government and for the interests of the commercial community, for he felt that the interest of every bank existing in Ireland was involved in this question. Therefore, at the hazard of any opposition and of any loss of support that might be threatened to him, he would make that proposition which he thought to be right, and abide by the consequences. He did not think it desirable that the circle in which the monopoly now existed should be altered. If the circle were limited, and that banks within a shorter distance of the metropolis were allowed to issue notes, it must very much interfere with the issues of the Bank of Ireland. He knew very well that, as the town of Drogheda was included in the limitation, he should give dissatisfaction; but let it be considered that Drogheda was within twenty-five or thirty miles of Dublin, and nothing would prevent any merchant or trader in Dublin going to a bank in Drogheda, and obtaing notes on his security, and bringing them back to Dublin to put in circulation. If this could be done it was plain that it would at once break through the monopoly of the bank of Ireland in Dublin. He would would now state what were to be the pecuniary terms of the agreement. On a former occasion the Hon. Member for Kilkenny had reproached him (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) with the amount of money which the Bank of Ireland received from the public. The amount was as follows:—There was a capital of £1,015,000, for which the public paid five per cent.; and there was another capital of £1,615,000, for which the public paid four per cent. They made altogether a sum of £2,630,000, paying an average interest of somewhat about four-and-a-half per cent. He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) thought this was more than the public ought to pay. He proposed, then, instead of 4½ per cent, or more strictly £4 7s 6d per cent, now paid, that in future the charge should be reduced to 3½ per cent, which would make a considerable reduction in favor of the public. The public knew that though the Bank of England, at the renewal of its charter, had reduced the charge for the Government business, yet it still amounted to a considerable sum. For this the Bank of Ireland charged nothing, for they did all the Government business without making any charge. There was a great amount of public business which subjected the Bank of Ireland to a considerable expense, and for which they made no charge. He would now come to the state of the balance. In former times the balance of the public money in their hands was considerable. In 1814 and 15 it amounted to about £2,100,000. In latter years, since the establishment of the new system of Exchequer, the object of the Government had been to prevent the accumulation of a balance of the public money, which was now brought to the public account with as little delay as possible. At present the balance of the public money in the hands of the Bank was practically reduced to one-half its amount in former years. The House was aware that by act of Parliament a sum of £900,000 in Exchequer bills had been issued for the payment of Irish tithes—These Exchequer bills had, in the terms of the act of Parliament, been advanced by way of loan. He had every reason to suppose that the money would have been repaid. However, both sides of the House, in opposition to the wishes of the Government, had decided that that money should not be repaid. Those Exchequer bills had been issued, and an advance made upon them by the Bank of Ireland. He proposed in the bill which he asked leave to introduce to take the power of funding this amount of Exchequer bills in the terms established in the Savings' Banks Acts. The effect of this would be to concilidate the amount of the unfunded debt. He believed that the transaction would be desirable, and the only way in which the outstanding demand could be met. There was a sum of £2,000 a year chargeable on the Bank of Ireland for certain officers of the Court of Chancery not now in existence, and he did not intend that this charge should continue. It might be interesting to the House to hear that the Bank of Ireland had taken such care in the improvement of their notes as almost to prevent the possibility of forgery. The amount of forgeries for several years by forged notes was only £767, while forgeries in respect to the public debt amounted to upwards of £11,000. The great pressures that occurred in 1836 had severely tested the solidity of the principles of joint-stock banks, and it was abundantly proved that if they were prudentially conducted they were of a great advantage to the public. Now, in the measure which he intended to introduce, he would propose a change that would be very beneficial to those joint-stock banks. Under the present system joint-stock banks in Dublin, as the Hibernian Bank and the Royal Bank had not the power of having a public officer to manage their business. They had not the power of registering their shareholders. They were consequently obliged to have the management of their affairs placed in the hands of trustees. He proposed with respect to all those banks that they should enjoy perfect freedom in conducing their banking business. With respect to joint-stock banks not within the metropolitan circle, and which now by a species of connivance or sufferance had places of business in Dublin, he proposed that what they now did by sufferance they should in future have the power of doing legally. He proposed that they should have the power to draw and accept bills—that they should suffer no restriction on the business of exchange. Lest, however, the general permission to draw promissory notes would lead to the circulation of those notes for sums of small amount, he proposed to introduce a limitation, which he proposed should be £10 value ann ten days' time. He also intended to give them full power to draw acceptances in Dublin for the provinces, and to draw on London for Dublin. He proposed, also, to subject the Bank of Ireland to make a return of its transactions similar to that at present made by the Bank of England. As far as his own opinion went, he thought it would be creditable to those large banks in the provinces to make a similar return of their affairs. As to the case of Drogheda, it would be competent for the peoble of Drogheda, if they thought it desirable, to establish a bank in Drogheda similar to the Hibernian Bank in Dublin, for the use of that town, and which would only be limited as to the issue of notes. He did not contend for a monopoly of banking—all he contended for was a monopoly of the power of making paper money. Ireland had suffered much from improvident banking, and the poor in particular had been subjected to the greatest hardship by the failure of banks in Ireland. He recollected that, in 1804, a system of circulating small notes had been carried to the greatest excess. He saw notes in circulation for such sums as 6d, for 3d, and even for 1½d.—(A laugh.) He had seen notes payable in a certain number of days after date, and which were without any date at all. He thought that there was no duty more important for the House to discharge than to prevent improvident speculation in banking, which might expose the public to great danger. He trusted, then, that when he had shown the House that the effect of abrogating the exclusive privilege of issue enjoyed by the Bank of Ireland would be to displace notes which had never been discredited, and shake a bank which had stood in the worst of times, he hoped they would hesitate before they withdrew that privilege.—(Hear, hear.) He believed he had now gone through all the observations which he had intended to make. He was conscious that he had made them very imperfectly, bue he trusted that, however indistinct he had been, the House would give him credit for feeling the deepest interests on the subject.—(Hear, hear.) In speaking on this subject he could not conceal his gratification that while the public papers were filled with complaints of the present system, there had been very few addresses or petitions to the House on the subject.—(Hear, hear) The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving:—

"That it is expedient to continue for a limited period to the Governors and Company of the Bank of Ireland certain of the privileges now vested by law in that corporation, subject to such conditions as may be provided by any act to be passed for the purpose in the present session of Parliament.

"That the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland shall be entitled, for all Exchequer bills (being bills issued in pursuance of two acts for the relief of the owners of tithes, and abolishing compositions for tithes in Ireland, and not exceeding in the whole £900,000) which shall be delivered up by them to be cancelled, to receive for the same, and for the interest due thereon, such an amount of three pound per centum consolidated or reduced annuities as the said Exchequer bills and interest would have purchased if the same had been applied in the purchase of such annuities, estimated at the quarterly average prices at which the said annuities might have been purchased in the quarter in which the said Exchequer bills shall be delivered up to be cancelled."

Mr. CLAY reminded the Hon. Member that there had been free, the freest, banking in America; that there had been the severest penalties for non payments of the convertible notes, as much as twenty-four per cent. per annum for notes till paid; but that, notwithstanding, owing to the want of restrictive power, all the banks of America had, at a recent period, *stopped payment*! And that was "*free banking*!" It would be well if Members of Parliament had no connection with any of these banks, but the agitation on the subject unfortunately sprung either from the bankers or those connected with them.

Mr. O'CONNELL said the nation had been paying the Bank of Ireland £23,000 a year for the last twenty years, more than it needed, by the favoritism shown in its affairs and the extra interest allowed on its loans. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had lauded the Bank of Ireland for its discretion and good management, but the fact was that it had brought on the panic in 1836, by most foolishly discounting bills at three and a half per cent, while the Bank of England were discounting at four and a half per cent, thus monstrously offering a premium of one per cent. for the merchants of Liverpool to send over their bills and get gold, which they did and brought on the panic. The Bank of Ireland also committed themselves egregiously to the Hibernian Bank on that occasion in the matter of a parcel of excellent bills, with thirty days to run, sent up to Dublin from their branch at Belfast, while the Bank of Ireland were doing business at sixty days; and yet after keeping the bills in their possession 24 hours, when every hour was worth £1000. they returned them undone. And the Hibernian Bank might have been undone by it if they had not other resources at the moment. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the Bank of Ireland had never failed—not even in the trying year of 1798; but in that year they really did nothing but exchange old notes for new—one promise for another. They did not give a single sixpence in exchange. The rebels, indeed, helped them a little, it was said, and lighted their pipes with their notes.—(A laugh.) In short, they did not use their privileges for the benefit of the country. Throughout their twenty-two branches in the country they had discounted to the amount of £1,454,000 while the amount of their discounts in Dublin was only £1,098,000. The amount of the profits they had by

their monopoly could not be less than £107,000. It might be supposed that because he (Mr, O'Connell) was at the head of one of those joint-stock banks in Ireland, that that was the reason of his present course. He begged to assure the House that such was not the case. He did not at all know but that the bank he was concerned in would be more secure in its business if the monopoly alluded to was to go on as it always did. But he stood there as the representative of the people of Dublin, on whose behalf he spoke, and for whose sake he asked them to put an end to that monopoly. They might enact whatever law they pleased for the general regulation of banks; but he called on them to give as free a trade in banking to the people of Ireland as they enjoyed in England and to apply some rule at once just, intelligible, and general, to the entire of the establishments, but not to give one exclusively the advantage of an injurious monopoly. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman concluded by moving that the Chairman should leave the chair.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE said the Bank of Ireland had now outgrown her means of trading, whilst the elements of trade were increasing within her; and he should, therefore, contend with the monopoly by which she was thus fettered, by opposing the bill in every stage.

Mr. HUTTON agreed with his Hon. and Learned Colleague that the Bank of Ireland ought not to possess the duplex privilege of a bank of issue and of general banking business; but he was not prepared to join him in the proposition of giving to any or to all banks the privilege of unlimited issues.

Mr. WARBURTON supported the amendment, conceiving there was time enough for the consideration of the question the next session.

Mr. S. O'BRIEN contended that reason and justice alike repudiated the propriety of establishing so partial and unfair a monopoly of the privileges of issuing notes payable on demand.

Mr. REDDINGTON said that no case was made out for granting a new charter to the bank of Ireland. He thought that the limit was very hard, for an area of 50 miles around Dublin was greater in proportion than 65 miles around London; besides the banks in England had the power to issue their own notes, which those in Ireland had not.

Mr. RICE, in reply, said that if they allowed those resolutions, a bill would be introduced which would afford them an opportunity of discussing it in all its details; there would be afterwards an opportunity of opposing it if the House found its details objectionable, and an opportunity of approving of it if they thought it right. If the system of free trade in money were allowed, it would be a fatal grant to the joint-stock banks; and if they were permitted to issue notes in Dublin, he should say to those concerned in them that the sooner that they withdrew from them the better for themselves and the safer for the country.

The House then divided—Mr. O'Connell's amendment was defeated by 115 to 35, and Mr. Hume's by 112 to 36—the original resolutions being thus virtually carried by a majority of 76.

Mr. O'CONNELL then said that he should oppose the proposed measure on every occasion, and by all possible means, considering that a more mischievous measure had never been proposed for Ireland.

Several other divisions took place with the view of delaying the resolution—Mr. O'CONNELL declaring that he should continue opposition, as he wished to have an opportunity to discuss the plan disembarrassed of Mr. Hume's amendment.

Lord J. RUSSELL said if there were to be this sort of opposition, he must defer the discussion till next day or Monday.

Committee reported progress, and the House resumed on that understanding. The debate on the resolution was to be further considered next day, if the other business afforded the opportunity.

The Dublin Police Bill was read a second time.

The other orders being disposed of, the House adjourned at two o'clock.

House of Lords, Friday, July 26.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY presented a petition from some place in Ireland against any further grant to the College of Maynooth; and also from a Mr. Johnson, of the Royal navy, relative to the Annandale peerage.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Lord HATHERTON begged to ask the noble lord (Wharncliffe) if he was aware that portions of the evidence taken before the committee which sat upon the state of Ireland had been published in a newspaper called the *Dub.in Evening Mail*, together with comments and arguments appearing to convey the sense and opinions of the committee on those portions of the evidence? He thought it as well that it should be known that the opinions appended to that evidence ought not to be taken as the opinions of the committee (Hear.)

Lord WHARNCLIFFE said he thought the publication of the evidence and comments in the manner stated very improper; but he could not enter into the inquiry as to the source whence the portions of evidence had been obtained.

Lord BROUGHAM laid on the table of the house a paper containing references to the pages of the report to which he intended to direct the attention of their lordships, and the heads of the subjects of which those portions treated.

The Earl of WICKLOW said he thought the course proposed by the noble lord was objectionable, because it would lead to the report being discussed by piecemeal, and such a course would be unjust to all parties. The noble and learned lord seemed to think that 12 days would be enough for the consideration of this voluminous report, but he thought otherwise. He sincerely hoped, therefore, that the noble and learned lord would not persevere in bringing forward his motion at the time he had stated. There was another reason why this matter should not be precipitately dealt with: the House of Commons had expressed a wish to have the report furnished to them, and it was not easy to say whether the Commons might not think the character of the government so much implicated by the evidence as to deem legal proceedings, or even an impeachment, necessary. He hoped, therefore, that their lordships would not proceed hastily in this business. The report ought to have an attentive perusal, and there were four volumes of it, of which he had as yet received only two.

Earl FITZWILLIAM thought the course now proposed by his noble and learned friend was one to which the most serious objections might be made. He did not object to his noble and learned friend making a motion on the subject either on Monday next or on Monday fortnight, or on whatever other day he might think proper to fix upon. That portion of his noble and learned friend's course to which he objected was to his laying upon the table of the house the paper which he had just proposed for the acceptance of their lordships. He understood that paper to contain a list of the pages of the report to which his noble and learned friend thought it necessary that the attention of their lordships ought to be directed. But he wished to know what was to prevent every other member of the committee, or of the house, from laying a similar paper before their lordships. This was really a matter of very great importance, and he put it to the house whether it was right that an individual, for his noble and learned friend was only an individual (a laugh), should prescribe to their lordships what course they should take in reference to it.

Lord BROUGHAM interposed (A cry of Order.) What was the use of his noble friend pursuing his objection when he would put an end to it by saving their lordships the trouble of considering his paper?

Earl FITZWILLIAM said he had not finished.

Lord BROUGHAM—The argument was addressed to me.

Earl FITZWILLIAM—And to the house.

Lord BROUGHAM—Then if it is addressed to the house, I will put an end to it by withdrawing the paper, and putting it in my pocket (a laugh.) He did not wish to confine their lordships to the pages which he had referred to in the paper; he had only pointed them out as being amongst others which deserved their attention, and as being those on which he meant to reply as the ground of his motion. He thought it was nothing but fair to the government that he should do so; and now he would give the paper to the noble marquis. (The noble and learned lord then handed the paper to the Marquis of Normanby.) He hoped that was not unpardonable; he hoped that course would be subscribed to (a laugh.) There were 1400 pages in the report, he must say, that he did not like the idea of giving the noble marquis and his colleagues, and friends and advocates, the trouble of wading through the whole mass of evidence to find out the parts to which he should refer. He thought it but fair to give them notice of the passages on which he should comment, but he did not by doing that intend to confine noble lords to those passages only (hear.)—Now, there was an end of that. With respect to the objections of his noble friend opposite, he must say that he could not submit with the same pliancy to what had fallen from him. He was not at all convinced by his argument. His object appeared to be that the report ought not to be considered by piecemeal; he would have the whole subject under consideration at once; and so he might, if he pleased. But when he talked of its being unfair to the house and the government, he must say that the course which he (Lord Brougham) had proposed was most fair to the house because it would relieve noble lords from much needless trouble; and above all it was fair to the government, because it would point out to them the particular parts upon which they were to prepare themselves to give answers. As to the length of time for reading the report, coming out as it was in parts, their lordships would have the same power of reading it as if the whole had been in their hands on Monday last, for it was impossible that they could read more than what appeared from time to time. He felt bound to go on with his motion. He was, however, disposed to take the discussion on Tuesday, the 6th, instead of Monday, the 5th of August; and if he found, after the debate that the whole matter had not been fully discussed, he should give a notice that he should renew his motion next session (hear, hear.)

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY was of opinion that there ought to be a discussion on the report during the present session, for he was sure that if no debate took place the people of Ireland would be greatly disappointed. He thought the noble marquis at the head of the Colonial Department had a right to call for some expression of opinion from their lordships in reference to the evidence taken before the committee. He hoped, therefore, that the noble and learned lord would persevere in his motion; and he also trusted that every member of the committee would take the opportunity afforded by the noble and learned lord of bringing under the consideration of the house such parts of the evidence as they might deem worthy of attention, so as to extend the debate to the whole subject.

The Marquis of NORMANBY was not surprised at the opinion expressed by the noble marquis; he was not astonished that the noble marquis should wish for a decision on this subject, without hearing even the defence which he (the Marquis of Normanby) had to offer. Fortunately, however, he was not altogether in the hands of the noble marquis; but he should be prepared at any time to explain such parts of his conduct as might be called in question. He had to thank the noble and learned lord for the paper which he had put into his hands, and should certainly avail himself of it. He should give notice that when the noble and learned lord brought forward his motion, although he should particularly direct his observations to the points to which that motion alluded, he would not confine himself entirely to those points. He should feel himself at liberty on that occasion to consider the speech of the noble lord who had moved for the committee, and to examine how far the facts put forward in that speech had been borne out by the evidence which had been adduced. He should also offer some observations on the mode of examination which had been adopted by the committee.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH hoped the noble marquis would not pursue the course which he had intimated his intention to follow. He trusted the noble marquis would rather avail himself of the opportunity which would be afforded by the discussion which would take place on a bill which would soon be before their lordships (we believe the bill relating to the administering of unlawful oaths in Ireland), to enter upon those topics to which he had alluded. He thought the matter to which the motion of the noble and learned lord had reference was of such very high importance that the discussion ought to be confined exclusively to that matter. The motion of the noble and learned lord did not directly affect the noble marquis It was not, he apprehended, the intention of the noble and learned lord to make any remarks upon the jail deliveries, as they had been called, of the noble marquis. One of the first points to which his noble and learned friend would direct their lordships' attention was one with which the conduct of the noble marquis was in no way concerned—viz. the composition of juries and the effect of the Jury Act. Another point would have reference to the new system of abstaining from making challenges of jurymeu on the part of the Crown, unless under particular circumstances. The introduction of this new mode of proceeding did not rest with the noble marquis, but with his Attorney General. Another point would have reference to the practice of transmitting memorials relative to prisoners, and that was the only point which would in any way touch the conduct of the noble marquis. Another point would have relation to the subject of estreating the recognizances of witnesses, but that point had no direct bearing on the proceedings of the noble marquis. He did not think the question relating to the administration of justice was of the utmost importance, and as the noble and learned lord's motion was directed to that question alone, he trusted that no other topic would be introduced into the debate, as that subject alone was amply sufficient to occupy their time for one night.

Earl FITZWILLIAM said, before any other noble lord addressed the house, he wished to know whether the present discussion was orderly? (hear).

The Duke of WELLINGTON said that he for one had not been able to read one word of the evidence. It appeared to him that the noble and learned lord had a perfect right to make any motion on this subject he might see fit. The notice of the noble and learned lord as to his intentions was merely a matter of courtesy, and really it appeared to him that they were but wasting their time in discussing the subject of the noble and learned lord's motion before it was brought regularly under their consideration.

Lord BROUGHAM said, the noble duke had, with his usual clearness, put the matter in the right point of view. If he found in the course of a few days that their lordships would not have sufficient time to examine the evidence, he should reconsider his motion, and let their lordships know next Tuesday what course he should follow, and on the Thursday after he should lay upon the table the very words of the resolution which he intended to submit to their lordships.

The Marquis of NORMANBY felt a strong objection to the course suggested by the noble lord opposite (Lord Ellenborough). He was unwilling to mix up the discussion on the evidence taken before this committee with the discussion on the bill relative to administering unlawful oaths. He wished that the two subjects should not be connected.

After a few words from Lord RADNOR,

Lord BROUGHAM said, he could not but feel, from what had that night taken place, that if any illustrious stranger had been listening to their proceedings, he must have supposed that he (Lord Brougham) was an individual possessed of the greatest weight, the greatest authority, and the greatest influence in that house; whereas, the truth was, that he had no more weight, no more authority, no more influence, nothing more to say with their lordships, than the noble viscount at the head of her Majesty's government. (Much laughter.)

The matter then dropped.

The Marquis of SALISBURY presented a petition from an individual, praying that Limerick stone might be employed in the construction of the new Houses of Parliament. On the face of the petition, it appeared that the individual had offered to furnish stones for the erection of the new Houses of Parliament, and the noble marquis thought it was desirable that the petitioner should have an opportunity of producing a specimen.

After some conversation between the Marquis of Salisbury and the Marquis of Londonderry, and Lord Duncannon, the last named noble lord stated that he would lay on the table a report on the qualities of the stone, containing a statement of the reasons which had induced the Office of Woods and Forests to decline making use of it for the construction of the new Houses of Parliament.

THE CANADA GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Marquis of NORMANBY trusted that their lordships would give a favourable consideration to the present bill, and that early on the next session they would be enabled to legislate permanently for Canada. Only one of three courses, appeared to be left to the government—either to restore the original constitution, and *bona fide* bring back the power of the French majority, which his noble friend Lord Durham had decidedly denounced as impolitic—or to establish by a sort of juggle an unfair and unequal representation, which was an equally objectionable plan—or, lastly, to effect an union between that and another or other provinces. Such an union ought, of course, to meet with the general concurrence of all parties before it was effected; and the information of the government had at one time led them to believe that Upper Canada was willing to consent to an union; but it subsequently did appear that the consent of the Assembly of that province was coupled with conditions which would have deprived the union of that fair character without which it was not desirable to effect it. He assured their Lordships that the government fully intended to introduce the measures relating to Canada in proper time; but intelligence had arrived in the shape of resolutions adopted by the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, which showed that the people of that colony were not in a state which would peculiarly fit them for the consideration of the measure which the government intended to propose. Although he was aware that the House of Assembly did not represent the opinions of the people of Upper Canada, still the government felt that they would not be justified in proceeding without further information as to the real wishes of the inhabitants of that province. They then found themselves under the necessity of pursuing the present course; and although it had been jocularly said, by way of taunt, that there was to be no legislation for Canada until 1842, yet there never was any intention on the part of the government to postpone legislation during the interval. All they wished was to allow a sufficient time to elapse as would so alter the condition of Lower Canada as to render it no easy task to amalgamate that with the Upper Province. On all sides the cry was, "why don't you settle the question?" Some wished it settled by restoring the functions of the Assembly of Lower Canada—others thought the way to effect that object was by annexing the district of Montreal to Upper Canada, while on the other hand there were parties who wished the adoption of a representative system, which would not represent the people. With such a difference of opinion how were the government to act, or could it be supposed that the parties entertaining such opposite views would ever unite but in rejecting any particular scheme that might be brought forward. It was quite clear that under such circumstances the government could not propose the union of the provinces with any chance of success, and this rendered the present temporary enactment to amend the bill of last year necessary to insure the investment of capital, and the promotion of industry in those colonies.

Lord BROUGHAM said, that from the part which he had taken in the discussions on the subject, their lordships might be led to expect, notwithstanding the temperate and judicious speech of his noble friend, that he would allow the present measure to pass through this stage without again endeavouring to impress upon them the constitutional views which he had before advanced; but he begged of them to recollect that his situation now was very different from his situation last session. He did not think there would be the shadow of inconsistency on the part of those who differed from him last session in now adopting the view which he had taken. The subject divided itself into two branches and he would first deal with the conduct of the government the only fruit of whose deliberations, after all they had said upon the subject, was this bill. He should advert to the two bills brought in by the government, because the noble marquis had attempted to defend both, and further, because he thought that the ministers of the Crown had not well and faithfully discharged their duty to the Crown, and parliament, or the country, by the course which they had taken, and in which they persisted, with regard to this question. It was his bounden duty to bring a grave charge against the government for the manner in which they had dealt with this subject. He did not wonder at the noble marquis being temperate in his statement—at his wish to avoid all unpleasant retrospects (hear and laughter), to shun all controversial topics (hear) and to eschew all matters that would give rise to charge and recrimination (hear, hear.) Those who were in a situation similar to that of the noble marquis liked to avoid such topics; those who were likely to be charged did not like to dwell on charges; those who expected recrimination did not like to criminate. (Hear.) They who stood on their trial, as he would show their lordships the ministers now did, were the last persons to court a retrospect (hear). The subject of their trial was a retrospect of their own conduct. He had given the noble marquis credit for his clearness and temper, but he must qualify his approbation, because a multitude of reasons for this forbearance poured in upon his mind, and if the government could defend their conduct, all he could say was, that they would prove themselves abler and luckier men than he took them for (a laugh). There were two leading features which distinguished the last session. The subject of slavery, which humbled, disgraced, and degraded the West Indies, had been disregarded; but, although they had refused to put down the progress of slave traffic, they had succeeded in their other measure for the suppression of the constitution of Lower Canada, and this, too, though they were aware that the wishes of the people of that colony were against them. In Canada they had got rid of the regular government and established an absolute dictatorship. Nothing in the way of coercion which the Crown asked for was refused by parliament, but they had altogether forgotten a co-relative duty—that of turning their attention, at the earliest possible period, to the redress of the grievances of the Canadian people. The noble marquis said that it was not until June that any information was received from Canada to interrupt the government in the course they intended to pursue, and dates were material, to show what the conduct of the government was on this subject.—Where was February? Had March fallen out of the calendar? Had April ceased to exist? Had May no longer tormented the physical patient? (hear and a laugh.) All these months had passed away in a state of inactivity, and, although the subject was mentioned prominently in the Speech from the Throne, nothing was done to redeem the pledge given at the commencement of the session, that the affairs of Canada were to be brought under the consideration of parliament without delay (hear, hear.) On the 3d of May, however, a message was brought down to their lordships' house from the Crown, calling upon parliament to apply their minds to the affairs of Canada. Measures must then surely have been in the contemplation of ministers or else they would have been guilty of a degree of vaccillation and imbecility never before heard of in the history of legislation. They must then have seen their way and been prepared to introduce their plans, for it would be preposterous to suppose that before the 3d of May they had not fully considered their subject and licked their measure into shape. He could entertain no other belief, because on the first day of the session in the Speech which was put into the Queen's mouth by her Ministers, parliament was expressly told in a leading paragraph that the subject of Canada was one upon which they would be called on to consider. The report of the Lieutenant Governor of Canada, too, had been in their hands before the 3d of May, and that, at all events, was what lawyers called legal notice (a laugh.) The message from the Crown on the 3d of May was answered by an address from their lordships, but still no measure were brought before them. But what was the conduct of the other house of parliament in relation to the message of the Crown? Why, that no notice whatever was taken of it (hear.) He was no great observer of etiquitte; but such an occurrence, he must say, was unparalleled in the parliamentary history of this country, (hear, hear.) If etiquette had been set at nought, so had reason and common sense. Two measures or drafts of bills, drafts the most anomalous he had ever heard of, had been introduced; but no sooner had they been brought in than it was declared that one of them would be pressed and the other not. It was against these facts that her Majesty's ministers would now have to vindicate themselves if they could. Was the account given of the delay by the noble marquis probable? He ascribed it to the news received from Canada subsequently to the 3d of May; but could their lordships believe that this was the reason which had led to the postponement of one of the measures to future decision when they recollected what occurred last year, and that 1839 had come after 1838? In the last mentioned year they passed a bill abolishing the constitution of the Lower Province, and why, he asked, should they stop, in their legislation for uniting the two provinces? It was hopeless to attempt to understand their conduct. Now the Lower Province was much more important in point of wealth, population, and in every respect than the Upper Province, and yet no disposition had been shown to consult the wishes of the inhabitants of Lower Canada. This, however, was but an attempt to overwhelm the voice of the French Canadians, and that was the sum and substance of the noble Marquis's defence. Little circumstances sometimes threw light upon matters which otherwise might remain inexplicable; and in the course of his prelix statement, the noble marquis said that at about that time reasons had occurred why this measure should not be pressed. He would guess at those reasons. The government were then afraid that one house of parliament would withdraw their confidence from them; they never had the confidence of the other (hear, hear); and with the result of the Jamaica Bill before their eyes, they could not hazard a similar experiment with regard to Canada. They had no wish for a second resignation, and had had quite enough of colonial bills for one year. (Hear, hear.) They therefore wished to put off the evil day as long as they could, and consequently proposed this monstrous enlargement of the powers of the act of last session. Was this the way to redeem the pledge which they had given? and how long, he asked their lordships, was such a state of things to be allowed to continue? (Hear, hear.) The noble marquis called on their lordships to wait until a change took place in Canada that would render legislation easy; but how could their lordships foretell what future events were likely to happen? This was the budget of hopes which the noble marquis held out to them. He (Lord Brougham) charged the government with having abandoned the Canada question—with not having enabled the house to redeem the pledge it had given in answer to the Royal Message of the 3d of May, and not only with having committed that *laches*, but with having abandoned and abdicated its duty as a government—that though it might have retained the outward form and show of a government, though it might have shared its emoluments and dispensed its patronage, still that a government it was not. (Cheers.) It had abandoned its duty, for after the fate of the Jamaica Bill, and the bedchamber intrigue, which restored to it the confidence of the country, it felt that if it attempted another colonial coercion bill, it might again fail, and a second abandonment of office might ensue. (Hear.)

Viscount MELBOURNE replied at considerable length.

After the several clauses were gone through, the report was ordered to be received on Monday. Adjourned.

House of Commons—Friday.

BANK OF IRELAND.

The house went into committee on this subject.

In answer to a question from Mr. O'CONNELL,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was understood to say, that under the provisions of the bill which he was about to introduce, joint-stock banks not issuing paper money would have the power of exercising all the ordinary functions of banking.

Mr. O'CONNELL would not again discuss the general question before the committee; he would confine himself to that statement of the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer which denied the existence of any compact between him and the Bank of Ireland upon this subject. Now, unfortunately for the right hon. gentleman, something had taken place between the right hon. gentleman and persons connected with the Bank of Ireland so extremely like a contract that Bank stock had risen 3 per cent. in consequence of it. The right hon, gentleman had stated that there was no contract, and of course he (Mr. O'Connell) must admit that there was none; but he did say that there must have been some neglect somewhere, which put it in the power of a few persons to create a general belief that a contract existed, and to turn that general belief to their own advantage. It had been said that the government was not at liberty to pay off the loan borrowed of the Bank of Ireland. If there was any act to this effect, it would no doubt be produced: but he (Mr. O'Connell) knew of no such act. This was not a question respecting free trade in banking, but only whether the house ought to continue to the Bank of Ireland its present monopoly of issue. One argument in favour of the proposition was that the joint-stock banks would not be able to manage their branch banks properly if they became banks of issue in Dublin. That argument was, by a singular fatality, an equally strong argument against the continuing its present privileges to the Bank of Ireland, for that also had branch banks. He would go no further into the question at present, but while he intended to offer no vexations opposition to the present plan of the government, he should take every fair step to give it his strongest opposition.

Mr. HUME denied that he had ever said or done anything calculated to overturn the system of banking in Ireland. What would the people of Scotland say if a proposition were made in that house for giving to a bank in Edinburgh—to the Royal Bank, for example, the exclusive privilege of issue within a district of 50 miles round the capital of Scotland? Then why should the people of Ireland submit to that which the people of Scotland would not for an hour endure? It was understood that the deputation had waited upon the right hon. baronet the member for Tamworth, and with respect to the sentiments entertained by that right hon. gentleman, he ventured to affirm that they could hardly be favourable to the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The member for Tamworth—he who had been the leader in those measures which had placed the currency of this country upon the only sure foundation on which the currency of any country could rest that of a sound metallic currency—of all men he must refuse to sanction any measure for continuing the monopoly of the Bank of Ireland for four years; still less could he be supposed capable of consenting to its being extended to fourteen years. He hoped the house would be governed by the opinions of the right hon, baronet upon the subject.

Sir R. PEEL was rather surprised that the honnourable gentleman had undertaken to answer so confidently to the Irish deputation for the course which he (Sir R. Peel) intended to pursue. It was quite true he did most strongly contend for the absolute necessity of making paper circulation immediately convertible into gold; but he did not exactly see the necessary connection between that and establishing without restriction a free trade in banking throughout Ireland. He had a very strong opinion that those principles which applied to a perfectly unrestricted manufacture did not apply to banking, and that it would be very dangerous to leave banking entirely without restriction.—He did not think it would add to the security of paper circulation to throw entirely open the trade in banking. He had never, upon any former occasion, proposed to destroy the monopoly in banking. When the Bank of England charter, for instance, was renewed, although decidedly in favour of the convertibility of paper into gold, he had not thought it necessary to contend for the abolition of the exclusive privileges possessed by the Bank of England. At the same time he was bound to say he had heard no good and sufficient reason why they had not had an earlier opportunity of considering this important question (hear, hear.) He could very well understand the motives alleged by the noble lord the Home Secretary for not introducing at an earlier period measures relative to an inceease of force, and the organisation of the police; but, after the inquiries made in previsious sessions, he was surprised they had not at an earlier period been called on to express their opinion on this important subject (hear, hear.) The bill was brought forward within a fortnight of the close of the session, on a night when there was no fewer than 28 orders of the day to be disposed of in some way or another. Really there must be some chance in the mode of conducting the public business (hear, hear;) there must be some reference to selected committees, for the purpose of arranging bills, on the principle pursued in the French Chamber of Deputies. The result of the present system would be, that parliament must part with its powers in all details of legislation, and give enlarged discretion to the council and departments, until, having gradually yielded to that temptation, the house lost its character with the country, except as an assembly for conducting party debates. (Hear, hear.) With reference to the particular question before the house, he confessed, although he came to the same conclusion with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he had not been convinced by his arguments. The right hon. gentleman called upon the house to look to the difference between Scotch and Irish banking; and he actually cited Scotland as an argument for continuing the monopoly of the Bank of Ireland. The capital invested in Scotland, he said was at least tenfold what was invested in Ireland, and there was a greater security in paper circulation in Scotland than Ireland. Why, then, not adopt at once the Scotch system? If the absence of monopoly had placed Scotland in the situation of large invested capital and great security, surely that did not furnish an argument in favour of continuing a monopoly (hear, hear.) If the absence of monopoly in Scotland had produced those effects, the destruction of monopoly in Ireland might lead to the same results. At the same time, it did appear of great importance that they should be able to take an extensive view of such matters together. He did not think it could be safely argued, that because a particular system had answered in Scotland it must also succeed in Ireland (hear, hear.) A great deal depended on the habits of a country (hear, hear.) How very different, for instance, the state of feeling as to the receipt of gold in Scotland from what prevailed in England; he knew of no reason why the Scotch should not have the same partiality for gold that the English had; of gold, or the equivalent for gold, they were as fond (hear, and a laugh). But a great deal depended on habit and prejudice, and, therefore, he did not think the example of Scotland was to be relied on as conclusive by those who took a different view from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Scotland could not be considered independent of England; the Scotch banks relied a great deal on the Bank of England, as much as did the joint-stock banks throughout England. Considering that the Bank of England charter would expire in 1844, he was very much disinclined to try at once in Ireland the great experiment of throwing the trade of banking entirely open without having the opportunity of making all the previous necessary regulations. This was not a mere Irish question (hear, hear). The more it was proved to him that this was a question intimately connected with the commercial and manufacturing interests, and all the relations of property in the country, as this exclusive privilege would continue in England till the year 1844, the more must he be disinclined to make an experiment in Ireland without having an opportunity of considering the policy of the great question of having one bank of issue. He had seen the deputation from the Bank of Ireland, and also a deputation from Drogheda; he had listened attentively to their statements, but gave neither party any pledge. He must, therefore say he was rather surprised to see an account of the meeting published in the newspapers. He did not think that the result of interviews of that kind should be published in the newspapers. It must impose a great check on the freedom of discussion between any member of parliament and such a deputation to find, without any reference to him, that an account of the interview had been inserted in the City article of a leading newspaper (hear, hear), He did not complain with any personal feeling of any particular inaccuracy; but as a general principle it could not be too well understood, that deputations from Ireland would find their business more satisfactorily discussed if they allowed unreserved communication without resorting to the publication of interviews. He thought that the whole subject ought to be settled shortly, for nothing but harm could accrue from the postponement of it. Unless it were taken up when there was no immediate apprehension of necessity—unless it were taken up with the good will of the Bank of England—unless it were taken up deliberately, and not on the press of the moment, so that parliament would consider in 1841 or in 1842 what would do good in 1844—if it were postponed till 1844, he knew what would take place, and that was, that the exclusive privileges of the Bank of Ireland would again be continued to it for another term of years.

Mr. O'CONNELL thought the suggestion of the right Hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel) ought to be acted upon—that the question of the empire should be treated together. This, therefore, was the reason why this question should be deferred till next session, and then mixed up with that of the English Bank; he despaired of its success otherwise. In the interval things would remain as they were—the Bank of Ireland would continue in the same position, and under these circumstances he should move that the Chairman do now leave the chair.

The Committee divided on Mr. O'Connell's amendment, when the numbers appeared—

For the amendment	.. ..	24
Against it	.. ..	80
Majority	.. ..	56

During our exclusion from the gallery, the committee then divided on the main question—viz., the Chancellor of the Exchequer's first resolution, when there appeared—

For the resolution	.. ..	79
Against it	.. ..	24
Majority	.. ..	55

The second resolution was then put and agreed to without a division.

Mr. ELLIS inquired when it was the intention of the right hon. gentleman to bring in the bill founded on these resolutions?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that he intended to bring up the report of the resolution, and ask leave to bring in the bill on Monday next.

The report was ordered to be received on Monday next. Adjourned.

At Youghal Sessions, Mr. Graves was sentenced to a month's imprisonment in Cork Jail, and to pay a fine of £10, for using language calculated to induce Mr. Desmond to fight a duel.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed John Robert Croghan, of Tullevaran, a Chief Constable of Police, and to be stationed at Loughrea, in the county of Galway.

The Bill for the better prevention of punishment of assaults in Ireland, extends the power of Magistrates to inflict a penalty of £10, or four months' imprisonment for striking with a stone or loaded whip or stick. Persons having stolen sheep in their possession will in future be punished in a summary manner before Magistrates, by inflicting a penalty of £5, or three months' imprisonment. A bill is now before Parliament to repeal the 6th, and 7th of Wm. IV., as prohibits the holding of licenses for the sale of spirits by retail by grocers in Ireland; also, a Bill giving extensive powers to Magistrates to punish persons selling spirits without license in Ireland; and a bill giving power to the Lord Lieutenant to appoint Special Sessions for the revision of a juror's list, in case there is a neglect on the part of the local magistracy.

The office of organist of Cashel Cathedral is void by the resignation of Mr. Frederick Mathews, who has accepted a similar situation in England.

Mr. Townsend, Surveyor of the North Riding of Tipperary, has been allowed two assistants by the grand jury, at a salary of £50 each per annum.

The Rev. James Dollard, of Cashel, is appointed to the chaplaincy of Watford union, Herts, with the unanimous consent of the guardians specially assembled.

A Protestant Orphan Society, on an extensive basis, is formed at Carrick-on-Shannon, Sir Morgan Crofton, Bart. is appointed President; Admiral Sir Joseph Rowley, John Godley, Guy Lloyd, and F. Nesbitt, Esqrs., Vice-Presidents.

It appears by the Lords' inquiry into the state of Ireland, that the Marquis Normanby, when Lord Lieutenant, ordered that no attention should be paid to the representations of Chief Justice Doherty, Baron Smith, Judge Johnston, or Baron Foster, as he conceived they were too conservative. The Marquis liberated 45 prisoners at his visit to Carrick-on-Shannon jail, and 19 at Mullingar, and all without reference to the authorities, but in some instances by a suggestion from the Priests, who flocked around him on his visits. Many of the fellows pardoned were afterwards banished for offences committed after their discharge.

The High Sheriff of the County Limerick has received a respite for James Ryan, convicted at the late Assizes, for the murder of William Bourke; also, a respite for Gerard M'Enury, convicted for burning the house of Mr. Zachariah Ledger.—These men are to be transported for life.

The friends of Primitive Methodism in Limerick have contributed more by one-half to the Education and Superannuated Funds than any other Society in Ireland.

At the Wexford Petty Sessions, on Wednesday, 12 grocers were severally summoned by the excise for having unentered premises for the sale of tea, and in a second count for having sold tea without a license; by the first count each defendant was subjected to the penalty of £200, and under the second to that of £50. The parties summoned were Messrs. Cooney, Codd, Murphy, Macan, Cousins, Sinnott, Devereux, Scallan, Roach, Redmond, Walpole, and Furlong. Messrs. Murphy, Scallan, Roach, and Redmond were fined on the second count in the mitigated penalty of £12 10 each, with a strong recommendation to the Board of Excise for a total remission; the magistrates dismissed the cases of the other defendants. Notice of appeal to the Quarter sessions from the decision of the magistrates was given on the part of the Excise.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—SATURDAY.

Bank Stock	—
3 per Cent Consols	—
3½ per Cent. Stock	99
3½ ditto new (1830)	99¼
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.

3½ Ct. Consols, 91⅞ 2	Bank Stock, 187 6½
Consols for Account, 92⅛	India Stock, 252½ 3¼
India Bonds, —	

The Mail,

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1839.

THE CASHEL AND WATERFORD PROTEST.

Our excellent Diocesan and the Clergy of his United See have nobly responded to the call made upon them by this journal to come to the aid of their clerical brethren elsewhere, and assist in putting a stop to the meditated project of the Horse Barrack Schools of Divinity. The Protest adopted on this occasion has been very judiciously founded on the excellent objections to the scheme suggested in the able charge delivered to his Clergy at the primary visitation held in Cashel by the respected Bishop of the diocese. It is temperate in tone and conclusive in argument. We trust the whole project is by this time fully exploded.

THE PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS

Of the week has been various and important. Cramming the business of the five preceding months into a single week, Ministers have brought forward in the Commons, the Renewal of the Bank of Ireland Charter bill—(which, after two nights' discussion has been carried in favour of the monopoly)—and in the Lords, the Irish Municipal Reform Bill; and the bill for the government of Canada. In dealing with the former, Lord Lyndhurst has succeeded in restoring the new bill to the same state precisely as that which was indignantly rejected by the agitators last year; and thus, as far as it is possible—consistently with the principle of popular election—has given the Protestants of this country a measure that, by energy on their parts, may be made comparatively safe. The Canada Bill was carried, in its material clauses, by a very narrow majority indeed: but those who count majorities of *Five* or even *Two*, "working majorities," may sing *Io Pæans* for a majority amounting to NINE!

We shall have more to say anon on each of those subjects.

Early on Sunday morning the Government Emigration Ship *China*, Phillips, master, for Sydney, New South Wales, sailed from this port with her full complement of 253 passengers, who go out free of any expense attendant on the voyage. An experienced surgeon, Mr. O'Brien, goes in her. The *China* is a first class vessel and could accommodate, at least, 100 passengers more than she carries out; she was, however, victualled but for 253. Several respectable families were sadly disappointed in not being able to obtain a passage, having applied after the ship's complement had been filled up, not being made aware of her sailing in sufficient time. The emigrants who sail in the *China* are of a superior class and are chiefly from the county of Tipperary; the selection reflects considerable credit on Surgeon Hall, the government Agent, who was very particular in scrutinizing the characters and qualifications of those who applied. The accommodations are on the most extensive scale: the hospitals for the males and females we have not seen equalled, though, by the bye, we should think from the extreme cleanliness, good ventilation, and the excellent arrangements on board, that the officer in this department will possess a complete sinecure, if he die not of *ennui* during the voyage. The space between decks is over 10 feet, and there is ample room for a promenade in wet weather. We cannot speak in terms sufficiently warm of the demeanour of the Captain, whose urbanity—not only to those who visited their friends and relatives about to leave their "summer's bothie bield" perhaps for ever, as well as to those who paid a visit out of mere curiosity could not be exceeded, and proves a cheering guarantee for the comfort of those who go out under his command. We need scarcely add that he is every inch a sailor and a gentleman.

The *China* registers 618 tons, has proved herself a fast sailing clipper, and is expected to reach her destination in less than four months. It is hoped that Government will shortly send another vessel from Waterford, and that sufficient notice of her sailing will be given which in the present case was not done. We are fully aware that many respectable families would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining a home "across the Atlantic's main," where privation or want could have no possibility of appearing, and where they might confidently calculate on progressing prosperity, and on bequeathing to their families certain independence and future happiness.

The classification of passengers on board the *China* is, as nearly as we could ascertain, as follows:—

Married adults males, 39; ditto, ditto, females, 40; single adult males, 50; ditto, ditto, females, 53; children between seven and fourteen years of age, 42; children under seven, 25; infants, 3.

NOTICE.

The Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Inhabitants of WATERFORD are respectfully informed that Messrs. Brocksopp, How, and Company, of London, Sole Importers of the genuine Howqua's Mixture, and Mowqua's Small Leaf Gunpowder Teas, have duly appointed *Mr. H. White, Tea Dealer*, 134, *Parade, Waterford*, their Agent in that district for the sale of their very superior Teas, which are so strongly recommended as possessing a peculiar briskness and strength, with a delicious aromatic fragrance, such as none but the finest description of Teas grown in China possess, and are the best, the cheapest, and of the most agreeable flavour, of any Teas imported into this country.

CAUTION.

These Teas, sold only in the original Catty, half Catty, and quarter Catty packages, with their names on the label, are the only genuine Howqua's Mixture, and at the rate of 5s 8d per lb.; which is the same price at which they are sold in London.

See Advertisement.

On the night of Saturday the 20th instant as acting constable William Nagle was on patrol with a party of the Tallow police, within a mile of Tallow, they met two women, one of whom having a load on her back, and appearing rather a suspicious character, attracted the notice of the party, on searching they found that the load which was covered with a cloak proved to be the body of a sheep, fresh killed, and which by the acknowledgment of the women proved to have been slaughtered on the lands of Kilcalf, the property of John Kanavan. The women were consequently taken into custody and are fully committed for trial, Kanavan having identified his property. Much credit is due to the police for the apprehension of two notorious characters who are supposed to have made their living by sheep stealing.

POOR LAW WORKHOUSE.—We believe that we are correct in stating that a site has been decided on for the Workhouse of the Waterford Union—on the upper part of John's hill, at the opposite side of the road from the demesne of John's hill-House. The ground chosen is the property of William Morris, Esq.—*Mirror.*

THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

It is with the deepest regret we perceive the course which the Conservative Lords are pursuing in the Committee.—True, Lord Lyndhurst has carried his amendment, raising the franchise qualification from £8 to £10; but this is a miserable, a wretched, a contemptible make-shift. The *Morning Herald's* observations are excellent:—

"The more we reflect," says the above journal, on this subject, the more strongly convinced are we, that the Conservatives have committed an error in sanctioning, for a moment, the project of establishing new corporations in Ireland. The speech of Lord Lyndhurst, last night for instance, was powerful and luminous, as all the noble and learned lord's speeches are wont to be. Yet even that speech was not free from the objection urged subsequently by Lord Brougham against it—an objection to the effect, that if the designs of the Irish Roman Catholics be, in reality, so dangerous as they are believed by Lord Lyndhurst to be, *then* the old Protestant Corporations ought, assuredly, to be maintained.

"To concede the principle of Popish municipal corporations, whether the franchise shall be fixed at £8 or at £10 is, virtually to pave the way for the subversion of all Irish Protestant institutions. The £10 franchise furnishes, of course, a better guard than a franchise of £8; but the safest and simplest method would have been, to uphold the old Protestant corporations."

We pronounce the passing of this bill *in any shape* to be treason to Protestantism—treason to the British Constitution—treason to British connection in Ireland. Let Irish Protestants take the alarm. If this vile Bill passes in any shape, a tremendous blow will have been inflicted on the Protestants of Ireland.—*Warder.*

MARCH OF INTELLECT.

The Schoolmaster is abroad with a witness; the following *Notise* we have copied from a bill posted in Peter street on last week, the spelling, punctuation there was none, has been strictly adhered to:—

"NOTISE !!!—There will be an Action of furnituere of wan table to chares wan Bowlster 3 knifes & 3 forks to brass candlesticks and a Lucking Glass fore pictures and a press Bed in the shape of chest o Drawers distranied for rint to sheets and a Blankit a midle sized pot &c &c & fore cups & fore saucers all distranied for rint Action to to commense at the cross & some Jugs Action to begin at at half past 12 exactly over rite the corner of patrick street all to be sowld of without reserve and some second hand Books on fryday Next and a spade and wan shovel"

EMIGRATION.—We feel considerable pleasure in noticing a pamphlet which has just appeared, bearing the title of a Farewell Address of Mr. John Besnard, jun., to emigrants embarking for New South Wales. The practical information, and sterling advice contained in this brochure are invaluable, and are such as might be expected from Mr. Besnard, whose extensive knowledge as an emigration agent is duly appreciated. We would strongly recommend the perusal of the address to all who are desirous of availing themselves of the many opportunities which are now presented for emigration.

In consequence of a memorial from the inhabitants of Dunmore, addressed to his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, the harbour dues on vessels taking refuge at that pier have been done away with. The advantages arising from this boon will be considerable.

Wednesday, an inquest was held on the body of Henry Wall, a sailor belonging to the schooner *Edward Jones*, of New Ross, lying off Ballyhack, in this river. On the preceding Saturday a fight took place between the deceased and another seaman on board the vessel, named Joseph Foley, in which fight Wall was so severely injured that he died four days after. It appeared that the fatal rencontre was provoked by the deceased himself, who insisted upon Foley fighting him. The Jury returned a verdict stating the circumstances under which the melancholy affair occurred, and Foley, who is a native of Ballyhack, was committed to the jail of the County Wexford, under warrant from Pelham Barrington, Esq., J. P.

The Liverpool merchants are borrowing money, to a great extent, and on undoubted security at from 10 to 12 per cent.

At the Nenagh Assizes on Wednesday, Thomas Towers, jun., Esq. being called as a juror, that gentleman said he had a conscientious feeling which prompted him to object to being sworn on a jury, that feeling he was a debtor to Mercy, and the Grace of God, for the forgiveness of his sins, he could not sit upon the trial of a fellow mortal, and pronounce a verdict of guilty, by which his life would be forfeited. The Crown suffered Mr. Towers being left off the jury.

It is stated that an order has been issued to augment several cavalry regiments.

Colonel M'Gregor, Inspector of Constabulary, inspected the county Cork police force on Friday. The city constabulary were viewed on Saturday.

The County Kilkenny Grand Jury threw out the presentment for the Carlow Lunatic Asylum, on the same grounds on which the Carlow Grand Jury rejected it; Mr. Finn the late member for the county being the only dissentient. Baron Foster, however, subsequently fiated the presentment.

Mr. O'Connell, it appears, is anxious for the withdrawal of five regiments from Ireland.

The Shannon Navigation Bill will not pass this session.

The wheels of the mail coach from Dublin to Limerick ignited on Sunday week; the wheels of the mail coach from Limerick to Dublin sympathetically took fire on Wednesday. Considerable delay took place on both occasions.

A breach has occurred in the Grand Canal, which, consequently, retards the navigation.

The fund for the relief of the poor at Limerick is already exhausted. Provisions are at a famine price, and unless some measures are adopted to stay the gnawings of hunger amongst the thousands in that city, which is fast approaching to a Connemara standard, the most dreadful results may be expected. The Earl of Limerick's munificent donation of ten pounds did not much relieve the general distress.

The clergy of the united dioceses of Leighlin, Ossory, and Ferns, with their respected diocesan at their head, have published a protest against the "Horse Barrack Divinity School."

The medical profession of Cork met on Wednesday, Doctor Corbett presided. It was agreed to suspend any proceeding until the result of the great medical meeting held that day at Liverpool shall be published. An Eastern Medical Society for the county is to be formed at Mallow, on the 6th August.

FEVER HOSPITAL.

Report of the County and City of Waterford, for the month of June, 1839.

In Hospital 1st June	12	Dismissed,	45
Admitted in June	39	Died,	3
	—	Remaining on 1st June	3
Total	51		—
		Total	51

One of the fatal cases was that of a poor man, who, in the last extremity, was conveyed from a distance in the country, to the Hospital, where he expired in a short time after admission.

W. CONNOLLY, A.B., M.D.

Signed on behalf of the Regulating Committee,

THOMAS MEAGHER, Chairman.

6th month, 18.

I have walked through the Hospital with the House keeper, and am much pleased with the neat and cleanly appearance of the Institution, and the good order and regularity observable throughout.

J. W. STRANGMAN.

MARRIED.

Sunday, in this city, by the Rev. Michael Fitzgerald, Mr. James M'Cormack, of Skibbereen, in the county Cork to Margaret, only daughter of the late Capt. Duffy, of the *Ploughboy.*

Thursday, at London, the Hon. George Ponsonby O'Callaghan, second son of Lord Lismore, to Mary, second daughter of John George Norbury, Esq.

At Ballinaclough, Wm. Banks, of Kilkenny, Esq. youngest son of the Rev. Robert Banks, of Athy, Wesleyan minister, to Margaret, only daughter of the late Thomas Hill, Esq., of Coolderry, county Tipperary.

DIED,

Friday evening, at Fiddown, Co. Kilkenny, Patrick Feehan, Esq. of Carrick-on-Suir.

Thursday, at Yoletown, county Wexford, Mr. James Ryan, aged 62 years.

Friday, at Castle Archdal, Fermanagh, suddenly, General Archdall.

At Cheltenham, Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart., aged 81.

On Friday, the 26th inst. Miss Jane Davis of Wexford, a Member of the Society of Friends, and daughter of the late William Davis, Esq., of Garrison, in that county.

TO BE LET, COMPLETELY FURNISHED,

And fit for the immediate reception of two or more families,

OR THE INTEREST TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE on the MALL, next to the Mayor's Office, consisting of a front and a back Drawing-room and bed-chamber on the first floor; on the second floor similar apartments; on the third floor, there are 4 airy Bedrooms; the attic floor could be converted into six apartments for servants. On the ground floor are a parlour, kitchens, pantries, coal cellars, &c. &c. There is a plentiful supply of water on the premises.

The House has been just put into thorough repair—the airy healthy situation of which is so well known that it requires no comment.

Application to be made to DUNN, Cabinet maker, &c. No. 8, Little George's-street, Waterford.

MR. W. S. CONRAN

BEGS to announce that he will give a GRAND CONCERT and BALL on THURSDAY Evening, the 1st AUGUST.

Tickets—Front Seats (admitting to Concert and Ball) . . . . . 5s.
Do., Back Seats . . . . . 3s.
Do., Gallery . . . . . 2s.

Doors to open at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock. Concert o commence at HALF-PAST EIGHT o'clock precisely.

For Particulars see Hand Bills.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE,

BY ORDER OF THE CREDITORS OF *JOHN KIRBY,* MALL, WATERFORD.

THIS STOCK Consists of Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Drapery, Silk Mercery, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Drawers, Vests, Perfumery, and a variety of other Goods.

The Public are informed that the valuable and extensive Stock in Trade of JOHN KIBBY, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of the above Goods, will be submitted for Sale on the Premises on TUESDAY, the 30th JULY, and as the Concern must be closed on MONDAY, the 5th of AUGUST, the Stock will be sold for whatever it will bring.

As this Stock consists of SUPERIOR GOODS, it is well worth the attention of the Trade and Private Families.

It is requested that all persons indebted to the Concern will pay their accounts to the Trustees on or before the 5th of AUGUST.

WM. H. GRAY,
MATTHEW MORAN, } Trustees.

Waterford, July 29, 1839.

WEST OF ENGLAND FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CHIEF OFFICE, EXETER.—ESTABLISHED, 1807.

CAPITAL—£600,000.

PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon. the Earl of Devon.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
Sir John Thomas Buller Duckworth, Bart.
Sir Robert William Newman, Bart.
Augustus Stowey, Esq.
Samuel Kingdom, Esq.

SECRETARY:
Charles Lewis, Esq.

FIFTH DIVIDEND TO THE INSURED.

PERSONS Insured against Fire to the extent of £300 and upwards, whose Policies continued in force at Christmas, 1837, and who had then been Insured Two Years at least, are informed that the FIFTH Dividend, calculated on the Net amount of the Premiums paid by them, from Christmas, 1832, to Christmas, 1837, is now payable at the Company's Office in WATERFORD, and by the Agents with whom the Insurances were effected, or renewed.

FIRE INSURANCES

Continue to be granted on the above plan of admitting the Insured into a participation of the Surplus, at the end of every fifth year, from which the public have already derived considerable returns.

LIFE INSURANCES.

A Bonus has been declared on Policies, by adding to the Sums Insured, payable at the decease of the Life, or an equivalent reduction of the future Annual Premiums at the option of the Insured. This advantage added to the reduced rate of Premiums, renders the terms of this Company particularly favourable to the Insured.

TABLE OF LIFE RATES

FOR THE INSURANCE OF SUMS ON SINGLE LIVES

Premium per Cent. per Annum, if the Contract of Insurance be.

Age.	7 Years.	For Life.	Age.	7 Years.	For Life
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14	0 19 4	1 13 10	45	2 5 10	3 10 3
20	1 6 6	1 19 3	50	2 14 7	4 3 6
25	1 9 0	2 3 3	55	3 4 9	5 1 4
30	1 11 3	2 8 0	60	4 2 6	6 5 0
35	1 15 0	2 13 10	65	5 5 4	7 14 0
40	1 19 9	3 1 3	70	7 6 8	9 17 6

The Company's business is still increasing, and the estimation in which the Institution is held, may be inferred from the fact, that as a Fire Office, it ranks the SEVENTH in the Kingdom; and as a Life Office, the extent of its Business is not inferior to that of the first-rate Companies.

Annuities are granted and purchased. Endowment of Children effected.

Prospectuses may be obtained, and every information given at the Office of

THOMAS S. HARVEY,
Agent at Waterford,
No. 55 Merchants' Quay.

*** A Liberal Commission to Solicitors, effecting Life Insurance.

WEST OF ENGLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE POLICY, No. 11424.

WHEREAS, the within named , by Indenture, bearing date the 11th Day of JANUARY, 1838, assigned the within Policy to us the undersigned M. ATTWOOD, of Gracechurch-street, in the City of London, Esq.; M. MONTEFIORE, of Park-lane, in the County of Middlesex, Esq., and ROBERT MURRAY, of the City of Dublin, Esq. Now we, the said M. ATTWOOD, M. MONTEFIORE, and R. MURRAY, do hereby acknowledge to have received this 25th Day of JULY, 1839, of the within named Insurance Company, by the hands of T. S. HARVEY, Agent at Waterford, the sum of £607 19s 9d, being the Amount Insured by the within Policy and a Bonus due thereon and in full discharge thereof.

As Witness our hands,

M. ATTWOOD, for self and
MOSES MONTEFIORE,
ROBERT MURRAY.

CHANCERY.

JOHN WINCKWORTH, Plaintiff;
SAMUEL WHITNEY and others, Defendants.

SAME, Plaintiff;
AMBROSE NEWPORT and others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decrees in these causes, bearing date respectively the 29th Day of JUNE, 1836, and 17th Day of NOVEMBER, 1838, I will, on THURSDAY, the 14th Day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of ONE o'clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers, Inn's-quay, in the City of Dublin, set up and SELL BY PUBLIC CANT, to the highest and best bidder, ALL THAT AND THOSE, the Glebe and Freehold Lands of Reisk, situate in the Barony of Middlethird and County of Waterford, for the purposes in said Decrees mentioned.

Dated this 17th Day of July, 1839.

THOMAS GOOLD.

For rental and particulars apply to Edward Carr and Son, Plaintiffs' Solicitors, 67, Fleet-street, Dublin, and New Ross; Charles Tandy and Co., Esqrs., Anglesey-street, Dublin and Waterford; R. W. Cherry, Esq., 41, Summer Hill, Dublin and Waterford; John Cower, Esq., Anne-street, Dublin and Waterford, and James Elliott, Esq., Sackville-street, Dublin, the Solicitors for the respective Defendants, and to M. Fitzsimons, Esq., Solicitor for Receiver, William-street, Dublin and Enniscorthy.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE FIRST OF 9 MO., (SEPT.)

THE EXTENSIVE BACON CONCERNS in MARY-STREET, at present occupied by EDWARD CROOKE. Apply to

JOSEPH STRANGMAN RICHARDSON.

Waterford, 7 mo. 29, 1839.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR IRELAND, on or before the 8th day of AUGUST, 1839, will receive Proposals for repairing the Churches of KILLEA, (Dunmore), and RINAGOONAGH, County Waterford, according to the Plans and Specifications to be seen in the hands of the resident Ministers of the Parishes.

Each Proposal to be forwarded, *Sealed*, to No. 2, Kildare-street, addressed thus:—

"Proposal for Repairing the Church of
"The Under Secretary,
"Castle,
"Dublin."

"Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland."

WANTED TO BORROW,

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING on an Assignment of the only judgment affecting a large Fee Simple Estate.

And FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS IRISH, on an Assignment of a Charge and Fee Simple Estate.

The above to bear 5 PER CENT INTEREST, payable at a Bank or elsewhere.

Apply to Mr. DOWSLEY, Charles-street, New Ross; (if by letter post paid.)

Ross, 24th July, 1839.

HOWQUA'S MIXTURE

OF 40 RARE BLACK TEAS,

AND

MOWQUA'S SMALL LEAF GUNPOWDER,

IN CHINESE CATTY PACKAGES.

THESE TEAS consist of one description of Black, the Genuine HOWQUA'S Mixture, and one of Green, MOWQUA'S Small Leaf Gunpowder, and are sold in Chinese Catty, Half Catty, and Quarter Catty Packages.

THE GENUINE HOWQUA'S MIXTURE is an admixture of a variety of the choicest Black Teas, the same as drank by the celebrated Chinese Tea Merchant, whose name it bears, and is distinguished from every other sort by a fine NATURAL AROMATIC FRAGRANCE, combined with great strength and briskness, and is far more nutritious and wholesome than any hitherto offered to the public.

MOWQUA'S SMALL LEAF GUNPOWDER. This delicious Green Tea is grown only on one Estate, and possesses a rare and delicate flavour, being without exception the finest Green Tea grown in China.

Genuine Howqua's Mixture 7s 6d per Chinese Catty, containing one pound and a third of a pound, being at the rate of 5s 8d per lb., Half Catty 4s, Quarter Catty 2s, Mowqua's Small Leaf Gunpowder 10s 8d per Chinese Catty of the same weight, being at the rate of 8s 2d per pound, Half Catty 5s 6d, Quarter Catty 2s 9d.

These Teas are the best, the cheapest, and most useful of any imported into this country.

The Importers, Brocksopp, How, & Co., of 233 & 234, High Street, London, have appointed the following Agents for the sale of the above Teas:—

SOLE AGENT FOR

Waterford—H. WHITE, 134, Parade.
Wexford—J. Green, Main Street,
Lisburn—J. Ward, 8, Market Square.
Clonmel—J. Casey, 9, Bagwell Street.
Drogheda—M'Donough, Short Street, & West Street.
Cork—J. B. Haughton, 41, Patrick Street.
Limerick—J. Corbett, 38, Patrick Street.
Tralee—J. Huggard, Mall.
Londonderry—Casey, Ship Quay Street.
Kilkenny—B. Stephens, Moderator office.

N.B. Agents continue to be appointed in Ireland for the sale of these Teas. Apply post paid.

Nenagh—T. T. Abbott, Castle Street.
Newry—Wm. Buchannon—4, Sugar Island.
Strabane—James Thompson.
Templemore—John Connolly.

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. TUESDAYS.	FROM BRISTOL. SATURDAYS.
August 6 —12 Noon.	August 3 —11 Morning.
13 — 7 Morning.	10 — 7 Morning.
20 —12 Noon.	17 —10 Morning.
27 — 7 Morning.	24 — 5 Afternoon.
	31 — 9 Morning.

NORA CREINA.

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

LIVERPOOL AND WATERFORD.

WILLIAM PENN, MERMAID, AND GIPSY.

From Waterford,			From Liverpool,		
Friday,	August	2.	Tuesday,	July	30.
Friday,	..	9.	Tuesday,	August	6.
Friday,	..	16.	Tuesday,	..	13.
Friday,	..	23.	Tuesday,	..	20.
Friday,	..	30.	Tuesday,	..	27.

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.

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.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, JULY 31

Wheat, millers	35s 0d to 38s 0d
Ditto, white	36s 0d to 38s 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	58s 0d to 60s 0d
Seconds	50s 0d to 53s 0d
Thirds, ditto	40s 0d to 45s 0d
Coarse, thirds	
Fourths, ditto	35s 0d to 40s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	25s 0d to 30s 0d
Heads, ditto	41s 0d to 42s 0d
Offal, ditto	23s 0d to 25s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	25s 0d to 00s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	25s 0d to 27s 6d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	19s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton, old	18s 0d to 00s 0d
Do. new	53s 0d to 57s 0d
Straw, per ton,	42s 0d to 44s 0d
Cork Whiskey,	76s 0d to 00s 0d
Mutton	7s 4d to 7s 8d
Beef	0s 5d to 0s 8d
Veal,	0s 4½d to 0s 8d
Pork,	0s 5½d to 0s 7d
	0s 4½d to 0s 0d

Butter 88s to 90s 0d per cwt.

Weighed on Saturday, 277; Monday, 82; and yesterday, 112 firkins.

CORK MARKET, JULY 27.

BUTTER. To the Merchants.—89s—85s—81s—74s—68s—48s. To the Country—78s—76s—72s—65s—59s—38s—per cwt.

KILKENNY, JULY 26.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	40 0	— 00 0	Wheat	30 0	— 36 0
Inferior	37 0	— 00 0	Do. inferior	26 0	— 30 0
Thirds	28 0	— 00 0			

WEXFORD, JULY 26.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	86 0	— 87 0	Beans	22 0	— 23 0
Wheat	29 0	— 34 6	Flour, fine	46 0	— 00 0
Barley	16 0	— 19 0	Oatmeal	16 0	— 20 0
Oats	15 0	— 16 0	Pork, per cwt.	36 0	— 38 0

CARLOW, JULY 26.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	86 0	— 88 0	Wheat	36 0	— 40 0
Flour	42 0	— 44 0	Barley	00 0	— 00 0
—— Thirds	36 0	— 38 0	Oats	15 0	— 16 6
—— Fourths	26 0	— 28 0			

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY, JULY 26.

There was scarcely any grain at market to-day; the little wheat offering sold at a further advance of 6d per barrel, but oats remain at Tuesday's currency.

White wheat	39s 6d to 43s 6d	Oats	19s 0d to 20s 0d
Miller's red	37s 6d to 42s 0d	Do. Canal	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Inferior	32s 6d to 36s 6d	Oatmeal	17s 6d to 19s 0d
Barley	20s 0d to 25s 0d	2d Flour	21s 0d to 22s 6d
Bere	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Rape	00s 0d to 00s 0d

Market Note for the week ending Friday, July 26.

			From s. d.	To s. d.	Aver. s. d.
1640 Wheat, per brl.,		20 stone.	36 0	40 0	39 3
— Bere,	do.	16 do..	00 0	00 0	00 0
— Barley,	do.	16 do..	00 0	00 0	00 0
1280 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

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY, JULY 26.

Our arrivals from Ireland and coastwise, since Tuesday, have been very small, and the holders of wheat have been demanding an advance of 3d per bushel; the dealers, however, have purchased very sparingly.

In the early part of the week we had a great deal of rain, which partially lodged some of the heavier fields of wheat. Since Wednesday we have had delightful summer weather, which is enabling the farmers to secure the remainder of their hay harvest, the completion of which has been long protracted. The growing crops of grain and potatoes, in this district, wear a most promising appearance.

Of foreign produce we have received, since Tuesday, 9,645 quarters of wheat, 390 quarters barley, and 1,456 quarters rye. A cargo of fresh Wismar wheat was sold yesterday, in bond, at 8s 8d, and two small parcels of Danzig, at 8s 10d and 9s 3d per 70 lbs.

At this morning's market the trade was less active, and the advance on wheat obtained since Tuesday was not supported, but the few retail sales effected were at the full currency of that day. There was no inquiry for bonded. There was no change in the value of oats or oatmeal: a few parcels of the latter were bought for shipment to Ireland. There was a fair sale for flour, at full prices.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY, JULY 26.

The arrivals of wheat during the week have been very moderate, and the few samples fresh up for to-day's market realized an advance of 2s per quarter upon the prices obtained on Monday. Free foreign met an extensive inquiry from country buyers at fully 2s more money. Bonded is more in request, and 2s to 4s advance have been realized. In barley, beans, and peas, we observe no material alternation. Oats are a steady sale at Monday's prices.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

27th—Catherine, Evans, Glasgow, coals—Good Intent, Howell, Newport, coals—Three Sister, Fitzpatrick, ditto, ditto.

28th—Victoria, Roche, Glasgow, coals—City of Bristol, (steamer) Hyde, Bristol.

29th—Elizabeth, Griffiths, Pembray, coals—George IV., Gates, Lannelly, culm—Waterloo Packet, Marshal, Troon, coals—Despatch, Price, Glasgow, coals—Anne, Thomas, Bangor, slates—Anne, Davies, ditto, ditto—Providence, Hawkey, Neath, culm—Eleanor, Jones, Carnarvon, slates—Alacrity, Angel, Gloucester, salt—Mermaid, Larkin, Cardiff, coals—Mary, Devereux, Neath, culm.

30th—Perseverance, Othen, Newport, coals and iron—Adelphi, Owens, Bangor, slates, for Ross.

SAILED.

26th—Vesper, Goodchild, Miramichi, ballast—Pictou, Flavin, Hamburgh, ditto—Alexander, Scott, Demerara, general cargo—Lord Glenelg, Simpson, Barbadoes, ditto—Harmony, Blak, Quebec, ballast—Concordia, Reade London, provisions,

27th—Three Sisters, Jenkins, Llanelly, flour—Emerald, Neville, Lancaster, wheat, from Ross—Regent, Blaber, Penzance, provisions—Mary, Thomas, Cardiff, ballast—Pacific, Ellis, ditto, flour—Susan, Fudge, Newport, oats and flour—Alicia, Walsh, Newport, ballast, from Ross—Catherine, Davis, Milford, ditto, ditto—Letitia, Challacombe, Newport, cattle, ditto—Maria, Cockerell, Quebec, ballast, from London—Ann, Joyce, Quebec, ballast, from Ross—Sportsman, Williams, Bury, ballast—Eleanor, Philips, Swansea, bacon.

28th—China, Phillips, Sydney, emigrants—Samuel Drining, Newport, pigs—Alicia, Guest, Gloster, grain—Malcolm, Pond, Newport, ballast—Bee, Hurd, ditto, oats—Suir, Bellord, Quebec, ballast—Excel, Read, London, provisions.

29th—H.M. Packet Advice—Ellen, Murphy, Quebec, ballast—Dispatch, Walsh, ditto, ditto.

30th—H.M. Packet Prospero.

Wind S.S.E. to E. N.E. & N.N.E. at night E. to S.E. Weather thick, with heavy rain, and moderate breezes during this day—at night light winds.

SHIP NEWS.

The brig *Mary*, Brown, arrived at Greenock, from Bathurst, spoke, on the 2d inst., in lat. 46 56 N., lon. 44 38, the schooner *Erin*, of Waterford, from Madeira, for Newfoundland.

Arrived from Youghal, at Newport, 24th, *Harriet* and *Jane*, Farran.

Arrived from Waterford—At Liverpool, 24th, Edward Thomas. At Deal, 25th, Clonmel, Davies, and sailed for London. At Hamburg, 23rd, Blenheim, Hayden.

LECTURES ON THE PRESERVATION OF ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FOOD.

Dr. Meyler delivered his first lecture on the subject of the preservation of animal food—a subject of very great practical importance—in the theatre of the Dublin Society, on last week, The room was crowded by a fashionable audience. The putrefaction of meat is principally caused by the absorption of oxygen; hence the exclusion of air from meat will tend much, and in some instances entirely to preserve it. Albumen, which is to be found in all animals, and most vegetable substances, is the agent of putrefactive decomposition in animal food Albumen is remarkable for this quality—it cannot be dissolved again once it has been coagulated. This may be seen in the white of an egg. From the fact that albumen is that portion of all animal substances which is the most liable to putrefaction, it follows that if it be so circumstanced that it cannot putrify, animal substance will be preserved. Boiling or roasting meat coagulates the albumen; hence meat when boiled or roasted will remain much longer than otherwise. Metallic, earthy, and alkaline salts coagulate albumen, as do pyroligneous acids contain creosote in a greater or less degree, and thence they have the power of coagulating albumen. The extraction of moisture from meat also tends to its preservation. If meat be surrounded with sugar, the sugar extracts the moisture, and the meat is surrounded by a syrup, which preserves it more or less from decomposition. Common salt, too, extracts moisture from meat, which is then surrounded by a briny liquor, that also retards putrefaction. These modes of preservation have been those only that have been used, and though they all retard putrefaction, they, at the same time, deteriorate the food. Desiccation injures the flavor of the food, and hardens the fibrous portions of it. Sugar utterly destroys the flavor. Salt hardens the fibrous portions of the meat, and also injures the other portions of it. The application of those principles was first made by Appert. His process is first to boil or roast the meat, fish, &c., three quarters; then to enclose it in a glass bottle, in which it is corked up in such a manner as to exclude the air entirely, or at least as much as possible. This bottle is then put in a water bath reaching up to the neck. It is then exposed to the action of heat, by which the oxygen that may have been in the bottle is converted into carbonic acid gas, and thus prevented from having an injurious effect on the meat. Meat may thus be preserved eighteen or twenty years. This method is, however, not complete. The glass bottles may be broken, and it is almost impossible to cork them so as to exclude the oxygen. This process has been improved by Dorkins and Gamble, merchants, in London, who have taken out a patent for mercantile purposes for their improvements. They use tin vessels instead of glass. The meat is put into these vessels, without being boiled or roasted The vessels are then soldered up, so as to be perfectly air tight; and, finally, they are immersed in water baths, and subjected to the action of heat. This process is much preferable to the other, and by it meat may be preserved any length of time, and at the end will be found as fresh and good as it was when put into the vessel. Doctor Meyler promised to go more fully into the subject in his next lecture, which will be delivered on Monday.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE MINISTERIAL EDUCATION SCHEME.

(From the Morning Herald.)

The House of Lords is quietly and steadily pursuing its usual course of duties at the close of the session—sanctioning what is good, amending what is indifferent, and casting out what is abominable and unconstitutional in the bills which came before them. The impartial country looks up to them with confidence for security and protection against all the attempts of Radicals and Papists to destroy our safeguards in Church and State. They have already put their "veto" on the introduction of Popery into our jails and poor houses; and we trust that, ere they separate, they will devise some method for arresting the dangers of a Popish infidel education.

Since Lord Brougham, in his late speech on education, has denounced "the government plan as altogether unconstitutional," and has admitted that the objections to it on this ground were "irrefragable," we shall feel no difficulty in following his lordship in this train of argument. It is one which is happily removed from all party politics, and which may, therefore, challenge the attention of all who would deserve the name of Englishmen.

Now it can scarcely be doubted that if the business of national education had constitutionally belonged to the Privy Council, we should not have lived to the days of our gracious Queen Victoria to have beheld this duty first claimed and exercised. There have been ministers quiet as able and as eager as Lord Melbourne, or Lord John Russell, to have discovered and exercised this claim, had they deemed it constitutional; and Lord Brougham, when Lord Chancellor, might at once have called it into action, but we have his lordship's express authority for saying that he deems the measure to be "totally unconstitutional."

Nor are the grounds of this decision far to seek. If the Privy Council can assume to itself, independently of parliament, the right to act as the public almoner and distributor of all grants for national education, and to lay down the way and manner in which those grants shall be expended, his lordship is well aware there can be no limit whatever to the power of the executive. The government might thus assume the right of drawing up the outline of all bills to be submitted to parliament, and by tacking on a sum of money to any one in particular, it might reduce it to a single vote in the Commons, and to the total exclusion of the Lords.

JAMAICA.

(From the British Emancipator.)

The last mail has brought us papers from Jamaica to the 18th of June, from Barbadoes to the 6th, and from other islands to corresponding dates. Lord Normanby has thrown the entire peasantry of Jamaica into excitement, by directing the governor of that island to issue a proclamation, of which the following is the substance:—

"Whereas it has been represented to her Majesty's government, that the agricultural population of this island labour under considerable misunderstanding, as to a supposed right, on their part, to the houses and provision grounds which they were permitted to occupy and cultivate during slavery and apprenticeship. And whereas such misunderstanding, wherever it exits, is calculated to produce great evil both to the said labouring population and to the proprietors of the soil of this island: I do hereby make known, that I have received instructions from her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to assure the labouring people, in her Majesty's name, that such a notion is totally erroneous, and that they can only continue to occupy their houses and grounds upon such conditions as they may agree upon with the proprietors of such houses and grounds, or their lawful agents in this country.

"And whereas it has been further represented to her Majesty's government, that the labouring people do, in many parts of the island, believe that a law is to be sent out from Great Britain to give them the said houses and grounds, without any reference had to the rights of the lawful proprietors of the said houses and grounds: I do hereby further make known, that no such law will be sent from Great Britain for that purpose."

So the noble Marquis has really been lending his ear to Mr. Burgh, and has believed—for so we must presume—the baseless and monstrous fiction on which this proclamation is founded! We can scarcely say how much we pity this weakness in his lordship, in him, of all men, unexpected. The "agricultural population" of Jamaica, however, feel and resent the proclamation as an insult. The papers contain an account of five large meetings of the peasantry already held in different parts of the island, in which they themselves, in speeches which do them infinite credit, have been the movers and seconders of resolutions fully expressive of their feelings on the occasion. Substantial, good, however, will arise out of this inexpressible folly.

Lord Hartley has arrived on a visit to his brother-in-law, Lieut. Broughton, Royal Engineers, located at the late See House, Cashel.

The Attorney-General for England has a measure of medical reform in preparation, which will extend to Ireland.

RISE AND FALL OF GREAT MEN.—Abraham Cann, the champion wrestler of England, is now engaged to deliver tickets at the halfpenny-gate at Stonehouse-bridge. In the same town, some years ago, Louis Philip de Bourbon, (*alias* Charles Phillips,) an emigrant, published a syllabus of a course of lectures, which he proposed giving to a limited number of subscribers. This same Louis Philip is, at the present moment, King of the French.

THE CHURCH.

The primary visitation of the Lord Bishop of Cashel and Emly, was held in the Cathedral of Cashel, on Tuesday, the 23d instant, where one of the most numerous assemblages of the Clergy which ever met in that ancient seat of episcopal jurisdiction collected together, to welcome their newly appointed and highly-respected diocesan, and to manifest their respect for his Lordship's character and station, by rendering to him a personal account of their several cures, an account which was evidently satisfactory to his Lordship, and most creditable to the Clergy.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Atkinson, Prebendary of Doon, who took his text from the 20th Chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, and 28th verse:— "Take heed, therefore, unto yourselves, and to all the flock, over which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, to feed the Church of God, which he hath purchased with his own blood."

In the course of the discourse he took occasion to pay a well-merited eulogium to the learning, talents, integrity, and piety of the late lamented Archbishop of the Diocess, and then dwelt in a peculiarly forcible and eloquent manner on the high privileges and awful responsibilities of the ministerial office.

On the conclusion of the Sermon, the Bishop pronounced the blessing upon the large congregaeion, and then proceeded in his very emphatic and kind manner to address to his Clergy a charge, of which we regret to be enabled to give but the following hastily taken outline, which can convey but a very inadequate idea of its animated eloquence:—

"My reverend brethren, I feel it my duty to submit to you my opinions on some matters on which you and I are interested. You are aware of the formation in Dublin of a Society for providing additional Curates—Ministers of the Gospel, who shall not only officiate in the congregations, but reside amongst their flocks, and confer on them that care, superintendence, benevolence, instruction, example, and all other advantages which resident pastors only can confer."

[The announcement of that society by his Grace the Lord Primate, was received by an unanimous cheer of the approbation of those who had previously differed as to the means of effecting the common end which all had in view; it was received with a zeal and unanimity well becoming the servants of Him, whose presence on earth was announced by the Heavenly host proclaiming "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good-will towards men!"]

"I attended the meetings of that society, and witnessed the most cordial co-operation amongst its members in promoting the ends for which the society was instituted. You my brethren, have it in your power to aid that society by assistance much more valuable than by your pecuniary contributions. You can appeal to those congregations for whose benefit pastors are required—you may remind the landlords that some voluntary contributions to the church may be expected from those whose estates have, within the last forty years, been relieved from the tithe of agistment, from vestry cess, and from a fourth part of the reduced income payable to parochial clergy. You may hold up the example of the landlords of the county of Down and its vicinity, by whom above £20,000 have, within the last twelve months, been subscribed for church purposes.

"I am certain that no one here will say that no district in our diocess can be found where a resident Minister of the Gospel could be placed with advantage. Your business, then, will be not to seek for such cases, but to select the most urgent, and to assist the society in Dublin by that local information and advice which you are most competent to afford.

"Respecting another institution, it is painful to me to express my sentiments; and nothing short of an imperative sense of duty could constrain me to state my difference in opinion from my metropolitan, for whose splendid talents, profound attainments, and incorruptable integrity, I feel the most unqualified respect; but I am of opinion that diocesan divinity halls would soon supersede an university education of candidates for the ministry of the Gospel—that the separation during their college course of those candidates from other gentlemen would be injurous not only to both, but to the civil and religious interests of their common country—that such Halls would fall under the management of incompetent persons, selected not for their attainments and qualifications, but as favourites to whom episcopal incomes would be transferred. I am of opinion that those Halls would be nurseries of ignorance, of schism, and of intolerance. The establishment of such a Hall would be in Dublin peculiarly superfluous and inexpedient, because there is in Trinity College, Dublin, a divinity school of incomparable excellence, and because in no other part of Dublin could candidates for the ministry of the Gospel be so commodiously lodged as within the walls of Trinity College, and such accommodation *would* be afforded them, and they would be most welcome and cherished inmates in the College; but were it admitted that the divinity school of Trinity College wants improvement, surely the adequate remedy would be the improvement of that school, which supplies so many ministers of the Gospel not only to Ireland, but to England. Surely it would be more wise to purify or replenish the fountain which pours so many streams into the vineyard of the Lord, than to confine attention to one of those streams.

"I find that many of my clerical friends are of opinion that the Ecclesiastical Board should be required to repay the sum of one hundred thousand pounds, borrowed from the Board of Works, and that they expect a share of that sum, if repaid. This expectation could not be realized without *two* legislative enactments—one compelling the Board of Works to pay that sum to the treasury, and the other compelling the treasury to divide it among the clergy."

His Lordship proceeded to make some further observations on this subject, and then entered most minutely into the state of each church and glebe-house in his extensive diocess—into the provision made for the temporal and spiritual instruction of the young in each parish, and affectionately invited each of his clergy to point out any want or evil which might exist, which it was in his Lordship's power to aid in overcoming, and promised his utmost exertions in doing so.

In the evening the whole body of clergy dined with his Lordship, and entered into unanimous resolutions condemnatory of the new Divinity School in Dublin—as also a unanimous vote of thanks to his Grace the Primate, for his kind and timely aid in obtaining the fund for the relief of the suffering Irish clergy, and to Dr. Cotton, the Dean of Lismore, for the judicious and delicate manner in which he acted as distributor of that fund.

The clergy dispersed early in the evening, each fully impressed with the urbanity, zeal, and earnest interest for true religion and piety, which was manifested by their new Diocesan, and not the less pleased that his Lordship had declined receiving from them the usual visitation fees.

THE BANK OF IRELAND CHARTER.

(From the D. E. Packet.)

The charter will be renewed, spite of the efforts of the joint stock money speculators. The Chancellor of the Exchequer seems to be sensible of the risk which the public would run by an increase of the Irish metropolis banks of issue. We have only time and space to give the following short paragraph from the *Morning Herald*:—

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer, for instance, is undoubtedly, correct in distinguishing the privilege of issuing money from the legitimate privileges of banking; but then occurs the question, whether, if the issuing of money be not amongst the legitimate privileges of banking, it is wise or expedient to invest the Bank of Ireland with that privilege? The issuing of money is, unquestionably, one of the highest of the prerogatives of royalty; and, therefore, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's argument, if it shall be pushed to its fair results, must be held to sanction the establishment of a Government bank, conducted by responsible servants, not for the benefit of private speculators, but for the advantage of the community—a bank issuing paper money, as the Mint issues metallic money."

TIPPERARY, NORTH RIDING SUMMER ASSIZES.

NENAGH—WEDNESDAY.

The Right Hon. Justice Perrin entered the Crown Court this day at four o'clock, when the Grand Jury were re-sworn, and the several presentments were fiated, after which his lordship briefly addressed the jury, remarking that the criminal calendar seemed heavy but that not having time to look closely into it he was unable to offer any observation to them on the subject.

CROWN COURT—THURSDAY.

Mr. Justice Perrin entered the Court at nine o'clock.

Margaret Slattery was then put to the bar for stealing two coats at Roscrea.—*Not guilty.*

Considerable delay took place in consequence of the various prisoners arraigned pleading not being ready for trial—several hours were lost in this way.

Edmund Kelly, for assaulting Michael Hayden, Wm. Crowe, and John Gleeson, at Dolla.—*guilty*—to be imprisoned 6 months, and hard labour each alternate month.

Patrick Brewar, for an assault on Anthony O'Leary, at Ballygibbon; not identified—Discharged,

Joseph Dan, a respectable looking young man, pleaded guilty of stealing powder out of a serjeant's pouch. He said he was inebriated at the time.

Mr. Stoney (a grand juror) said he could give the prisoner a good character; that he was in care of ammunition, which he sometimes used in shooting crows; and believes it was for a similar purpose he took the powder out of the pouch. There was another person also charged with the same offence, named Thomas Cochrane, whom Mr. Stoney said he prevented from coming sooner than to-morrow.

The Court desired the prisoner to be removed, Mr. Scott having previously stated that he was directed by the War-office to prosecute in this case, in order to put a stop to similar thefts on the military; he also said that he acquitted the prisoner of any intention to use the powder for a felonious or bad purpose.

John Delahay, John Baskerville, and Daniel Herons, were placed at the bar, charged with the murder of John Tooby, at Cappanamnck, in August last.

Our readers will remember that the trial of these prisoners occupied the attention of the Court at Spring Assizes, and the jury not having agreed to a verdict, the prisoners were admitted to bail to stand trial again at this Assizes. The facts of the case, as then given in evidence, were, that deceased was an overholding tenant under Simpson Hackett, Esq., whose agent promised him £5 for a surrender of the premises, which deceased held until that promise should be fulfilled.

Margaret Toohy, wife to the deceased, proved that the prisoner, whom she then called by the wrong name, but on the present occasion named rightly, came into the house in August last, and that Delahay shot her husband under the breast with a pistol. On her cross-examination she said that her husband had heard that Mr. Hackett had obtained a decree against him; and she knew Delahay, before this occurred, to be a bailiff. The prisoners were proved to have been at deceased's the morning he was shot by several other witnesses. The defence of the prisoners was that they went to execute a civil bill decree—that deceased made resistance—and that in the struggle the pistol went off. The jury, after ten minutes consultation, returned a verdict of *Not guilty*.

At five o'clock this evening the Attorney-General entered the Court.

Michael O'Neill, for representing himself to be a deserter from the 97th regiment, and obtaining money under false pretences.—*Guilty*—to be transported for seven years,

RECORD COURT—THURSDAY.

At ten o'clock, the Hon. Baron Foster entered the Record Court, and entered on the appeal cases, of which there were 33 to be heard.

The case of John Fitt. of Templemore, saddler, appellant, and Edward Shanahan, labourer, of Whitefield, respondent, excited much interest.

This was to reverse a decree for £10 granted at the last quarter sessions of Nenagh, in favour of Shanahan, for loss sustained by him in consequence of Fitt's horse running away, and breaking one of his legs in two places.

A great number of witnesses were examined on both sides, when his Lordship remarked, We have had enough of witnesses, and I have no doubt but the mare was a violent mare, and had no right to be sent out. It was commendable in the peasant to attempt to stop her, but in doing so he deprived himself of the power to recover compensation for injury sustained by action. Notwithstanding all this, I consider that he should get something.

Mr. Kirwan—Mr. Fitt, my Lord, gave Shanaham a deal of money.

Mr. Fitt—I gave £3 to the doctor, 2 of which were his fees, and the third was handed by the Gentleman to the Respondent

Bench—How much will you give now.

Mr. Fitt—I will give him £2, my lord.

Bench—In consideration of the payment of the £2, I will reverse the decree without costs.

CROWN COURT—FRIDAY, THIRD DAY.

Judge Perrin entered the Court this morning at 9 o'clock.

MURDER OF MR. BYRNE.

Michael Feehally (on whose case the jury did not agree at last assizes) was placed at the bar, charged with conspiring to murder Daniel Byrne, Esq. at Templetoohy, on the 1st of August, 1837.

The Attorney-General, who attended to prosecute in this case, addressed the Jury at considerable length.

This trial occupied Court up to 20 minutes to seven o'clock, at which time the evidence for the Crown closed, and his Lordship said that at that late hour, and having sat for 9 hours and a half, he could not go any further and should therefore adjourn until morning, but he could not permit the jury to separate, he would with the assistance of the High Sheriff, get them dinner, beds, and every accommodation.

The court then rose.

GOLD THE PRESERVER OF BEAUTY.—A very interesting experiment was mentioned by Barron Larrey, the favourite Surgeon of Napoleon, in one of the late sittings of the French Academy of Sciences. During the campaign in Egypt this celebrated surgeon had observed that when the inhabitants of the country, the higher class, were labouring under confluent small pox, which, there unmodified by vaccination, when it does not kill, leaves dreadful marks, the leeches of the country applied gold leaf over the whole surface of the body where the pustules had appeared. M. Legrand, a French physician, on the suggestion of Baron Larrey, employed this preservation in the case of a beautiful and young English lady of rank laboring under one of the worst forms of this scourge. A coating of gold leaf, in the state in which it is employed for gilding, was applied to the face by the medium of a little gum to make it adhere. The young lady recovered from the disease without marks except on the extremities and the central portions of the body where the gold leaf had not been applied.

The King of Portugal has established Bull Beats on each Sunday at Lisbon.

Mr. Braham, after an interval of more than nine years, again appeared on our boards yesterday evening. The audience, for a mid-summer one, was very numerous—and when Mr. Braham came on the stage, he was welcomed with a degree of enthusiasm that showed how fully his great abilities have been appreciated, and that his long absence has not had the effect of making an Irish audience forget the delight he has so frequently afforded them. All his songs last night were received with the warmest demonstrations of pleasure by the audience—and when, at the close of the opera, he appeared before the curtain, one would have supposed that the house would never have been tired applauding him.—*D. E. Post.*

THE COURT.

The following reflections on the influence of Court proceedings, whether for good or for evil, on the minds and temper of the people at large, but more especially on the stability of the Monarchy itself, are copied from the last number of the *Spectator*. They have been professedly suggested by a recent event at Buckingham Palace, and are well entitled to serious consideration in high quarters; but, as our contemporary sarcastically observes, we fear "Queen Victoria has no friends at Court":—

"In the silent working machinery of revolutions there are few more powerful agents than Court scandal; by which we mean, scandalous proceedings at Court, or whatever tends to bring down the credit and dignity of the Throne within its own immediate province. As the private manners of each class in society bespeak the tone of its political character and influence, so the Court, as an epitome of the Monarchy, is naturally looked to in a jealous spirit both by those who desire the permanence of existing institutions, and by those who would destroy them. Time was (but cannot be again) when the proceedings of Kings and Courts were shrouded from the sight of those classes on whom the knowledge of them could produce impressions incompatible with devout loyalty. It mattered not if the Barons of England knew their King for a weak, dishonored man, and "every inch a fool," while the swinish mass acknowledged a hero or a demigod; they, too, were kings at home, and needed for themselves the same flattering lights that gilded the King at Court. It mattered not, in fact, that pinchbeck knew pinchbeck—if gold was no wiser. But when first the panoply of forms and ceremonies that had veiled the moral proportions of Kings and their knights began to give place, like the armor that magnified their persons, to lighter fashions and more transparent wear, then—that was an evil day for the great genius of counterfeit! News was the first grand enemy of Courts—the first revolutioniser. (Who can wonder at the upholders of counterfeit regarding cheap postage with antipathy?) News came—that Kings were not gods, nor Courts heavens; and the faith of the multitude received its first shock. Court Gazettes have more lately proved their claims as Radical incendiaries; the twenty-four hours of Royalty are chronicled, and all the world is let in to see "quam parva sapientia regitur mundus!"

"Such reflections may either be uttered in a spirit friendly to Monarchy, but duly provident of the dangers besetting it, or in one of bitter hostility to all its pretensions; but to suppress them, or to overpass the facts and phenomena which, when considered deeply, must give rise to them, is to manifest an apathy in regard to the welfare of our political system more culpable than the worst overt act of disloyalty. It is a plain matter to every mind that knows how to reason, that an authority that is not respected cannot long be obeyed. Monarchy has been respected in our country so far, on the whole, not because it was often respectable, but because it was either surrounded with factitious aids to popular reverence, or that it inspired fear—an excellent provisional agent of respect. But Monarchy is now not dreadful, nor well stored with illusive accessories: it is a bare, naked institution, deserted of its old muniments; and it has hereafter, consequently, a perfectly new and most trying ordeal to go through. To be obeyed, it must still be respected; but to be respected, it must absolutely be respectable. Hard conditions! but to be endured for the love of peace, and to avoid harder.

"The Minister, whoever he be, who may now chiefly possess the patient ear of our young Queen, if he be not either a dullard—insensible to the meaning of events, past and present—or an arrant sycophant, incapable of the truth—will often impress on her Majesty's mind the extreme perils by which her throne is encompassed; will humbly represent to her Majesty, that those perils, so far as they are not referable to the Government of the day, have their springs within the precincts of her own Court; that she has upon her the eyes of thousands whom evil legislation has already made half republican at heart; that from her actions only, as they shall correspond with the exigencies of such a political conjuncture, can she hope for that security and repose which her ancestors sought from state juggles and the application of force. He will say that the part for the Sovereign to act becomes every day more clearly defined, but therefore more responsible—more arduous; that on that side lies revolution—on this long life and glory more than Elizabethan. He will tell her, that this is not a favourable æra for weakness, wilfulness, or caprice in a Sovereign; but for the display of a reasonable and modest, and yet withal firm, bearing and for setting, as it were, a new example to Monarchs—in meeting the movement of the people, and by heading it herself, turning it easily to its best and most legitimate objects of pursuit. He will say that, although by any other tenure, precarious and uninsurable, the Throne may thus be made strong *in the people* without difficulty—in a reign much more likely to be remarkable (if these principles are acknowledged) for struggles between the few and the many, than between the many and the one. He will say —— But we waste our time—Queen Victoria has no friends at Court."

A VILLAGE EMEUTE NEAR PARIS.—THE WOMEN VICTORIOUS.

The following veracious, though extraordinary, account of a village *emeute*, near Paris, is from *Galignani's Messenger*. It is another specimen of the spirit abroad as well in this as in other countries:—

"Last Sunday the quiet little village of Montmagny, between St. Denis and Montmorency, was the scene of a pitched battle between part of the population on the one side, and the National Guards and gendarmes of the adjacent communes on the other; the result being the complete defeat and partial disarming of the latter. A new cemetery had been established in the village, against which the inhabitants complained as being too damp; and, after having for some time petitioned in vain for leave to inter in the old cemetery, they resolved to use the new one no longer. On occasion of a death which had taken place in the middle of the week, the relations, having been refused leave by the Mayor to bury in the old cemetery, kept the body in the house two or three days. In consequence of this, the Mayor summoned his colleagues in the adjoining villages with their National Guards to come on Sunday, and take the body by main force from the house to bury it. This was done in the presence of six gendarmes and a formidable display of rustic soldiery; the ceremonies being conducted in the church with perfect decency. As soon, however, as the service was over, the women of Montmagny, who had come to the funeral *en masse*, let the men go out of the church, and then taking up the coffin, put it in a corner of the edifice, making a barricade round it of all the benches, chairs, &c., they could get hold of; while they shut and barricaded the doors of the church, and determined to stand siege. The armed force began to batter away at the doors, but the women immediately sounded the tocsin, and the inhabitants from the neighbouring districts came into Montmagny, 2000 or 3000 in number. The gendarmes and National Guards determined to drive in a side-door of the church, but the women within suddenly threw it open, made a vigorous sortie, rushed on the gendarmes, whipped their muskets and swords out of their hands in a trice, drove off the National Guards, and then in a triumphant procession escorted the coffin to the old cemetery, where they proceeded to inter it with the deepest devotion. As soon as this was done, they went and broke the windows of the Mayor and the Commandant of the National Guards. An hour afterwards the crowd had dispersed, the peasants were returning home, and order reigned at Montmagny."

A few days ago, a log of St. John's yellow pine timber, cut up in the Greenock Patent Saw Mill, was found to contain a hive of bees, in a most perfect state of preservation. The log was a root cut of 35 feet in length, and 26 inches square. It was about 140 years of age, as indicated by the annular fibres of the wood. The age of the tree, at the period when the bees seem to have taken up their abode in it, must have been from 30 to 40 years, as all the timber beyond that age was perfectly sound and without perforation. The insects were found in drouses of various sizes, all the way up from the bottom of the tree to near the upper end, and each drouse was connected with the other by a small aperture or passage, by which a connexion was established between all the compartments of the hive. Bees in all stages of growth, and without any wings, were found in it, and the full-grown bees in a state of perfect preservation, presented an appearance exactly similar to that of our own honey bee after being destroyed by smoke.

PRINTING IN SYDNEY. The *Sydney Herald* of March 1, contains an advertisment, to which it desires the English press to give publicity, offering £2 per week, with 10d an hour overtime, for good, sober compositors, a description of persons there rarely to be met with. It states that there are seven printing-offices, and fifteen weekly newspapers, in Sydney alone, besides several offices in the various other settlements.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

RIOTS AT ST. MULLINS—MURDEROUS ATTACK ON THE MAGISTRATES AND POLICE—SEVERAL OF THE RIOTERS WOUNDED.

On Thursday last, the 25th inst., Chief Constable Cox, of Borris, accompanied by Charles H. Tuckey, Esq., R.M., proceeded to the fair of St. Mullins, in this county, to protect the public peace, that district having lately been much disturbed, owing to the existence of local feuds, and the hostility of rival factions. On their arrival on the ground, the constabulary took up a position on an elevated mound at the southern extremity of the fair green, from which they could command a view of the whole field. Great crowds were assembled from the county Wexford, and from the "Roar," in the county Kilkenny, and it was observed that great excitement prevailed from an early hour, occasioned, it was supposed, by the Revenue Police having seized and carried off 80 gallons of unpermited spirits from the tent keepers. The people remained tolerably quiet until about 5 o'clock, when a large mob armed with stones and bludgeons, assembled in the centre of the fair green, and marched to where the constabulary were stationed, and commenced without the slightest provocation, an attack on the magistrates and police, with stones. The chief constable charged down the hill and arrested three of the ringleaders, namely—James and Patt Morrissey, and Moses Curran, a notorious offender, for whose apprehension large rewards were offered by the Government. He returned with his prisoners to his former position, and again bore with unexampled forbearance the pelting of the mob, who were excited by the prisoners taking off their hats and shouting "to rescue them if they were not cowards." During an hour the constabulary were exposed to discharges of stones and missiles, which they bore with the greatest coolness and fortitude, although some of them were severely hurt, and the magistrates and their officer repeatedly struck with stones. At six o'clock leaving a party of his men with Mr. Tuckey, and Head Constable Sullivan, in charge of the prisoners, Mr. Cox, C C., proceeded with the remainder to order the publicans to strike their tents. The mob anticipated this movement, immediately surrounded Mr. Cox and his party, and commenced an indiscriminate attack on the men with large paving stones procured from a gravel pit adjoining the scene of action.—They raised the cry of "Carrigshock for ever," and closed on the party, several of whom had fallen, particularly Constable Craig, who bled profusely, having received a blow of a stone about 6lbs. weight, on the head; and Constable Connor, who fell at the side of his officer. Perceiving that the object was to massacre the party, the front rank fired and brought down a few of the rioters: this caused the mob to reel, but they renewed the attack, when the rere rank gave them a second volley, wounding several of the rioters, who shortly after dispersed, and the police effected their retreat in good order to their former position. Several of the mob were severely wounded—some it is believed mortally—but their number cannot be ascertained, as their friends bore them off the field without delay. Two men named Byrne and Fitzpatrick, who were identified as leaders, were badly wounded, and a woman had her arm broken. Thus terminated a struggle on the part of the police in defence of their lives—and on that of the mob, one in which they sought to immolate the constabulary as they did at Carrigshock. It is impossible to do justice to the steadiness and humanity of the Magistrates, the Chief Constable, and the men, many of whom are greatly injured with stones—for bad they not behaved with an almost criminal degree of forbearance, thirty at least, of these deluded men would have paid the penalty of their lives for their murderous attack on the constituted authorities. At 8 o'clock the party left the fair, and safely deposited their prisoners in Borris, and on this day were committed to prison by Mr. Tuckey. We hope this may induce the multitude to abstain from future attacks on the constabulary.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Since the above was written, we learn that two of the rioters have died of their wounds, and that seven others, supposed to be mortally wounded, are in such a condition as to preclude all hope of recovery. The whole district is in a state of feverish excitement, and the most serious apprehensions are entertained, that the police stations, situate in isolated parts of the country, will be attacked by the peasantry. We hope, however that those apprehensions are not well grounded.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

(From the Nenagh Guardian.)

A man named Corcoran was waylaid on Monday evening last, on his return home from Palacebeg, and struck with a stone in the head, which has caused a fracture of the skull. The perpetrator of this outrage is known, and will, we hope, be speedily apprehended.

On Monday night last, three armed men broke into the dwelling of a poor man named James Colloghy, within half a mile of Borrisokane; and after placing him on his knees, presented him a book, on which they swore him to quit forthwith. On their departure they fired a shot at his door.

On Sunday last, as the Protestant Rector of Mealiffe Parish, (we believe a Rev. Mr. Treaner) was proceeding to perform Divine Service, he was stopped on the path which leads thro' a field to the Church, by three men armed, who ordered him to halt, or they would blow his brains out, and under pain of death to dismiss from his employment two men, whose names we have not learned. Shortly after these ruffians met the two men, whom they ordered the Rev. Gentleman to discharge, when they also threatened to visit them with the same death Mr. Going and Mr. Cooper got, if they remained one week longer in the country. The ruffians then fired a shot after the two men, who ran in the direction of the Church, and pelted them with stones; but, we are happy to say, without causing any injury.

The Rev. Mr. Treaner had been but a short time in charge of the parish. He has left it, we understand, fearing to encounter any more of our Tipperary Legislators.

The Government has offered a Reward of £100 for the apprehension of the offenders.

HORRIBLE MURDER AT WORLE, SOMERSET.—On Wednesday evening last, the inhabitants of the above village were thrown into a state of the utmost excitement from the discovery of the murder of a female named Eliza Pain, a servant to Mr. Reeves, a farmer, residing at Hebden, about a mile distant. Between six and seven o'clock on the night in question, as a Mr. Norman, who holds the office of relieving overseer for the district, was proceeding on horseback down a lane close by the village, his attention was drawn by the cries of a female; he immediately quickened his pace, and shortly came up to the deceased, who was staggering from the effects of a blow which she had just received at the hands of her assassin, and who was proceeding to follow up his brutal attack when interrupted by the gentleman named. The latter immediately seized the fellow, who, after some resistance, was secured, and placed under arrest at the New Inn. Mr. Norman procured assistance, and caused the body of the girl to be taken to the same inn. On examination she was found to be quiet dead, from the effects of various blows, some which appeared to have been inflicted by kicks, and others by a knife. The name of the accused is Charles Wakely; he, as well as his unfortunate victim have for some time lived in the service of the same master. An inquest was held on the body of the deceased, at the New Inn, Worle, when the jury after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Charles Wakeley, who was committed under the coroner's warrant to take his trial.—*Bristol Times.*

WATERFORD:—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, RICHARD HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Wednesday, July 31, 1839.