11

Rich C. Henderson

Law Robers

The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XVI., No. 1696. SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1839. PRICE, FOUR PENCE HALFPENNY.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Monday, Aug. 5.

The Marquis of NORMANBY presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the town of Galway in favour of the Irish municipal corporations bill. The petitioners denied that the petition presented on a preceding evening against the bill by a noble lord (Fitzgerald) spoke the sentiment of the majority of the respectable inhabitants of Galway.

The Earl of CHARLEVILLE looked at the petition, and objected to its being received, as there were no signatures affixed to the first sheet.

After a few words from the Marquis of NORMANBY, Lord FITZGERALD, and the Marquis of WESTMEATH, the petition was withdrawn.

PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND) BILL.

Viscount GORT presented a petition from landowners and farmers of the county of Limerick against that clause in the above bill which provides for the repayment of certain sums of money borrowed in towns and counties in Ireland during the prevalence of the cholera in 1832.

Viscount DUNCANNON then moved the second reading of the bill, which, he observed, had several objects in view. One of these was to extend the provisions of an act passed last session, by which a sum of £50,000, was made applicable to the furtherance of public works in Ireland. Another provision of the bill went to correct a technical error in the former measure. A third point had reference to the matter *set forth in* the petition which had just been presented *by the noble* viscount. Certain sums of money had been advanced to the clerks of the peace in different counties in Ireland, on certain terms, during the prevalence of the cholera in that country. There was at present no mode for the recovery of those loans. From time to time payment had been postponed, until the act under which it could have been enforced had expired; and the present bill provided the same remedy for procuring repayment which was sanctioned by the former measure.

The Earl of WICKLOW said that the powers which it was sought to establish by this act appeared to him to be most arbitrary and unjust. The government had neglected its duty in not levying this money at the time when the former acts made it legally due, and empowered them to recover it. But that time having now expired, they brought in an *ex post facto* act, to enable them to reimpose this tax upon the counties. Unless satisfactory reasons were furnished by the government for taking this course, he would move in committee that the clause be rejected altogether.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH concurred in the view taken by the noble earl who had just sat down.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE considered the proposed enactment to be strictly just, inasmuch as it only went to compel the repayment of an amount which had been remitted for a time for the benefit of the parties at the period when it fell due.

The Earl of WICKLOW suggested that the noble marquis might so alter the clause as to confine its operation to cases where parties were defaulters at the period specified by the act for payment, through their own expressed desire for an extension of them.

The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday.

The Earl of CHARLEVILLE wished to repeat the question he put to the noble viscount at the head of the woods and forests department on Thursday last. He wished to know whether the noble viscount was now prepared to give any information why certain medical certificates on which the late lord lieutenant of Ireland had liberated prisoners from the jails of that country had not been laid on the table? A return of those medical certificates, had been moved for and ordered on the 27th of February last, and although another return of a much more voluminous nature, and which had been moved for a month later, viz, on the 28th of March, had been laid on the table, those documents were not yet forthcoming. No cause had been assigned for the non-production of those medical certificates.

Viscount DUNCANNON replied, that he had lost no time, after the question had before been put to him, in making inquiries why those returns had not been presented to the house with others which had come over, and the answer was, that it was quite impossible to comply with the order of the 27th of February, because the books did not set forth the grounds upon which the prisoners' sentences had been commuted.

The Earl of CHARLEVILLE remarked, that the noble marquis at the head of the Colonial-office stated on a former evening, that those certificates were all in the office in Dublin. What possible reason, therefore, was there why they were not now produced?

The Marquis of NORMANBY said that the noble earl was mistaken. What he had said was, that the order founded on these documents was in the office in Dublin. There would be no difficulty in getting the certificate sent in answer to a circular demand which had been issued.

The Earl of CHARLEVILLE observed, that the case he had brought forward was that of a convict of the name of Coghlan, and the noble marquis opposite (Normanby) stated, that the hulk at Kingstown having been broken up, he received a medical certificate in which the names of several convicts were detailed, and that as that medical certificate referred to other matters, he did not wish to produce it; but on the 27th of February it was ordered by their lordships to be produced, together with the medical certificates on which prisoners had been let out of jail on the score of bad health, and stating that they were unable to bear the voyage consequent upon the sentences pronounced upon them of transportation to New South Wales. Several of the persons so pardoned had afterwards committed other offences—had again been tried and sentenced—Coghlan amongst the number—to transportation, which the certificates had stated they were unable to undergo, and were now suffering under that sentence. What difficulty could there be in returning, according to the order of the 27th February the medical certificates upon which the noble marquis opposite had acted?

The Marquis of NORMANBY observed, that he had stated that the surgeon of the transport had, as he had the right to do, rejected those particular convicts on the score of bad health. He (the Marquis of Normanby) referred the matter to Mr. Drummond, and to Mr. Roney, the surgeon of Kilmainham jail; those gentlemen met on the cases of those convicts, and on their report, which Mr. Drummond thinks was not in writing, he (the Marquis of Normanby) acted.

The Earl of CHARLEVILLE said, that he had the authority of the surgeon, Mr. Roney, for stating that the report was in writing.

The Marquis of NORMANBY—Then there can be no difficulty in producing it, if it really exists.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (IRELAND)

Viscount MELBOURNE moved the third reading of the municipal corporations (Ireland) bill.

The Marquis of CONYNGHAM addressed a few observations to the house, but in so indistinct a tone as to be almost wholly inaudible. As far as we could collect, we understood the noble marquis to protest against the alterations which had been made by their lordships in the bill. After the liberal measures of municipal reform which had been given to England and to Scotland, he contended that the present bill, in its amended form, was not justice to Ireland. At no period was Ireland more fit to receive the boon originally designed by the government than the present. She was at this moment in a state of tranquillity undistracted by agrarian disturbances. She required only about 12,000 troops, whereas 21,000 were formerly insufficient to maintain the peace. On the whole, he could not but express his deep regret that the house had not set at rest for ever this much-discussed and long-wished-for measure of reform (hear.)

The Earl of HADDINGTON said, that if this much-discussed and long-wished-for measure of reform was not now set at rest for ever it would not be the fault of their lordships, but those who rejected it (hear, hear,) In all that related to Ireland he (the Earl of Haddington) took a deep interest, and he was one of those who entirely concurred in the opinion that the first measure taken by this house was the proper measure—namely, to abolish all the old corporations, and for the present to create no new corporations in Ireland. To that determination he was, however, now free to confess it was impossible to adhere. He would not say that he would abolish the old, with a fixed determination never to grant them new corporations, but he would not grant those new corporations until the state of feeling in that country was such as a new system might be introduced which would combine men of all parties and religions. Even now that state of things did not exist, and it had been impossible to adhere to the principle laid down on a former occasion, not so much from the feeling in Ireland against it, but from the feeling being so great in this part of the kingdom in favor of corporations, that the idea was not supported by that weight of public opinion which alone made it possible so to interfere. It had therefore become necessary to deal with this bill, and adopting the course of the noble duke near him (the Duke of Wellington) to grant corporations to Ireland, whenever it could be done consistent with security to the established church, by settling the tithe question, and passing a poor law which would afford the hope of a safe and good constituency. In support of that principle he and those on his side of the house had done their best not to agree to a tithe bill without the appropriation clause, and at last the matter had been, he trusted, for ever settled. The poor law for Ireland had also passed, and he now agreed to this bill with such provisions as he and others thought necessary to make it a safe measure for Ireland. His noble friend spoke of the liberality of the franchise in the Scotch municipal reform act. What was the franchise but the £10 parliamentary franchise? (hear, hear.) The same justice had been done to Ireland as had been dealt to Scotland, and he thought, taking into consideration the state of society and the circumstances of the country, that Ireland had no cause to complain of injustice being done her by this bill. He was sure that the best way to do justice to Ireland was so to model the measures of the government as should make them conduce to the peace of that country, and to support the supremacy of the law (hear.)

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE remarked that when it was said that this house had done its duty, and that it would be the fault of the other house if the measure did not become law, he begged to say that one of the amendments made by their lordships rendered it impossible for the other house to pass it. There had been an interference with the privileges of the other house; and though he did not mean to say that the amendment was designed with a view to defeat the bill, yet it would have the effect of making it imperative on the other house to reject it.

Lord FITZGERALD said it was quite consistent with their former proceedings for the noble marquis opposite and his friends to tell their lordships that this house had done nothing to reconcile the other house of parliament to accept this bill in its present shape. He quarrelled not with that opinion from the noble marquis opposite, for it accorded with those expressed by him in former and during the present session of parliament; but when he was told that one of the amendments (though not intended to do so) was calculated, by interfering with the privileges of the other house, to defeat the bill, it was fitting that those who had supported that amendment should state their difference in that opinion (hear, hear, and cheers.) The amendment in question was that which it was necessary for this house to introduce on a former occasion when the measure was before it; for it referred to the provisions introduced into a former bill by the House of Commons. In a former bill, which embodied all the wisdom of the government, and which was advocated as all-sufficient for affording satisfaction to Ireland, it had not been proposed to transfer to the town councils to be created the whole fiscal powers hitherto exercised in counties or cities by those unimpeached bodies the grand juries. This provision had, however, been introduced into the present bill, and he did not see that it was calculated to reconcile either the house or the public to the measure; but, on the contrary, if that provision remained unaltered, to increase the objections to the measure itself. It was feared by the noble marquis that the alteration was an interference with the privileges of the House of Commons, and would necessarily defeat the bill. Now what was the interference? The House of Commons proposed a new clause in the present bill to take from those who had now the power of levying money for public works, that power, and to confer it on others (hear, hear, hear). Their lordships by their amendment had rejected that provision. Were they to be told this was an interference with the privileges of the other house? (hear, hear). Were they to be told that by insisting upon leaving the law as it at present stood in the report, they were guilty of an interference with the privilege of the House of Commons? It was with astonishment he heard that such an objection was to be taken; but he thought the noble marquis had done better by taking a division on the question of the privilege of freemen, than upon grounds so untenable as those now put forth. He might, perhaps, without impropriety state they did not wish the town councils to have this power. As to the general matter of the bill, what had been addressed to him by the noble earl near him, exempted him from the necessity of saying anything more in vindication of the amendments which had been proposed in their lordships' house. He would only take leave to say, in reply to the noble marquis who had spoken as an Irishman, that neither he, nor those who held the same language, had a right to monopolize all solicitude for the welfare of Ireland. There were other noble lords in that house who, though they might differ in opinion on particular questions, whose feelings were as warm, and whose anxiety was as deep in regard to that country as theirs; and perhaps it would have been better if the noble lord had not reserved that Parthian argument which he had used, till the close of the proceedings on this measure, when it was little calculated to produce any effect on their lordships' deliberations and decision (hear, hear.) He wished briefly to advert to what had happened on the second reading of the bill, when a discussion arose upon the clause relating to the appointment of sheriffs. He was then much surprised to find the noble viscount take a very different course to what had been taken by him on former occasions; he said that the bill which he first recommended to the house gave the power of appointing sheriffs to the town councils. He (Lord Fitzgerald) was not sorry now that he gave way on that occasion, because the noble viscount had a better right to remember his own bill than he had; he, however, did at first charge the noble viscount with not having trusted the town councils even with the appointment of sheriffs. He was now glad of an opportunity to set the matter right. He apprehended that the first bill introduced into the House of Commons in 1836, gave to the town councils, as was stated by the noble viscount, the power of appointing sheriffs; a discussion arose in that house, and an objection was taken to reposing that trust in a body which would be elected under circumstances which it was admitted rendered that course undesirable, and an amendment was admitted by the friends of the bill to the effect that he (Lord Fitzgerald had stated. In point of fact, he was strictly borne out when he stated, that the first bill contained the very provision which had now been introduced as an amendment, and which the noble viscount said formed one of the most insuperable objections to the adoption of the bill (hear hear, hear). The noble viscount when he introduced the bill of 1836, in enumerating its different clauses, and stating those which he recommended more especially to the adoption of their lordships, on the 53d clause—that for regulating the appointment of sheriffs—said, as the representative and chief of the government in that house, the 53d clause gives to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland the power of appointing sheriffs, who in the English corporation bill were to be appointed by the town council; but I think it can hardly be necessary to explain to your lordships how necessary it is that an appointment so intimately connected with the administration of justice should, in a country like Ireland, be confined to the Lord Lieutenant (hear, hear). Such was the argument of the noble viscount three years ago; such was not only his own opinion, but such was the sentiment of the government embodied in the bill; yet, on Friday night last, their lordships heard the noble viscount urging his objections to the amendment which they had, consistently with the course recommended to them by the noble viscount three years ago, embodied in the bill; they heard him state that the very amendment, which was inconsistent with his own recommendations, was an insuperable objection to the bill, and one on which, though he did not take the sense of the house, he thought it his duty to record his dissent (hear). He would not trespass further; but he thought it due to their lordships and to himself, after being contradicted by the noble viscount on that occasion, to recall the circumstance to their lordships' recollection.

The Marquis CONYNGHAM explained. He had not said he wished to monopolise all solicitude for the welfare of Ireland—he merely wished to state that he spoke as an Irishman.

Lord FITZGERALD assured the noble marquis that he did not wish to charge him unjustly; he claimed only the same right to speak as an Irishman.

Viscount MELBOURNE, who spoke in an unusually low tone, was understood to say that he had not stated that the amendment would form an insuperable objection to the measure, but that he had a very strong objection to the amendment. It would be in the recollection of their lordships that he said, when objecting to the amendments added to the bill, most distinctly, that on general principles he should be inclined to concur in placing the nomination of these officers in the crown; but in consideration of the circumstances of Ireland, and the state of feeling there with regard to this subject, and after conversation with those who were most intimate with that country, he thought it was wise to guard the appointment in the manner in which it was guarded by the clause as it came from the House of Commons.

Viscount GORT said that he was sorry that with regard to this bill he differed from a great number of their lordships. He admitted that the measure was deprived of its worst features by the amendments of their lordships; but this great objection still remained, that it took from the Protestants of Ireland the corporations which were entrusted to them centuries ago. He complained that this was legislating for the disaffected part of the population of the agitators, whose aim and end was the separation of the two countries. In opposing this bill he had no intention by so doing to maintain the existence of the present corporations. He was willing to go half way to meet the supporters of this bill, and would for that purpose consent to the abolition of the existing corporations, He thought that the example of Birmingham, where it appeared that confusion and riot went hand in hand with the Radical charter, ought to serve as a warning to them, and that they ought to avoid similar results in Ireland by refusing their consent to this bill.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

POSTAGE DUTIES BILL.

The motion for the second reading of the postage duties bill gave rise to a long discussion, in the course of which the policy of the measure was strongly denounced, but the motion was suffered to pass.

The Duke of WELLINGTON observed, that it was a measure that was most anxiously looked for by the country, but with respect to which much and increasing doubt was beginning to prevail. Still there was not a clause in the bill which their lordships could either amend or vote upon, except in the negative or affirmative, without infringing those conventional rules which were observed between both houses of parliament. On the other hand, supposing their lordships were to reject the bill, the government, if supported by the House of Commons, would, as he had before stated, have complete power to destroy the whole of the Post-office revenue, and to do all the evil which this bill could, by possibility effect. The noble duke continued: The unfunded debt is now very large; it is larger than the market can bear. The premium, my lords, has fallen very considerably, and is still falling (hear, hear, hear). The amount of those Exchequer bills has frequently, as your lordships are aware, been found too large for the market; and in such a commercial country, and with such a state of the monetary system, it cannot be supposed that it would be otherwise than a great convenience both to the government and the public to take out of the market so large an amount of Exchequer bills, by funding part of them, and thus providing in time the means for making up a part of the deficiency that may be expected in 1840—a deficiency which we are quite sure must exist at that time. But my lords, those deficiencies which I have named were not the only deficiencies of experience which may be anticipated. There are other sources of deficiency to which I shall merely allude for the purpose of directing the attention of your lordships to them. Since the papers containing that estimate were produced there has been a new levy of men for the army determined upon, at a proposed expenditure of £75,000, which by this time next year, will, I am inclined to think, be double that amount (hear, hear). Then there are the expenses that will be consequent upon the proposed formation of police in Birmingham, and the establishment of a constabulary force in the country, which, when we add to other sources of expenditure which are in existance, we may expect, and government may expect, a large deficiency in April, 1840. If it had been thought proper to propose in the other house, as had been done by other Chancellors of the Exchequer, that exchequer bills to the amount of five or six millions sterling should be funded and means taken to secure the payment of the interest upon the funded sum, it would not, it is quite true, be a novel plan, but it would afford a means of making up for the deficiency which may be expected, and it would save the public generally from great inconvenience. This would have those advantages, and it would be more satisfactory to the country than the plan which I hold in my hand. This is a measure upon which there has been much doubt, and upon which there is increasing doubt; but I beg your lordships to recollect that there is not a clause in the bill upon which you can make any amendment. You have no course but to give it either a direct negative or an affirmative, without a breach of those conventional rules which regulate the mode of conducting business between your lordships and the House of Commons. If your lordships should reject the bill, the government, as I already stated, have this moment in their hands a complete power of the most despotic kind over the whole revenue of the Post office, and they can effect towards the revenue all the evil against which it is the object of your lordships to secure it. The measure of a change in the post office, which ought to be the sole object of this bill, and which I desire to see carried into execution, must, however, fail if your lordships do not agree to such a measure as is now proposed; and under those considerations I mean to vote for the bill.

The bill having been read a second time, was ordered to be committed on Thursday.

The ecclesiastical and cathedral preferments bill, with amendments, was read a third time and passed. The juries and jurors (Ireland) bill went through committee.—The railway constables bill was read a second time. The real estates liability extension bill went through committee. The prisons' bill, with amendments, was read a third time and passed.

The house adjourned at 11 o'clock.

House of Commons—Monday.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. LABOUCHERE moved the third reading of the New South Wales Bill.

Mr. C. BULLER said, it was not his intention to oppose the present bill, but he had been requested by the inhabitants of the colony to advocate their claims to a more liberal system of government. He wished to see a liberal and permanent measure passed by the government of New South Wales. This bill was a mere renewal of an act passed in 1827, renewed in 1838, and in every succeeding year, and the present was again only a temporary renewal of the same measure. He wished to call the attention of the house to the government of New South Wales: there was no legislative council or assembly, but the laws were administered by a Governor and a council of his own selection. The appointment of members to this council must, under the circumstances, give rise to suspicion. He was not about to find fault with the government; but to draw attention to the revenues of the colony and the expenditure. The revenue was not very large, but the expenditure, he must say, was extravagant in the extreme as compared with other colonies. The hon. and learned member here went into a detailed account of the revenues and expenditure for the last four years. The ordinary revenue of the colony amounted to £926,000, and that was raised from a population not exceeding 150000, being at the rate of £2 3s per head. It had been said that Great Britain was the heaviest taxed of any country in the world; but such did not appear to be the case, where as in this country the taxation was not more than £2 per head. while in New South Wales, there was no interest to pay on a national debt, the taxation was £2 3s per head. It might be said that the taxes were raised in a manner which did not bear heavy upon the inhabitants, that might be the case, but if it was so, that was no reason why it should be extravagantly expended. It was a well known fact, that the system of government in New South Wales was the most extravagant in the whole world. The effective expenditure of the government of New South Wales, according to the population, was three times as great as the effective expenditure of the government of Great Britain. The hon. member then went into a detail of the numerous branches of expenditure, from which he contended that he was warranted in saying that it was three times as great in proportion as the expenditure of the government of this country. In the year 1826 the revenue was £145,000; in 1835 it was £292,000, and in 1838 it was £268,000; yet although there had been a diminution of revenue, the Governor this year asked for an expenditure of £346,000, being no less than £30,000 more than the total revenue of the preceding year, therefore he must report that the profligacy of the government of New South Wales had not a parallel in the history of the civilised world. The expenditure of the government of the North American colonies, which contained a population of nearly one million and a half, was not much greater than that of New South Wales. He did not mention these facts for the purpose of blaming the government at home, but to show the danger and mischief which arose from not giving the population a voice in the election of those who were to administer and make the laws for the government of the colony. He intended that the people of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land ought to have some control over the expenditure of the colonies, and until they had discontent and dissatisfaction must exist. He knew it had been said that New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land were differently circumstanced from other colonies, but from all the evidence which had been collected on the subject it was his opinion that the time had come when those colonies ought to have representative assemblies. This was the opinion of Major M'Arthur, Sir Thomas Mitchell, and many others most conversant with the state of the colony. He hoped the House and the government would take the earliest means possible to establish a free form of representative government in New South Wales (hear.) The time had arrived when the waste and extravagance of an irresponsible government ought to be abolished and for ever done away with. When it was discovered that New South Wales and Van Diemans' Land were so valuable for the growth of wool and agriculture, a wise government would not have retained them longer as penal settlements, as a kind of jail, but have encouraged emigration to the fullest extent (hear, hear, hear.) There was a kind of stigma attached to New South Wales from convicts being sent there, that respectable persons would not emigrate to the colony. Now he wished to see that stigma removed. It appeared from evidence on the subject, that the number of convicts transported to New South Wales did not exceed on an average 4000 per year, whilst it was proved that there was full employment for an exportation of 10,000 labourers annually. He therefore did not wish to see emigration to the fullest extent encouraged; but that never could be done, neither could discontent and dissatisfaction be allayed unless the colony had granted to it a free and representative form of government (hear.)

Mr. LABOUCHERE did not intend to follow the hon. and learned member through the whole of his address, but merely remark on a few points. His learned friend began by saying that he wished to see liberal and free institutions established in all the colonies. He (Mr. Labouchere) could assure the house that he fully agreed in those opinions (hear, hear.) He did not wish for irresponsible governments to continue one hour longer than was absolutely necessary; therefore it would be seen that he agreed with the general principles of his hon. friend (hear, hear.) He had always doubted the policy of making these colonies penal settlements (hear, hear.) He was adverse to sowing bad seed on a soil which, if properly managed, must prove so advantageous and fruitful; and he was happy to inform the house that her Majesty's government was taking all the steps in their power to remove the complaints which existed. Last year no less than 10,000 emigrants were sent to New South Wales, which was a circumstance that must improve the moral habits and industry of that colony. The colony must also derive considerable financial advantages from the influx of these emigrants. He trusted the government and council would be placed on a footing which would give satisfaction and encourage emigration, but he must deny that the government had violated its pledge with regard to the funds appropriated for emigration. Last year was one of great dearth in New South Wales, and Sir George Gipps, in his dispatches, stated that there was no want of labourers—on the contrary, there was many who could not obtain employment. Provisions were dear; but Sir G. Gipps was of opinion that every difficulty would be removed by an unflinching and determined regard to economy in every department of the public service, an opinion in which he (Mr. Labouchere) coincided. With respect to the bill before the house, its operation only extended for one year, therefore another opportunity would shortly arise of discussing the whole question. He entirely agreed with the hon. and learned member, of giving to these colonies a more free and liberal form of government (hear.)

Mr. WARD said, the right honourable gentleman who had just sat down, informed the house that last year the government sent out 10,000 emigrants to New South Wales, and that it was intended to send out an equal number during the present year. Now he (Mr. Ward) did not see how that could be accomplished without the assistance of parliament, and nothing had been communicated to the house relating to the subject. He trusted, therefore, the noble lord would state from what funds and by what means this additional 10,000 emigrants were to be sent out. He knew nothing of any Treasury minute on the subject.—The honourable member went into a detail of the state of the colony. He contended there was a great deal of jobbing on land, which was attended with much disadvantage. The honourable member said it was not his intention to oppose the present bill. The whole taxation of New South Wales was an indirect taxation, and it had for many years (until last year) been regularly increasing. In conclusion he trusted that the house would be informed of the means by which 10,000 emigrants were to be sent out this year.

Lord HOWICK said the labour of the convicts was the great source of the wealth of the colonies. Therefore he thought it was only fair that the inhabitants of the colony should pay the expenses of government, the police, making public roads, &c., &c. With respect to emigration, it could not be carried on solely at the expense of this country—the colony must bear some part of it. He had no doubt that the emigrants already sent out would add much to the wealth and prosperity of the colony, and do much to increase the revenue. More than half of the expenses of the government in New South Wales were not included in the government expenditure of this country. Repairs of roads, and many other public works in New South Wales were paid out of the revenue, and therefore it would be only fair that one half of the expenditure of that colony should be deducted from what was termed the expenditure of the government. In New South Wales the inhabitants did not pay a single direct tax of any kind or description, the whole revenue was raised from indirect taxation duties on wines and other articles of consumption. So far from salaries being too high in the government offices, they had been so low that parties could not be found to accept of them. The noble lord denied that there was any foundation for the charges of jobbing and extravagance which have been brought against the government of New South Wales.

The bill was then read a third time.

On the question that the bill do pass,

Mr. C. BULLER wished to have some further explanation on the subject; he was not satisfied with the statement of the right hon. gentleman the Under Secretary of the Colonies. He must again repeat that the expenditure of the government in New South Wales was much greater in proportion than the expenditure of the United Kingdom.

Mr. LABOUCHERE and Lord HOWICK briefly explained.

The bill was then passed.

IRISH CLERGY—ARREARS.

Mr. SHAW begged to ask the noble lord the Secretary for Ireland (Lord Morpeth,) some questions respecting the balance of the million fund applicable to the payments of the arrears of tithe due the Irish clergy. First—The clergy complained that the miserably small instalment which had already been promised to them was withheld—and he (Mr. Shaw) would ask when that was to be paid? Secondly—They complained that no steps had been taken to recover the arrears due by the landlords, although they were considerable—and he (Mr. Shaw) was anxious to learn from the noble lord if the government had directed the proper proceedings to be taken by the law officers for the recovery of the landlord's arrears—and thirdly, he (Mr. Shaw) would repeat a question which he had frequently asked of the noble lord before—namely, whether the government were prepared to institute measures for restoring to its original purpose the £100,000 which had been subtracted from the balance of the million fund, and appropriated to the board of works?

Lord MORPETH said, that in answer to the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Shaw's) first question, as to the payment of the instalments now due to the Irish clergy, he lamented to hear there had been any delay, and he would write to expedite the payment. To the second question, as to the landlords' arrears, he was sure the Attorney General would not neglect to proceed for their recovery; but he (Lord Morpeth) would immediately write to make inquiry on the subject; and as to the third question, he could only repeat what he had said before, that he could hold out no hope of the £100,000 being applied to the clergy arrears, for it had been appropriated by parliament to the Board of Works; and when the other £26,000 was re-voted to the clergy, no expectation had been given that they were to receive the £100,000 also.

CONSTABULARY FORCE (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion of Viscount MORPETH, this bill was read a third time and passed.

DUBLIN POLICE BILL.

The report of this bill was brought up and agreed to.

Third reading to-morrow.

On Mr. F. BARING moving the order of the day for the house going into a committee of supply,

Mr. FIELDEN moved the repeal of the taxes on malt, hops, soap, candles, and tallow, coals, sugar and molasses, tea, coffee, butter, cheese, currants and raisins, corn, cotton, and sheep's wool imported, silk, hides and skins, and paper, amounting to £17,614,543, and to substitute a property tax.

The amended motion was lost by a majority of 58 to 15.

EDUCATION (IRELAND.)

The motion for going into committee of supply being again put—

Mr. DILLON BROWNE moved the following resolution:—

"That to satisfy the conscientious scruples of a large proportion of the Protestant as well as Roman Catholic population of Ireland, and to conciliate to the board of national education in that country the general confidence of the community, it is expedient that this house do recommend to the commissioners the discontinuance of the use of the 'Scripture lessons,' which are equally offensive to persons of all religious persuasions as a mutilation of the Word of God; that it be a further recommendation to the commissioners to adopt in practice the principle of setting apart an hour of each day for the religious instruction of the children of different creeds, to be communicated in separate sections of the schools connected with the board, either by the spiritual pastors of the children respectively, or by other competent persons duly accredited by them, and subject to their supervision and controul; that no religious instruction be communicated to the children in such schools except by their pastors, or by persons so accredited; and that it is desirable, in order to secure the confidence of seven-eighths of the Irish people, both with reference to religious instruction, and to the impartial distribution of the funds at the disposal of the board, that a Roman Catholic divine, approved of by a body of Roman Catholic prelates in Ireland should be added to the board of commissioners."

The hon. member rising to second the amendment, the original motion was put and agreed to.

The house eventually resolved into a committee of supply, in which resolutions on various Irish and othre remaining estimates were moved. Several of them, gave rise to desultory conversations. The grant to "Maynooth College," for instance, was opposed, but it was carried by 53 to 9—majority in its favour 44. There were £87,481 for "Danish claims," £50,000 towards the establishment of steam communication with India, *via* the Red Sea, &c.; £1,300 for the School of Design, &c.

SALE OF SPIRITS (IRELAND) BILL.

On the order of the day for the third reading of this bill,

Mr. O'CONNELL brought up a clause, the object of which was to put the grocers in Ireland in the same condition with respect to the sale of spirits as they were before the passing of the 6th and 7th of Wm. IV. By that act grocers in Ireland were prevented from retailing spirits. The operation of that prohibition had been found most injurious, and had caused a great derangement of capital. Besides this it had thrown the trade in the sale of spirits into the hands of an inferior and less respectable class of persons. In England and Scotland there was no restriction of this kind, for in Scotland alone 5,000 grocers held spirit licenses. The clause which he now moved was limited in its operation to those grocers who were in business at the time of the passing of the act to which he had alluded, and was not by any means as general or extensive as he could wish.

Mr. SHAW objected to the clause. From the experience which he had in his judicial capacity, he thought it was most important to prevent grocers selling drams of spirits in their shops He thought nothing was more calculated to demoralize the people than allowing grocers to keep dram shops.—He also thought that the moving this clause was irregular, as it was not strictly related to the bill, the third reading of which had been moved. On every ground he thought it objectionable that there should be so many licensed houses.

Viscount MORPETH said the objection to the clause in point of form was unfair on the part of the right hon. and learned gentleman, who, under precisely similar circumstance, had introduced the clause against the grocers which the present clause was proposed to remedy.

Mr. HODGSON opposed the clause.

Mr. REDINGTON expressed similar surprise, and added that the operation of the bill was throughout Ireland, and not in Dublin only, and that the prevention of the sale of spirits by grocers was felt to be an exceeding hardship.

Mr. PIGOT supported the clause, in favour of which he had presented petitions most numerously and respectably signed.

Mr. SHEIL had presented similar petitions, and supported the clause.

Colonel CONOLLY had voted for the clause introduced by the right hon. gentleman the member for the University of Dublin, and saw no reason now to vote for the present clause.

The house then divided—

For the clause	36
Against it	9
Majority	27

The house then divided upon the question that the clause be read a second time, when there appeared—

For the clause	33
Against it	9
Majority	24

The clause was then read a third time, and added to the bill.

At two o'clock the house adjourned till twelve next day.

House of Lords—Tuesday, August 6.

This being the night fixed for the discussion of Lord Brougham's resolutions respecting the administration of justice in Ireland, an immense crowd of well dressed persons at an early hour assembled at the door of the house waiting for admission; in an instant the stranger's gallery was filled. The peers who were earliest in attendance were the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord Plunket.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—IRELAND.

Lord BROUGHAM rose and proposed his resolutions; in doing so the noble lord commenced by saying he was deeply sensible of the importance of the subject he had attempted to meddle with; and deeply sensible too of the fact that he was addressing the first judicial assembly in the world. He stood there in the discharge of an imperative duty; the whole of his not short public life of 30 years, in which he had acted in one undeviating way, without shadow of change, was a pledge that he did not now stand before their lordships actuated by any other than a public feeling. His resolutions had reference to the existence of a great, a crying evil in the administration of justice in Ireland; namely, that when a person is committed for offences in that country there is no certainty of that person's being brought to trial, if brought, that evidence will be forthcoming. The certainty of both of these circumstances was the key-stone of justice in England—not so, unhappily, in the sister country (hear, hear). A second branch of the subject was equally important, and in reference to it he begged leave to say that, in making his observations, he brought charges against no one—he found fault with no one. A practice has prevailed in Ireland for a long period he was aware, but still not to be tolerated on that account, of challenging juries on account of religious feelings, nay, even for political feelings. The noble and learned lord at great length proceeded to refer to the evidence taken before their lordships' committee in support of his assertion, commenting on it as he went on, and arguing forcibly that the consequences of the system were bad in the extreme. He (Lord Brougham) knew of nothing which ought to be more carefully preserved from anything which could have a tendency to lower it in the estimation of the public than the administration of justice; nor did he know of any functionaries in the realm who ought on all occasions to be treated with greater respect than the judges of the land. And yet in Ireland the character both of justice and the judges had been interfered with by the executive of that country (hear, hear). With these prefatory remarks, he (Lord Brougham) would proceed to refer to some of the instances in detail to which he referred. It appeared that by some means or other the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Dublin had fallen into disrepute in the estimation of the Irish executive, and that a minute had been made by a clerk in the office of the Lord Lieutenant, to the effect—whether authorised or not it was acted on—to the effect that no case which the Chief Justice had tried, and in which he had passed sentence, should, if brought before government, be referred to him for re-consideration. He (Lord Brougham) had passed his life in courts of justice, and no man knew more of the habits of the judges, or was on more unreserved intimacy with them than he (Lord Brougham); and he was sure that no head of the law in this country could have for a moment credited the statement, if he had been informed of the facts of the existence of such a minute (loud cries of hear, hear). The judges of this country would have said that it was all imagination—that it was a pure fabrication, and that consequently it never could have been acted on. How stands the fact? So far from the minute not being acted on, there were no fewer than twenty-seven cases which the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas had tried—and the perfect fairness and impartiality of the proceedings in which had never been questioned—which, when brought under the consideration of the Irish executive, had not been preferred to his lordship, but withheld from him, and referred to the Attorney-General for Ireland, or the Solicitor for the crown, or to some other solicitors or attorneys-at-law (strong marks of disapprobation from the Tory peers). Here the noble and learned lord then referred to the case of Gahan, and entered at some length into the details and dates in illustration of his position. Mr. Drummond's evidence before the committee of their lordships' house was of itself conclusive evidence on this point. The noble and learned lord here read some portions of Mr. Drummond's evidence in confirmation of his statement. The evidence of the Attorney General was to the same effect. He clearly proved that there was not only none of these communications on the subject which had been referred to, but that, in the very nature of things, there could have been none. So much, then, for this case. The further proceedings in this case had clearly been influenced by the libellous and slanderous letter, or memorial, to which he had so particularly called their lordships' attention. The appeal had been made from the learned and venerable judge who tried the case to the Irish Attorney-General, Sir M O'Loughlin, who was of the same religion with the party accused, who had not seen the witness or the jury, and whom he (Lord Brougham) would further add, all his acts convicted of total and hopeless ignorance of the criminal law (hear, hear, hear, and cheers). He (Lord Brougham) would go before any twelve lawyers at Westminster Hall, or before any twelve men, whether lawyers or not, and if a shadow of doubt remained after inquiry in their minds, as to Sir Michael O'Loughlin's total ignorance of the just principles of the law, then he (Lord Brougham) would not only confess that he did not understand it himself, but that Chief Justice Doherty also did not understand it; and that all their lordships were plunged in the same hopeless incapacity to comprehend one of the plainest cases that could exist (laughter). If any appeal should be made in the course of the debate to Sir M. O'Loughlin's authority in opposition to the authority of any of the learned judges of Ireland, he would undertake in his reply to substantiate all he had said respecting that gentleman's ignorance. He would next proceed to another part of the subject, which was the exercise of the prerogative of mercy. This was a prerogative which certainly should not be lightly called into exercise, and not for the gratification of any private feeling. It appeared that there were 240 persons discharged from the jails of Ireland, in the course of a progress of six months, by the noble marquis, either by verbal order or by promises of such an order, subsequently sent from Dublin. The evidence on the subject occupied different pages. The course of proceeding was this: His Excellency came to a town, and having visited the prison, attended by a large concourse, had the prisoners all drawn up before him, and granted to a great number of them pardon. In the town of Clonmel it appeared that 57 were pardoned by his Excellency, though there were in the jail at the same time about 200 prisoners. Every thing was done on these occasions by the fiat of the jailer. The Mayor also accompanied his Excellency, and it appeared that no questions were put to him. The jailer's decision was taken. The chaplain was also present, but it appeared that he did not interfere except on one occasion when he very luckily interposed, when two men, who had been sentenced to transportation for a grave offence, were about to be discharged. With respect to those cases he knew that it had been observed that a great many of these criminals so discharged had been since committed for other offences. That fact, however, did not seem to him of so much importance. He objected to that system under any circumstances. In the jail of Clonmel, of the 57 who were liberated, only two, it appears, were afterwards committed; and in Westmeath, of 13 who had been discharged from jail during the viceregal tour, six had subsequently been committed. This inequality in the number of those recommitted proved the injustice of the system resorted to. How great was the error into which Sir Michael O'Loughlin had fallen! They seemed to consider that as the progress towards punishment should be quick, so the approach to the smiling plains of mercy should be rapid and vehement, and that they could not reprieve too quickly. That was a foolish supposition. The proposition correctly should be that as the executive should be slow to punish, so it ought to be slow to pardon. Punishment could not be defended but as a matter of necessity, and as a matter of prevention, otherwise the state would have no right to punish. The noble and learned lord proceeded to argue that if it were right to pardon the individuals in question, it was wrong to punish them. That was clear and indisputable law. To pursue any other course was neither more nor less than holding out a premium for crime. The law loses its authority, it ceases to be respected, if any other course were followed (hear, hear). An appeal had been made—not to the Attorney General—not to the Chief Justice of Ireland—but to the lowest functionary almost of the law, the jailer (hear, hear), and upon the opinion of such a one very often the man who had been oftenest in jail will be the better subject, the quieter prisoner; as a wild bird will flap its wings in impatience to be free, against the cage in which it is confined, while a tame bird, who has been used to confinement, will take it quietly, and never flap a feather of its pinions against the wires of its place of imprisonment; so likewise will a person, an offender, accustomed to frequent imprisonment in many jails, conduct himself with resignation and quiet (hear, hear). Parliament had sanctioned the proceedings, it might be said. A letter, it appears, had been sent to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland immediately after these proceedings, although that functionary was then in London—a letter had been written to him, in order that it might be posted throughout Ireland; that letter was a complete and general sanction of the noble marquis's conduct by her Majesty the Queen. The present Lord Lieutenant (Lord Ebrington) must expect a letter of the same description, for he said that he was recommended to follow the steps of his predecessor; he must be prepared to go to the Attorney-General rather than to the higher judges, to go to the jailer rather than to the superior judge for his direction in cases where the prerogative of mercy was or was not to be employed. If there was any one who thought that in Ireland crimes should go free then their lordships would be prepared to vote against the first of these resolutions (hear, hear). If again, their lordships held that the connexions of the offender not in crime but in blood shall sit and decide upon his brother, such of their lordships as were of that mind would necessarily vote against the second and the third of these resolutions; so likewise with the fourth, if a judge were not to be disgraced by having his judgment reversed by an inferior, their lordships would reject it; and if their lordships are minded to disaffirm the last then he should sit down contented that he had done his duty. Give to the crown a corrupt court, and to the country a corrupt House of Lords and a corrupt House of Commons—give it a domineering aristocracy, nay, more, place it under the domination of a fierce democracy, although he dreaded nothing from that quarter, for though the outrages of the multitude should break out he should regard them not, for he knew that all the surges of popular fury would dash and dash in vain against him, if shielded by that palladium of the British constitution, fair administration of justice (hear, hear). It was upon that he confided, and upon those grounds, therefore, it was that he called upon their lordships, exhausted as he was, to give their decision upon the resolutions which he had moved.

The resolutions were then handed to the LORD CHANCELLOR, who could not read them distinctly; they were then handed back to the noble and learned lord who moved them.

Lord BROUGHAM read his resolutions; they were to the following effect:—

"1. That it is not expedient, with a view to the due administration of justice in the exercise of the rights possessed by the prosecutor, in setting aside juries, that it should be confined to the relations of the defendant, but that it should be extended to persons who had expressed strong opinions on the question to be tried, or who were intimate with the defendant, or whose lives, conversations, and ignorancewere such as to render them unfit to be jurors.

"2. That it is expedient that instructions to the above effect should be issued (so framed as not to allow any misapprehension) to the crown solicitors and counsel conducting prosecutions.

"3. That when persons bound to give evidence did not appear, or refuse to be sworn, not only should their recognizances be estreated, but in case they did not pay they should be imprisoned until they consent to give evidence, and as an example to others.

"4. That it is the duty of the executive government, in considering the cases of parties convicted with a view to the remission of their sentences, to make application to the judges who tried the cases, and give them an opportunity to give their opinion upon them, unless circumstances render such applications impossible. But that it is not necessary that the executive government shall follow the opinions so obtained.

"5. That the prerogative of the crown to grant pardons or remissions of sentences is the high, indispensable, and unalienable prerogative of the crown, vested in it for the purpose of aiding the administration of justice, and that it should not be exercised without full and deliberate inquiry into all the cases submitted for consideration; that its exercise should depend on those circumstances, and not upon the accidental visit of the Sovereign, or the representative of the Sovereign, to the place where the offenders may be confined."

The Marquis of NORMANBY could not help animadverting on the manner in which the noble and learned lord had made his attack. The noble lord had stated on a former occasion that nothing criminatory should fall from him; at another time he stated that the resolutions which he had to propose might be discussed without any of their lordships ever having read the evidence. How far that assertion could be justified, after the eloquent and copious speech which had just been delivered, he left their lordships to decide.

Lord STUART DE DECIES said that there were but two plans upon which Ireland could be governed; either the plan pursued by his noble friend the marquis, or the plan recommended by a great American statesman. Dr. Franklin said, "If you hear of discontents in your provinces, never believe that they are general, or that you have given occasion. Don't think, therefore, of remedying any evil, or changing any offensive measures of policy. Redress no grievance, lest the people should be tempted to demand the redress of some other distress. Grant no request, however just, or reasonable, or proper, lest the people should be tempted to ask for something unjust, unreasonable, or improper. Never listen to or believe the friends of the people, but suppose their complaints to be invented or propagated by factious demagogues; and, above all, procure the impeachment of popular ministers, and the bloody persecution of martyrs will work miracles in your favour." It was not by following this latter course, but by treading in the steps of the noble marquis, that their lordships would consolidate the strength of the empire, and secure the confidence of the people.

Lord BROUGHAM said, in reply, that it had been urged in defence of the liberation of prisoners from jails, that it had taken place only upon a very minute examination of the particulars of their cases, but he apprehended that there was a slight mispronunciation, and that instead of *minute* examination, noble lords meant *minute* examination; for it appeared that 57 prisoners had been discharged in an hour. It had been asked why he did not bring in a bill to alter the law of recognizance? Simply because he did not complain of the law—he only complained that it was not executed. He had never said one word of Sir M. O'Loughlin, as a judge, but most assuredly he had good right to complain of his conduct as Attorney-General. The noble and learned lord, after some further observations, said that to attempt to get rid of this motion by moving the previous question as an amendment was to arrive at a most lame and impotent conclusion. He defied any man living to show that he had departed from the line of policy which he had laid down for himself in the year 1810, which was the time when he first had a seat in parliament. He had always preserved his own independence, and would not now go into any comparison as to the merits of Whig or Tory; but this he must say, that the Tories had never, by any undue means, attempted to conceal their real object; they never had recourse to any bedchamber intrigue for any such purpose.

The house then divided when there appeared—

For the motion .	86	For the amendment .	52
Majority for the motion . .	34		

Their lordships then adjourned at half past three.

House of Commons—Tuesday, August 6.

IRISH CORPORATION BILL.

In answer to questions from Mr. Shaw.

Lord J. RUSSELL said if the amendments made by the Lords in the Irish corporation bill were found to interfere with the privileges of this house there would be an end to the measure; but if otherwise, he should move that they should be printed to morrow, and taken into consideration on Thursday. The noble lord then gave notice that he should propose that the Lords' amendments on the Canada bill should be agreed to.

RAILWAY DEPOSITS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL rose to bring on his motion for revising the standing order of last session, requiring a deposit of £10 per cent. to be paid before bills for the construction of railroads shall be brought on, with a view to substitute a standing order, that a deposit of 5 per cent. be paid before the bill be brought in.

As the honourable and learned gentleman was about to proceed,

An honourable Member moved that the house be counted, when only thirty four members being present the house was adjourned at half-past eight, until three 'clock next day.

YOUGHAL REGATTA.

YOUGHAL, AUG. 6, 1839.—In consequence of the sudden and continued wetness of the weather, the Regatta, which was to have commenced this day, has been postponed till to-morrow. The disappointment, on this account, was very great, as a number of beautiful yachts and whale-boats had arrived on Monday evening, and gave expectation of considerable amusement. At an early hour of the morning people began to crowd into the town from all quarters, and up to 12 o'clock we were in hopes the rain would intermit, but at that hour it became evident there would be no cessation. The stewards then wisely determined to put off the whole until to-morrow, when it is hoped the weather will be more propitious.

The lovers of amusement have, at present, many sources of gratification in Youghal. Mr. Well's equestrian party have been some time performing here with considerable success; the celebrated Distin Family commenced last evening, and Mr. Batty's collection of wild beasts has just arrived.—*Cork Constitution*

The Judges would allow no compensation to Apothecaries as professional men for attending Castlebar Assizes, where they were summoned.

It is quite a mistake to suppose that officers arrested for debt, while under orders to join their Regiments, can be released by an application to the judges. Five are now in this predicament.

The present white trowsers worn by the police are condemned by Colonel M'Gregor; an article made of a dark plaid pattern will be substituted for the summer wear of that body for the future.

The crew of the *Isabella*, of Cork, seventeen in number, were arrested on Sunday by the Customs Officers on their arrival in Cove, on the information of Murdock M'Key, one of the crew, for having on board the vessel nine quarter-bales of tobacco. They were committed to jail to abide their trial.

Such is the competion of rival companies, that all the steamers in the Lower Shannon have last week reduced their fares to and from Limerick and Kilrush a distance of 43 miles, to 1s cabin, and 6d deck passengers. No charge for luggage.

A poor industrious man named Smyth, a brickmaker, living in Clonmel, had ninety-seven thousand brick (made for Lady Osborne) destroyed at Killaloan, on the banks of the Suir, by the sudden overflowing of the river; and in the western suburbs of the town sixty-five thousand brick. Smyth calculates his loss at £120, which he can badly afford, having a large family to support by his labour.

Several notorious tipplers from Clonmel, Carrick-on-Suir, and Thurles, have proceeded to Cork for the purpose of becoming disciples of the great apostle of teetotalism.

The manner in which the ministerial scribes blow hot and cold with the same breath, as it regards the Duke of Wellington, is really most ludicrous. So long as his Grace thought proper to interpose the panoply of his protection between an indignant people and the shabbiest and most mercenary of governments, there was not a single faculty or virtue common to the human species, that they did not ascribe to him. When, for example, he "astonished" his friends by declaring on a recent occasion, that there was no necessity for the resignation of Lord Melbourne, the *Morning Chronicle* was in raptures with his wisdom, his manliness, and his discretion; but no sooner is he provoked into a burst of honest indignation at the shameful circumstances attendant on the appointment of the Birmingham magistrates, and the consequences to which they have given rise, than "a change comes o'er the spirit of their dream," and they declare that his infirmities have impaired the vigour of his understanding, and destroyed the equanimity of his temper!! Six weeks ago he was the "profoundest" of statesmen; now he is in his dotage! If a marked disapprobation of the conduct of her Majesty's present ministers be imbecility, three-fourths of the people of England are in their second childhood. The speeches in parliament of the Duke of Wellington during the last 10 days, proves that he was never in more vigorous enjoyment of the brilliant faculties of his mind than he is at the present moment. Whether he discusses the march of an army or the infraction of a treaty; whether he expatiates on the comparative advantages or disadvantages of a penny postage, or impales a contemptible ministry on one of their own Chartist pikes; his language is always that of sound sense and unanswerable truth; and the impression that such is the case is so universal among persons of all parties in and out of the House of Commons, that his words, be the occasion ever so trivial, are received as oracles. Hence the soreness exhibited by Lord Melbourne whenever his Grace condescends to differ from him in opinion on any point, however unimportant.—*United Service Gazette.*

POISONOUS TOADS.—It has frequently been doubted by writers on natural history whether toads are poisonous; on Monday a dog worried one near to the Hut Tavern, on the Mansfield-road, and ere it had gone 300 yards the animal died from the effects of the poison. In addition to the above fact, we can add our own testimony, for we had three dogs poisoned by toads, and we have known instances of pointers and spaniels suffering from their virulent poison.—*Nottingham Review.*

John Stuart, Esq. brother to Sir Alexander M'Nabb and Lieut. Grogan, of the 32d regt., fought a duel, near Toronto, on the 2d ult. Three shots were exchanged by the parties, but neither were hurt. The cause of the duel was the elopement of Lieut. Grogan with Mrs. Stuart. The affair was about to be carried to the Queen's Bench.

A most destructive fire broke out, on the evening of the 6th ult., at Eastport, Maine. Nearly one-half of the property of the town had been destroyed, including more than forty places of business. The total loss of property is estimated at 240 000 dollars, of which only 80,000 dollars are supposed to have been insured.

BANK OF ENGLAND NEGOCIATION.—The much talked of arrangement for the accommodation of the Bank of England by several great Parisian houses has just been concluded, and, having received the signatures of the subscribing parties in Paris, now only awaits the ratification of the Bank of England. The loan is 48 millions of francs (£1,920,000 sterling).—*Moniteur Parisien.*

The Duke of Sussex has declined to present to her Majesty the address of the Edinburgh Chartists, relative to the conduct of the police at Birmingham. The address, accompanied by a reply to that effect, was returned to Mr. Peddie, staymaker, in Edinburgh, by whom it had been forwarded to his Royal Highness for presentation.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	191½
3 per Cent Consols	—
3½ per Cent. Stock	99⅛
3½ ditto new (1830)	99⅛
3½ do. Debentures	92½

PRICE OF SHARES.

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

LATEST PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS.

3 p Ct. Consols, 92⅛ 1⅛ 2	Bank Stock, 187 6 7
Consols for Account, 92¾¼	India Stock, 252
India Bonds, 15 17	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1839.

CORPORATE REFORM.

The Irish Municipal Reform Bill has been read for the third time in the House of Lords; and, therefore, as far as that branch of the legislature is concerned, Ireland has the prospect of enjoying a new system of municipal franchise, not such, indeed, as the Radicals clamoured for—nor such, neither, as the Conservatives could wish—but such as under all circumstances, conceded to the one all that is consistent with the possible safety of the other.

We believe it to be the firm determination of Mr. O'Connell and his party not to accept this bill; and that consequently his obedient servants—her Majesty's Ministers—will procure its rejection in the Lower House. Sincerely do we hope that this may be the case: for then there will be an end to concession altogether, and the corporations of Ireland will either be suffered to remain as they are—or be altogether abolished, and their functions transferred to commissioners. In a very recent number of the *Mail* we gave our reasons for thinking this the more desirable course;—so that we need not now repeat them. But if the Roman Catholics be disappointed—let them remember that they have no one to blame but Mr. O'Connell—or rather themselves—for putting into the hands of any individual the power of disposing of their interests at his own pleasure or for his own benefit.

It is ludicrous enough to hear the hardy assertions of certain of their lordships respecting that suppositious state of tranquillity in Ireland which, say they, must render the concession perfectly innocuous. It were enough to reply in defence against this argument—that Corporate Reform *found* England peaceable and loyal, and that it has *created* the Chartists and set Birmingham on fire. The result of municipalising Birmingham has been an addition of five thousand men to the standing army, and of a very vast increase to the constabulary force. "But," says one of the noble lords—the Marquis of Conyngham—"at no period was Ireland more fit to receive the boon than at the present. She was at this moment in a state of perfect tranquillity undistracted by agrarian disturbances. She required only about 12,000 troops, whereas 21,060 were formerly insufficient to maintain her peace."

Now, might we ask the noble marquis a question or two, ere we assent to to his premises? How long ago is it since Lord Norbury fell a victim to agrarian disturbances? About 6 months. What was the agency by which he fell? Ribbonism or the Blackfoot system. Is either, or both of those conspiracies still in existence? Both. How many agrarian murders and other outrages do the two last Gazettes proclaim? Five murders and several other outrages, such as burning and levelling dwelling houses—violent assaults on the person—serving of threatening notices and robbery of fire arms. Does such a state of things exhibit a "tranquillity" undistracted by agrarian disturbances?

If not—perhaps the inference may be drawn with greater certainty from the diminution of the military force. Let us try. Ireland formerly found a military force of 21,000 men insufficient to maintain the peace: how many has she now. Twelve thousand. What is the difference between her present and her former complement of military? Nine thousand. What sort of force is the present constabulary, which is a force of very recent formation? Ostensibly civil: but to all intents and purposes military: or rather it unites both descriptions of force; for, being invested with civil functions, it is also organized, officered, armed, drilled, clothed, lodged, and paid precisely in the same manner, and to the same intent, as the regular troops of the line. Well, of how many men does your lordship suppose this constabulary force consists? On the evidence of its commanding officer—Colonel M'Gregor—I find it to vary from 8,000 to 10,000:—take the average and say, 9,000. Will your lordship add this number to the number of the regular standing army you allow to be in the country, and tell us the amount? *Twenty one thousand exactly.* Is there any difference between this number, and that which you tell us was once found insufficient to maintain the peace? Not the slightest. Your lordship may go down.

But the case of Birmingham is the strongest argument that can be advanced against the new Municipal Reform. It found that town tranquil—it has made it the centre of an insurrectionary spirit. We have incendiarism enough in Ireland without adding fuel to the fire.

At a meeting of the Harbour Commissioners on Thursday last, the committee to consider the propriety of appointing one efficient ballast master and harbour master, brought forward their report, which was confirmed and adopted. The amount of salary to be given was deferred to the next meeting. Mr. Lumsden's resignation was received, and Mr. B. Moore gave notice that on the next day of meeting he would move that £50 be paid him as a gratuity for long servitude. A new jetty is to be erected at the end of Suir-street, above the bridge; and a new gangway is to be constructed below the Market-house. The sum of £200, which at a former meeting was allocated for the removal of the mud by manual labour, is to be appropriated to the building of two additional jetties between the Coal-quay and Custom-house Quay, for the accommodation of the shipping. The accounts have been transferred from the Bank of Ireland to the Provincial Bank. After some other routine business, the meeting separated.

Thursday morning, about 9 o'clock, Mr. Patrick Walsh of this city, came by his death under very melancholy circumstances. As the horses were being brought out of the stables, Beau-street, to be harnessed for the Cork coach, one of them was left at the stable door, and while the groom was going back for the other, the animal suddenly started through the gate, slipped, and fell on his side; unfortunately the deceased was passing at the time, and came in contact with the horse while falling. The deceased was thrown with great violence to the ground, with the horse partly on him. An immediate rupture of the blood vessels of the brain was thereby occasioned, and after lingering a few hours, he expired. An inquest was yesterday held on the body, and a verdict returned of accidental death, with a deodand of £5 on the horse.

Arrived last week, at the Great Hotel, Dunmore—Lord Desart, in his yacht, on a cruise; the Hon. J. P. Vereker, from Roxboro, county Limerick, family and suite; Captain and Mrs. Fleming, from Greenville Park, and suite; Captain Bolton, Messrs. Sherlock, M'Creery, &c., &c.

MANOR COURTS AND SENESCHALS.

(From the Evening Packet.)

These crying nuisances ought to have been long since abolished. We copy the following case from a Cork paper. The observations of Mr. Sergeant Greene, always worthy of attention, are most peculiarly entitled to serious consideration on this occasion. The learned Sergeant did not mince matters. We have good reason to know that the twelve Judges agree with what he said on the subject of these intolerable nuisances. Judge Perrin, at the last Assizes for Waterford, reversed a decree of the *sapient* Seneschal of Dungarvan for *half* (why half?) the amount of a forged Bank of Ireland note. That learned Seneschal—not learned in the law, but learned in the nurture of pigs and poultry, for he is a farmer—keeps a red-caped bailiff, who seizes the poor people's pigs found airing themselves about the streets, and he imposes a fine of tenpence for each pig, fourpence for the use of the pound, and sixpence for his trouble! We shall feel obliged by communications on this subject from our friends in all directions. In the mean time we entreat of Lord Morpeth and Mr. Pigot to give their attention to the following case. They, or one of them, should instantly frame and bring in a bill to abolish the evil:—

"SENESCHALS.

"CORK SUMMER ASSIZES—CITY COURT, TUESDAY, JULY 30.

"Mr. Sergeant Greene proceeded to hear civil bill appeals, one of which was, as Mr. P. O'Connell stated an appeal against the decision of Nelson, the Seneschal of the Manor Court of Ballyhooly, who had given a decree to the respondent, John Murphy, in the same cause of action, in which the appellant, Michael Power, who was also the plaintiff, had obtained a dismiss on the merits from Mr. Martley, at the Middleton Quarter Sessions.

"The Court.—Desire the witness in the case to be called.

"John Murphy came up, and being sworn, deposed that the plaintiff processed defendant for eighteen shillings for drawing lime, and that the Barrister dismissed it.

"The Court—This is a lamentable proceeding. It occurs so far back as the 10th of April, 1838. The defendant is sued for two pounds for lime sold, and the case is dismissed by the Barrister, there being no cause of action. The same plaintiff then goes before the Seneschal, who, if he heard the same evidence that I have now heard, should have dismissed the case also upon the merits; but, instead of that, he dismissed the case without prejudice, and the result is, that another process is served, and a decree obtained in the Manor Court, and ultimately the case came as an appeal before the Judge of Assize—that is, there are four suits taken for a sum of eighteen shillings, and all, under an act of Parliament, passed for the express purpose of affording a cheap means of recovering small sums; but, in consequence of these Manor Courts, the act is converted to purposes the very reverse. *I don't know a greater nuisance than these Manor Courts; they afford to the people a most fertile source of litigation. It is really lamentable.* I must dismiss this case upon the merits."

(From the Morning Register.)

There is no portion of the law of this country which requires more reform than that which authorises the holding of Seneschal Courts and legalises their proceedings. The universal voice of the country is against them, and one common wish prevails all these who know any thing of their clumsy machinery—their burdensome fees—their illegal decisions—the extraordinary and contradictory principles which pervade their proceedings, and that wish is, that such "nuisances," as Sergeant Greene, so well described them, should be speedly abolished.

(From the Monitor.)

When Mr. Lynch and Mr. Morgan J. O'Connell introduced a Bill in the House of Commons for the reform of Manor Courts in Ireland, we spoke of its utility, and the soundness and justice of the principle involved in it, though we found fault with some of the details.—Since then, nothing has been done to abate these flagitious nuisances, which are a disgrace to the administration of justice, and a source of annoyance as well as pecuniary loss to all classes, but particularly the lower. The usefulness of these sinks has long since passed away—they were for other times and other men; but now that in some measure justice is brought to the cottage door, and the poor man may have abundance of sound law within the jurisdiction of the Assistant Barrister's court, we see no reason way these fragments of feudal absurdity should be allowed any longer to exist. They are not only no benefit whatever, except to the nominee of the Lord, but on the contrary, a positive incumbrance. No where has a bad cause so great chances of success, or a good cause so little—for how otherwise could it be where Ignorance is the dispenser of the law, of which the venerable dispenser knows as much as he does of the Daguereotype. We know one learned Jurisconsult in the western town, who, in eleven cases out of twelve, decides for the plaintiff, and pooh-poohs the unfortunate defendant out of Court before he has heard the first period of the defence. The Seneschal is a creature of first impressions, so the plaintiff has it all his own way. A witness comes forward—"Kiss the book, Sir." "Do you know this money is due?—Yes, Sir." "That will do—decree for the plaintiff." Oh, but yer honor won't you hear me? ejaculates the defendant." "Pooh, pooh,—pay the money—'tis honestly due—step aside—next case." In this manner the rights of property are determined, and justice made a mockery and derision. Our attention has been directed to a case at the Cork Assizes, where the iniquity of these Courts has been admirably illustrated, and we direct the attention of the Government to the consideration of the entire system.

Sergeant Greene was too hard by half on the Seneschal of the classic Ballyhooly. Mr. Nelson only exhibited that lamentable ignorance of the commonest principles of law, which is diffused in equal proportions through the whole class of Manorial Judges, *par excellence*; and we are only surprised that so experienced a lawyer as the learned Sergeant, who must have seen a thousand cases of the same description, should give vent to his astonishment at the decision of the Ballyhooly functionary. There is a kind of rivalry between the Assistant Barristers and Seneschals; the latter imagine that their jurisdiction has been limited and *ex necessitate*—their emoluments are cut down by the facilities given in Quarter Sessions for the recovery of small debts; hence, they often run counter to better authority, as if to show the extent of their knowledge, "and that they shall not be put down," as we once heard one of the class of Ballyhooly law-meters strenuously aver. Well may Sergeant Greene say that he knew no greater nuisance than the Manor Courts. It is a conviction which has long seized every person who has witnessed their proceedings. But we hope the time is not far removed when these mockeries of justice will have no existence but in history

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.—Mr. Samuel Smith, son of the late Mr. Samuel Smith, of this city, having been solemnly and publicly examined on two several days, received letters testimonial qualifying him to practice surgery, and to be elected a member of the College.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

Our market to-day was tolerably well supplied with English wheat, and we had also a good fresh arrival of foreign. The weather having again become showery, both descriptions were held with greater firmness, but the extent of business transacted was quite trifling, and no advance on Monday's prices could be realised. We experience very little demand for barley, beans, or peas, and the value of these articles underwent no alteration. The arrivals of foreign oats since our last have been large, amounting to nearly 33,000 qrs., whilst there was scarcely a sample fresh up either coastways or from Ireland; the trade in this grain was extremely dull, and the few sales effected were at the decline noticed by us on Monday.

ANTON AND MITCHELL, Corn-factors.

56, Corn Exchange, Aug. 7.

EMIGRATION—IMPORTANT TO SHIPOWNERS AND OTHERS.

British Passenger Ships are liable to a penalty at New York in consequence of taking their passengers in proportion to tonnage by British instead of by the American admeasurement. The circumstance has been duly notified to the Secretary at Lloyds from the Colonial Office. We take the following extracts from a letter of the British Consul, at New York, J. Buchanan, Esq., addressed to the Collector of Customs, Liverpool.—

"The Dauntless of Liverpool, Wm. Miller, master, registered of 698 45-100 tons admeasurement under the act 5 and 6 Wm. IV. c. 56, arrived here about the 9th of June inst. with 279 passengers, and is charged with having had on board about 45 passengers more than her tonnage allows, according to the American admeasurement, which makes her only 553 21-95 tons, making a difference of upwards of 145 tons.

"The bark Andromeda, of Dundee, Stewart Patrick master, registered of 345 10-94 tons admeasurement under the same act, which arrived here about the 11th of June ult. with 138 passengers, is charged with having had on board about 8 passengers more than her tonnage allows, according to the American admeasurement, which makes her only 322 77 88 making a difference of upwards of 22 tons.

LORD BROUGHAM'S MOTION ON THE STATE OF IRELAND.

(Post.)

The Marquis of Normanby intimated on Friday night some surprise that the resolution which Lord Brougham intends to move to morrow on the subject of the administration of justice in Ireland should include any reference to the exercise of the Royal prerogative of mercy. "This subject was not included in the noble and learned lord's notice, but, nevertheless, he—the late Lord Lieutenant—could have no wish to avoid the discussion of it, provided time were allowed him for preparation."

All that we can collect from this is that Lord Normanby, for some reason of his own, would have preferred that any discussion on the administration of justice in Ireland during the period of his lordship's viceroyalty had been postponed until next year. To people of plain understanding it will appear that the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy is a topic which, whether expressly mentioned or not, was of necessity included in a notice of motion relating to the administration of justice. The expectation of the noble lord that two subjects so intimately connected with each other would have been separated will, we imagine, excite very general surprise. It was an expectation which it seems impossible to trace to any other source than the consciousness of his lordship that he had exercised the royal prerogative of mercy without much consideration of the effect of its exercise upon the general administration of justice. That the noble lord acted upon this principle may be true enough. It may be true that this principle has become familiar to his lordship. It may be true that his lordship is surprised not to find its accuracy and validity universally acknowledged. But, whatever may be Lord Normanby's feeling upon this subject, the great majority of the people of England will, we apprehend, agree with Lord Brougham, that the manner in which justice has been administered in Ireland may be very conveniently discussed, in conjunction with the manner in which the royal prerogative of mercy has been exercised. It would, we admit, be hard upon Lord Normanby to be called upon to defend, without due notice and preparation, the manner in which he has exercised in Ireland this valuable and important prerogative of the British crown. Fut not to insist further upon the fact that Lord Normanby has had this notice and this opportunity of preparation from the moment when it was known that the past administration of justice in Ireland was to be discussed, we may be permitted to remark that a Lord Lieutenant who had exercised the prerogative of mercy with proper circumspection and deliberation could scarcely fail to be prepared at any moment, with or without notice, to explain or defend all that be had done in the discharge of so grave and delicate a function.

We hope Lord Normanby will be ready on Tuesday to vindicate the conduct of his Irish Government in relation to the prerogative of mercy upon better grounds than the allegation either that the exercise of this prerogative is not closely blended with the administration of justice, or that he has been called on to defend himself with injurious precipitation. If the noble lord cannot bring forward in defence of his own conduct arguments more solid and satisfactory than these, the best advice his friends can give him is to remain silent in the House of Lords on Tuesday next.

STOCK JOBBING.

(Argus.)

A Whig has always one word for the multitude, whom he pretends to serve, and two for himself, whom he endeavors to serve in reality. A few nights ago there was a modest attempt to put the learned and venerable Lushington, the Cato of the Tower Hamlets, upon a war salary. Well paid is the learned civilian for any of the legal lore which he sports upon maratime affairs. Still he displayed a craving for the "mammon of unrighteousness," very unbecoming in a Radical who professes to abhor sinecures. There is another learned civilian, one *Dr. Joseph Stock*, whom the Melbourne squad compelled to stand as a candidate for the representation of Trinity College, although they knew he had about as much chance of succeeding as he has for being returned for Cashel again. This scheme was not a bad one, for notwithstanding that Stock had no chance of being returned to misrepresent the Irish University, the contest served to distract attention, and give O'Connell and Hutton less opposition by dividing the exertions of the Conservative force. For the performance of this dirty work, the learned Doctor was created Judge of the Admiralty Court, with the promise of having the judgeship of the Prerogative Court conferred upon him when the present efficient occupant of the office shall retire, Many simple folk might think that *Stock*, who is as taciturn as his namesake, has been doing nothing during the session but giving his silent vote to his bountiful patrons. This, however, is not the case, as he has had an eye to business; and has been working like a mole in the dark to form a comfortable nest against a stormy day. To be explicit, he has brought forward a bill for the reform of the Ecclesiastical Court in Ireland, in which he has arranged everything in the most agreeable manner, even down to the salary of the future Judge, which the Doctor naturally anticipates will be himself. Now, we do applaud this sort of mother-wit. An indiscreet personage having found his way into Parliament through Priestly influence and hard cash, would have kept roaring away about an extension of the franchise, abolition of tithes, the ballot, or some other such etherial abstraction. But catch our Doctor at any such folly! He, forgetting all such balderdash, sits him down and thus soliloquises:—"Joseph Stock, take care of thyself; thou hast already got a passable good berth, but canst thou not better it? What are the Cashel dramsellers to thee, that thou should'st care for them? Parliament is profitless, save as it leads to place, and what would place be without salary? No man sells himself to the devil, as thou hast done to the Whigs, without having liberty to name his reward. Come, bustle, man; thou hast a place promised thee, and be mindful that the wages are not scanty."

Lo! and behold, the meditations of one of the steadiest supporters of a "*Government without patronage*."

On Saturday Messrs. Seymour and Lodge, Revenue officers, from Roscrea, aided by a party of the 59th regiment made an extensive seizure on the lands of Bourna, near Roscrea, consisting of a still of one hundred gallons at full work, together with about 1000 gallons of pot ale, 200 gallons of singlings, 10 wash backs, 2 receivers, and a large cooler. Two men were also captured, and convicted at the Roscrea Petty Sessions on Monday in the sum of £10 each or three months' confinement.

The South Tipperary Farming Society will hold a cattle show in the ensuing month.

Catherine Leary, for poisoning her husband, is to be hanged at Cork, the 23rd September.

James Mulvanny convicted at Longford Assizes, for the murder of his father, aged 80, was executed on Saturday, in front of the jail.

The proprietors of the Great Western are about to build a ship of iron, of about two thousand tons, with engines of one thousand horse power.

So much as 70 guineas was offered for a berth in the Liverpool steamer, which sailed last week for New York.

O'Connell has addressed a second letter to the Manchester Wesleyans. It is a scurrilous and ignorant reply to the resolutions which they published in reference to his first letter.

LONDON FASHIONS FOR THE WEEK.

The weather has become at last, to all appearance, fixed, and more like summer than any period since spring sent forth its violets, Light colours are almost universally worn, and actual summer dresses are now seen. Hence the intimation of the fashions of the seventeeth and eighteenth centuries is less preceptible. In winter dresses, which of their nature are stiff and heavy, this imitation was not difficult; but the light dresses of the present month would not appear at ease in such strong drapery. We may remark, too, that our wise great-grandmothers chose their dresses for the same quality as the Vicar of Wakefield selected his wife—because they would wear well. The seasons seemed to trouble them but little, for summer or winter they wore the same material, and for choice they preferred such as suited the latter season. With us the case is reversed: we like to make summer endure as long as possible. Bonnets are now exceedingly becoming; the shape seems perfect, but they are worn somewhat too far back on the head. A capuchin of gause is now often brought under the chin, and has a dressy effect. Lace and gauze, intermingled with ribbon, is much seen, and marabouts are fashionable. For walking dresses, two deep flounces are much seen, though a number of smaller ones are also fashionable. The sleeves are of moderate width, and rather plain at the shoulders: indeed they seem at last reduced to a reasonable size, after so many foolish changes. The skirt is full and long: chales are worn, though not so much as a short time past; the reason is, that the finest figure cannot show to greater advantage under them, than one slightly deformed—hence the change. Muslin and lace chales are an exception.—Three-cornered handkerchiefs of thin muslin or lace are much seen at present; they are light, aud at the same time guard the neck from the rays of the sun and from insects. We lately saw one with a capote of white lace, trimmed with poppies on the side, which had a charming effect. We larely were allowed to examine a trousseau which was sent from Paris. The bonnets in general were remarkable for simplicity. We saw one of crepe, and another of paille de riz—the first with a demi-couronne of wild flowers, and the other with two floating feathers, light red and straw colour, which were beautiful. A dress of organdi, embroidered with blue and red, was trimmed with double bias, surmounted with double bouillons, which appeared rich, without being heavy; it also appeared in the trimming of the sleeves and wrists; the corsage was flat, and crossed to the side, leaving the front exceedingly wide and open.

Of the costumes of the present day it may be said that they are pretty, but devoid of character, and not well agreeable in the several parts. The black, which was lately so much worn, came from the Spanish; the capuchin shape which aims at supplying the place of the veil, is Arab; the mode of dressing the hair in torsades, low behind, is Grecian: and the sleeves, wide and falling, are German. Thus, though we borrow at present from every nation, none can well imitate us. Whatever fashions our grandmothers may have left us to take from, we assuredly can bestow none to our grandchildren.—*Court Gazette*.

On Saturday night there was considerable rioting in the streets of Cashel.

Mr. Crosbie Moore, of Mooresfort, county Tipperary, has left with his family for a tour in Germany.

The prisoners under sentence since the last Nenagh assizes, and those held over for trial until the next assizes, were transmitted on Monday to the county jail, Clonmel, under a strong escort of the 59th regiment.

John Maher, Esq., Tullamaine, Fethard, co. Tipperary, has arrived at Cheltenham.

The Grand Orange Lodge of British North America, held its Grand Annual Meeting, and election of Officers, on the 11th ult. It appears by the official returns, from the Lodges, in Upper and Lower Canada, that within the last year, the Lodges have increased from 240 to 254, and the Members, from 19,200, to 20,320, being an increase within the year of 14 Lodges, and 1,120 members. Several matters of much importance were discussed; particularly the proceedings of the local Government of Upper Canada, and the report of the Earl Durham—a variety of resolutions wore adopted; and the whole proceedings are to be printed in circular form, and sent to all the Lodges.

Mr. Batty's Circus in course of erection at Limerick, is on a most extensive and magnificent scale, and will cost upwards of £700; it appears that Mr. Batty intends making Limerick his head-quarters, as he purposes remaining there for two or three years.

On the evening of the last fair day of Ballingarry, county Tipperary, a man named Rooney gave an unfortunate fellow of the name of Sullivan so severe a beating that his life at present is despaired of; his skull was so fractured that no less than thirty splinters were extracted from it. Shortly after the occurrence Rooney was arrested, but was subsequently discharged from custody as no person would come forward to give any information, even Sullivan himself refusing to do so. On the following day, however, the wounded man getting worse the proper informations were sworn to by him and his friends, and a warrant was issued for the apprehension of Rooney, who had in the mean time absconded; it having been ascertained that the offender was concealed in the coal pits belonging to the Mining Company of Ireland in that neighbourhood, arrangements to prevent his escape were made, for which purpose policemen were stationed in every direction where there was a possibility of egress. After a lapse of two days, it was found necessary to prevent the conveyance of any food into the pits, but this step proved unavailing. As a last resort, the men were ordered out of the pits and the works suspended, which had the effect of compelling him to surrender, when he was immediately transmitted to the county jail to abide his trial.

On Sunday a man named Murphy met his death by a fall from his horse returning from the *pattern* in Kilrane, Wexford. Another man who was mounted behind him, and the horse plunging, fell on his head, and never spoke more.

Monday next the Duke de Roviego will lead to the hymeneal altar Miss Stamer, daughter and co-heiress of the late col. Stamer, Carnelly, Co. Clare. The Lady being a Protestant, and the Duke a Roman Catholic, the ceremony will in the first instance be performed by the Rev. Mr. Young, of Clare, and afterwards by the Rev. Mr. O'Gorman, P.P. The Duke is son of Savary, Duke Roviego. Chief of Police at Paris, under the Bonaparte Dynasty, and successor to the celebrated Fouche in that department.

On Tuesday Lord Carew was entertained to a splendid dinner at Clonroche, Co. Wexford, by his Protestant and Roman Catholic tenantry on the occasion of the majority of his son and heir the Hon. Robert Shapland Carew. Lord Carew's merits as a resident landlord cannot be too highly appreciated; it were well for the country if they were extensively imitated.

The Wexford Horticultural Summer Exhibition of fruits, vegetables, flowers, &c. took place on Tuesday. The assemblage present was numerous and fashionable, and the specimens presented of a superior description.

There are fellows going about the country selling seditious works to the peasantry for the sum of three pence each.

Mr. O'Connell is now in the 65th year of his age.

Thomas Coleman, of Carlow, is committed to jail at the suit of the Rev. James Maher, P.P. on a marked writ for £34. Coleman voted for Mr. Bruen at the last election for that borough, but had previously supported the Priests' candidate, and this act of political delinquency exasperated Father Maher.

The number of tee-totallers enrolled by Father Matthews, at Cork, is 19,000 to this day. The Rev. gent. is urgently solicited to visit Dublin.

Mr. Pat. Egan, of Tuam, describing the grievous distress which oppresses that town says:—"There are daily at my store upwards of three hundred families represented by persons who cannot procure one penny for its purchase, and I declare most solemnly that, at least, fifty persons daily fall in convulsions from want of food."

The Town Majorship of Limerick, vacant by the death of Captain Welsh, is rated at £162 a year; it is a sinecure—the Town Major has not been in Limerick these last 12 years.

Mr. William Wilson, of Limerick, florist, received a severe dislocation of the shoulder, by falling from his gig, while travelling from that city to Pallaskenry on Monday last.

The Bawneshall copper mines, county Cork, are deemed superior of those of Cornwall, and more accessible to shafts, as the inclination of the strata is vertical, not horizontal.

Mr. Robert Robinson, of Maryborough, was found guilty of bigamy at the Commission on Saturday, having intermarried with Elisabeth Eaton, in the lifetime of his former wife, Martha Porter. To be transported for seven years.

William Forward Austen, Esq., of Grange Hill, Fermoy, received the Commission of a Magistrate for the county of Cork on Tuesday last.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND GRAZIERS.

GROWTH OF WOOL.

THOMAS BIGG, Chemist, &c. 15, Crawford-street, Portman-square, London, begs to call the attention of Farmers and Graziers to his valuable

SHEEP DIPPING COMPOSITION,

for curing the SHAB OR SCAB, preventing the FLY, and destroying the TICK, and all other insects injurious to the Flock. The use of this preparation has been found by numerous opulent and extensive Farmers not only to INCREASE the value and quantity of the WOOL, but likewise, considerably to IMPROVE the condition of the Sheep. They may be dipped throughout the year, during mild weather. If it is required to protect them from the ravages of the Fly, the operation must be performed as early in the season as possible, and for those much affected with the Shab, repeated dippings may be found necessary.

Whilst it cannot be denied that the dipping of *Store Sheep and Lambs* is very important, a little attention will shew that even *those to be fatted* will derive benefit, inasmuch as by destroying the Tick, &c. (which are known to harass and irritate the animal,) they are more likely to go on well,

A prejudice exists in the minds of many Farmers, that the operation of *Dipping* is attended with danger to the animal in consequence of the serious losses some have sustained from the use of *other preparations of a dangerous nature in dressing* their Sheep; the Proprietor of the above Composition begs to assure all Flock-masters and Breeders of Sheep, that *no injury can result from the use of his preparation*, if performed according to the printed directions.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EACH PACKET.

Prepared and Sold by THOMAS BIGG, Chemist, &c., at the Laboratory, 15, Crawford Street, Portman-square, London, at 9d per lb. or in quantities of 100 lbs. cask included—being amply sufficient to dress 500 Sheep—£3 10s.

*** Orders, per post, attended to.

All applications for Agencies must be Post Paid.

N.B.—T. B. begs to subjoin the following testimonials which have been kindly furnished him by some extensive and practical Farmers who have used this Composition:—

East Church, Isle of Sheppy, Kent, Feb. 25th, 1838.

Dear Sir,—In speaking of your "Sheep Dipping Composition," I can say, I have found it of most essential service *in killing and preventing Lice and Ticks* in *Sheep* and *preventing* the Fly. I have dipped 2,000 in a year, and have never had *one* with the fly since, excepting in the tail, from looseness of body; the wool is in appearance *in much better condition* after being dipped, and those that were dipped in August had not from that time till they were shorn, *one single tick or louse;* those that had not been dipped *were full of Ticks*. Mr. Banks and Mr. Leese were present when my sheep were shorn, and I have heard them speak of the utility of dipping sheep in this composition. Mr. B.'s shepherd, who is the entire manager of his flock, speaks in very high terms of it. I cannot possibly see either of the persons for their signatures to this letter, but I can testify to their speaking in the highest terms. I have no doubt but that others will use it this year, and I am certain every one would, if they could but see the difference between those that have been dipped and those that have not. You are quite welcome to make what use of my name you please in this matter, and I can say the same with Mr. Banks.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours respectfully,
JOHN MATSON.

To Mr. Thomas Bigg, 15, Crawford-street,
Portman-square, London.

The Thrne, Chesham, Bucks, Feb. 4th, 1839.

Sir,—As you wish my opinion as to the merit of "*your Composition*" for sheep, I have to acquaint you that *in the last year* I used *your* "*Dipping Composition*" upon forty-four Tegs, and ten Ewes; and at the same time *another preparation* upon fifty Ewes, and those upon which I used *your Composition*, are up to this time *perfecting their wool;* but those to which I used the *other* preparation are *constantly pulling* their wool *from the number of ticks* which remain upon them.

(Signed)
FRANCIS PELLATT.

To Mr. Thomas Bigg, 15, Crawford-street,
Portman-square, London.

Copy of a letter from Sir Francis A. Mackenzie, to Mr. Thomas Bigg, Chemist, 15, Crawford-street, Portman-square, London, in reference to his "Sheep Dipping Composition."

Conan House, Dingwall, North Britain, Feb. 22d, 1838.

Sir,—It is but justice to you to say, that having tried it upon 370 weathers, 450 lambs, and 50 ewes, it has answered *to perfection*. The ticks have been *wholly killed*, scab has been prevented, and where incipient, *been completely cured*. Next year I shall bathe 3000 sheep with it, and send to you for a fresh supply.

Your obedient Servant,
F. A. MACKENZIE.

Wingham, Kent, May 11th, 1838.

Sir,—When I called on you about two months since respecting your "Sheep Dipping Composition," I was induced to do so in consequence of having seen its beneficial effects on a large flock of sheep belonging to my relative in the Isle of Sheppy, since which you sent me a cask, and as I have given it a fair trial by your directions, I can bear testimony myself, that it answers my most sanguine expectations. I find that all those that were dipped are *entirely free from tick and louse;* and those not dipped, are as *full of lice* as they can be, and I have no doubt have 200 ticks in each of them. All flock masters I have met with, speak of dipping as a wonderful discovery, and I have no doubt that *all Lambs Dipped in your Composition*, at an expense of only 2d per head, their value in the following spring *would be increased* from 3s to 4s each;—it improves the quality of the wool likewise, and I have no doubt in a short time, all the sheep about here will be dipped; and that it will extend all over the kingdom, and will become a great national benefit. I would not write you earlier until I had given *it a fair trial;* I am now convinced of its wonderful efficacy, and as I am well known to most of the leading Agriculturists in England, you may make use of my name in any way you think proper.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ROBERT MATSON,

Mr. Bigg, Chemist,
15, Crawford-street, Portman-sq., London.

To Mr. Thomas Bigg, Chemist,

We, the undersigned, are willing to testify that we believe your process of dipping Sheep and Lambs to be very beneficial to them, in destroying Ticks, and preventing the great injury they so frequently sustain from Flies, and it adds very materially to the comfort of the animals, and we have no reason to doubt but your observations are very correct with regard to the improvement of the fleece. On the whole, we think it well worth the attention of all *Graziers and Breeders of Sheep*.

East G. Clayton, East, Hall-place, Berks.
John Terry, Spencer's Farm, ditto.
Joseph Maynard, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.
Joshua Aldridge, Cippenham, Bucks.
George Botham, Salt-hill, ditto.
Wm Bayley, Jun., Brittwell, ditto.
James Swallow, Maidenhead, Berks.
Thos. Hughes, Lowbrooks, near Maidenhead.
Edward Smyth, Laurence Waltham, ditto.
Wm. Shelton, Hall-place, ditto.
Robert Hadaway, Knowl-hill, ditto.
Richard Swallow, Maidenhead.

Hunstanton, July 30th, 1838.

Sir,—I have had upwards of 25 score of lambs, and a few shearling sheep, dipped in the liquid made with the 100 lbs. cask of your composition, which you sent me on the 19th ult.; and I am so well satisfied with the effect it has had upon the latter, that I beg you will send me another 100 lbs. cask, to enable me to dip the residue of my fat sheep, and if it produce the effect which I anticipate, I shall require a further supply to dip my flock of ewes, about a month hence. *The ticks, &c., are entirely destroyed off my lambs, and neither they nor the shearlings have been annoyed with flies since their dipping.*

I am,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN THOS. CARTER.

To Mr. Thomas Bigg,
15, Crawford-street, Portman-square, London.

To Mr. Thomas Bigg, 15, Crawford-street,
Portman-square, London.

Malton, Yorkshire, March 12th, 1839.

Sir,—In reference to your "Sheep Dipping Composition," I have had accounts from several farmers who live in our vicinity, and they speak in terms of the highest commendation of its efficacy. The first was Mr. Potts, of Settrington, who was so gratified with the result, that he recommended it to Mr. Henry Hoggart, of Bulmer, who was so impressed with its powers, that he says he shall dip *the whole of his flock* the ensuing season. From his description of it to his friend, Mr. Heckley, of Mount Pleasant Farm, near Whitwell, he was induced to try it; and on my asking him soon after how the dipping answered, he *said wonderfully*, and that he should recommend it to all his friends; he is so satisfied with it, he should not consider it dear if it cost 6d a head.*

I am, Sir,
Yours most obediently,
GEORGE BELLERBY.

Copy of a letter from G. Mahon, Esq., of Mount Pleasant, Ballyglass County Mayo, Ireland.

To Mr. Thomas Bigg,
15, Crawford-street, Portman-square.

Sir,—I request you will send me by the first trading ship going to Westport, Ireland, one cask of *your Composition for Dipping Sheep*.—I beg to add that I tried the dipping of *my Sheep, last July*, and *the effect was most satisfactory as saving much labour* to the shepherds and *preserving the health* of the animals.

Your very obedient servant,
GEORGE MAHON.

Mount Pleasant, Ballyglass,
March 20th, 1839.

* The cost of dipping, including the labour, does not *exceed two pence per head*.—Proprietor.

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.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE on the Quay, opposite the Graving Bank, now occupied by Mrs. PROSSOR.

Also, the Unfinished one adjoining, which has a large Concern to the rere. Both are well situated for any business, and a long Lease can be given.

Apply to S. MAX PROSSOR.

Waterford, July 19, 1839.

TO BE LET,

IN THE TOWN OF YOUGHAL,

A LARGE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, in complete order, and fit for the immediate reception of a family, a good Garden attached, a Spring Well on the Premises, and a gallery seat in St. Mary's Church.

Application to B. DREW, Esq., Flower Hill, Lismore, who will Set or Sell his interest on a Lease for ever. Mr. JOHNSON, William-street, Youghal, will show the premises.

July 22, 1839.

LEAVING WATERFORD NEXT TUESDAY EVENING.

MR. LALOR,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,

BEGS to say he shall leave WATERFORD, next TUESDAY Evening, the 13th instant, till when he may be consulted at Mr. SUPPLE'S, Glover, on the Quay.

He continues at his usual moderate charges to supply any required number of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, prepared from whichever the Patient may prefer of the several materials used for the purpose—viz., Pieces of Hippopotamus or Sea-horse Tooth; Human, or Terrometallic Composition Teeth, on Gold Sockets, &c. &c. and carefully to perform the various operations requisite in restoring the health of Scorbutic and Spongy Gums, securing Loose Teeth, extracting, preserving tender and decaying Teeth, stopping Teeth, with Gold, Cement, &c. &c.

Children's Teeth carefully arranged.

CATTLE SHOW.

THE LISMORE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S Annual Exhibition of STOCK, will take place at the CASTLE FARM, on the 15th instant; all Stock intended for exhibition, must be entered with the Secretary Seven days before the day of Show, and be on the Ground at NINE o'Clock on that morning.

Bulls must be restrained by either a Ring or Cavison.

N. B.—The Members are particularly requested to pay their Subscriptions to the Treasurer before the 10th inst.

Lismore, August 1, 1839.

SALE OF TEAS AT BRISTOL.

At the TEA SALE ROOM, PRINCE'S STREET, *On THURSDAY, 22d AUGUST,* At Eleven o'Clock precisely,

3000 PACKAGES of TEA:—

Consisting of CONGOU, SOUCHONG, CAPER, FLOWERY PEKOE, ORANGE PEKOE, TWANKAY, YOUNG HYSON, HYSON, IMPERIAL, and GUNPOWDER.

To be seen at ACRAMANS' Warehouses, Prince's-street, Bristol, from Monday, the 12th instant, when Catalogues will be delivered, to the day of Sale.—The Warrants will be delivered on Thursday, the 29th instant.

*** Samples may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. HULBERT, LAYTON, and Co., Mincing-lane, London; and Messrs. MOLYNEUX and HULBERT, Liverpool.

ACRAMANS, BUSH, CASTLE, and Co.

TO BE LET, OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

OF a HOUSE and LARGE GARDEN, with CORN STORES capable of containing from 1,500 to 2,000 Barrels, and a MALT HOUSE and KILN with an 80 Bushel STEEP, together with a COAL STORE covered in, that will contain 600 TONS, and may be enlarged. Also, a CULM YARD, with CART SHEDS, STABLING, &c., a Yard 95 by 75 Feet, with a Wall 7 Feet high, calculated for a Timber Yard, and 96 Feet front of Building Ground, admirably situated for business, and in thorough repair, within 200 Yards of the PIER at ARTHURSTOWN, where there is a daily post and an extensive Corn, Coal, and Culm Trade. Head Rent Low.

A good supply of Water on the Premises, on which there had been formerly a Brewery.

N. B.—There are also 9 Acres of Dry Land that will be let with or without the above.

For particulars apply to

CHARLES MOORE,
Arthurstown;

Or to

GEORGE CLARKE,
90, Custom House, Quay,
Waterford.

June, 1839.

[To be inserted on Saturdays only.]

STEAM PACKETS SAIL FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED PORTS,

FROM THE

GENERAL STEAM PACKET OFFICE,

11, EDEN QUAY, DUBLIN,

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

(These Vessels carry Letter Bags from the Post Office, by which the Postage is only Eight-pence each Letter, to embrace which there should be written on the back of the Letter the words, "per Steamer.")

THE intended times of Departure in AUGUST, 1839, are as under:—

From North-wall,

FOR BRISTOL,

THE OSPRAY, Captain STACEY.
THE PHŒNIX, Captain GILMORE.

Friday,	2d Aug.	at 12	Noon.
Tuesday,	6th	— at 5	Afternoon.
Friday,	9th	— at 7	Morning.
Tuesday,	13th	— at 9	Morning.
Friday,	16th	— at 11	Morning.
Tuesday,	20th	— at 4	Afternoon.
Friday,	23d	— at 10	Morning.
Tuesday,	27th	— at 8½	Morning.
Friday.	30th	— at 11	Morning.

Leave Bristol every Tuesday and Saturday.

FOR CORK,

THE INNISFAIL, Captain ROCHE.

Saturday,	3d July	at 2	Afternoon.
Saturday,	10th	— at 9	Morning.
Saturday,	17th	— at 1	Afternoon.
Saturday,	24th	— at 8	Morning.
Saturday,	31st	— at 1	Afternoon.

Leaves Cork every WEDNESDAY.

FOR GREENOCK & GLASGOW,

THE JUPITER, Captain ELLIS.

Wednesday,	7th Aug.	at 9	Morning.
Wednesday,	14th	— at 12	Noon.
Wednesday,	21st	— at 7	Evening.
Wednesday,	28th	— at 12	Noon.

Leaves Glasgow every SATURDAY.

FOR DOUGLAS (Isle of Man) & WHITEHAVEN.

(With passengers only.)

THE EARL OF LONSDALE, Captain THOMPSON.

Wednesday,	7th Aug.	at 9	Morning.
Wednesday,	14th	— at 11½	Morning.
Wednesday,	21st	— at 8	Morning.
Wednesday,	28th	— at 11	Morning.

Leaves Whitehaven every MONDAY, calling at Douglas.

Carriages, Horses, and Goods intended for Shipment, should be at the Packet an Hour before the time of Sailing.

General Steam Packet Office,
11, Eden-quay,
Dublin.

*** Any Goods or Parcels addressed to JOSEPH R. PIM, at this Office, will be forwarded to wherever directed, by Steam Packets, or other eligible conveyance with dispatch.

TO BE LET,

From the 29th of SEPTEMBER,

THE HOUSE on JOHN'S HILL, now occupied by Mr. GEORGE GATCHELL, comprising 2 Parlours, Drawing Room, 4 Bed Chambers, besides Servants' Rooms, Kitchen, and Scullery, China Closet, and Pantries, &c., with Coach House and Stable for Three Horses, and a large Garden attached. The whole is in excellent repair and fit for the immediate reception of a family.

Apply (Free of Postage) at the Glass Works, Anne-street.

Waterford, August 10th, 1839.

SEA BATHING LODGE,

AT

DUNMORE EAST,

TO BE LET,

WELL FURNISHED,

WITH EXPANSIVE SEA VIEW,

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

Particulars may be had at the Hotel, and of

GEORGE CLARKE, Auctioneer, &c.,
90, Custom House Quay, Waterford.

July 15, 1839.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, AUGUST 12

Wheat, millers	38s 0d to 40s 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	15s 0d to 16s 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	35s 0d to 40s 0d
Fourths, ditto	25s 0d to 30s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	42s 0d to 43s 0d
Heads, ditto	23s 0d to 25s 0d
Offal, ditto	22s 0d to 23s 6d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	25s 0d to 27s 6d
Newport Coals, per ton	19s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	18s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton, old	53s 0d to 57s 0d
Do. new	38s 0d to 45s 0d
Straw, per ton,	85s 0d to 90s 0d
Cork Whiskey,	7s 4d to 7s 8d
Mutton	0s 5½ to 0s 8½
Beef	0s 4½d to 0s 8½
Veal,	0s 5½d to 0s 7d
Pork,	0s 4½d to 0s 0d

Butter 88s to 92s 0d per cwt.

Weighed on Wednesday, 287; Thursday, 422; and yesterday, 150 firkins.

CORK MARKET, AUGUST 8.

BUTTER. To the Merchants.—87s—85s—81s to 82s—74s to 75s—68s to 69s—48s. To the Country—78s—76s—72s—65s—59s—38s—per cwt.

KILKENNY, AUGUST 6.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	46 0	— 48 0	Wheat	34 0	— 41 6
Inferior	44 0	— 00 0	Do. inferior	26 0	— 28 0
Thirds	32 0	— 00 0			

WEXFORD, AUGUST 7.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d
Butter	86 0	— 87 6	Beans	20 0	— 22 0
Wheat	26 0	— 28 9	Flour, fine	50 0	— 00 0
Barley	18 0	— 20 0	Oatmeal	16 0	— 20 0
Oats	13 0	— 14 6	Pork, per cwt.	36 0	— 38 0

CLONMEL, AUGUST 6.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	87 0	— 89 0	Barley	00 0	— 00 0
Oatmeal	16 0	— 17 0	Wheat, per st.	0 0	— 0 0
Pigs' Heads	28 0	— 00 0	Oats, per do.	0 12½	— 1 1½

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY, AUGUST 6.

The supply of grain still continues very small. Wheat sold at Friday's currency, but oats were dull at from 3d to 6d per barrel lower.

White wheat	42s 0d to 47s 0d	Oats	17s 6d to 19s 6d
Miller's red	40s 0d to 44s 6d	Do. Canal	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Inferior	36s 0d to 39s 0d	Oatmeal	17s 6d to 19s 6d
Barley	20s 0d to 25s 0d	2d Flour	22s 0d to 24s 0d
Bere	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Rape	00s 0d to 00s 0d

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

The weather here still continues remarkably fine, and if such be experienced throughout the country, we may soon expect to receive more favourable accounts. Harvest has partially commenced in the neighbouring counties, and new grain will doubtless find its way into our market in the course of a few days. We had a better show of English wheat this morning than for a long time past, and the arrivals of foreign during the past week have been large. The present state of the weather, together with a thin attendance of town millers, as well as of country buyers, caused the trade in this grain to rule extremely dull, and factors could not effect sales of English without submitting to a reduction of from 2s to 3s per qr. on the quotations of this day se'nnight, and at this decline the business transacted was by no means extensive; the holders of foreign exhibited rather more firmness, and in some cases the recent advance was realised. There was less demand for flour, but fresh qualities, being scarce, maintained their value. Of foreign barley there was a fair arrival, and having little inquiry for the article, no alteration in price can be reported. Malt remained as last quoted. We were scantily supplied with oats from our own coasts and Ireland; but the fresh arrivals from abroad were again very considerable. We experienced a very slow sale for this grain to-day; and almost the whole of the foreign malt being out of condition, a reduction of from 6d to 1s per qr. on last Monday's currency had to be submitted to. Peas and beans being in short supply were inquired for, and the former article in some instances obtained an advance.

ANTON AND MITCHELL, Corn-factors.

56, Corn Exchange, Aug. 5.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

6th—Frances and Charlotte, Duck, Cardiff, coals—Rose, Foran, Swansea, ditto—Mary, Morris, Neath, culm—John Miller, Quinlan, Cardiff, coals—Eliza Williams, White, Trinidad, sugar and coffee—Harriett and Jane, Farrell, Newport, coals—Martha, Knox, Cardiff, ditto—Shannon, Veale, Newport, ditto—William, Beer, Swansea, ditto—Eliza, Owen, Gloucester, salt—Sarah, Haman, Newport, coals—Daniel O'Connell, Kiely, Swansea, ditto—John and Mary, Mullowney, ditto, ditto—Fame, Tulloch, Newport, ditto—Peter and Mary, Gibbons, Swansea, culm—Alexandrina Victoria, Sutton, Newport, coals—Star, Bishop, ditto, ditto—Put back, Dolphin, Martin—Michael Wallis, Sutton, Newport, coals—Sisters, Jenkins, Llannelly, ditto.

7th—Good Intent, Williams, Swansea, culm—Royal Eagle, Allen, London, gen. cargo—Nora Creina, Mortimer, Bristol, ditto—William Penn, Clarke, Liverpool, ditto.

8th—William and Mary, Budd, Cardiff, coals—Thomas, Organ, Bristol, gen. cargo—Leech, Evans, Milford, culm—Providence, Patterson, Bridgwater, bricks and tiles.

9th—Delight, Boutcher, Glasgow, gen. cargo—Hippocampi, Fowler, Newport, coals.

SAILED,

9th—City of Bristol, Hyde, Bristol, g.c.

7th—Anne, Davies, Dublin, oats—Good Intent, Howell, Newport, oats and flour—Sultan, Read, London, provision—Cornwallis, Davies, Quebec, ballast—Argyle, Baldwin, ditto ditto—Waterloo Packet, Marshall, Swansea, ditto—Friends, Howell, Gloucester, oats and porter—Anne, Thomas, Newport, ballast—Ocean, Knox, Quebec, ditto—Fame, Tulloch, Youghal, coals—Harriette and Jane, Farrell, ditto ditto—Tottenham, Jeffares, before mentioned—Elizabeth, Griffiths, Swansea, cattle—Liberty, Blanchard, Southampton, provisions—Michael Wallis, Sutton, Cork, coals—Alexandrina Victoria, Sutton, ditto, ditto—Daniel O'Connell, Kiely, Dungarvan, coals—Dolphin, Martin, before mentioned—Three Sisters, Fitzpatrick, Newport, cattle—Prince Leopold, Harney, ditto, ballast—Caractacus, Harris, Glasgow, flour.

8th—John Miller, Quinlan, Dungarvan, coals—Peter and Mary, Gibbons, Dungarvan, culm—Good Intent, Williams, Youghal, ditto—John and Mary, Mullowny, Dungarvan, coals—Shannon, Veale, Cork, coals—Mercury, Edwards, Quebec, ballast—Alacrity, Angel, Newport, ditto—Eliza, Owen, Limerick, salt—Swift, Howlan, Newport, ballast.

Wm. Penn, Clarke, Liverpool, gen. cargo—H.M. Packet Jasper.

Wind—N.W. to W.S.W.

BIRTH.

In George's-street, on Friday morning, Mrs. John Blake of a son.

BANK OF IRELAND.

Monday the adjourned meeting of the Bank Directors and Proprietors was held in the Bank—
THOMAS WILSON, Esq. in the chair.

The Chairman rose and said—I am sorry, gentlemen, to be obliged to request your indulgence again. It so happens that I have not yet, as I expected, received a copy of the act of Parliament, but I am happy to inform you that it was read for the first time on Friday night or Saturday morning. The bill is a long one, and consequently the parliamentary printer required some time to prepare it. I have received a letter from a member of our deputation, and he states that he will get the bill to-day from the printer, and transmit it immediately by post to me (hear). Under these circumstances it cannot reach Dublin till to-*morrow* evening or Wednesday morning. I regret very much being obliged to put a motion of adjournment. We had every reason to think that we would have received the bill before this time. Many of those present have come a distance to attend this meeting, and I regret the required adjournment particularly for this reason; but, under all the circumstances, it will be necessary to adjourn this meeting either to Wednesday or Thursday.

Mr. Mooney.—Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

Mr. Gold (who had risen before Mr. Mooney)—I am in possession of the chair.

Mr. Mooney.—But I wish to address the Chairman, and as a proprietor I have a right to be heard.

Mr. Gold—After me, Sir, you can reply.

Mr. Mooney—Very well; that is all I require.

Mr. Gold—It may appear, Mr. Chairman, very great presumption in such an humble individual as I am, to attempt to trespass upon the time of this most numerous and highly respectable meeting, but I hope that I will be permitted to make a few observations upon what occurred in this room on the last day, and to state the reasons which influenced me in objecting to any remarks being made by the respectable and honorable proprietor who sits at the foot of the table (Mr. Mooney). I beg leave to assure you, and that honorable proprietor, that I would be the last person who would presume to object to the fair open expression of his opinion, or the opinion of any gentleman who was properly entitled and qualified to come into this room; but at the same time I would solemnly protest against the abuse of that privilege, and I would put it to the good sense of this meeting, if that gentleman should be heard when I mention that I have good reason to suppose, that upon the strength of the transfer of the insignificant sum of £35 bank stock, (only transferred to him on Friday,) he considered himself entitled to come into this room, upon Saturday last, with the open and avowed intention of expressing his decided hostility to this establishment. I must throw myself greatly upon your indulgence, for I am not very much in the habit of public speaking. I would put it to the good sense of this meeting—particularly the Board of Directors—if some measure or bye law ought not to be adopted to prevent the recurrence of such a proceeding (hear, hear, from Mr. Mooney). If this is allowed to exist, I would not be surprised to see the whole Corn Exchange tumbled in upon us with a view to overwhelm us in our deliberations and discussions (hear). At the same time I cannot wonder at the hostility which I understand is evinced by the honorable proprietor against this establishment. He is at the head of a great rival establishment called the Provident Bank (loud laughter)—and it is natural that he should feel very jealous indeed of the exclusive privileges being continued to this corporation. We must all admit that it would be a matter of great advantage to him and the other persons interested in opposing the renewal of our charter, that no such renewal should take place, because the rejection of the bill would in all probability be the prelude to the privilege of their using their own "paper," from doing which, the charter would prohibit them. I don't think he would, however, adopt his rigid system of paying every one in that valuable commodity called gold—my namesake. I have been informed, but I cannot give it for fact, that upon some occasions (at the particular desire of the persons themselves), he accommodates them with the issue of some £5 debentures instead of gold, which I can prove to the satisfaction of this numerous and respectable meeting is, in point of fact, infinitely more valuable than any £5 debenture or five sovereigns ever coined, for every holder of a debenture is entitled to receive half a-year's dividend upon it, whereas the five sovereigns might lie at the bottom of the owner's desk, and produce no interest to him at all. So, after all, "there is nothing like leather" (a laugh)—and when then the hon. gentleman announced to the public that his partner was "Gold," it would have been infinitely more judicious if he said his partner was "sheepskin" (a laugh)—for debentures, in my eyes at least, are more valuable than gold. I will mention an incident which occurred in respect to the fact that this gentleman announced to the public that his partner was Gold, in which I was myself most particularly involved and implicated. I met a friend upon this day—

A Proprietor at the end of the table—"May I ask, Mr. Chairman, if there is any question before the chair?" (hear Mr. Gold—hear him out.)

Mr. Gold—I was observing, Mr. Chairman, when interrupted, that I met a friend who congratulated me upon the circumstance of my being a banker. I felt astonished at this congratulation, and begged of my friend to explain his meaning. "Why," (said he,) "I have been informed that Mr. Mooney, of the Provident Bank, has announced you as his partner."—"Indeed," (I replied), "that must be a mistake, for I never aspired to such an elevation; but I suppose you mean that he has 'Gold' for his partner."

A Proprietor near the Chairman.—"I conceive that these observations are irrevelant, and I don't see why the Proprietors should be obliged to listen to them" (hear, hear). "Has the gentleman any motion to make?"

Mr. Gold—No, I have not any motion; and if the meeting does not wish me to proceed, I will of course conclude.

The Chairman.—I permitted the gentleman to go on, in the expectation that he had some resolution to propose.

Mr. Gold—As it is not the wish of the meeting that I should proceed, I will of course withdraw. I rose for the purpose of saying that I did not conceive that the honorable proprietor, Mr. Mooney, who sought to have his questions answered upon the last day of meeting, and who, I believe, appears here to-day for the purpose of pressing them, has any right to demand a hearing, particularly when it is remembered that he is an enemy to this establishment, and avowedly determined to express his hostility to it (hear, hear).

Mr. Mooney—I now claim a hearing.

Chairman.—There is a motion before the chair, whether this meeting do adjourn to Wednesday or Thursday?

Mr. Mooney.—I must be heard in reply to that gentleman, (Mr. Gold); I say I must and will be heard.

Mr. Richard Barrett—You are bound, Mr. Chairman, to hear Mr. Mooney. You have permited a personal attack to be made upon him, and you should hear his defence. He is as much a proprietor as Mr Gold, and he is more entitled to be heard by you than he was, because he commenced by using sarcastical and unbecoming language in reference to him. I have great personal respect for Mr. Gold, but Mr. Mooney is equally entitled to my respect.

Chairman.—The question of adjournment takes precedence of all other matters. I must therefore put the question—It has been moved and seconded that this meeting do adjourn to Wednesday next; as many as are of opinion that this motion should pass will say aye—the contrary, no.

The motion was carried; the Chairman vacated his seat and retired from the room, followed by the great body of the proprietors; some, however, lingered about the room. While the Chairman was on the move—

Mr. Mooney rose and looked unutterable things. With outstretched arm and clenched fist he exclaimed—I will not leave this hall—(A wag at the door cried, "nobody axed you, Sir, she said") Mr. Mooney, much excited, and apparently burning with rage, continued—You, Mr. Wilson, have heard the attack made upon me. You have acted a base part. I tell you so in the face of the city of Dublin. It is unheard-of in the annals of debate—it is unheard-of in the annals of public meetings—it is unheard-of in the annals of the whole world. I warn you, Mr. Wilson, to return to the chair. I am here a proprietor under your charter. You have dishonored yourselves and the city of Dublin by your conduct. You will not hear me; but the public, who are your masters, your proprietors, and your constituents, will hear me; and neither trick, nor humbug, nor chicanery, will prevent my voice from going forth. I stand within these walls which are sacred to the cause of truth. I am animated by the spirit of the immortal Grattan; and I am bound to tell you these truths (hisses and laughter). The facts of the case are these:—You have a charter which obliged you to swear that you would discourage the growth of Popery, and if you are true to that oath you must be false to the Catholic merchants who have dealings with you.

Mr. Barrett—Move that some person do take the chair.

Mr. Mooney—Yes; I move that Mr. Martin do take the chair. [The gentleman alluded to did not seem inclined to act upon the motion.] Very well; we can do without a chairman. [Mr. M. then read the oath to which he referred.] For fifty years the Bank of Ireland had acted in this way. I am here a witness against you. You will not bear the truth; but I will proclaim it before a jury which will be larger than this meeting. I told those truths in other places. Yes, gentlemen, you may sneer; but I tell you that you will never get this charter. You have exasperated your countrymen. They are all up, and ready to tear you out of these walls; and if you continue your exclusive monopoly, by shutting out the Catholic merchant from his just privileges, you deserve to be put down by force. The bill, I warn you, will never pass. Yes, you may leave the room, but I will remain, and I defy you all to put me out (voices—"Withdraw, withdraw; there is no chairman.") I will not stir. Show me the man who will put me out. I am a proprietor—I have a right to remain.

By this time the room was almost empty; but Mr. Mooney continued denouncing the Directors most vehemently. He was requested by a gentleman on the part of the Directors to withdraw; but he still persevered in speaking. All the Directors, proprietors, and other persons entitled to be present, retired, and strangers complied with the order of the Directors, to leave the room, but the Provident banker seemed for a while transfixed. At length, however, the spirit of Grattan was seen, in the form of a transparent cloud, issuing from his mouth and gradually resolving itself into smoke, which took its flight through its kindred aperture—the chimney; and lo! in an instant Mooney was himself again. To describe the manner of his exit would be impossible. Seizing his papers, he looked around, as if on vacancy, grinned a ghastly smile at a Bank porter in livery, heaved a sigh indicative of a mind diseased, wheeled round, then put his left leg a little in advance, and, as if unscrewing the other leg from its resting place, made an effort which put the body in motion, and away he flew, as if the spirit of Mercury had entered where that of the immortal Grattan had recently for a short time resided. Suddenly he disappeared altogether, like the witches in *Macbeth*, no person knew where. "That which seemed corporal melted as breath into the wind." John Gold was heard soliloquising thus:—"Was such a thing here as we do speak about, or have we eaten of the insane root that takes the reason prisoner"—*D. E. Packet.*

A TRUE STORY FOR OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

A Ghost—That apparations do not always wander without sufficient cause, is proved in a well attested fact which we copy with the endorsement of the *Montreal Transcript*. Last Tuesday fortnight, as Mrs.—— (a lady of literary taste and rather studious habits,) sat reading in her drawing-room, the clock on the mantel piece struck twelve; as the last stroke reverberated through the apartments, the door was suddenly flung open. In the act of raising her head to reprove the intrusion (unrung for) of her servants, her eye rested on the form of her late husband: she screamed and fell senseless on the carpet. This brought up such members of the family as had not yet retired to rest; restoratives were administered, and when Mrs.—— had regained possession of her suspended faculties, and being a woman of strong mind and highly cultivated intellect, she felt disposed to consider the whole distress she had undergone as the result of certain associations between the melancholy tale she had been perusing and her late loss, operating on a partially deranged nervous system. She, however, considered it advisable that her maid servant should repose in the chamber, lest any return of what she had determined to consider a nervous affection should distress herself and alarm the family. Last Tuesday night, feeling stronger and in better spirits than she had enjoyed for several months past, Mrs.—— dispensed with the presence of her attendant, retiring alone to her chamber, and went to bed a little before ten o'clock. Exactly as the clock struck twelve, she was awakened from sleep and distinctly beheld the apparition she had before seen advancing from the table, (on which stood her lamp,) till it stood opposite to, and drew aside the curtains of her bed. A sense of suffocating oppression deprived her of all power to scream aloud. She describes her very blood retreating with icy chillness to her heart from every vein. The countenance of her beloved in life wore not its benevolent aspect; the eyes once beaming with affection, were now fixed in stern regard on the trembling half dissolved being, who, with the courage of desperation, thus adjured him—"Charles! dear Charles! why are you come again?" "Jessie," slowly and solemnly aspirated the shadowy form, waving in its hand a small roll of written paper, "Jessie, pay *my newspaper accounts*, and let me *rest in peace!*"—*American Paper.*

An old man (a cousin of his Majesty the King of Sweden) was taken into custody on the 29th ult. for cutting a little firewood in a forest near Beauvais, in France. He was so infirm from his advanced age as to render it necessary to be conveyed to prison in a cart.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE COURT TO WINDSOR.—The principal ministers of the Crown have engaged or are in treaty for residences so near to Windsor Castle as to admit of their dining there every day during her Majesty's stay, if they should be honored by the Royal command to that effect. Lord Melbourne is to live at Sunninghill; Lord Palmerston at Englefield-green; Lord Howick at Datchett; Lord John Russell is in negociation for a villa in the Forest. For Lord Uxbridge and his family Cumberland Lodge is now in course of being repaired and furnished.—*Morning Post.*

POPULATION OF PRUSSIA.—According to a work just published by M. Hoffmann, director of the Statistical Office of Berlin, the population of the Prussian States, exclusive of Neufchatel, amounted at the end of 1837 to 14,098,025 souls. At the end of 1816 it amounted to 10,349,031. The incease in twenty-one years has therefore been 3,739,094.—*Prussian State Gazette.*

Dr. Chowne mentions, in the current number of the *Lancet*, the very singular case of a Swiss, who had undergone the process of hanging thirteen times, and yet survived it all. When death at last had seized his prey, his body was examined to ascertain the cause of this strange tenacity of life, and it was found that the windpipe was turned to bone, a sufficient cause certainly for his not being suffocated.

It is necessary that all persons emigrating to New South Wales should be informed that the price of land in that colony is raised from 5s to 12s per acre.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE MINISTRY.

(From the Dublin Evening Packet.)

So, then, there is a screw loose in the working machinery of the Melbourne Cabinet, and the greater part of the crazy fabric is to be taken asunder, and readjusted after the tinkering style of the Whig artisans for the movements of the next session. The contemplated change appears to be on a large scale, including, according to the information of the *Argus*, (on bad authority, as will be seen in the sequel,) the Treasury, Colonial Office, Board of Trade, and Admiralty. Mr. Spring Rice, it would seem, is, at all events, to be disposed of, and with this view is to undergo the pitchforking process, by being transferred to the Upper House, as Lord Mount Trenchard—the Exchequer, in all but a state of bankruptcy, to be handed over to that experienced dry-nurse, Mr. Francis Baring—Mr. Poulett Thomson too, has got notice to quit, and, it is said, will have his talents employed in managing the affairs of Canada, as Governor-General. *His* successor is not yet named.

The *Argus* states that Lord Normanby having proved himself incompetent as Colonial Minister, is to go to the admiralty, whence will depart the Earl of Minto for a more lucrative post in India; the Irish jail-deliverer to be succeeded by Lord Clarendon, (late Mr Villiers,) whose recent display on the Spanish question has pointed him out as a real godsend to the tottering incapables in Downing-street. To this extent goes the announcement of our *Conservative* contemporary, whose information is in almost every material particular substantially confirmed by the accredited organ of Lord Melbourne. The *Chronicle*, it is true, does not go to the length of disturbing Lord Normanby or Minto, but for these changes substitutes removes from the Secretaryships of the Treasury and Admiralty. Be this, however, as it may, it is now sufficiently evident that we are shortly to have a break-up of some kind or other, in the existing arrangements of the Cabinet. The following statements will speak for themselves.—

(From the Argus.)

The Drilling of Lord Melbourne by the Duke of Wellington, has already produced some effect. A great change is about to take place in her Majesty's company of thimble-riggers. It has been communicated to the corps by Lord Melbourne, that unless something is done to *strengthen* the staff, he must and will retire—that his health has suffered considerably by the force and rudeness of the attacks he has lately been subjected to—that the infirmities of age have produced infirmity of temper, and that he is no longer able to sneer, and laugh, and frolic at the opposition he has to encounter in "making his game"—that his new *bonnet*, Normanby, is a decided failure—that Lansdowne is old and lazy, and Holland perfectly useless. That his opponents are skilful, experienced, powerful, and energetic—full of vigor and confident in numbers. Under these circumstances it has been decided that the corps shall be remodelled—that the thimble and the pea shall change hands, and there shall be a great change of characters, but not of performers.

To speak seriously, the country is to be insulted by a shuffling mercenary change of place among a despised, incompetent, and universally denounced Administration.

First—The blundering superficial Spring Rice is to be called to the Upper House, by the style and title of Baron Trenchard, to resign the mis-management of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and obtain the post of Comptroller, vice Sir J. Newport.

Secondly—Francis Thomas Baring, now one of the Secretaries to the Treasury, is to be the new Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Thirdly—Lord Normanby is to quit the Colonial Office, for which he is found unfit; and proceed to the Admiralty, where he is to be First Lord of the Landlubbers, who, to the disgrace of a maratime nation, are permitted to degrade the character of the British navy.

Fourthly—Poulett Thomson is to be transported to Canada, as High Commissioner, with full powers to spend as much money, and effect as much or more mischief as his predecessor, Lord Durham has done.

Fifthly—Lord Clarendon, having made one decent speech on Spanish affairs, for which he had three months' preparation and three years practical knowledge, is to be considered a fit and proper person to undertake the administration of the Colonial department, without the aid of much geographical knowledge, and in total ignorance of commercial affairs.

Sixthly—Lord Minto, having still left unprovided for a numerous flock of Scotch relatives, is to be sent to India, to swarm the Government of that country with Elliots, as he has done here, and for no other purpose that we can conjecture or imagine.

An' this be not playing at nine-pins with the destinies of a great nation, then are we soused gurnets. What good, we ask, can result from this knocking down and setting up again of the skittles? We may answer the question for the country without waiting for a Ministerial reply, it enables Lord Melbourne to keep the bowl in his own hands a little while longer, to play a chucking-farthing, reckless game, which must end in exposure and disgrace.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

The following changes are confidently spoken of as likely to take place at the close of the session:—Mr. Poulett Thomson, the President of the Board of Trade, to be appointed Governor-General of Canada; Mr. Spring Rice to be called to the House of Peers, and to be succeeded, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, by Mr. Francis Baring,; Mr. Charles Wood to quit the Secretaryship of the Admiralty for a higher appointment, and to be succeeded by Mr. E. J. Stanley, Secretary of the Treasury.

SHIP NEWS.

NARROW ESCAPE OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES.—On Tuesday forenoon, on the steamer Bonnie Dundee nearing St. Andrew's Bay, she observed another steamer lying, without any smoke issuing from the funnel, and two sloops, with sails furled, at a little distance. On inspecting her through a glass it was observed that she had something like a signal of distress flying. The captain of the Bonnie Dundee immediately bore down, and, on nearing the vessel, which proved to be the Benledi, the scene was appalling in the extreme. The vessel was in a sinking state, and the passengers in a state of great excitement shrieking for assistance. After some little necessary delay in getting the vessels properly placed alongside, they were made fast, and a plank being laid between the paddle-boxes, upwards of 150 passengers, it is believed, were rescued from a watery grave. The occasion of the disaster, we are informed, was the bursting of one of the blow-off pipes, which, having egress under water, made a leak of such extent that in 10 minutes the fires were drowned, and the vessel had sunk fully four inches. The Benledi was on her passage from Edinburgh to Dundee at the time of the accident.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

WRECK—SIXTEEN LIVES LOST.—The ship Aid-de-Camp, Captain Innis, of and for New Brunswick, from Londonderry, with 363 passengers, and a quantity of pork, &c., went ashore on Tuesday night, the 18th of June, on Friar Island, at the entrance of Keppel Harbour (about 35 miles to the eastward of Halifax), and became a total wreck. Sixteen of the passengers, we regret to learn, were drowned. The greater part of those who were saved, reached Halifax on Saturday last, in a very destitute condition.—They were, however, lodged in the sugar-house at that place, where their wants had, as far as possible, been supplied by a committee of gentlemen who had undertaken the humane task.—*St. John's Courier.*

SUICIDE.—A small farmer, named Regan, who lived near Belrath, in the county of Meath, hanged himself from a tree in his own garden last week. To ensure the certainty of his death he fixed a cord round his body, to which loops were attached, in which he placed his hands when he had the cord adjusted round his neck, and was thus completely prevented from rendering himself any assistance after he jumped from the ditch where the tree was situated. He was found in that position in less than an hour after he left his own house, quite dead.

SPORTING.

THE CUP RACE AT GOODWOOD—HARKAWAY.

THURSDAY, AUG. 1.
(From the Sunday Times.)

Goodwood Cup, value 300 sovs.; the rest in specie, by subscription of 20 sovs. each; with 100 added by the Racing Fund—Cup course—three yrs. old, 7st 4lb; four yrs. old, 9st 11lb; five yrs. old, 9st 9lb; six yrs. old and aged, 9st 12lb; mares allowed 5lb, and geldings 7lb; the second horse to receive £100 out of the Stakes—(46 subs.)

Mr. Ferguson's c. c. Harkaway, 5 yrs., 9st 4lb, (Calloway) 1
Mr. Gratwickens b. c. Hyllus, 3 years, 6st 10lbs, (Crouch) 2
Fulwar Craven's Deception, 3 yrs.. 7st 3lb, (Chapple). 3
Mr. Ramsay's bl. h. The Doctor, 5 yrs.. 9st 2lb, (Cartwright) 4
Lord Wiltons ns. c. c. Epirus, 5 yrs., 9st 4lb, (Scott) 5
Lord Villiers ns. b. h. Beggarman, 4 yrs., 8st 11lb, (Rogers) 6
Marquis of Exeter's b. c. Bosphorus, 3 yrs., 6st 10lb. 7
Lord Exeter's c. c. Alemdar, 4 yrs., 8st 5lb, (Darling) 8
Lord Westminster's br. h. Richard Roe, 4 yrs., 8st 11lb, (C. Edwards) 9

It had been said by those reckoned deep in the secrets of the turf that Harkaway would not start. A noble Lord, whose movements are watched, and who is supposed to be one of the best informed, backed the field against Harkaway; and the Oaks mare also found favor in his sight. This was enough for many, Deception *was* to win it; 600 to 200 was laid by one gentleman, he feeling assured the Irishman would not go; but at last the bubble burst, Harkaway was to run, and it had never been intended that he should not. We believe some heavy betters found it impossible to edge, which accounted for the preternaturally long faces that adorned the course.

When the horses trotted out, Harkaway attracted a vast quantity of the article figuratively described as gapeseed. He is a magnificent animal, and never looked or went better; his action in a slow pace is awkward; to use a technical phrase, he "*dishes*," but the instant he gets into his running he looks and moves a clipper. He is straight hocked, and though this has an ungainly appearance in a walk, we have noticed that some of our best horses have presented this peculiarity of formation; it is a test of the Selim blood. Some persons imagine this form indicates weakness, but it is really a proof of strength; the power of the thigh muscle gives this appearance to the hock. We are not surprised at his legs when we observe his large open feet.

After some delay, to whet the appetite of the gourmands in crack events, off got the lot, Harkaway going instantly to the front. Down the course they went a good pace; when taking away to the left, to go round the pace improved, and they were *cometising* as they got out of sight. When the next appeared the hill was more evident. Harkaway still led, the Doctor and Deception paying after him, and Hyllus looking after the mare; every step now put distance between the three last and the lot. About three hundred yards from home, Deception went to work—but in vain; the length of the race was too much for a three year old, after a splendid effort, she gave place to Hyllus; meantime, Harkaway, hard held, kept clear of the latter; he won without the slightest difficulty by a couple of lengths; there was about the same distance between Hyllus and Deception. Harkaway did not appear more distressed than if he had taken a common canter, whilst the condition of the Doctor was really pitiable.

(From a Correspondent of the Morning Post.)

Of course Harkaway could not run without a row of some kind. It was therefore over night stated (not on authority, as afterwards appeared) that Mr. Ferguson, of enviable notoriety, had not backed his horse, was not to start. It is not for me to inquire into the motives of the *gentlemen* who made this declaration, but that the stewards will do so is doubtless. The public, however, were not to be gulled, as ten to one was offered early in the morning that he did start. It appears late in the day to add the sequel, but he won literally *in a trot*. It may now justly be asked why so superior a horse was cried down. In the first place, it was always an uncertainty whether he was to win, if he could (it always has been since he has been a horse.) In the next, what are his previous public performances? At Liverpool, his first public exhibition in England, he gave St. Bennett a stone, and ran him to a head. He was run to a head by Epirus at Wolverhampton, and beat by Caravan at Chester; afterwards, receiving 7lbs., he beat the latter at Cheltenham; and, it must be added, he won the Cup at Goodwood last year, that *capital* horse Adrian second, and it looked like a race between them. If any one from such a list of performances could have predicted this horse to have been 14lb better than any animal of his or any other year those ten years, I must have resigned my profession. The gentleman who defended the proprietors of Harkaway for not running him against Don John for fear of defeat had better retire. *Don John never would have seen him after the first mile.*

(From Bell's Life.)

The race for "The Cup, or Plate," was the prominent feature of conversation, as well as of speculation. The "*fame*" which Mr. Ferguson has unfortunately obtained led to all sorts of surmises, among the foremost of which in the morning was that Harkaway was not to start!—a report which gained ground from the positive manner in which it was stated that on the previous night it was publicly declared at the Swan, at Chichester, that Mr. Ferguson had made up his mind not to start his horse unless the betting fraternity, who were to profit by his winning, would lay him £1,500 to £500, or three to one, against him. We were not disposed to credit this preposterous statement, till we were informed that one gentleman had actually complied with the demand, by betting Mr. Ferguson £600 to £200, as a portion of his "pound of flesh," and that there was no doubt the rest would be made up. It turned out, however, that this was a mere *ruse*, to enable certain persons to "get on" at a good figure; and Mr. Flintoff, the trainer of Harkaway, openly declared in the weighing-room that neither he nor Mr. Ferguson had the slightest knowledge of such a proposition, never having varied from their intention to "start and win" if they could, thereby intimating that "the devil was not quite so black as some folks would have painted him." This declaration produced a strange revulsion in the minds of those who had been slyly edging to their bets, but the deed was done, and they became the victims of their not very unnatural credulity. The gentleman (Mr. Wakefield) who had been induced to lay the £600 to £200 by the fraudulent representations alluded to, was determined not to submit to so glaring a deception, and resolved to appeal to the Stewards for their decision as to whether, under the circumstances, he was not entitled to declare the bet off? The Stewards politely complied with his desire, to hear and decide on the case, which in substance was this:—While at the Swan, at Chichester, on the preceding night, Macdonough, the Irish jockey, boldly entered the room, and declared that he was instructed by Mr. Somers another Irish "*gentleman*," who had the management of Harkaway, to state that Mr. Ferguson had determined not to start his horse unless the public laid him £1500 to £500, Mr. Wakefield, who was present, foreseeing the effects which such a determination would have on the betting, and the serious consequences which would follow to himself, as he was a backer of the horse, was at last induced to fall into the snare, and by way of example, laid Macdonough, for Mr. Somers, £600 to £200. In front of the Stand, on discovering the deception, he declared his intention to appeal to the Stewards, and sent forth a summons for Mr. Somers to attend, but "spirits," and especially *potheen*, or "Irish spirits," could not be summoned from "the vasty deep," and the double *deep* Mr. Somers, (if Macdonough did not speak without his host,) was no where to be found. The Stewards, on hearing the case, in the absence of Mr. Somers and Macdonough, gave it as their opinion that the fact was extracted under the cloak of deception, and, therefore, that Mr. Wakefield was entitled to declare it off, a declaration which he forthwith openly made in "the ring," and scratched the bet out of his book accordingly. It is not a little unfortunate that Mr. Ferguson should have placed himself in a position to justify a ready adoption of suspicion, and, but for this fact, we have no doubt that many who were disposed to have backed his horse would have been large winners. When the awful moment for saddling arrived, which was announced by the tolling of a bell, and Harkaway was brought forth, he became the object of universal curiosity, and was pronounced by every good judge "every inch a racer," an opinion which the result of the race fully sustained, as he soon led off and won with perfect ease. *Hyllus* second, (no small credit with such an antagonist,) and *Deception*, (our prophet being on the wrong side of the post,) third. Mr. Ferguson, we believe, did not himself show on the stand during the day, and from what we have heard, is not himself any great winner by the race. We are, perhaps, here justified in saying that if Mr. Somers was no party to the trick played by Macdonough, he is bound to make a declaration of that fact, as his name has been left under a stigma, from which every honourable man would be anxious to relieve himself, notwithstanding the example of Elis's year. We have simply stated the facts as they were described under our own observation. We ought to remark that many persons called upon us to give Mr. Ferguson due credit for his honesty on this occasion, and if he or his friends conceive this to be a compliment, we most readily concede it, sincerely regretting that it has ever been our lot to be under the necessity of imbibing an opinion to his prejudice. "The path of righteousness" is now before him, and heartily do we hope his weakness or his good nature will not permit him to depart from it. This race was one of the fastest on record, (the time four minutes fifty-eight seconds.) The tailing was so early and distinct, that the Judge placed the whole. Harkaway was trained by Treen. Deception carried weight as winner of the Derby, to avoid disqualification, should the result of the Bloomsbury trial, (at Liverpool Assizes,) be in her favour. The Plate won by Harkaway is a splendid prize, two Bedouin Arabs and their horses, (assembled at the base of an Obelisk, covered with hieroglphic characters, denoting the proximity of water to the travellers in the desert,) constitute the principal figures. We understand Messrs. Gerrard have purchased the "Goodwood Plate" from Mr Ferguson, and that it will be run for at Goodwood again next year.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

Sir—In the article upon the Goodwood Races, which appeared in *Bell's Life in London*, of this day, there is a very long and still more scurrilous attack upon several persons, of whom I am one. Every statement therein put forward is either directly false, or else so discolored with reference to simple facts as to be substantially untrue. I do not at present feel it necessary to enter into a detailed exposure of these falsehoods and misstatements. This I shall do at a more convenient time, and before a tribunal which can punish the slanderer, as well as exculpate the men who are so unwarrantably and so infamously assailed. I now content myself with addressing a preliminary vindication to the court of public opinion, and it shall be simply in the form of stating naked facts, without condescending to deal with the passages which constitute that which must appear to every well-ordered mind, even in the person of a stranger, a vile and vulgar tirade.

Mr. Ferguson is a gentleman whose birth gave him a high station in Irish society, and with whom I have been for many years intimately acquainted. Of late I found that he was accused with the utmost liberality of censure by a certain portion of the press. I observed (it is true) that he never thought fit to reply to these attacks, and it is not for me to say that in this he did not exercise a wise discretion. Be this, however, as it may, I also saw that the persons who thought proper to assail him never ventured to urge their charges to a trial, much less to establish a proof; and it is not too much to suppose that they have been emboldened to continue their invectives up to this moment alike by his silence and their own impunity. But I, Sir, am not one of those who condemn a man unheard, or shrink from an acquaintance because he has been attacked by a nest of hornets.

On my arrival at Goodwood, on Wednesday last, I learned from Mr. Ferguson that he had not a single bet upon his horse beyond five sovs. £98 to £4 against his horse winning the Cheltenham and Goodwood Cups. I also ascertained that other parties had backed Harkaway heavily. I then suggested to Mr. Ferguson the propriety of claiming some share in the betting, as had been done on former occasions by persons of high authority on the turf. I will not conceal that at the same time I informed him that, while he had nothing to win beyond the mere stakes, I stood heavily to lose on the success of his horse. He at once acceded to my proposition, and empowered me to act for him, and authorised me to put forth that, if from backers of his horse in the ring we did not get the odds at £3 to £1, to £500, he would prefer withdrawing his horse to sacrificing his friend for the benefit of betters by profession.

I authorised Mr. Macdonough to make this statement, and in consequence two were given, one by a gentleman, Mr. Stanley, £150 to £50; the other, £600 to £200, by the "*gentleman*" of *Bell's Life in London*, (Mr. Wakefield, who next day saw fit to again fix me and I have little doubt himself,) to the bet, by asking, me if I would abide it as play or pay, in presence of a friend.

I have only to add that when Mr. Wakefield saw the horses on the ground, and Harkaway backed at even against the field, he then tried to declare off. I appealed to the Stewards, and sought investigation. They referred it to the Jockey Club, for whose decision it now remains.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. SOMERS.

St. James's Royal Hotel, St. James's-street, Aug. 4, 1839.

The Duke of Richmond's Plate was won by Mr. Herbert's Clarion, and the Anglesey Stakes by Lord Eglington's St. Bennett.

FRIDAY, AUG. 2.

The Handicap Sweepstakes were won by the Duke of Richmond's Confusionee—the Free Cup by Mr. Dixon's Camelino—the Harkaway Cup by Lord Eglinton's Bellona—and the March Stakes by Lord March's Guava.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—ARDGLASS, 2D AUGUST, 1839.—As one of the Cornish Fishing boats was beating out of the harbour yesterday, a heavy sea running at the time, with the wind blowing in, it missed stays and drifted on that part of the battery of the new pier which had been carried away. Crowds of people immediately ran to the spot to render assistance; a line was got ashore from the boat, to where a number of people were collected on the very extremity of the ruins of the pier, by which means the boat was partly got off, when, sad to relate, a large stone, about three tons weight, which had been loosened by successive storms, gave way, and in its fall carried a young man named M'Cormick along with it, into the deep. In a moment Mr. John Norris, coast guard, an inhabitant of the town, plunged in and rescued the poor man from a watery grave; but, alas! on being brought ashore, it was found that in his fall his arm was clean taken off by the shoulder, his ribs and leg broken, and his chest compressed. Doctor Harrison was in instant attendance, and had him conveyed to a proper place, where every attention was paid him; he survived, however, only a few hours. M'Cormick was a native of Ballynahinch, and a remarkably quiet, inoffensive man, and in the season followed the herring trade; he has left a wife and six small children to lament his untimely fate.—*Down Recorder.*

WATERFORD:—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, RICHARD HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Saturday, August 10, 1839.