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INAUGURATION OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

Yesterday being the usual day for the inauguration of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, escorted by a party of the 17th Lancers, arrived from the Phœnix Park at Dublin Castle, about two o'clock, to take part in the ceremonial.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Lord Mayor elect (Sir N. W. Brady), the Right Hon. the Recorder, the High Sheriffs Grant and Taylor, the High Sheriffs elect, Falkner and Tomlinson, with several members of the board of aldermen and common council, went in procession, accompanied by the usual civic attendants, from the Assembly-house to Dublin Castle, when they were introduced, soon after their arrival, into St. Patrick's Hall, where his Excellency was seated on the throne, surrounded by Lord Morpeth, bearing the sword of State, the Commander of the Forces, the Adjutant-General, the Town Major, the Hon. Mr. Fortescue, and several aides-de-camp. The hall was by no means crowded.

The Lord Mayor elect, Sir N. Wm. Brady, was presented to the Lord Lieutenant by the Right Hon. the Recorder, who addressed his Excellency as follows:—

MY LORD—I humbly appear before your Excellency on this occasion as the official organ of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of the city of Dublin; and I entreat your Excellency to accept the homage of their profoundest respect for your Excellency's personal character, and the exalted station in which your Excellency is invested as her Majesty's representative. I am especially charged with the duty of presenting to your Excellency Alderman Sir Nicholas William Brady, the Lord Mayor elect of this city for the ensuing year; and as the present is the first anniversary of this ancient ceremonial over which your Excellency has presided, I may venture to observe that its forms and proceedings are regulated by a charter granted by Henry III., above 600 years ago, which empowers this corporation, annually, to choose a chief magistrate from amongst its own members—and requires that he shall then be brought before the sovereign—or, in the sovereign's absence, the viceroy of this country, in order to take his oath of fealty. The corporation itself has existed from a time of which there is no legal memory. Their earliest charter bears equal date with the first establishment of British sovereignty in this part of the United Kingdom; and I can affirm with confidence, that from that time to the present this body has been distinguished by loyalty to the throne—a constant support of the laws and institutions of the country—and an universal attachment to the interests which it was placed here to protect. My lord, your Excellency may rest assured, that with reference to the unsettled state of the Irish corporation question, I will not introduce a topic, nor, I hope, a single expression unsuitable to the present occasion; but, considering the relation in which I stand to this the oldest, and in all respects the most important, of the corporations of Ireland, I trust that I may, with the strictest and most just propriety, remark, that although the faithful services of seven centuries may be insufficient to prove the necessity or wisdom of preserving this body according to its ancient form and design, yet, that no time or misrepresentation can efface the statutes, the charters, and the multiplied marks of royal bounty and favor which bear record of the character and principles it has sustained throughout that long and often-times troubled period of the history of this country. I would also beg leave to express an opinion, which I do with unaffected sincerity, and in which I anticipate the full concurrence of your Excellency—that whatever the competency of parliament may enact in respect of the municipal institutions of the country, it will be the undoubted duty of all parties not only to yield a willing obedience to the law, but it will behove all, and especially those placed in authority, to use their best influence and efforts to obliterate recollections of former differences—to allay party animosity—to mitigate the danger and soften the bitterness of sudden change—and, as far as in them lies, to promote the good order and peaceable government of their respective localities. Having, my lord, endeavoured briefly to explain the origin and nature of this annual ceremony—and slightly glanced at the history and character of the corporation, whose humble representative I am—I will, with all respect and deference, leave to the learned judge who is to charge the Lord Mayor after his inauguration, any detailed or lengthened exposition of the various and important duties which attach to his office. The lapse of time, change of circumstances, and the progressive improvements of society, have rendered obsolete many of the ancient functions of the Lord Mayor. He is still in form the military governor of the city, the admiral of the port, and the president of all the local courts within his jurisdiction; but the real business of those different branches of the public service is now practically more appropriately discharged by persons trained in the professional habits and pursuits of each peculiar department. There are likewise many duties of a more strictly corporate nature, such as the paving and lighting of the city, and the care of the port, which have from time to time been divided into various boards, and commissioners appointed for those particular purposes; also the more recent establishment of an efficient and excellent local police force; and the legislative provision for the relief of the destitute poor will tend, in a great measure, to lighten the ordinary duties of the Lord Mayor. Nevertheless, the office is one of high dignity; it confers great privileges and power, and imposes a corresponding responsibility and duty. The Lord Mayor is the chief of the magistracy of the city; he takes rank next after your Excellency; and he should not fail to recollect that these distinctions are not intended by our constitution for personal aggrandisement or individual advantage, but to promote the general welfare of the entire community, and that it is not in conventional precedency, but in dignity of character, a high bearing of mind, and a conduct above reproach, that true eminence consists; while undoubtedly many of the more prominent and showy functions of the office have fallen into disuetude, there remains an ample field for the less ostentatious, but not on that account less useful occupation of the Lord Mayor. There is the superintendence of the markets—attention to the food and general wants of the poor—to hold an even balance between the buyer and the seller—the adjustment of disputes between masters and servants, independently of any duties which can be strictly defined upon such an occasion as the present. There is a most salutary and grateful jurisdiction incident to the magisterial office exercised not so much in the punishment as the prevention of crime, and the timely suppression of immorality and vice—and it is in what may be not inaptly termed the economy of domestic justice, that the protection, as well as the respect of the laws, can be best conveyed to the homes and to the affections of the humbler classes of society. I have, my lord, much satisfaction in stating that I believe the present Lord Mayor has faithfully, conscientiously, and temperately fulfilled the arduous and important trust reposed in him. His personal courtesy and general demeanour have earned for him the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens; and I trust that now, upon his retirement into private life, he may be honored by the intimation of your Excellency's good opinion. I beg to tender to the incoming Lord Mayor the assurance of the best assistance and legal advice of which I am capable throughout his year of office; and I have no doubt that he will endeavour uprightly and honestly to perform the solemn obligation expressed in the somewhat quaint but significant language of the oath whereby he is now about to bind himself in your Excellency's presence, truly and faithfully to serve his sovereign, safely and surely to keep this city, and, in all things that belongs unto him to do, to preserve the rights of the crown, and lawfully and rightfully to entreat all the people of his bailiwick. The most cursory reference to the history of Ireland for the last seven hundred years will satisfy your Excellency that in all seasons of difficulty or danger, your Excellency's illustrious predecessors received the faithful attendance and ready co-operation of the civic authorities and citizens of this city. It is not to be apprehended, that in these, as in times of old, your Excellency will have to lead a military force against a foreign enemy—to use your viceregal power in the suppression of rebellion—or in repelling the hostile incursions of revolted subjects against the walls of this city, or the surrounding country. But, my lord, in the maintenance of the public peace—in upholding the supremacy of the laws—in supporting the best interests of the British crown and government, whether openly or covertly attacked—or in suppressing any attempt as that which your Excellency has elsewhere described as more to be dreaded than even the horrors of a civil war—I mean the dismemberment of the empire—I do not hesitate to proffer to your Excellency, on behalf of those whose sentiments I now am humbly speaking, the same spirit, the same fidelity and courage, and the same unaltered allegiance which, notwithstanding the revolution of ages, and the successive changes of its members, has been the invariable characteristic of this corporation. In conclusion, I have respectfully to pray your Excellency's ratification of the Lord Mayor's election; the proper officers will proceed to place in your Excellency's hands the symbols of their authority, which are now laid before your Excellency in acknowledgment of the royal source from whence it is derived; and on their part I would express the humble hope that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to restore them to their long-accustomed depositaries, and that you will then vouchsafe to invest the Lord Mayor Elect with the ancient insignia of his office.

The proper officer having administered the usual oaths to Sir Nicholas Brady, the new Lord Mayor was next invested with the insignia of his office, after which

Mr. Justice Perrin addressed the Lord Mayor. He congratulated him upon his attainment of the highest office in the corporation—the chief magistrate of the city. It was an office of high rank, dignity, and honor, as had been truly observed by the Right Hon. the Recorder; and he had justly added, that attached to it were duties of very considerable responsibility. Many of his duties had devolved upon other boards and commissioners. The experience of the Lord Mayor elect in passing, as he had done, through the several offices and magistracies of the city to the high rank which he had now attained, had furnished him with a knowledge of those duties; and he was sure a due sense of the necessity of their observance had been impressed upon his mind, which considerably relieved him in matters which he felt it his duty to bring before his consideration. He had, besides the assistance of the ancient magistracy, a most efficient body of police; but it was his peculiar duty to superintend and direct them all; and however vigilant and active be that assistance, much depended upon his example in displaying his loyalty to her most gracious Majesty, in the cordial obedience to, and co-operation with, her government, his strenuous personal exertions to superintend those placed under him, and in repressing violence, disorder, dissension, profaneness, immorality, intemperance, and vice of every description. To encourage good order and good feeling amongst all classes of citizens much would depend upon him (the Lord Mayor), and he had the perfect confidence that he would bring to the performance of those duties and the maintenance of his high office the utmost anxiety to do his duty. It was an especial part of his duty to control, regulate, and correct the markets—to attend to the conduct of those in authority under him, to prevent fraud and extortion upon the lower orders, and to see that the inspectors appointed to regulate the weights and measures did their duty. There was another matter to which he called his lordship's attention with more particularity than usual in such a presence, and that was a matter connected with Smithfield market. On Saturday last he paid a visit to the city prisons, and the notorious, the systematic practice of pillaging the carts bringing hay and straw to Smithfield, in every avenue leading thereto, came under his observation. In the open day, and in the public streets, were to be seen persons of all ages, too frequently persons of very tender years, engaged in systematic depredations. This was a great nuisance but its injurious effects in corrupting and misleading the minds of the youths of the different neighbourhoods was incalculable. He had been informed by several persons connected with the management of prisons, that the effects of this system upon the minds of the children of the lower orders were very great indeed. There were a number of persons awaiting their trials for this offence, some of whom were so young as twelve or thirteen years of age. He would therefore submit the necessity of taking immediate measures to suppress the practice. Connected with this there was another matter worthy of attention, and that was the state of the city prisons. As a member of the board of superintendence, he (the Lord Mayor) was aware of the crowded state of Newgate, and the necessity to remedy that condition, as well by removing those who were guilty and committed to the House of Correction, where there were more abundant and satisfactory means for classification, correction, and separation of criminals, and still more by the discharge from custody of persons who were innocent, and would be acquitted. It was of the utmost importance to relieve the community from the evils consequent upon the state of this prison. It was of great consequence to remove even the guilty to a place where they could be better managed, and if possible corrected. It was of vital importance to have those who were innocent and might be acquitted, discharged at once, and relieved from further detention. Therefore, he begged his Lordship's attention to the subject, and recommended him to avail himself of the advice of the Recorder, who brought with him to the discharge of the judicial functions of his high office so much learning and ability, together with the advice of the board of aldermen, and see if they could not, by shorter adjournments, and more frequent sittings of quarter sessions, attain this desirable object. It had been suggested that these evils were met by taking into consideration the previous imprisonment. With respect to those who were innocent and were acquitted, this argument did not apply, and it was impossible for them to obtain compensation for the evils endured in incarceration, not merely evils of person, but having been subjected to the contamination of the most vicious and abominable society that the mind could conceive; and even with respect to those who were convicted, in confounding in the public mind the necessary detention of persons for trial with the punishment inflicted upon those who were convicted. He again begged the anxious consideration of his lordship to that question. He would receive the best advice of the Right Hon. the Recorder, assisted by the other members of the city over whom he presided, and to whom naturally belonged the arrangement of the matter. He expressed, in conclusion, his ardent hope and confident trust that he would so maintain the duties of his office as to ensure, at their termination, the commendation of his Excellency, the good will of his fellow-citizens, and the approbation of his own conscience.

Lord Ebrington, then addressed the Lord Mayor and Corporation, said—my Lord Mayor, I have, upon behalf of the Sovereign whom I have the honour to represent, to express my cordial acceptance of the choice which has been made of your lordship by the corporation of Dublin to fill the high station of Lord Mayor of this city. Whilst I express my acknowledgements with the learned Recorder for his expression of respect for my office as well as for his personal good-will towards myself, which he has been pleased to convey in his address, I must beg to decline following him through that portion of his observations which related to the merits of corporate institutions in general, and particularly the corporation of Dublin Whatever may be my own opinion upon that subject opinions which I have, in the discharge of another duty, expressed and manifested in another place, I would not think it right upon this occasion and in this place to introduce, lest the introduction of those opinions might give anything of the tinge of party discussion to those proceedings. Let me, however, say, that as the best institutions are liable to be perverted to ill, when administered by bad and unwise men, so may institiutions, defective in themselves, be made instrumental to much good when the administration of them is committed to good and just hands, and I feel happy in having before me an example of that kind in the person of your predecessor (my Lord Mayor) in office, respecting whom I am happy to bear my testimony, and express my full concurrence in all that has been said by the learned Recorder of him. I believe that he has justly entitled himself to the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens, as he has to mine, by the manner in which he discharged his official duties; and I have also seen with great satisfaction that he gave the sanction of his name, influence, and authority to many objects of charity and usefulness, not exactly connected with the absolute duties of his station, although certainly deriving great advantages from his countenance and support. I will now turn to the very agreeable task of congratulating you, my Lord Mayor, upon the peace and tranquillity of the city at this time, the occasion of your inauguration, circumstances attributable to the faithful discharge of his important duties by the out-going Lord Mayor, and partly to the good sense of the great body of the citizens themselves. I cannot help, upon this occasion, mentioning with peculiar satisfaction and gratitude the tranquillity which prevailed, not merely through this city, but the whole of this portion of the empire, at a time when the ill designs of misguiding and misguided men have produced such a sytem of disturbance in other portions of the united kingdom? and I cannot sufficiently express my commendation of the conduct of the citizens of Dublin, who, without the necessity of any extraordinary exertion upon the part of the police, defeated, freely and voluntarily, the efforts of those emissaries of mischief who had been sent from England for the purpose of endeavouring to excite them to insurrection and disturbance—and who so utterly foiled them in that attempt that I hope and trust those misguided men have been discouraged from renewing any attempt of this kind in any portion of the country. I congratulate you, my lord, upon the existence of such a state of good feeling upon the part of the city of Dublin, at a time when you are called upon to perform the first civic office—and I trust that you will be as successful in your efforts to ensure tranquillity and good order as your predecessor was. I assure you, that as I cordially co-operated with him in the discharge of those official duties which have had reference to the preservation of the peace of the city of Dublin, you also shall have every support and co-operation which the authority of the government can give to you. In conclusion, permit me to express my hope and confidence that you, my Lord Mayor, may, at the expiration of your year of office, look back upon the period with the satisfaction that you discharged your duties with the sentiments of personal respect, and the same cordial approbation of the citizens, by which the mayorality of your predecessors has been characterised.

The civic authorities then respectfully withdrew.

SWEARING IN OF THE SHERIFFS.

From the Castle the civic procession went to Green-street. The Right Hon. the Recorder took his seat on the bench, accompanied by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the ex-Lord Mayor, Aldermen Smith, Perrin, Warren, Hyndman, Drummond, and Sir Richard Baker.

The usual oaths were then administered to the Lord Mayor and the High Sheriffs, Messrs. Falkner and Tomlinson.

The Recorder then addressed the outgoing sheriffs, and congratulated them upon the manner in which they had discharged their duties.

High-Sheriff Tomlinson then addressed the court, and said (we understood, for, from where the reporter sat, he could not well be heard), that he and his brother sheriff had not agreed as to the appointment of a sub sheriff. He named Mr. Malone as his sub-sheriff.

The Recorder said that he lamented that such a difference should exist. He was not aware that any sub-sheriff could be appointed without an union of both sheriffs. Sir Jonas Green, his predecessor, had (he believed) given an opinion to the same effect.

Mr. Fitzgibbon, who attended, we believe, for Mr. Malone, said that he thought it perfectly legal for each sheriff to appoint his own sub-sheriff; it was done in London.

The Recorder said that, independent of the theoretical objections, there were practical ones also.

Mr. Fitzgibbon said that each of the sub-sheriffs could sign each return as a single sub-sheriff would. No inconvenience to the public would arise from there being two sub-sheriffs; that would not follow from imposing on two sheriffs the duties of their office without a sub-sheriff.

The Recorder said that the appointment of one sub-sheriff neutralised the inconvenience that might arise from there being two sub-sheriffs.

Alderman Smith—It does not follow that it is necessary to swear in the sub-sheriff to-day.

Mr. Fitzgibbon—In a former case each had his own sub-sheriff, though they were not both sworn in.

Alderman Smith—Perhaps after a day or two the difficulties will disappear.

Mr. Fitzgibbon said that the difficulty might be got over in this way—they need not swear in the sub-sheriff to-day as there were other persons before whom they may be sworn; for instance the chief remembrancer.

The Recorder said that the court in which they were then sitting was of a peculiar nature, and did not require any adjournment.

After some further discussion, the Recorder addressed the new sheriffs, and said that he was sorry they had not been able to agree. Owing to the arduous nature of the duties for which they were responsible, it must occur that, without the aid of a responsible professional gentleman, they would find their difficulties greater. He lamented the absence of the appointment, and he pressed on them the necessity of attention, vigilance, and care in the execution of their office, until a better arrangement could be made.

The court then rose.

Immediately after the rising of the court, High Sheriff Tomlinson appointed Mr. J. R. Malone, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, his sub-sheriff, who entered into the necessary securities.

THE HIGH SHERIFFS' DEJEUNERS.

High Sheriff Falkner gave a splendid *dejeuner* to a highly fashionable company at his residence, Pembroke-road. Every thing that hospitality could suggest was procured for the entertainment of his visitors. High Sheriff Tomlinson entertained his friends at his residence, Upper Pembroke-street. The feat was really of the most sumptuous character, and the attentions of the respected High Sheriff and his lady were unbounded. The fine band of the 22d regiment played during the day, and dancing was kept up with spirit to an advanced hour of the evening.

THE LORD MAYOR'S DINNER.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor entertained the Corporation and his friends, according to ancient usage, last evening The feast was spread in the King's room, Mansion House, which was superbly lighted by the Hibernian Gas Company. The tables were laid for six hundred, and the ornamental as well as substantial parts of the feast could not be surpassed; all got up by Mrs. Brady, of Grafton-street. The wines, from the cellars of Sir Drury Jones Dickenson, afforded general satisfaction, and they were in every variety, and all of the best. The spacious gallery, which surrounds the King's room, was occupied by a number of fashionably attired ladies, friends of the Lord Mayor and High Sheriffs. The splendid band of the 19th Regiment played some of the most choice and favorite airs during dinner, as well as appropriate airs to each toast.

At a quarter before eight o'clock, the Right Hon the Lord Mayor, accompanied by his guests, entered the room, the chief magistrate taking the chair amid a flourish of trumpets. At his lordship's right sate the Earl of Rathdowne, the Provost of T.C.D, E Litton, Esq., Q.C., M.P., the Venerable Archdeacon Magee, Sir W. Betham, &c.; on his left his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, Sir George Hodson, Bart., the Rt. Hon. the Recorder, G. Nicholl's, Esq., Poor Law Commissioner, &c. At the head of the two side tables were Alderman George Hoyte, late Lord Mayor, and Sir J. K. James, Bart., City Treasurer; the senior sheriff, Falkner, acted as croupier to the right honorable host—High Sheriff Tomlinson acted in a similar capacity at another table. Amongst the general company were Aldermen Smith, West, Perrin, Archer, Drummond, Sir R. Baker, Hyndman, Sir D. J. Dickenson, Messrs. Wm. D. and David C. La Touche, M. Lloyd Apjohn, Major Hoey, D.L.; Reverends George Blacker, city chaplain, T. D. Gregg, G. W. Lamprey, J. Nevin, &c.; Majors Laurenson, Clarke, Hodgson, White, &c.

After the cloth was drawn, the Chairman proposed—

"The Church and Queen."

Drunk with three times three.

The City Chaplain, the Rev. George Blacker, repeated the usual civic grace.

The next toasts given were—

"Our most gracious Queen Victoria."

Drunk with three times three. Air—God save the Queen. Sung by Doctor Smith, with all his accustomed energy and excellence.

"The Dowager Queen Adelaide, and the rest of the Royal Family."

Nine times nine, and all the honors. Drunk with the utmost enthusiasm, Air—Adelaide March.

The Chairman then gave—

"The health of the King of Hanover, and the rest of the Royal Family" (cheers).

Mr. ex-Sheriff Bryan returned thanks. He could not, he said, refrain from responding to a toast which was so much in unison with his own feelings, and the harmony of the company around him. He should say that his Majesty of Hanover expressed himself most happy and proud at being enrolled a member of the corporation of Dublin (cheers).

The Chairman next gave—

"The health of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and prosperity to Ireland."

He said that he regretted the absence of his Excellency, for he had earned for himself the good opinion of all parties since his arrival in Dublin (applause, and some indications of disapprobation.)

Tune—Patrick's Day.

The Chairman then gave—

"The Primate and the Church of Ireland."

Loud calls were made for Archdeacon Magee, Mr. Blacker, and the Archbishop of Dublin. The two first named clergymen gave way to his grace

The Archbishop of Dublin said he rose altogether unprepared, because it usually happened that some one else made some observations in responding to the toast; but as no one else was prepared he felt it incumbent upon him to return thanks upon behalf of the primate and the clergy for the honor they had done to them; and he could assure them, as far as his own knowledge went, that he was persuaded that all the clergy of the established church, as well as his grace, would be very much gratified at all times to obtain the good will of their fellow-citizens. It would be unworthy him and the rest of the clergy if they looked upon the applause of their fellow mortals as the main object which they had to pursue. If they could be guilty of seeking that they would be unworthy of obtaining it. It was highly gratifying, nevertheless, while they endeavoured to do their duty, that they received the approbation of their fellow-citizens; but they would not wish to obtain it by any base compromise of duty or principle (cheers).

Tune—Lightly tread, 'tis hallowed ground.

The Chairman then gave the health of an individual whom they all knew and esteemed—

"The Earl of Rathdown" (cheers.)

The Earl of Rathdown returned thanks. He felt most grateful for the high honor which had been conferred upon him, and being well aware that the making a long speech was more honored in the breach than the observance, he would not attempt its infliction. The members of the Temperance Society recommended tee-totalism as best calculated to benefit the bodily constitution. The constitution of these realms, which they all knew was in a drooping condition, deserved quite a different treatment. The recipe best adapted to arrest in its progress the disease under which it was labouring, namely, a galloping consumption, was Tory totalism (great laughter)—and the sooner the medicine could be administered the better (cheers and laughter.)

The applause having subsided, the Earl of Rathdown rose again, and proposed the health of

"The Lord Mayor elect."

The Lord Mayor, in returning thanks, said that he was highly obliged to the assembly for the high compliment which they had conferred upon him, and he assured them that in undertaking the high duties connected with his office, it was his intention to act in every manner that could merit and obtain the approbation of his fellow-citizens (hear). He should act with the strictest impartiality, at the same time he would always uphold the dignity of that ancient corporation (loud cheers), and he should never consent to any relinquishment of their rights and privileges (cheers).

The Chairman next gave—

"The Glorious, Pious, and Immortal Memory of the Great and Good King William the Third" (great cheering, and all the honors.)

Shortly afterwards he again rose, and gave—

"The health of the ex-Lord Mayor, Alderman Hoyte" (great cheering).

The much-respected Alderman acknowledged the compliment in most appropriate terms. He said—He should first observe that he was much obliged to his fellow-citizens for the kind support which he received from them during his year of office. That time twelvemonthr, when he presided at his inaugural dinner, he felt exceedingly nervous regarding the manner he would be enabled to discharge his duties, but that evening he was rejoiced to find that he had in some degree earned their approbation (cheers). When he commenced office it was his anxious desire to discharge the duties in a manner which would prove creditable to himself, and do justice to all parties (hear, hear), and he was greatly gratified at the circumstance that his fellow-citizens approved of his conduct (hear, hear).

Tune—A man's a man for a' that.

The Chairman next gave.

"The health of the Right Hon. the Recorder, and the Board of Aldermen" (loud cheers),

The Recorder rose and said, he had to thank his lordship and the company for the honor which they had paid him and the board of aldermen. He congratulated his lordship upon the high station in which he was placed by the voice of his fellow-citizens, and the corporation at large upon the large assembly which that night filled the hall attached to the ancient Mansion-house, and the manner in which all classes of society were represented in that hall—the church, the army, the bar, the resident gentry, and the commercial interest, afforded some proof of the estimation in which the corporation were held by society at large (hear, hear). Considering that occasion upon which the city at large was entertained by the Lord Mayor as head of the corporation, he was unwilling to introduce any topic of a merely corporate character; but he (the Lord Mayor) might permit him to remind him of the pledge which he made upon the anniversary of last year on a similar occasion to the present in that room, and one which he endeavoured faithfully to keep, namely, that in respect to legislation (hear, hear). With regard to the municipal institutions of the country, without compromising his own opinions, and with a view to the best interests of existing corporations, as well as the country generally, he would endeavour, under all the circumstances of the case, to obtain the best legislative measure which was practicable (hear, hisses, cries of shame). That course he had followed, and that course he meant to pursue (hisses, and cries of hear, hear, and cheers). He was well aware of the difficulties which every public man, particularly that man who took an active part in public affairs, had to contend with in this anomalous crisis of the political history of the country (hisses, hear, and applause) with nicely balanced parties—with a feeble administration, by far the largest and most influential portion of the supporters of that administration differing essentially with the administration itself in all matters of public moment (hear). The great Conservative party of that country—a party which he believed stood between that country and its ruin, was liable to much misconception of the well disposed, and much more misrepresentation of those who had personal objects to promote (hear, hear). For his own part he gave the best consideration in his power to every public object in which he was concerned; and although he trusted that he had no overweening confidence in himself, yet, after giving the best consideration to the matter which a public man could give a public subject, and after taking the best advice he could procure with regard to it, he knew no other course which any honest or independent man could follow but the dictates of his own judgment (hisses, and loud cries of hear, hear, and great cheering). If he would be permitted to borrow a sentiment from the right reverend prelate who had addressed them, he would say that he was not indifferent to applause; but he would be sorry to make it the object of his life. He was not without a due anxiety to gain applause; but he felt, and ever would feel, infinitely more solicitous to deserve the approbation of all just and honourable men (hisses, and cries of hear), and sooner would he leave public life altogether, than abandon the slightest degree of that line of conduct which his sense of duty pointed out to him as proper to adopt (hear, hisses, and applause). He felt grateful to his fellow-citizens for their kindness in drinking his health, and thanked them for that, in addition to their many other favours (applause).

The next toast was—

"Lord Hill and the Army."

Tune—British Grenadiers.

"Lord Minto and the Navy."

Song—Rule Britannia. Sung in excellent style by Mr. Smith.

The Chairman then gave—

"The health of Sergeant Jackson, and the Independent Electors of Bandon" (cheers).

Sergeant Jackson, M. P., rose and said—He begged leave to return thanks for the high honor conferred upon him, and he thanked them for associating his name with the truly independent electors of Bandon (hear). He could say with sincerity and truth that they deserved their applause and good opinion (hear, hear). He wished he could say quite as much for the humble individual who addressed them. Being upon his legs, and that being a legitimate occasion upon which any one who had taken a part in public affairs might take the liberty of addressing a few words to his fellow-citizens upon this, an exceedingly critical period of public events (hear, hear)—he thought that they ought to take the hint of those who were excellent judges of such matters. One of their judges, who he might upon that occasion quote, though not upon many others (laughter), stated that the registration of voters was of paramount importance. They might take his word upon this occasion (hear, hear, and laughter). He concurred in the sentiment which had fallen from his learned and respected and highly esteemed friend on his left, their excellent Recorder, that the great Conservative party in these realms stood at the moment between the empire and its ruin (hear, hear), and, therefore, they should believe him that it was of the last importance that they should send many additional members to the imperial parliament (hear). He begged of them to attend to the motives held forth by the learned member for Dublin. He had lately been occupied reading some eloquent speeches and admirable epistles from Mr. O'Connell. One of those epistles alluded to the registration. He stated that at no period of English history was there so strong a feeling of hatred towards the Irish nation as at present existed throughout all ranks and conditions of men in England; but he added, by way of consolation to himself and those whom he addressed, "But we have a favourable disposition towards us upon the part of her Majesty's ministers." What! was it then true that her Majesty's ministers stood alone in England? Was there no class of men in this great country who sympathised or agreed with the minister and, was this the statement of their friend and chief supporter D. O'Connell; But should he stop in the presence of his fellow-citizens to say that so foul and atrocious a calumny upon their generous and noble-minded brethren in England was never before uttered (hear, hear)? Did they not all know that every breast in England beat with affection and kindness? and there was nothing which that noble-minded and most munificent people could do that they were not ready to do to further the best interests of the country (hear, hear). When the hand of Providence was upon the land, and the staff of bread was stricken down, had they not come forward in hundreds of thousands to assist them (hear, hear)?—and did it lie in the mouth of a degraded Irishman to say that there was nothing but a spirit of bitter hatred and animosity in the breasts of Englishmen against Irishmen (hear, hear, and loud cheers)? But he proceeded to say that the greatest evil which could befal them was a change of administration, for nothing short of a cruel rebellion from one end of the country to the other could be anticipated. This land would, in such an event, be covered with blood. Were these the fruits of that benign administration which the country had enjoyed for four years. Were they to be told that a bloody rebellion would be the consequence if her Majesty appointed to the office of ministers those persons whom she considered fittest? But never even from his (Mr. O'Connell's) lips came a more unfounded statement. It was a favorite topic with him that a Conservative government could not rule the country. A few days ago his honorable and learned colleague, now the vice-president of the Board of Trade, at his election in Tipperary, used the same language. Now, any man who knows the country would laugh such a statement to scorn (hear, hear). Nothing could be easier than for a good government to govern the country. He reckoned without his host if he thought he could not blow up the flames of insurrection here when it suited his purpose. All they wanted was what they had not—the laws of the land impartially, fairly, and firmly administered (hear, hear). The assertion that this could not be done was a gross delusion, and a bug-bear created by men who preyed upon the misfortunes and afflictions of the people (hear). If they had the laws fairly, impartially, considerately, merci-

fully but firmly administered, those laws were abundantly sufficient to meet crime in every shape and form; but if the men who called upon the young blood of Ireland to arise, fomented an insurrection, and prevented her Majesty from calling statesmen to her aid who were capable of governing the country, in the name of the Lord let not the vengeance of the law fall upon the wretched dupes of such incendiaries, but upon those incendiaries themselves (cheers). Then he cried aloud for a repeal of the union, forsooth, and that, too, as he expects, in a measure, through the instrumentality of Protestants. Oh, no; that would be to play his game. The learned sergeant then continued to say, that Mr. O'Connell held out that, without a repeal of the union, they could not expect to destroy the church—that was one of his grievances (hear, hear, and cheers). Let them recollect that he admitted that every party in England was opposed to that measure of repeal—Whigs and Tories, Radicals and Chartists—and what was worse than all, there was one party in Ireland, a small party, but formidable, because it was so united. They could be at no loss to know of what party he spoke (cheers). The account he gave was, that every party in England was against the repeal of the union; but there was one party in Ireland opposed to it which was worse than all. Mr. O'Connell knew that an end to this administration was inevitable; therefore he said, "attend to the registries." In England the whole tide of feeling was against the ministry. Very recently Mr. Milner Gibson, a gentleman of great talents, of high ability, a most desirable representative, had left the Conservative ranks! he appealed to the ministerial ranks, and they rejected him (cheers). The late Chancellor of the Exchequer—he meant Lord Monteagle—vacated his seat for Cambridge. Mr. Gibson tried to succeed him, and, although the place was a stronghold of Whiggery he failed. At the late election for Manchester, one of the most Radical constituencies in England, Sir G. Murray, the Tory candidate, almost succeeded. Through the whole of England the registry was in favor of the Conservatives, and he trusted the same would be the case in this country. He knew that great difficulties existed in bringing up the farmers that were hitherto registered by the Roman Catholic priests He could name five or six counties where that was the case (hear, hear.) Paddy was a shrewd fellow after all, and he said, "Our landlords are not such bad fellows—these are the fellows that fixed the tithes on us for ever. Daniel O'Connell carried the tithes on us in the shape of a rent charge—and here we have the poor law coming upon us—we will not go to the registry." He (Mr. Jackson) could mention five or six counties in which that reasoning was used; therefore, he said, let his fellow-citizens on this one occasion take the advice of O'Connell. He gave the best practical advice—let them attend to the registration—let every man who could afford it give his £10, his £5, or £1—let them have a local management for the purposes of registration in every city and county in Ireland—let them serve notices for every man, and state his qualification in every possible shape. Again, he said, that the advice of Mr. O'Connell should be acted upon through all the counties, cities, and boroughs in Ireland (hear, hear.) He begged to thank the Lord Mayor and gentlemen for the honor they had done him.

A voice—Why did you vote for the poor law? Another question, which we did not hear, was put to the learned gentleman. He said that if this was a time to answer questions, he should be most happy to do so.—He then sat down.

The next toast was—

"The Representatives of the University, the Right Hon. Frederick Shaw, and Thomas Lefroy, L.L.D." (Drunk with all the honours.)

The Right Hon. the Recorder said that he had already trespassed on their attention. He would now do nothing more than sincerely thank them generally for the honor they had done him and his esteemed colleague (applause.)

"Mr. Litton and the Independent Electors of Coleraine." (Three times three.)

Mr. Litton returned thanks. He said that he need not say that he thanked them sincerely for the honor and kindness which they had shown him, which had often been repeated within these same walls. It was an honor of which he was most sensible; for the highest gratification, the highest public reward that could be conferred on a public man, in his political capacity, was the merited approbation of bold, honorable, and independent men (cheers)—but he specially thanked them for having associated his name with that of the constituency of Coleraine—a constituency of which they had a right to be proud; for, let it be said, let him proudly say, that it was the first borough which, having been for some time subjected to the yoke of the Radicals, successfully asserted its claims to civil and religious liberty; it was the first of the Irish boroughs which, having been subjected for a time under the iron tyranny of Radicalism redeemed itself, and sent an individual to parliament, who, however humble, was deeply attached to the principles of the reformation and the venerable tried constitution of the country (cheers.) The borough of Coleraine had at last gloriously redeemed itself. At the last election it had vindicated itself by the glorious majority of fifty two, in favour of the principles of the constitution (cheers.) He had visited that borough within the last three or four weeks, and found the spirit of Conservatism rapidly increasing. There was not a man who had voted for the Conservatives who would not support them still. Many who did not vote for him would vote for him when required; and many who had exerted themselves against him declared that in such times as these they saw no reason why the Conservative should be sent out of parliament. He trusted that other Irish boroughs would follow that bright example. Let him say for himself that he felt a pride in thus doing an honor to those who had raised and fixed the standard of Conservatism in a way that it was not to be shaken (applause.) Why should not every borough in the empire follow their bright example? The learned gentleman then condemned the conduct of those who would break up the most intimate and valuable bond in society, that between landlord and tenant, men who would take the last farthing from their purse, and themselves skulk behind some quibble of the law to avoid the consequences of their acts. In a mixed assembly like the present, he would avoid referring to anything that would hurt the feelings of individuals, as far as was consistent with his public duty; but, on the other hand, a man must be faithful to his duty. The subject he was discussing could be much descanted on. If the lower classes of Ireland would open their eyes they would see who were their friend—they would follow the example of their brothers who had thrown off the yoke of bondage to a faction. Again, on behalf of the borough of Coleraine, he begged to return his thanks. He would convey to them (his constituents) the kind manner in which they had been remembered by their fellow-countrymen (loud cheers.)

The next toast was—

"His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin."

The Archbishop of Dublin, in returning thanks, said that he considered that the drinking his health was a compliment to him as the representative of the diocess generally. In behalf of the clergy of Dublin he returned their thanks for the honor and favor they had done him, and he had not the least doubt on their behalf that they would be highly gratified with the remembrance which had been made of them. He wished to make one observation, which was, that they should show by their conduct how useful the clergy had been—they would not commend the general if he did not lead his soldiers to honor, or the physician if he could not perceive any improvement in their health. In the same manner the clergy ought not to be satisfied by the mere approbation of those entrusted to their charge unless they perceived the evidence of their labours in the peace and good order of the church. It is not, said he, in the words but in deeds that we wish to benefit you; and it is not in words but by deeds that we hope for a return. We wish that you shall all be exalted to engage in a glorious rivalry who shall best exemplify in conduct the precepts we preach. We wish not merely as personal friends, but as ministers of the gospel, to obtain your approbation, and to have deserved it by promoting your best interests here and hereafter (hear, hear.)

The next toast was—

"The Provost and Fellows of Trinity College."

The Provost of Trinity College returned thanks.

The following toasts were then given:—

"Lord Morpeth, Chief Secretary for Ireland."

"The Duke of Wellington, the Victor of Waterloo."

Tune—See the Conquering Hero Comes.

"Mr. Nicholl, Chief Commissioner of Poor Laws."

"Sir John Kingston James, our City Treasurer."

"Our late Representatives, Messrs. Hamilton and West."

"Sir Edward Blakeney, and the Army serving in Ireland."

"The High Sheriffs."

The High Sheriffs returned thanks.

"The Royal Irish Academy, and the Literature of Ireland."

"The Loyal and Independent Commons."

"Sir Robert Peel, and the Independent Members of the House of Commons."

"The late High Sheriffs."

"The Charitable Institutions of our Country."

"The Independent Press."

"Prosperity to the Trade and Manufactures of our City."

"Our Absent Friends."

"Universal Benevolence."

The festivities were prolonged to a late hour, and the evening ended in the utmost harmony.—*Saunders's News Letter of Tuesday.*

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	—
3 per Cent Consols	89¾
3½ per Cent. Stock	96¼
3½ ditto new (1830)	96¾
3½ do. Debentures	89⅜

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, 90⅛	Bank Stock, —
Consols for Account, —	India Stock, —
India Bonds, 3 6 dis	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, OCT. 5, 1839.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE AND THE POOR RATES.

Men wondered for awhile, that the poor laws should become a party question and that the Roman Catholic priests made the election of guardians a matter of almost as much importance and as great a struggle as that of members to serve in parliament. The wonder has ceased; and the why and the wherefore become "as plain as way to parish church." The guardians have the appointment of *valuators:* the valuators have the applotting of the *rates*: the rates serve as a criterion for the *elective franchise:* and the elective franchise gives to the priesthood that *power* which their ambition craves. It was thus expected that charity might be made subservient to party: and the workhouse be converted into the seminary of parliament.

But those who formed these expectations have not read the provisions of the poor law bill aright. It is, in fact, a check upon the franchise: that is to say, it is the most effectual check that can be imagined to the manufacture of fraudulent qualifications for the elective franchise: because, if honest, the valuators must, on oath, return a fair and true value of every tenement; and if dishonest, an appeal lies against their valuation—an appeal to the very authority which has to decide on the qualification for the franchise—namely, the assistant barrister.

We have thus in the provisions of the poor law, two checks upon the fraudulent vote:—two bitts clapped into the jaws of perjury.

1st. The valuation of the tenement by sworn valuators—

2d. The appeal to the assistant barrister.

But this respects the new registrations mainly. There is, however, another class of cases forthcoming, which are placed under equally effective check—we mean the re-registries of the votes created in 1832.

The poor law, by placing a new an additional tax on the land, has diminished the value of every tenement by the amount of that tax. Thus supposing the tenement to have been worth £10 a year, and the rate to be a shilling in the pound; the net value of the tenement is now only £9 10s 0d a year. Can the tenant, therefore, swear again to the old value? He cannot, with truth.

Again: suppose the tenement worth full £10 a year and no more; and that the tenant for the sake of a vote, or to please the priest, swear to a £10 qualification out of it—he thereby swears to a £20 value; and must be rated at such by the poor law valuators: for he must have sworn that above the value which he pays for the land, a solvent tenant would give £10 more; this latter £10 being the *beneficial* interest which entitles to the franchise. Well—what is the consequence of this in the ratage for the poor?

Say that the valuation is a shilling in the pound: that is, the poor rate amounts to 20s. This rate is to be paid by the landlord and tenant in the following proportions. The rent is £10. The landlord is liable to half the ratage on the rent; and will therefore have to pay *five* shillings: the tenant will have to pay the other *five*. But is this all? No, indeed—nor half of it, for he, the tenant, who has proved the additional £10 value for the sake of obtaining a vote, will have to pay the entire of the ratage thereon: that is to say, he will have to pay *fifteen shillings* a year—where he might have had to pay but five! Will the popular member for whom he votes pay the annual difference? Will the priest of the parish pay it?

But O'Connell promises to compensate the freeholders for the poor rates, by abolishing the rent charge for tithe and putting the money in *their* pockets. In *their* pockets! that is good! But supposing he could and would do so. Supposing the rent charge abolished: what compensation would it afford? A shilling in the pound on the whole rental of Ireland as poor rates would produce exactly £600,000. The rent charge for tithe does not now amount to £90,000 a year. Take the latter from the former sum, and the remainder will be £510,000, still to be paid by the land. The difference at the best would not be *three halfpence* in the shilling! And this is the amount of Mr. O'Connell's generosity at the expense of the tenantry and the church!!

Surely the tenantry are not such fools as to incur additional taxes, which they might have avoided, merely to please the priests and to serve the purposes of Mr. O'Connell—to increase his patronage and enable him to aggrandize his own family!

But these are facts and truths which the landlords and agents ought diligently to inculcate on a tenantry whom the priests and demagogues are, by all means, endeavouring to delude and keep in ignorance of them.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

The General Quarter Sessions was held on yesterday, the 4th inst., before the Mayor and Recorder, Alderman Henry Alcock, Alderman Carew, Alderman Poole, Sir Benjamin Morris.

The following were sworn on the grand jury:—William Denis, foreman: John Barden, Henry Pope, Jeremiah O'Brien, James Symes, Charles Smart, John Bogan, John Sparrow, George N. Ridgeway, Richard Hayes, Daniel Carigan, Benjamin M'Lean, William Dreaper, Patrick Keiley, Stephen Phelan, Thomas Fogarty, John Power, Patrick Reade, Strangman Davis, James Glanville, William S. Hill, Joshua Mason, Jacob Penrose, Esqrs.

Market jury:—William Dreaper, Daniel Carigan, Ben. M'Lean, Stephen Phealan, John Barden, Jeremiah O'Brien, Henry Pope, John Bogan, Charles Smart, Thomas Fogarty, Patrick Keily, and Joseph O'Hara.

The Court having been detained a considerable time from the non-attendance of grand jurors; only eleven answering to their names on being first called over, they were called on a fine of 40s each, with an intimation that any coming in the fine should be reduced to 20s each on their being sworn on the grand jury. Subsequently others of the grand jury attended who were sworn, and their fines reduced accordingly.

The Recorder called on the market jury to pay more attention to their duty than the former market jury; and that by dividing the labour it would come light on each.

Spirit licenses were next proceeded with—24 served notices; of these, 11 were admitted, 7 were rejected, and 6 did not appear.

Bridget Brien was indicted for having, on the 24th day of September, stolen a cloak, value 1s the property of Anne Greene. Guilty—Sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment at hard labour.

She was also indicted for stealing two wine glasses, value 1s, on said 24th of September, the property of Ellen Lannen:—Not guilty.

Thomas Power was indicted for a grievous assault on Bridget Power on the 30th of September; and in a second indictment for a common assault on her on the same day and year. Guilty of a common assault—sentenced to be imprisoned for six weeks.

James Barron and John Coghlan were indicted for an affray on the 2d of October. Pleaded guilty—Coghlan was sentenced to be imprisoned for one fortnight, and Barron for three weeks.

James Walsh indicted for assaulting a policeman in the execution of his duty, on the 7th day of July last was acquitted in consequence of the absence of the witnesses.

Appeal cases were next entered into.

Sessions adjourned to 1st of November.

LATEST FROM AMERICA.

By the packet ship Montreal, intelligence from New York to the 10th of September has been received. There is, however, little news. A small rally took place in the public funds; but they had again fallen back, and money continued as scarce as ever. The Great Western had arrived out on the 10th, and had produced no effect upon the state of things at New York, although the letters were generally delivered; but there was not sufficient time to send back answers in return. In Philadelphia the monetary pressure had partly abated, in consequence, it is stated, of large supplies of specie from the west. We extract the following from a New York paper:—

"A convention of the Safety Fund Banks was held at Auburn, on the 4th instant, when delegates were present from thirty-eight banks, to devise some plan for the redemption of the bills of the bank under the general banking law. A plan was ultimately adopted by the convention, the material feature of which was the appointment of a committee of seven, empowered to make arrangements with some bank or banks in the city of New York, Albany, or Troy, for the purpose of taking up the paper of the free banks at three-quarters per cent. discount, or at such a rate as safety fund notes are or shall be redeemed at New York. It is also recommended that all the safety fund banks receive at their counters the bills of the free banks."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. Charles Kean made his first appearance at this house last evening, in the character of *Hamlet.* His reception was overwhelming, and he was called out at the close of the performance. He addressed the audience, expressed his gratitude for their kindness, and complained that he laboured under a severe cold, which had affected his voice.—*New York Commercial Intelligencer, Sept.* 10.

WRECK OF THE ROYAL GEORGE.

PORTSMOUTH, SEPT. 27—It has been already stated that Colonel Pasley succeeded on Monday in exploding, by the application of the voltaic battery 2,320lbs. of gunpowder against the wreck of this unfortunate ship, but that the effect upon it will not be fully ascertained by the divers until the present spring tides are over. The divers have, however, since descended to explore as far as was practicable, and report so favourably of its beneficial results as to leave no doubt whatever that by a repetition of two or three similar explosions every fragment of this hitherto serious impediment to the most important part of the anchorage at Spithead may be readily severed and brought up to the surface. It is well known that the Royal George originally carried none but brass guns, but that some time previous to her catastrophe those on her lower deck were landed at Plymouth, and iron guns, 36 pounders, substituted for them, transferred from the Glory. About three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the divers secured one of these, and a brass 24 pounder, which were soon hauled up; the former came up mounted on its carriages, as it was found. It is much corroded; but the carriage, being constructed of elm, has suffered no decay. The brass 24 pounder is a beautiful piece of ordnance, and in as perfect a state of preservation as when it came from the foundry. These guns have been deposited in the Dock-yard, and have excited the greatest curiosity; and the same may be said of the timbers that have been removed from her, much avidity being shown to obtain possession of any portion for the purpose of converting into articles of use.

At the Quarter Sessions, yesterday, the grand jury threw out the bills against Barron and Kehoe, the individuals charged with committing an outrage in the Wesleyan Chapel, on the evening of Sunday, the 22d ultimo.

Departures from the Great Hotel, Dunmore, this week—The Hon. J. P. Vereker, family, and suite, for his seat, Roxborogh, county Limerick; the Misses Sankey, for Dublin; Lieutenant Frazer, R.N., ditto; Captain Owen, for Kenmare; James Blake, Esq., for London.

THE DISTIN FAMILY.—By a reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that this highly gifted family will peform this evening at Tramore, accompanied by the delightful cantatrices, the Misses Hyland. From the unbounded applause which has marked their appearance in this city we are confident of their receiving an equally enthusiastic reception on the present occasion.

MANOR COURTS.—Mr. O'Kelly, Attorney, this week obtained a decree at Mallow sessions, before Mr. Martley, Assistant Barrister, of trespass, against the Seneschal of the Manor of Charleville, for issuing an attachment authorising his Bailiff to enter the party's house and seize his goods, in order to compel an appearance in his Court, which up to the obtaining of the above decree, was the usual practice. This decision is important, as it will put an end to such proceeding as issuing an attachment to seize the party's goods, in the first instance, without any previous summons or process. *How long are these Manor Court Nuisances to continue?*

The treasurer to the House of Industry thankfully acknowledges to have received from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the sum of £10, for the benefit of the institution, by the hands of the Bishop of Cashel.

THE MONTEAGLE JOB—NO GO.

(Times.)

You are cruel men, Lords Palmerston, John Russell, Melbourne, &c., and not the least cruel of all, Mr. Daniel O'Connell. Ye are cruel men, and foolish too, seeing that ye will not leave him, who is at once the accomplice and the evidence of your iniquities, to sleep undisturbed by further penance for his share of them, but will torture him by fresh stings and goadings, and by shouts to the whole world to come and be witness of his degradation.

The Cabinet, in its long accumulating disgust at the late Mr. Spring Rice—not for any offences that he had committed, for to such they were insensible, but—for the recoil of his persevering course of incapacity, cupidity, and trickery upon themselves, and their own fortunes, have just dismissed him from their service; as, however, he was too much in the secrets of their prison house for them to risk his vengeance by treating him as he deserved to be treated, they tendered him (and he jumped at it) his wages for life. They prepared a sty for him, wherein he might henceforth wallow. A dark one and oblivious they professed to make it. Its furniture was to be a board of public plunder. The task assigned us, as watchmen for the people, was to let in light upon this retreat of robbery. We did so: but without inflicting any punishment beyond mere exposuers. Idiots as they are, they will not leave him the peaceful enjoyment of our unexampled lenity. Because we lighted upon his den and showed him cowering from observation, they would now consign him to the treadmill.

Madmen, or wicked men, may astonish the community; but unteachable blockheads cannot. A single grain of common sense or shrewdness would have satisfied the hired advocates of Lord Melbourne's morality and Mr. Spring Rice's disregard of pelf, that their only game with respect to the Rice-Newport job was to shut their ears and hold their tongues, and wait until time and accident should engender some fresh villainy, under the prolific incubation of the Whigs, which might swallow up the remembrance of the present.

We had, to employ the last night's expression of those persons who are commanded on the part of Ministers to reopen this unsavory question—we had "founded on official documents," furnished by the records of the Whig Cabinet itself, a statement of facts, which being on public record, and of sums which, being matter of arithmetic, cannot be refuted, and have never in any shape been impugned—viz., that Mr. Henry Ellis, in 1834, did the whole business of the Pells office for £1,400, but was then deprived of the business and the salary, but given in lieu of both a pension of £1,400 a-year, without any business whatever—a pension at the public expense.

That Sir John Newport, who before the period referred to had neither public business of any sort to transact, nor public money to rejoice in, was shoved into Mr. Ellis's office, and garnished with a salary of much greater amount than that of Mr. Ellis—to wit, £2,000 a-year, instead of £1,400, and all at the public expense.

That in September, 1839, it being found convenient to get rid of Mr. Spring Rice out of the Cabinet, and to facilitate that movement to shuffle Sir John Newport out of the Exchequer, the former personage takes possession of the £2,000 per annum heretofore enjoyed by the antediluvian Baronet, and bestow a pension of £1,000 a year for doing nothing on Sir John Newport, as there had been in 1834 a pension of £1.400 a-year, for doing nothing, settled on Mr. Ellis, and all at the public expense.

This constitutes our statement. Is there one particle of falsehood or deception in it? Has one syllable of it been denied? Has the shadow of an error in it been detected? As between Mr. Ellis, the suffering party—the public—a still more extensive sufferer—and Mr. Spring Rice and Sir John Newport, the two loose-fingered winners—was there ever any fact more palpable, than that the country in times of Toryism used to pay £1,400 a-year for the office of Clerk of the Pells, and that, since the "Pells" has been transmogrified into the "Controllership of the Exchequer," the same country now pays £4,400.! "Official documents," quotha! Why it is all in their own *Gazette*, or in formal announcements from Downing street.

But it seems, although this roguery stands confessed before the world, and not the least color of palliation can be offered for it, the question is to be confused by a heap of extraneous and irrelevant matter, which has no more to do with the Clerkship of the Pells, or with the Controllership, than it has with the visit of Count Brunow in this country, or with the cotton crops of Mehemet Ali.

We are desired to look at the whole department of the Exchequer, and see "what retrenchments have been made therein as compared with 1834." They tell us £30,000 *or some such amount*, which we declare at once, without an atom of circumlocution, to be, in the sense and for the purpose according to which it is now affirmed by the Whitehall scrubs—to be a downright, audacious, and brazen falsehood. Do they fancy they can inveigle us by their voluminous mystifications into the surrender of one simple damning charge—a charge which no power can refute—for the sake of entering upon whole columns of slippery Downing street returns, such as this same Mr. Spring Rice has made a name for himself by shovelling in at the end of a session upon the table, and thereby puzzling the most dexterous public accountants?

When they assert that charges for the "Exchequer" have been reduced, do they mean by Exchequer that department of the Exchequer which was formerly comprehended within the office of Clerk of the "Pells?" If not, they talk for the sake of fraud, not of education. When they say that the Exchequer now costs only "so much," how do we know, or who will be able to wring out of them, how much of the business which formerly appertained to the Exchequer may have been withdrawn from the department which bears that name, and been transferred to the Treasury or some other public office, thus continuing the same amount of business, and the same, or a far greater, extent of patronage, though furtively under a different name from that of "Exchequer?"

When we hear of great and sudden reductions in a public office, and of much praise for economy being assumed for it, we have a right to ask how those reductions are brought about. If they have been accomplished by numerous dismissals of industrious and effective public officers, that a few favorites may be pampered by the results of the process on which they, the minor workmen, starve—that one man may get £2,000 a-year and twenty others deprived of £100 a-piece—one vulture crammed that twenty chickens may perish—is that, let us ask, an economy to be received with cries of exultation?

Again, when we hear of Whig reductions, and of the business being done for a certain sum less than that for which it was formerly executed, we have a right to ask, are the retiring pensions and allowances granted for facilitating each scheme of reform jobbery permitted to stand as items of charge against the new economised expenditure? For if not, the whole statement of figures is a falsehood, and in the late pretended comparisons of the new and old Exchequer the retired pensions of Mr. Ellis and Sir John Newport were, after the fashion of cheats and swindlers, excluded.

But the attempt is as foolish as it is fraudulent and false. The specific demonstration of a single job can never without the grossest absurdity be met by assertions referring merely to cases wherein no charge of crime has been brought forward. It would be like alleging that A did not rob the Exchequer in a given instance, because B in a vast multitude of instances had the merit of emptying the jails.

Some of their small fry have been boasting, it seems, that we "gave up the charge"—that they "silenced" us. Happy blockheads! Why, if they had, where was the wonder? We will venture to propound that it would not take five minutes for an ass in foul weather, or a pert and chattering magpie on a wall, to silence the best speaker in England, if within hearing. But is it quite clear that we are mute? We forgot all this while to mention, that there is a certain act of Parliament which may chance to throw an ugly obstruction in the path of our beautiful arrangement of the Exchequer. By the 1st or 2d Victoria, it will be seen that pensions such as that proposed by Sir John Newport must be laid before the House of Commons. What, suppose the House (as it ought to do, and must do) should demur to the intended spoliation; suppose that a direct negative should be put upon the demand to "rob me the Exchequer"—what then? Why, as none would ask or consent that poor Sir John Newport should be turned upon the parish at 80 years of age, it comes to this—that Vulture must disgorge, and the pension of the ancient Baronet trickle from the young Peer's pocket. No Member of the House of Commons, we are sure, will object to such a consummation

THE CARLIST PRISONERS AT ANDOAINE.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

We are happy to learn that a portion of our unfortunate countrymen, who it was supposed had been murdered by the Carlists in the action at Andoaine, in September, 1837, have reached their native country.

The story of one of these poor fellows, with whom we have conversed, is as follows:—

On the morning of the unfortunate day when the little band of British soldiers who had had been placed in Andoain with orders to hold it to the last, found themselves entirely alone, and unable to resist the superior numbers of the enemy that rushed upon them from all quarters, they made for the church or convent of Andoain, determined there to hold out until they should be relieved. The gallant Colonel Clarke, who commanded the corps, lost his life when near to the church. Captain Dalrymple, Major Shields, and Captain Shields were also destroyed in the little town; only 27 men made good their retreat into the church, the doors of which they immediately barricaded with barrels of ammunition and other stores. Fortunately, the place had been loop-holed and provided for defence two days previous, and these determined fellows had thus an opportunity of firing upon their assailants, either from these loop-holes or from the towers of the church; they had provisions in abundance, but water was wanting; there was, however, plenty of wine. For three days and nights these 27 men defended themselves against the whole of the Carlist force, directing their fire against any body who ventured to approach the church. On the afternoon of the third day the Carlist general advanced with a flag of truce; a parley was held; the Carlist chief assured them that their gallant defence was witnessed with admiration, and recommended them to surrender, as ultimately they must yield. He assured them that he would use all his influence and authority that their lives should be spared, not only out of respect to the brave manner in which they had behaved themselves, but also on account of the noble consideration with which the Carlists had been treated who were taken prisoners by the English at Irun. The men, seeing that no assistance came to them, agreed to surrender on these conditions; the doors were opened, and immediately the Carlists entered, preceded by their officers, who were greatly astonished to find there were no more than 27 men, and these without an officer. The Englishmen were immediately marched to Tolosa, where they were put into prison; but, as our informant assures us, they were well treated in other respects. Nevertheless, the people of the town expressed displeasure that these poor fellows had escaped the unhappy fate of most of their countrymen who had been so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the Carlists, and wished that they also should be put to death. The Carlist general, however, honourably fulfilled his pledge, and had them removed from Tolosa to Villafranca, where they were employed in building parapets, cutting wood, and similar duties, under a strong guard. They remained in perfect ignorance of what was going on at a distance, but considered themselves happy in being allowed to go out to their labour by day, although they were always shut up at night. One day, greatly to their delight, the same officer who had always protected them announced to them that he was about to send them away, and that they might return to their own homes. That afternoon their passports were made out, and each man was furnished with two dollars for the defraying of his expenses to France.

We regret that our informant could not furnish us with the name of the Carlist officer who was the means of protecting our countrymen from being massacred, as so many others have been; but it is agreeable to pay to him this tribute for the kindness he displayed towards our countrymen.

CORPORATE OFFICES.

CORK.—James Lane, Esq., was sworn in as Mayor of this city for the ensuing year, and W. Harris and Geo. Newsom, Esqrs., as Sheriffs.

YOUGHAL.—Walter Carew, Esq., has been sworn into the office of Mayor for the ensuing year, W. E. Pool, Esq., having declined following up the petition presented to the Lord Lieutenant, on Mr. Carew's non-residence; and Messrs. Edward Purdon, and Walter Giles have been sworn in as Bailiffs.

LIMERICK.—Richard Franklin, Esq., (surgeon), Mayor, Robert Hunt, and Thomas Fitzgibbon Sexton, Esq., Sheriffs, Carew Smith, Esq., Recorder, and Henry Vereker, Esq., Town-clerk.

WATERFORD.—On Monday, Alderman Edward Hobson was sworn in as Mayor for the ensuing year, and Robert J. Burkitt, and Michael Ardagh, Esqrs. as Sheriffs of Waterford for the ensuring year.

DUNDALK.—John James Biggers, Esq., was inaugurated last Monday (Michaelmas day falling upon Sunday) as High Bailiff of the town of Dundalk.

WEXFORD.—On Monday, Francis Harper, Esq., was sworn into the office of Mayor for the ensuing year.

KILKENNY.—On Monday Alderman Shanahan was sworn in Mayor for the ensuing year. Messrs. Louis Anderson and James Edmonds, Sheriffs, and Mr. A. Semple, Coroner.

The Will case of the late Thomas Taylor, Esq., is now again under investigation at Clonmel before Commissioner Moore.

Proctor, for William Strangman, Esq.—William T, Barlow, Esq. Solicitor—Terence Hodge, Esq. Proctor, for Messrs. Davis and Jacob—B. Worthington, Esq. Solicitor—Richard Labarte, Esq.

SMOKING.—Daniel Isaac the celebrated Wesleyan preacher was fond of smoking; and on one occasion an elderly lady entered the room, and seeing him engaged with the pipe, lifted up her hands and exclaimed as if particularly shocked at the sight of so much indulgence, "Aye, Mr. Isaac, you are at your *idol* again!" Looking up at her with one of his quiet yet pleasantly demure expressions of feature, he returned—puffing out a cloud of smoke—"*Yes, I am burning it!*"

DRUNKOLOGY.—The *New Orleans Sun* tells us of a machine which has been invented "out South," which enables a man to tell when he is getting too drunk to walk. It is called a fuddleometor, and gives a timely warning by hitting a fellow suddenly under the short ribs the moment he has got enough.

A FORTUNATE YOUTH.—The property left by Sir John Ramsden, late deceased, is prodigious. His grandson, the young Baronet, eleven years of age, succeeds to £120,000 per annum: £500,000 is divided amongst his three sons, £40,000 to each of his daughters, and to his widow £8,000 per annum.

The Marquis of Downshire—one of the best resident landlords in the country—is at present occupied in visiting his several estates in Ireland. The noble Marquis arrived at Blessinton on Friday evening from Hillsborough Castle, and was accompanied by Thomas Crozier, Esq. His Lordship was met half way between Dublin and Blessinton by a number of the chief tenantry residing on the county of Wicklow estate, who escorted him into the town. The tenantry afterwards sat down to an excellent supper at Mr. Kilbee's Hotel, where the evening was spent in a convivial manner. On Saturday the noble Marquis rode over a part of the estate, and expressed himself highly gratified at the improvements which were perceptible in the habits and appearance of his tenantry. An improved system of husbandry, as well in tillage as in other matters, is rapidly producing its natural effect in the prosperity, happiness, peace, and morals of this enviable district. As usual, after paying his annual visit, the noble proprietor gave directions to his active agent, Mr. Murray, to undertake still further improvements on the estate, and thereby afford employment to the poor of the district.

THE REVIVAL AT KILSYTH.

(From the Glasgow Chronicle.)

Most extraordinary scenes have been enacted at Kilsyth since Sunday morning last. It appears to have been understood among the revivalists throughout the whole of Scotland, that there was to be on Sunday "a great manifestation of the power of the Lord" at Kilsyth, and, in consequence, there were assembled in the village on that day people from the most distant quarters—from the farthest north to the English borders. Beds had been bespoken for weeks previous. We have heard of one party of 20 females from Greenock having engaged beds at least a fortnight before. But the accommodation to be afforded in such a place as Kilsyth was quite inadequate for the multitudes that poured in, and thus hundreds had to bivouac in the open air, or travel to the neighbouring village of Kirkintillock. Every kind of conveyance from Glasgow was soon taken up, and fares were extraordinarily raised. The greater number of clergymen present belonging to the established Church; but there were also Dissenters of different denominations—Baptists, Methodists, &c. The service began in the parish church at ten in the morning, and in an open field soon after, where they were persevered in till six o'clock on Monday morning. They were resumed on Monday at ten, and were continued through the whole day and ensuing night. A third time the vast congregation assembled yesterday forenoon, and, we understood, the proceedings are not yet at a close. Much excitement has prevailed, and scenes of a most deplorable nature exhibited. On one hand was to be seen the baptismal rite administered to great numbers, by immersion in the mill-dam, and on another women throwing themselves on the ground, and crying out for mercy. Nor was the language of the preachers calculated to calm the storm. One reverend gentleman told a portion of his audience that "he saw the Devil looking out of their eyes," on which several women fell down insensible and were taken off to the Session House. At another time the preacher, in speaking of Jacob's ladder as a type of the Saviour, called on his hearers to come to it, and to make use of it; but finding the impression he produced not so strong as he wished, he cried out that there was rottenness at the foot, and they must come quickly; and suiting the action to the word, he sprang up in the pulpit as if to catch hold of the ladder by a high spar, ere it was snatched away from him. There was an old French minister among the preachers. Altogether the scene has been of a most melancholy nature. We think less of the effects produced on hysteric females, than of the conduct of the clergy. We can scarcely believe these gentlemen are mad; but if they are not mad, what is to be thought of them? On this, as on previous occasions, the chief actors in the scene were the clergy and the women. The male minority of the hearers appeared to be chiefly on-lookers. We forgot to mention that, though not the regular time for dispensation of the Lord's Supper in Kilsyth, this sacrament was dispensed on Sunday, and such was the demand for tokens for admission to the table that the parish could not supply them, and a message had to be sent to Kirkintillock for an additional supply. The physical wants of the assembled thousands bore also hard on the villagers; as on Sunday evening scarcely a loaf was to be had for love or money.

REVIVAL MANIA IN YET A NEW ASPECT.

The revival mania, says a correspondent, has actually boarded our canal boats, and where formerly a blind old man might be found drawing a few pence from the compassion of the passengers through the strains of his fiddle, we have now regular conventicles. Yesterday evening I came into Glasgow from Kirkintillock in one of the canal boats, and was astonished to find a company of these people engaged in religious exercises, with all the fervour peculiar to them. The service was led by a clergyman who gave out a psalm, which was sung by his followers (mostly women); he then prayed and preached in the revival strain. A number of the other passengers, conceiving that this mode of acting was quite improper in a promiscuous company confined together on board of a small boat exhibited symptoms of impatience, on which they were denounced as children of the devil and heirs of hell. This led to altercation of so violent a nature, that the master of the boat had to interfere, and ultimately the revivalists were shown into a place by themselves, where they might indulge their heated fancies without incommoding or disgusting others.

On Tuesday night the Rev. Wm. Burns preached in the High Church, Paisley, to a crowded audience, consisting indiscriminately of both Churchmen and Dissenters. The sermon was of the most serious and attractive description, and delivered with a degree of ability seldom surpassed. The impression on the minds of the great majority present, was that they had never heard so able and so attractive a discourse. The blessing was pronounced about midnight, and up to that hour the passages, stairs, and porches, and every corner of the building was crowded to excess. We understand that the desire to hear Mr. Burns is so great, that yesterday he had to preach for about an hour, when on his passage west in the great canal track-boat.

THE POPISH FACTION.

A few of the old frequenters of the Corn Exchange Dublin met yesterday at Radley's Hotel, Dame street, under the title of "The Inhabitants of the parishes of St Andrew, St. Mark, St. Peter, and St. Anne," for the purpose of co-operating with Mr. O'Connell's new Reform Registration Association. It was a motley gathering. Mr. Eaton, a member of the Corn Exchange clique, presided; and Billy M'Guinness oratorised. The orator quoted Sir Robert Peel as an oracle on the subject of the registries, and he applauded Mr. O'Connell for at length acknowledging that the Right Hon. Baronet was right. A Doctor Murphy followed and bothered his hearers by quoting Latin, which made some of the gabies stare, and others of them depart. It was, of course, resolved to call, haul, and drag as many gulls as possible up to the Registration Court; but they will not succeed to any considerable extent, thanks to the poor laws. Such of the poor people as shall be duped will pay through the nose for their gullibility.—*D. E Packet.*

THE CHURCH.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, at the nomination of the Dean of Kildare, has licensed the Rev. Arthur Davis, for the Curacy of St. Bride's vacant by the appointment of the Rev. W, H. Higginbotham, as a Curate of St. Mary's.

The Marquis of Downshire has given ten guineas towards the enlargement of Carysfort Episcopal Chapel, Blackrock, Cork.

CONVERSION OF A JEW.—On Sunday week one of the descendants of Judah made a public confession of his belief in the doctrines of the New Testament, and was baptized, in John street Relief Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. Anderson, and appeared to make a deep impression on a large and respectable audience.—*Glasgow Paper.*

ROBBERY.—On Saturday night last three countrymen were returning home from Blackpool, and while ascending Dublin-hill, one stepped into a house for the purpose of lighting his pipe; he delayed for some time, and shortly after, setting out to overtake his companions, was stopped by three robbers, who took from him 7s 6d—all his money—and were about to strip him, when, alarmed at the approach of some persons on horseback, they fled. The poor man immediately returned to Blackpool, and calling at the police station, was at once attended by two constables, with whom he proceeded in quest of his assailants; and after a short search, succeeded in arresting one man, whom the countryman fully identified, and lodged him in prison.—*Cork Constitution.*

Mr. Rowland Hill is about to proceed to Paris, under the direction of the Treasury, in inspect the Post-office arrangements in France, for the purpose of obtaining the fullest information on that subject.

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE DURING THE PAST WEEK.

(From the Britannia.)

MARK-LANE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.—By the letters received from different parts of the empire, it appears that the weather though still rather changeable, has, on the whole, been more favorable during the present week for the operations of harvest than for a long time previous. In the neighborhood of the metropolis we had rain on Wednesday morning and the following night; but, with this exception, the weather has been fine. Should the same have been the case generally over the whole of the kingdom, the farmer will have been enabled to save a portion of his crops; we fear, however, that the harvest can as yet have made little progress in those districts where the grain suffered most from the long-continued rains, as in the intervals of dry weather enjoyed this week have scarcely, we should imagine, been in sufficient duration to get the corn in a fit condition for carting; another eight days without wet would, however, see a large proportion of the outstanding crops, in even the more backward counties in England, secured.

As regards the ultimate result of the harvest, our opinion remains nearly unchanged—viz., that the quality of the corn has been exposed to the late wet, and, at the same time, warm weather must, under any circumstances, prove very indifferent, and that the quantity secured will barely reach an usual average.

The disposition to purchase wheat which was so universally manifested during last week, has, in some measure, subsided since the cessation of the rain, and, at some of the leading country markets, the trade has become rather dull. This was the case at Liverpool, on Tuesday, where the value of wheat receded nearly as much as it had advanced the previous Friday, being generally quoted 3d per 70lbs lower than on that day.

The prices of other descriptions of grain were pretty well supported, but there was evidently less disposition to speculate.

Flour and oatmeal, for which the demand previously had been particularly active, were also more difficult of disposal.

In most parts of Scotland, and also in Ireland, the weather appears to have changed for the better earlier than with us, the rain having ceased there on Friday last; and as the most active measures were immediately taken to secure the remainder of the grain in the best order circumstances would permit, we trust affairs will not, after all, turn out so very disastrous in those countries as was apprehended a short time back.

Some reaction had already taken place in prices in the leading Scotch and Irish markets.

On Monday last we had rather a large show of wheat at Mark lane, from the neighbouring counties of Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, particularly from the former. The bulk of the supply consisted of new, the quality and condition of which varied considerably. In the early part of the day the factors asked very exorbitant prices; and for some of the finest samples, about 5s per quarter more than could have been realised on that day week was obtained; but consequently there was less inclination to purchase, and the market finished rather languidly, at about the terms of this day se'nnight, or 3s to 4s per quarter above the quotations of last Mondy week.

Since then little English wheat has appeared; the demand having, however, also been of a retail nature, prices have undergone no further variation.

The arrivals of foreign wheat has been liberal since our last, but this has had no influence on the trade, as the fresh receipts have not been offered for sale, importers being resolved to land in bond, there being still a chance of the duty being lower within a month's time.

The transactions in free foreign wheat were not nearly so extensive, either on Monday or Wednesday, as previously; but the sales produced fully last Friday's advanced rates.

For wheat under lock there has been a pretty active inquiry, and very full prices have been obtained.

Both town and country flour has moved off steadily, at the recent improvement in price.

On Monday there were a few runs of new malting barley which were taken by the malsters at from 46s to 48s per qr. Foreign barley has moved off for grinding purposes, throughout the week, at high rates.

Prime qualities of malt having become very scarce, have realised 1s to 2s per quarter above former terms.

The arrivals of English oats have been exceedingly scanty, and the supply of this grain from abroad only moderate since our last.

The stocks in granary have now become very small, and holders have gradually advanced their demands; and though the dealers have been cautious in their operations, prices have further crept up about 1s per quarter since this day week.

Bonded oats have excited a good deal of attention, and several cargoes changed hands on Wednesday, at high rates; it is evident, therefore, that the duty is expected to be lower.

Beans were quoted 2s, and peas 1s to 2s per quarter higher on Monday than on that day week, and the few lots which appeared on Wednesday were cleared off at this improvement.

On Thursday the duty rose 3s on Rye, and receded 1s 6d per quarter on Peas.

The weather was very fine this morning, and the market opened heavily,

The show of English wheat was but moderate although the quantity reported during the week has been rather large.

In the early part of the day the factors were firm, and refused to accede to lower prices; towards the close, however, a small reduction was submitted to, in some cases, to effect a clearance.

Foreign wheat moved off very slowly; the holders, nevertheless, remained very firm, and Monday's quotations were nominally maintained.

In the value of barley, beans, and peas, no variation occurred; the supplies of all those articles were small, and the demand slow.

With British oats we were poorly provided, and the foreign arrivals were not large; the trade was, however, quiet, and sales proceeded slowly at previous rates.

In other articles the transactions were unimportant, and prices underwent no change.

London averages published this day:—Wheat, 9,496 qrs., 78s 11d; barley, 236 qrs., 34s 0d; oats, 5,956 qrs., 26s 4d; rye, 12 qrs., 39s 8d; beans, 473 qrs., 41s 10d; peas, 754 qrs., 44s 5d.

THE ARMY.

The wing of the 70th regt. at Grenada, lost, within the last twelve months, 2 officers, and 53 men; but the accounts to the 30th of July were extremely healthy. The other wing of the 70th, at St. Vincent's lost within a few of that number, and were still suffering there by mortality.

Three journeymen of the glass bottle company, Dublin are sent to prison for three months by the magistrates, for refusing to work.

Mr. Robert Gordon, the new Secretary of the Treasury, has appointed Mr. Percy Shelly, a son of Sir John Shelly, to be his Private Secretary.

Lord Lyttleton is to be Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire, in place of Lord Foley, who, it is said, has resigned that office.—*Observer.*

A publican named Brenan, died suddenly at Glenbower, County Tipperary, last week; he went to bed well and was found dead in the morning.

The Marquis of Waterford has commenced preparations for the tournament at Ford Castle next year.

The price of ice in Sydney, Australia, is six pence per pound.

On Monday, the civic officers for the city of Limerick were sworn into office; Richard Franklin, Esq., Surgeon, as Mayor; and Robert Hunt and T. Sexton, Esqrs., as Sheriffs for the ensuing year. The out-going Mayor, Garrett Hugh Fitzgerald, Esq., is a most estimable character, and earned for himself, while discharging his onerous duties, general approbation, without distinction of sect or party.

Captain Eliot, who killed Mr. Mirfin last year in a duel at Wimbledon, and fled from justice, has been expelled from Belgium by the government of that country, on account of his conduct at Brussels.

In Wexford last week, a new schooner, the *Atlas*, the property of Mr. Nicholas Whitty, was launched into her native element. She was built under the superintendence, of Mr. Hingston, Ship-builder, of that town.

BORROWING A KNOCKER.—Why you'd better knock the door down—what do you want? Och, my darling, don't let me wake any of your family; I'm jist usin' your knocker to wake the people next door; I'm locked out, d'ye see, and they've niver a knocker. Rap! rap! rap!

A man was so severely beaten in Blarney-lane, Cork, on Saturday night, that some apprehension was felt for his recovery on Sunday.

BANKRUPT'S SALE.

In the Matter of JOHN GADSDEN, a Bankrupt.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Bankrupt's Store, situate in GLASS-HOUSE-LANE, in the City of Waterford, on THURSDAY, the 10th Day of OCTOBER inst., about 4 Tons of well saved PIGS' HEADS, UNDER JAWS, and TONGUES; a Quantity of Salt, Canvass, new Tierces, Barrels, Lard Kegs, Beam, Scales, and Weights, Salting Benches, and a variety of Cellar Utensils necessary for the trade, as lately used by the Bankrupt in said concern. To be Sold by order of the Assignee.

Terms at Sale.
To commence at TWELVE o'Clock.
GEORGE CLARKE,
Auctioneer,
90, Custom-house-quay.
Waterford, 1st October, 1839.

2 *MR. HENRY GARBOIS,*
PROFESSOR OF DANCING,

HAS the honour to announce his return from England, where he has visited some of the most Eminent Professors, and that he will have great pleasure in introducing the following Novelties to his pupils this season:—

The Monfrina, being the National dance of Venice and very much admired in London, where it was introduced by the Professors from where Mr. G. obtained it. The Mazourka, as Danced in London and on the Continent, and Quadrilles as danced at present in Paris. Mr. G. also begs to say he has obtained the new, graceful, and elegant exercises called the Calisthenic, Grecian, and Sceptre Exercises, which are particularly recommended to strengthen the Constitution by employing ALL the muscles of the body as befits Grace, Ease, and Elegance, and which are now so fashionable in Schools and private families, in England, where Dancing is not considered so very essential an accomplishment for young ladies. His Academy will open immediately at the Assembly Rooms.

*** Schools and Private Families attended.
67, Merchants Quay.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

2d—Pheasant, Jones, Bangor, slates—Amity, Jenkins, Liverpool, salt—Harriet, Fettigrew, iron—Queen Victoria, Pavey, London, ballast—Rising Sun, Martill, Llanelly, coals—Earl Grey, Joaes, Carmarthen, bark—Princess Victoria, Weatherspoon, Wick, herrings—Regulator, Angel, Newport, coals—Milford, Owen, Llannely, ditto—Maria, Gilbert, Cardiff, ditto—Sir John Newport, Nicholls, Newport, ditto.

3d—Good Intent, Howell, Llannelly, culm—Shamrock, with a general cargo from Cork—Jane, Rose, Swansea, coals—William, Beer, Swansea, culm—Comet, Read, Cardiff, coals—Hope, Beer, Swansea, ditto—Thomas, Evans, Carnarvan, slates—Margaret Grace, Miller, Wick, herrings—Alexander, Sommerville, ditto, ditto—Wm. and Agnes, Miller, Dunbar, ditto—Delight, Boucher, Cardiff, coals—Resolution, Steel, ditto, ditto—Phœnix, Royde, Wick, herrings—King of the French, Bujon, Liverpool, salt—H.M. Packet Advice—Ashburton, Goss, Liverpool, salt—Albion, Randall, Archangel, tar, &c—Fortune, Boyd, Wick, herrings—Eliza Williams, White, London, gen. cargo—Samuel, Drinon, Newport, coals—Jane, Gordon, Kilso, Ayr, coals—Fanny, Jackson, Miramachi, deals—Mary, Anderson, Atkin, Limerick, wheat—Wm. Penn, Clarke, Liverpool, gen. cargo—Ellen and Mary, Phelan, Swansea, culm—Dove, Fitzgerald, Newport, coals—Tyne, Chapman, Cardiff, ditto—H.M. Packet Pigmy—Nora Creina, Mortimer, Bristol, gen. cargo—Liberty, Blanchard, Southampton, sand—Alexanders, Hooper, Cardiff, coals—Concord, Bowen, Newport, ditto—Providence, Philips, Llannelly, culm—Pacific, Ellis, Cardiff, coals.

SAILED,

2nd—H.M, Packet Prospero—Hope, Hart, Wexford, culm—Express, Hull, ditto, ditto—Vulcan, Corish, ditto, ditto—Lerwick, Codd, Wexford, coals—Erin, Sheil, ditto, ditto—Caractacus, Harris, Llanelly, ballast—Mary, Devereux, Bar of Loch, coals—Memnon, Williams, Cardiff, ballast—Maria and Martha—Messenger, Fall, Cardiff, flour—George the IV, Gates, Llanelly, ballast—Gipsy, Shute, Liverpool, g.c—Concordia, Read, Newport, ballast—Favorite, Harvey, Falmouth, grain—Prince Leopold, Harney, Cardiff, ballast—Prudence, Angel, London, provisions—Hippocampi, Fowler, Newport, ballast—Mary, Williams, Cardiff, ditto—Emma, Sutton, Arthurstown, ballast—Thos. & Anne, Murray, Cardiff, do.—Ellen, Evans, Newport, oats—Providence, Jones, Gloucester, gen. cargo—Jane, Quirk, Newport, ballast—Shannon, Doyle, Milford, ditto—Jane, Francis, Wickham, ditto, ditto—Ellen and Mary, Phelan,—Dove, Fitzgerald—Lovely, Thomas, Cardigan, flour—Betsy, Gill, Newport, ballast—Jane and Mary, Rumson, Cardiff, ditto—Dora, Rasiter, Neath, ditto—Devonshire, Whowther, Swansea, ditto—Tucker, Lowther, ditto, ditto—William and Sally, French, Swansea, ditto—Hercules, Harris, ditto, ditto—Friends, Jones, ditto, ditto—Mary Pope, Moxley, Newport, ditto—H.M. Packet Pigmy.

THE MILITIA.

We understand that the staffs of the militia are about to be inspected, with a view to the discharge of such men as may be found inefficient, it being intended to re-organise this force in the early part of next year.—*Standard.*

Robert Briscoe, sen. Esq., and Miss Briscoe, arrived at their residence, Fermoy, on Monday evening from a tour on the Continent.

Well executed counterfeits of the Bank of Ireland thirty shilling note, No. 74312, are in circulation.

The tenants of several radical landlords have refused to register, despite of the exertions of Mr. O'Connell's agents, unless they shall obtain a reduction of rents.

Mr. Seymour is making arrangements to open his theatre in Clonmel, in the course of few days, he has engaged the Misses Smith, of the London theatre, nieces to that Queen of Song, the late Miss Stephens, now Countess of Essex. The celebrated tragedian, Mr. Pannier, is also engaged, with Mrs. Yarnold, and a sufficient orchestra,

WHALE CAUGHT NEAR BANGOR, COUNTY DOWN.—The blubber of the whale lately captured at Ballyholme has been boiled, and has produced 140 gallons of oil, which is worth, we are told, about twenty pounds sterling. This animal, the dimensions of which were about twenty-four feet long, and eighteen in circumference, at the thickest part, was discovered swimming about in Ballyholme Bay, by Messrs. Hugh Ferguson, William Ard, and John Boden, who went out in a boat belonging to Alexander Perry, and, by firing continued shots, succeeded in driving it towards the shore, when it ran aground. They then attacked it with a pick-axe, for want of a harpoon, and, by these means, prevented its being able to regain its natural element. The struggles of the animal, while lying on the strand, and before it was despatched, were tremendous.—*Ulster Times.*

It is calculated that a dissolution of Parliament would give an immediate majority of fifty to the Conservatives, to say nothing of the rats who would go over to the opposite side of the way, as soon as they found the Whig house in danger of falling.

IRISH TRANQUILLITY—It is remarkable that Irish discontent has an aspect singularly different from the insurgent spirit of other nations. In the struggles of the European nations for real or imaginary rights, the effort has sometimes been violent, but it has been bold. The object was clear, the result decisive. Arms were seized by daring hands, the paroxysm was hot, the waste of life rapid, the chain was broken, or rivetted faster, and then the contest was at an end. But in Ireland, the struggle always continuing, was always without an intelligible object, always combined with treason to the throne and extirpation to its religion, always carrying on a peasant war, and always professing a popular fidelity, religion its plea for acts which violate the first maxims of virtue, and the desire of civil privileges stimulating to total anarchy; all rendering the case at once abhorrent to human feeling, and incapable of political cure. In other lands, the popular expanse is stirrad up as the mountain lake is shaken from time to time by the gust from the hills; it rolls, and roars, and foams; and then, when the cause has passed away, it returns to its former serenity, perhaps purified by the convulsion. But Popish Ireland is the "Dead Sea," unwakened by storm without, but perpetually turbid with fires in its bosom, loaded with sullen smoke in the bour of the brightest national sunshine shooting up flame when all else seems calm, and giving a standing memorial, from age to age, of a scene where judgment has fallen on the early vices of the land, and a still unsatisfied vengeance marks it as a warning to posterity.—*Britannia.*

DISEASED AND ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

3 *MR. LALOR,*
DENTIST,

HAS the pleasure to state he will be again in WATERFORD next MONDAY morning, to remain till FRIDAY Evening only, at Mr. SUPPLE'S, GLOVER, on the Quay.
Saturday, October 5, 1839.

4 D. HARRINGTON,
APOTHECARY, CHEMIST, AND DRUGGIST,
4, BARRONSTRAND STREET,

HAS Just received a Large Supply of GENUINE DRUGS and CHEMICALS, per the *Clonmel.*
Family and Sea Medicine Chests fitted up to order. Prescriptions accurately and neatly dispensed.
Vacancy for an Apprentice—Fee, moderate!

5 TO BE LET,

THE FLOUR MILL of GRANAGH, near KILMACOW in the County of KILKENNY, within three miles of WATERFORD, together with the STONE COTTAGES and Two Acres of LAND adjoining
This Concern is capable of manufacturing from 4 to 5,000 Barrels Wheat in the year, is admirably situated in a fine Corn country, and has the advantage of Water carriage to the Mill door.
For further particulars apply (if by letter, post-paid) to ROBERT FLEMING, Esq., Solicitor, Lady-lane.

6 TO BE LET,
FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER NEXT,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

THE HOUSE and PREMISES at TRAMORE called EASTLAND. There are about FOUR Acres of LAND with two Walled-in GARDENS. A large sum has been lately expended upon the House, &c., which is now in excellent repair.
Application to PIERSE GEORGE BARRON, Esq.; or EDWARD NETTERVILLE BARRON, Esq., 3, Beresford-street, Waterford.
August 18, 1839.

7 OAKWOOD, ARGOED AND MYNNYD BUCHAN COLLIERIES.
PORT TALBOT (ABERAVON) GLAMORGANSHIRE.

THE OAKWOOD COMPANY inform the Trade and Large Consumers of BITUMINOUS COAL, that having opened their Collieries on a very extensive scale, they are enabled to offer great advantages in price and quality to Customers who will send vessels to load at the Company's Wharf at Port Talbot (Aberavon.)
Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Company as above.

8 ASSEMBLY ROOM, TRAMORE.
THE DISTIN FAMILY

BEG respectfully to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Visitors of TRAMORE, that, at the request of many families of distinction, they will give a
GRAND CONCERT,
On THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, Oct. 5,
Assisted by the greatly admired Vocalists,
THE MISSES HYLAND.
To commence at EIGHT o'Clock.
Tickets 4s 0d
Second seats.. .. .. 2s 0d
Children half price. To be had at the Concert.

ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND IRISH SACKS.

9 *EDWARD LYNCH*

OFFERS FOR SALE
3000 Double Twilled English Sacks.
3500 Plain and Single Twilled do.
500 Extra Double Twilled Scotch Hemp do.
1000 Plain Hemp do. do.
500 Stripe do. do. do.
500 Plain Irish Sacks.
And daily expects a further supply of 1000 Scotch Hemp Sacks.
E. L. is as usually supplied at his shop with WINDOW GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS, DRUGS, &c., &c.; also at his Corn and Flour Stores, all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.
General Commission Agent Office, Hanover-street, Sept. 24, 1839.

IMPROVEMENT OF WASTE LANDS IN IRELAND.

THE IRISH WASTE LAND IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY having effected the necessary arrangements on their properties in the Counties of SLIGO, GALWAY, &c., are now ready to treat with Landed Proprietors, and take on Leases for 99 Years, large tracts of improvable, Mountain Bog, or other waste Lands.
Application to be made to JOHN WILKINSON, Esq., Secretary, 57, Old Broad-street, London; or to Charles S. Cooper, Esq., the Society's Agent and Surveyor, Loughrea, County Galway.
Dublin, September 25, 1839.
N.B.—In former insertion J. ATKINSON was incorrectly inserted instead of JOHN WILKINSON, Esq., as above.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

11 SEA—MIDSHIPMEN.

WANTED One or Two YOUNG GENTLEMEN as MIDSHIPMEN, in one of the finest First Class INDIAMEN out of London, where they will have an opportunity of learning the profession, and be treated with every kindness and encouragement. The Youths can be indented, if desired, for a term.
PREMIUM MODERATE.
Apply personally (or by Letter post paid) to Messrs. Greenwood and West, 4, Birchin-lane, Cornhill, London; or to Messrs. Brown and West, 17, Sullivan's Quay, Cork, at either of whose offices Passengers to India, Australia, and all other parts of the world are negociated.

12 SALE OF
HIGH BRED STOCK,
AT
TYBROUGHNEY CASTLE,
COUNTY KILKENNY.

FROM the great anxiety evinced by several Gentlemen and Farmers to possess some of the above Fine Stock, the Proprietor is induced to offer for UNRESERVED SALE, on said Lands,
BY AUCTION,
On MONDAY, the 21st day of October next,
Commencing at 12 o'Clock,
THIRTY IN-CALF COWS,
IN FINE CONDITION,
Worthy the attention of Gentlemen Farmers, Graziers, Dairy Keepers, Cattle Dealers, &c.
Approved Bills at Three Months will be taken in payment for any sum exceeding Ten Pounds.
TYBROUGHNEY is situate midway between Piltown and Carrick on Suir, near the public road from Waterford to Clonmel, where Cars are constantly plying.
Purchaser's to pay the Auctioneer's Fees.
GEORGE CLARKE. Auctioneer,
90, Custom House Quay, Waterford.
October 4, 1839.

13 TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8,
AT
BALLYDAVID HOUSE,
NEAR WOODSTOWN,
The Seat of the Right Hon. the EARL of CLANCARTY,
THE PROPERTY OF THE REV. JOHN PRIOR,

WHO has authorised THOMAS FLEMING, Auctioneer, to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION the following valuable Property:—Twenty Five Tons of prime Hay, Fifteen Sacks of prime Wheat, Three Acres of prime Potatoes, Half an Acre of Turnip and Mangle Worzel, a large heap of Manure, Two new Milch Cows, which can be engaged; Two Cows in Calf, Ten Store Pigs, one Winnowing Machine, One new Plough and Tackling, a large quantity of Farming and Dairy utensils, an Inside Car and Gig, &c., &c.
This sale is well worthy public attention, as all will be found of the best description, and must be sold Without any Reserve whatever.
TERMS—CASH.
Sale to commence at ELEVEN o'Clock.
35, Patrick-street, Waterford,
Oct. 4, 1839.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, OCT. 5.

Wheat, millers new	36s 0d to 39s 0d
Ditto, white	36s 0d to 39s 0d
Ditto, shipping	22s 0d to 25s 0d
Barley, malting	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Ditto, shipping	14s 6d to 18s 0d
Ditto, Chevalier	16s 0d to 19s 0d
Oats, black, new	13s 6d to 14s 0d
Ditto, white, new	14s 0d to 15s 6d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per ton	£17 0s 0d to £18 0d
Fine Flour, per sack	61s 0d to 63s 0d
Seconds	48s 0d to 50s 0d
Thirds, ditto	40s 0d to 45s 0d
Coarse, thirds	35s 0d to 40s 0d
Fourths, ditto	20s 0d to 27s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	41s 0d to 42s 0d
Heads, ditto	23s 0d to 24s 0d
Offal, ditto	21s 0d to 23s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	25s 0d to 27s 6d
Newport Coals, per ton	19s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	18s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton, new	60s 0d to 63s 0d
Straw, per ton,	32s 0d to 34s 0d
Cork Whiskey	7s 4d to 7s 8d
Mutton	0s 5d to 0s 8d
Beef	0s 4½d to 0s 8d
Veal	0s 5½d to 0s 7d
Pork	0s 4½d to 0s 0d

Butter 84s to 88s 0d per cwt.
Weighed on Wednesday, 359; Thursday, 228; and yesterday, 26 firkins.

CORK MARKET, OCT. 3.

BUTTER. To the Merchants.—86s—82s—80s—76s—70s—50s. To the Country—77s—73s—71s—67s—61s—40s—per cwt.

KILKENNY, OCT. 1.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	48 0	50 0	Wheat	38 0	40 0
Inferior	44 0	00 0	Do. inferior	33 0	36 0
Thirds	36 0	00 0			

WEXFORD, OCT. 1.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	82 0	00 0	Beans	00 0	00 0
Wheat	30 0	34 0	Flour, fine	48 0	00 0
Barley	14 0	17 6	Oatmeal	21 0	00 0
Oats	14 0	15 6	Pork, per cwt.	30 0	35 6

CLONMEL, OCT. 1.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	86 0	89 0	Barley	17 0	19 0
Oatmeal	18 0	00 0	Wheat, per st.	1 8	1 11½
Pigs' Heads	26 0	00 0	Oats, per do.	0 11½	1 1

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE - OCT. 1.

There was a great supply of grain at market. Prime wheat fit for seed maintained its price; millers' and middling samples were sold at a reduction of about 1s per barrel, whilst sprouted inferior were taken for distillation at about the rate of Friday. New oats were 6d per barrel under Friday's currency, but here maintained its price.

White wheat	33s 0d to 40s 0d	Oats	12s 6d to 16s 6d
Miller's red	31s 0d to 39s 0d	Do. Canal	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Inferior	21s 0d to 29s 0d	Oatmeal	19s 0d to 21s 0d
Barley	18s 0d to 21s 0d	2d Flour	24s 0d to 25s 0d
Bere	15s 0d to 16s 6d	Rape	22s 0d to 25s 0d

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

At our market this morning we had a larger show of English wheat than on any previous day since harvest, and as the weather still continues particularly favourable, we experienced a very dull trade in this grain, and in order to effect sales to any extent a reduction of from 6s to 8s per quarter on the quotations of this day se'nnight had to be submitted to. The holders of foreign wheat were much firmer in their demands, and the decline on it may be quoted at 4s per quarter; the high prices asked, however, for this article, compared with English wheat, completely checked business. As it is generally believed that the duty will advance 4s per quarter on Thursday, there was scarcely anything doing in bonded wheat. For flour we had a slow sale, but the previous value of town manufactured was supported, whilst ship samples receded about 1s per sack. The supplies of barley were very moderate; the quantity offering, however, proved fully adequate to the demand, and where sales were forced, an abatement of from 1s to 2s per qr. had to be acceded to. There were scarcely any oats fresh up from our own coasts, and the arrivals of foreign were not large. There was not much inquiry for this grain, and the currency of Monday last was unaltered. Beans and white peas moved off slowly at previous rates, but grey were 1s per qr. lower.

ANTON AND MITCHELL, Corn Factors.
56, Corn Exchange, Sept. 30.

The weather still continues remarkably fine, and the accounts received from the north are upon the whole favourable. Our market this morning was but moderately supplied with English wheat, which induced the factors to hold for rather higher prices; no advance, however, could be established, and the few sales effected were at Monday's decline. There was nothing passing in foreign wheat, and its value remained nominally unaltered. For barley, beans, and peas we experienced a slow demand at our quotations. Of foreign oats the arrivals were good, but from our own coasts there was scarcely any fresh up; the trade in this grain was flat, our dealers only buying for their immediate wants, and Monday's currency remained without alteration.

ANTON AND MITCHELL, Corn Factors.
56, Corn Exchange, Oct. 2.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—OCT. 1.

We have had very liberal supplies of wheat, particularly from abroad, this week, the import amounting to 21,811 qrs., also a fair supply of foreign flour. The accounts received from all parts of the kingdom speak more favourably of the termination of our harvest than we generally anticipated; this, together with large arrivals and the decline in London yesterday, caused us to have a very dull market here this morning. To make sales the following deductions were made on prices of this week: 4d to 6d per barrel on foreign wheat, 10d to 1s on new Irish, (the current rate being 6s 4d to 8s 6d) 3d to 4d oats, 1s to 1s 6d on flour, and 2s on meal; new Irish flour 56s to 61s. barrel 39s to 42. The duty on wheat is likely to be increased to 10s 6d on Thursday, which may probably prevent foreign grain and flour from going lower for some time.

LIVERPOOL IRISH PROVISION MARKET.

The arrival of Irish butter since our last report amount to 10,419 firkins. Our butter market has been very brisk throughout the week, and a good home consumption business was transacted at an improvement of 1s to 2s on our last quotations. Pickled seconds were in moderate request. A fair demand was experienced for beef and pork for ship stores, and in the value of either articles we have no alteration whatever to notice. A few small parcels of pork were taken for exportation. Bacon and lard were in request, and the supply being short, previous prices were well supported.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET—SEPT. 30.

The supply of cattle at market to day has been much the same with regard to number and quality as last week; but that of sheep has been considerably smaller. The market, considering the unfavourable nature of the day, was pretty well attended by buyers, and a good part of the stock sold at the quotation of last week. Good beef 5¼d to 5¾d; second quality 5d; middling and ordinary 4¾d to 4¼d; the latter very ordinary. The best wether mutton 6¾d, second 6¼, middling and ordinary 5¾d to 6d; ewes 5d to 6d. The market was rather heavy, and at the close a number of sheep as well as beasts were left unsold. Number of cattle at market, 1658—sheep, 7087.

CATTLE IMPORTED INTO LIVERPOOL,
From the 23d Sept. to the 30th Sept.

Cows	Calves	Sheep	Lambs	Pigs	Horses
2663	—	7094	—	4130	82

MARRIED,

On Thursday, Sept. 26th, by the Rev. Charles Campbell, at Drumbanagher church, County Armagh, Edward Lamsden, of Houseland Castle, County Wexford, Esq., to Charity, youngest daughter of the Rev. James Hewetson, Vicar of Kilmacthomas, in this county.

DIED,

At her residence, near the Mountain of Forth, in the co. Wexford, Elizabeth Gouche, a Member of the Society of Friends, and sister to the late Thomas Gouche, of this city.

On Monday, at her residence, on the New Quay, Clonmel, the beloved wife of Thos. Samuel Grubb, Esq., of the Society of Friends.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

Very pretty materials for autumnal dress are the chine and broche silks; but plaids, both in poplins, leventines, and gros de Tours, are much in favor.

Velvet spencers are again seen with the autumn toilettes. Generally speaking, skirts of dresses are very much ornamented, some with bouillons, others with flounces, not only round the bottom, but up the sides of the skirt; short sleeves are worn both in full dress and en neglige. Open dresses paletots will be worn this winter. Redingotes are also fashionable of reps, levintine broche silks; plaid skirts, with velvet spencer or body, are pretty. Gimp trimmings will be worn this season on redingotes of silk materials. Apricot colour, striped with green, having two biais descending the redingote in a serpentine form, is one of the last novelties. The time has hardly arrived for winter shawls and cloaks; those with hoods, and both large and small bernous, mantelets, and demi-manteaux, are all preparing in new and varied forms.

The use of lace to ornament bonnets is expected to increase rather than diminish on the winter coiffures.

Bonnets of satin and reps are replacing those of crape or lighter materials, and in Paris velvet ones of light and delicate tints have been made mixed with blue, lilac cerises; the form varies but little. Capotes of white satin, trimmed with British point lace and flowers of white velvet, are very elegant.

Tulle-reseace, striped gauze and crape lisse, will be used for evening caps; also blonde dentelle, ornamented with roses du roi, Scotch lilies, and heaths. Turbans of brocart, embroidered satin, and velvet of Greek patterns, ornamented with scarfs and deep fringes, are also preparing for the winter season.—*From the London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.*

ORIGIN OF NAPOLEON'S GENERALS.

The age of Napoleon was an age of wonders; only witness the following account of the origin of his most celebrated generals:—

We see Augereau, the hot, the sanguine Augereau, the son of a poor fruiterer, struggling for his livelihood; we see him urging on his course, and at the age of 35, still a private soldier, not despairing of success; we see him at last, in four years, rise from the lowest rank to the highest grade of military command, and created a duke.

Then comes Bernadotte, who was destined to be one of the greatest, and by far the most fortunate of Napoleon's lieutenants; he was born at Pau, the capital of Berne, Jan. 26, 1764. In his sixteenth year he enlisted as a private soldier into the Royal Marines. In 1792 he was a colonel. In 1806 he was created Prince of Ponte Corvo and lastly was elected King of Sweden.

Then follows Berthier, the son of a porter of the Hotel de la Querre, who from his signal service was created Marshal of the Empire, Grand Huntsman, and Prince, first of the Neutchatel, then of Wagram.

The next in succession is Bessieres, born at Preissar, Aug. 6, 1768. He was a private soldier in 1792. In the north of Spain through his exemplary conduct, he rose to the station of captain in 1796; he was created marshal in 1809, and afterwards Duke of Istria.

Kellermann, the son of a citizen of Strasburg, next follows; he rose from the rank of a private soldier to that of Duke of Valmy.

The impetuous and valiant Lannes now excites our admiration and wonder. Born at Lectoure, April 11, 1799, of indigent parents, he at an early age enlisted into the army. He was sent ambassador into Portugal, and on his return became Marshal of France, and ere long Duke of Montebello.

Macdonald, whom we shall next cite, was born in the little town of Sancerre, Nov. 17, 1765. At an early age he entered into the army as lieutenant: he was created Marshal, and after Duke of Tarentum.

Lefebvre was born of humble parents, on October 25, 1755. We see him in September, 1793, raised to the rank of captain; in December, the same year, to the rank of general, and lastly to the Dukedom of Dantzic.

Massena, one of the ablest of Napoleon's generals, was borne at Nice, May 6, 1758. At an early age he was, by a relative, introduced to a maritime life, but soon becoming disgusted with the sea, he subsequently entered the army as a private soldier. His promotion at first was not at all rapid; and having lost all hopes, retired to his own nation, and married. The stirring affairs of the revolution called his attention once more to a soldier's life; his promotion was now astonishingly rapid, for in 17 3 he became general, soon after Duke of Rivoli, and to close his career, was created Prince of Essling.

Moncey was born at Beasancon, July 31, 1754. The education he received was good, as his father was a lawyer. He enlisted as a private soldier, of his own accord; his parents, however, obtained his discharge; but at last, in 1790, when at the age of 46, he became a sub-lieutenant of dragoons, and, in the year 1804, was created Duke of Cornegliano.

Mortier was born at Cambria, 1768. In the year 1791 he was captain, and, lastly, received the title of Duke of Steriso.

The great Murat next engages our attention; he was born March 25, 1767, of humble parents, his father being only an innkeeper of Bastide, near Cahors. When he was in his twentieth year he enlisted into a regiment of Chasseurs, and shortly after, for his gallantry and bravery, was made General of Division, in 1805 created Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves, and in 1808 had the Crown of Naples conferred on him. The end of this extraordinary man, whose life must have appeared to him a dream, was, as is well known, tragical: he was shot, and himself gave the word to the soldiers to fire, saying, "Save my face—aim at my heart—fire!" The errors of Murat may be ascribed to a bad education; he wanted moral energy, reflection, and patience.

Ney, the "bravest of the brave," was born at Sarre Louis, January 10, 1769. His father was a poor tradesman.—In 1787 he filled the inferior station of private soldier, and in 1793 was lieutenant. The year following he was brought under the notice of General Kleber, and in 1796 received the title of general himself. He was also created Prince of Moskwa. A miserable and untimely end, however, awaited this prodigy of military genius; like Murat, he was shot, and when at the place of execution, in a firm voice, gave the word, saying, "Soldiers, fire!" His father died in 1826, aged nearly 100 years. His love for his son was so great, that at his death, in 1815, his family, fearing the effect which the sad event might produce on him, kept it a secret amongst themselves. By the mourning of his daughter, however, he understood that some tragical event had taken place; but he never made any inquiries, and seldom mentioned the name of his son. He lived till 1826, and expired without even being acquainted with his son's death.

Oudinot now claims our notice; he was born April 2, 1767, and distinguished himself so much as a private soldier that he was created Count of the Empire in 1804, and for his brave valour at Wagram, Duke of Reggio.

Soult.—This daring and enterprising soldier was born March 29, 1769, at St. Antan's. His origin was mean.—In his 16th year he entered the army as a private soldier, and rose gradually from rank to rank, till the year 1794, when he was made general; he was afterwards honoured with the title of Duke of Dalmatia.

Suchet, who was the son of a silk manufacturer of Lyons, was born March 2, 1772. In 1792 he enlisted as a private soldier, his promotion was rapid, though not perhaps so much so as some others. In 1798 he gained the rank of general; and in 1812 the title of Duke of Albufera.

These are the principle and most celebrated of Napoleon's lieutenants, nearly all of whom rose from the rank of private soldiers to the possession of the sword of a general, the staff of a marshal, and even the sceptre of a king. —*Mirror of Literature, Amusement, and Instruction.*

LORD STANLEY.—His lordship has the character of a good and kind landlord. Some years ago he remitted the rent of several of his tenants, and gave them money to enable them to go to America. He also endeavours to compensate for his unavoidable absence during the sitting of Parliament by residing in Ireland during a considerable portion of the recess. This residence he devotes to the improvement of the country by attending to the agricultural meeting which he has established—by promoting, in every practical way, an improved system of agriculture—and by encouraging cleanliness, morality, and good feeling amongst the people. If all absentees were like Lord Stanley, Ireland would soon be restored to prosperity and peace. —*Binn's Miseries and Beauties of Ireland.*

SWAN RIVER FLEAS.—The Australian fleas are half as large as a barley corn; and in the Swan River region, the plan of getting rid of these pests is to carry the bed and bedding and spread them near an ant-hill, the denizens of which will seize the sleeping fleas and carry them off.—*Reconnoitering Travels in South Australia.*

"LIVELY" LADS OF THE PEERAGE.

(From the Age.)

A correspondent having written to us to inquire the age of Lord Allen, we turned to the Peerage, and found that the period of his Lordship's birth is involved in the deepest obscurity. After long and fatiguing research, we found that tradition supposes he was an antediluvian, and boatswain to the Ark, Captain Noah. The wish to oblige our correspondent led us, out of curiosity, to look for the number of "ould uns" amongst our aristocracy, and the following list is the result of our labors. The collection will not, we trust, be considered inappropriate to our columns, as it is without doubt an "Age" article:—

DUKES—Grafton, 79; Bedford, 73; Cleveland, 74; Marlborough, 73; Norfork, 74; Argyle, 71; Dorset, 72; Hamilton, 72; Manchester, 71; Portland, 71.

MARQUISSES—Camden, 80; Wellesley, 79; Hunly, 98; Westminster, 72; Anglesey, 71.

EARLS—Abergavenny, 84; Bantry, 72; Besborough, 81; Cathcart, 84; Cavan, 76; Cork, 72; Effingham, 72; Egmont, 72; Elgin, 73: Enniskillen, 71; Ferrers, 79; Fortescue, 86; Glasgow, 73; Grey, 75; Harewood, 72; Harrowby, 77; Limerick, 81; Ludlow, 81; Macclesfield, 84; Mayo, 73; Mount Edgecumbe, 75; Portsmouth, 72; Ronfurly, 85; Rosse, 81; St. Germains, 73; Seafield, 72; Shaftsbury, 71; Somers, 69; Stamford, 74; Westmorland, 80.

VISCOUNTS.—Gort, 71; Kenmure, 89; Sidmouth, 82; Strathallen, 72.

BARONS.—Arden, 83; Ashtown, 84; Bexley, 73; Bloomfield, 77; Carberry, 74; Colville, 71; Delamere, 72; Dinorben, 72; Duffres, 78; Dynevor, 74; Feversham, 75; Forbes, 74; Gray, 74; Lynedoch, 89; Manners, 83; Rolle, 83; Maryborough, 76; Mostyn, 71; Plunket, 75; Polwarth, 81; Rossmore, 74; Sinclair, 71; Teynham, 71; Western, 72; Wynford, 72.

The united ages of the Dukes amount to 730, the Marquisses 380, the Earls, 2,300, the Viscounts 314, the Barons 1,899 years; total 5,633—the average age being 76. Though last not least, two Peeresses, the Countess of Dysart and the Countess of Mansfield, each enjoys a green old age, the former having arrived at the venerable age of 94, and the latter at that of 81. Who says the British Aristocracy is not like the British oak?

AIX LA CHAPELLE.

About a fortnight ago a well-dressed German entered the play-room, and took a seat at the *rouge et noir* table. Anxiously watching the game for nearly ten minutes, he drew from his pocket a small *rouleau* of gold, which, after a short hesitation, he staked on "*rouge*." He won, and left the additional sum on; again red won—a second and a third time!—till at last the stake became so very considerable, that the *croupier* turned round and said to him, "We cannot cover so large a sum; withdraw, therefore, if you please some of *that money which you have won*." No answer was returned by the stranger. The words were repeated, and the general attention of the players thus drawn towards him; when, dreadful to relate, they found that what they had considered as a sort of lounging attitude was the effect of death!! In the excitement of play he had expired; the stranger was a corpse! Instant confusion took place; during which the bank swept up the stakes in question, declaring that, as they could only play against *living* men, the money which they had put down reverted by right to them.

The family of the deceased, however, refused to acknowledge the justice of this argument; and the consequence has been an appeal to the law courts, which have just decided that the money should be instantly paid to the heirs of the player—the *croupier* having made use of the words, "*withdraw some of the money you have won*;" thus admitting that the cash on the table belonged to the deceased. The bank (*i. e.* the proprietors of the gambling-table) talk of appealing!!!—*Inventor's Advocate.*

SHIP NEWS.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD AND OFF THE COAST OF NEW JERSEY—DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.—The papers of the northern states of America teem with the particulars of a destructive hurricane which occurred in the neighbourhood and off the coast of New Jersey, on Friday, Aug. 30. From the various extracts we give the following outline of its fearful ravages, both on land and at sea:—The gale commenced on Thursday night, the wind blowing with extreme violence from N.E. to N.N.E., accompanied with heavy showers of rain, and continued throughout Friday with unabated violence. On Saturday the weather became calmer in the fore part of the day, but towards evening the wind got round to its old quarter. The first intelligence received of the awful effects of the storm at sea was, that the brig Tilton, Greenlaws, of Boston, from Calais to Providence, with a cargo of timber and 12 passengers, had gone ashore on Marksfield beach, in the gale at midnight (Friday), and nine of the passengers, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Hogan, with their three children, with an Irishwoman named Catherine Durey, with her five children, who was on her way to join her husband at New York, perished. After the brig struck, the sea made a complete breach over her, and quickly beat in her stern. The vessel had since bilged, and it was feared would go to pieces. Her cargo, which is owned at Calais, was landed on the beach, and nearly all would be saved. The vessel was not insured. Soon after this was communicated, it was notified that the floating light had been seen 30 miles off S. E. of the highlands. The Spanish brig Dolphino, at anchor at quarantine, drifted foul of a foretopsail schooner, and lost bowsprit and bulwarks, also injuring the schooner's bulwarks, and doing other damage. The schooner Dover, from Philadelphia, with a cargo of merchandize, was blown on shore 15 miles S. of Cape Henry, and went to pieces. Part of the cargo it was thought would be saved. Ten vessels, names unknown, were stranded S. of Cape Norfolk. The brig Owers, from Sydney, for Alexandria, with coal, went on shore near the wreck of the Dover. Most of the vessels in the various ports parted their anchors and went on shore. On shore the damage is said to be extensive, especially the crops of corn, many of which are prostrate. Many fruit-trees in the vicinity were entirely stripped, forest trees uprooted, and fences generally blown down. The roofs of many buildings were torn off, and the Pavilion Theatre at Boston razed to the ground by the fury of the elements,

LOSS OF THE LAKE ERIE STEAM SHIP GREAT WESTERN.—From the Buffalo papers we learn that this fine new boat was burned to the water's edge while lying at the dock at Detroit, on Sunday evening last. Passengers arrived at Buffalo give the following particulars of this unfortunate occurrence:—The Western had been on a trip to the upper lakes, was returning and caught fire while crossing Lake St. Clair. The fire was early discovered, and soon got under, but it would seem, not entirely quenched. After the boat reached Detroit, the smothered fire burst forth, and in an instant the whole vessel was one entire sheet of flame. The fire burned with such rapidity that very few of the passengers secured their luggage. One gentleman from Orleans county was much burned in attempting to save his valise, which contained a large amount of money. The bar keeper was on shore and lost a considerable sum. In short, but few articles of value were rescued, so rapid was the conflagration. The Great Western was a most splendid specimen of naval architecture, and one of the finest vessels ever set afloat on the Western waters. Her loss will be regretted by the community generally. She originally cost 100,000 dollars, and was owned in shares by the agents at Buffalo, Captain Augustus Walker, and a few enterprising persons at Huron.

Bourges, the town fixed upon by the French government as the place of retreat for Don Carlos, is situate in the very centre of France, and is about 160 miles south of Paris. It stands on a rising ground in the midst of a marshy country, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. The only public buildings of note are the fine Gothic cathedral and the great tower, formerly used as a state prison, and perhaps destined again by Louis Philip for the purpose.

STRANGE PLANT.—There is a plant in India whose leaves are all of them in perpetual motion, up and down sometimes equally, sometimes by jerks, but without any unison between each other.

A DIFFICULTY SETTLED.—A gentleman residing in the country during the summer months one morning observed a large quantity of dirt and rubbish lying in the yard in front of his house. Enraged, he called one of his servants. "John," said he, "why is this dirt not taken away?" "We have no wagon on the premises." "Then dig a ditch back of the house and throw it in." "But what are we to do with the earth which will be dug out?" "Fool, don't bother me; make a ditch big enough to put earth, rubbish, dirt, and all in."

MR. HUTTON, M. P.

Some months ago we exposed the nefarious job by which it was intended to reimburse this gentleman for the expenditure he had incurred in the return of Mr. O'Connell and himself for the city of Dublin. We think Mr. Hutton *has* claims upon the Government, which we should have no objection to see attended to; and if they would make the honourable member a baronet, or even an *Irish* peer, they would *get off in a coach*—but what we *did* protest against, and *do protest* against *is*, the creation of useless and unconstitutional place for the *sole* purpose, as we are convinced, of providing for a relative of this gentleman; not that we have personally any objection to the individual—it is not for us to measure his qualifications or fitness for the office for which he is intended, or which is intended for him—our objection is to the *office* itself. We thought that the effect of our former exposure of this subject had been to put an end to the place, we should rather say to the *plot*. Whilst Parliament was sitting, and whilst the inquiry into Lord Normanby's *progresses* in Ireland was going forward, it was thought not prudent to act upon their intended plan. It seems we "scotched the snake, not killed it." The prorogation of Parliament was the signal, however, for the completion of ministerial *jobs*. Poulett Thompson was *then* sent to Canada; Sir John Newport was pensioned off, and other doings of like kind took place in England. Mr. Drummond and the Irish clique, in a minor way, are imitating their superiors; and we have a kind of high life below stairs enacted here. Amongst other doings we have reason to believe this plan for providing for Mr. Hutton, the barrister, has been revived—£1000 ("say a thousand!") Was the gentleman's *minimum*; and £1000 he *must have*. "But there is no place vacant," said Lieutenant Drummond. "*Can't* you *make* one?" said the M. P. "You *must* make one," said DAN; "*my friend*, Mr. Hutton has been at great expense for the city of Dublin—you MUST make one,," reiterated the sturdy Beggarman. Accordingly it was resolved to create an office hitherto unheard of and unknown to the constitution—a *public prosecutor* independent of Government, who should hold his place for life, be under responsibility to *no one*, and to whom the most important functions of the Attorney General, the known and responsible officer of the Crown, should be transferred.

When the job was last under consideration we urged our objections to it in a constitutional point of view—objections which, from that day to this, have remained unanswered.

But it seems Government have again recently determined upon making this objectionable appointment; it was, however, necessary to proceed cautiously, to have some sanction for the *creation* of this office, and the Crown Solicitors were to be made the scape-goat on the occasion. It was said, the costs of Crown prosecutions are very heavy, and we will make a new arrangement which shall eventuate in the suggestion of appointing a public officer, with a salary of £1,000 a-year, over this department, and we shall then have the very berth we want for Mr. Hutton, and we shall have a fine case for Parliament. Accordingly, Mr. Kennedy, of the Treasury, Mr. Anthony Richard Blake—(we beg pardon, we should have called them *the right honourable)*—well, then, these *right honourables*, and some other *honourable* gentlemen were appointed to *hatch* this job, and they have been *sitting* for some time on it. We hope they agreed better on this occasion than they did at the *Education* Board. However, we should like to learn what Mr. Kennedy could possibly know of the Crown prosecutions in Ireland? *nothing whatever*—and it was for that reason he was selected as one of the Commissioners for this inquiry (everything is done, now a-days, by *commission*.) Or what did Mr. Blake know on the subject? Just as little: but, having converted his office of Chief Remembrancer into a sinecure, he is at leisure to put his hand to anything—so *he* was appointed. We have not heard that Mr. George Bennett, or Mr. George French, or Mr. James Scott, or any of the Queen's Counsel who conduct the Crown prosecutions on the several circuits, or any respectable solicitor, to whom the subject of solicitor's costs, or costs in criminal cases, were familiar, has been associated in this commission. No matter, the desired end *is* accomplished! and we hear they have recommended to take the entire controul and direction of the Crown prosecutions out of the hands of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, the known responsible advisers of the Crown, and to hand them over to this *new officer*, whose official name we have not yet heard; and he is to conduct all the prosecutions in Ireland—with proper assistants of course, and *proper salaries*, too, for these assistants!—who, of course, are to be barristers—for the bar monopolises all appointments now—even those belonging to the other branch of the legal profession. Of course, the present Crown Solicitors are to be pensioned off, *a la* Newport, by way of compensation; and thus, under pretence of economy, this Whig Government, in this as well as every other instance, will entail a greater expense on the country than the most profligate Government that ever existed. Lord Melbourne has far outdone Sir Robert Walpole; and any future Government, disposed to be corrupt, and profligate, and extravagant, will never want an example to justify their measures in the acts of a Government professing reform, correction of abuses, and, above all, to carry on measures *independent of patronage.*

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

We have heard, although we cannot vouch for the correctness of the rumour, that the Duke of Devonshire, disgusted with the profligate compact which is known to exist between Lord Melbourne's Government and Mr. O'Connell and disapproving of the system on which national education is hereafter to be conducted in this country, and the shameless disregard of public opinion they have manifested on this subject, is about, if he have not already done so, to separate himself from Ministers. Whether the unpleasant feeling which is said to have arisen between Lord Grey and Lord Melbourne, in reference to his Lordship's behaviour to Lord Howick, may or may not have anything to do with this determination, we are unable to say. It is said that the Duke of Devonshire's decision has not been formed without due consideration.—*Standard.*

THE NEW MARRIAGE ACT.—On Monday forenoon much curiosity was created in the township of New Brentford by the appearance of an elegant new travelling carriage, drawn by four grey horses, the postillions arrayed in crimson jackets, with white favours and rosettes, which entered the town at a rapid rate from the direction of London, and drew up at the office of Mr. George Clark, the superintendent registrar (under the new Marriage Act) for the district, from which alighted two ladies and two gentlemen, who immediately entered the office of the registrar. A large crowd soon collected on the outside, which was much increased by the fact that Colonel Clitherow, the chairman of the local bench of magistrates, was at the moment sitting in the office deciding some police charges which had been brought before him, and in which it was at first supposed the parties were interested. They, however, did not long remain, but re entered the carriage, which then drove off in the direction of Isleworth and it was afterwards ascertained that a marriage (the first in that town under the new act) had been contracted under a special license between Mr. Charles Wolseley, the eldest son of Sir Charles Wolseley, Bart., of Wolseley Hall, Stafford, and Miss Mary Anne, the eldest daughter of the late Nicholas Selby, Esq., of Acton House, Middlesex, the other lady and gentleman being the bridemaid and a clergyman of the Roman Catholic persuasion, the tenets of which both parties profess. A special license under the new act, we understand, only subjects the names of the parties contracting the marriage to be read once before the board of guardians, instead of thrice, as in ordinary cases; and the ceremony of performing the marriage consisted only in the parties making two solemn declarations in the presence of the superintendent registrar, one to effect that no impediment existed to their being joined together, and, secondly, that they were willing to be so joined, on which the ring was placed by the bridegroom on the finger of the bride, and the registrar signed the register of the marriage. The clergyman of the town was, we understand, in the office with Colonel Clitherow when the parties entered, but on learning their business he immediately retired. Colonel Clitherow, however, witnessed the ceremony, which was performed in an up-stairs room. The bride and bridegroom have gone into Staffordshire to spend the honeymoon.—*Standard of Thursday.*

LADY F. HASTINGS—LORD PORTMAN'S EXPLANATION.

We call it an explanation, though if it stood by itself it would explain nothing, yet when taken in connection with what has gone before, lame as it is, it cannot be misunderstood. We could not expect that noblemen placed in a situation of such extreme delicacy as Lords Tavistock and Portman, should write otherwise than lamely, for the incautious use of a single word might compromise a character which each is equally bound to shield from public animadversion; all that we could look for would be consistency and dignified submission to the hard necessity of bearing another's blame. Yet Lord Portman's letter, while it is necessarily a lame one, for the cause we have mentioned, is neither consistent with the statements of his own lady, nor dignified in its resignation to that unavoidable censure of which his lady has been the object.—A part of *Lady* Portman's own explanation, our readers will remember was in these words:—

"It then (that is, after having got the calumny from its unknown fountain head) became my duty to communicate to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent that, *until these doubts were removed*, Lady Flora Hastings should not appear in her Majesty's presence. Subsequently, at the request of Lady Flora Hastings, I was present at the *consultation* of the medical men, who communicated to me in medical terms their opinion, explaining the appearances by which I as well as others had been misled."

The letter of Lord Portman almost directly contradicts this:—

"Lady Portman never *thought of*, nor suggested the medical examination; she never received nor delivered any message, suggesting, or requiring, or advising it; *she never heard that anything of the kind was likely to take place, until after she had come into the room at the request of Lady Flora Hastings.*"

Really, it seems as if the consciousness of the difficulty and danger of their position had rendered every person connected with this business, to some extent, incapable of either thought or action. Here is a nobleman of good enough sense in ordinary times, who, finding himself in a critical situation—finding, in a word, that if he would clear himself and his wife, he must criminate one who is not to be criminated—stands stock still in a species of dumb amazement for the best part of a year, and then at the very first hesitating step he takes, walks blindly into a quagmire of contradiction, quibble, and we had almost said, contempt. Who was Lady Portman's informant? That is the question. Lord Portman cannot answer, he dare not answer. His mouth is closed, sealed with a seal of green wax. So is Lord Tavistock's—so is Lord Melbourne's—so is the Duke of Wellington's—an answer to that question would involve a name that is unpronounceable by loyal lips in connection with anything that is not pure, and generous, and holy. The nation knows perfectly well who informed Lady Portman. There is no need for any further evidence; and, as it is perfectly impossible for the Marquis of Hastings to get any thing else than evasions by repeating the question; and, as it is equally impossible for those who are questioned to attempt a further answer without involving themselves either in equivocations or in discreditable contradictions, we conceive that it would be better now for all parties to let the matter rest. The following is his lordship's letter:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

"SIR—Having carefully considered the extraordinary publication given to the world by the Marquis of Hastings in the *Morning Post* of the 14th instant, I feel it necessary, in justice to Lady Portman, to lay before the public only a few observations on this painful subject.

"Lady Portman is called 'The Accuser.' Lady Portman never originated any accusation against Lady Flora Hastings, but having been informed of the prevalence of suspicions entertained respecting Lady Flora Hastings, and observing the appearances on which they were founded, it seemed to her to be necessary that the doubts which rested on Lady Flora Hastings, and tended to reflect dishonour upon the court, should be cleared up. She was, however, actuated by no feeling against Lady Flora Hastings, nor had she any desire but to discharge with the most scrupulous propriety her difficult and distressing duty.

"Lady Portman never thought of, nor suggested the medical examination; she never received nor delivered any message, suggesting, or requiring, or advising it; she never heard that anything of the kind was likely to take place, until after she had come into the room at the request of Lady Flora Hastings. The statement that on that occasion the demeanour of Lady Portman 'was unnecessarily abrupt, unfeeling, and indelicate" I only notice for the purpose of giving to it Lady Portman's absolute denial: no more cruel accusation than this can be made against Lady Portman, nor any more unfounded and incredible.

"I refrain from commenting on the other serious but unintentional misstatements in the publication, yet I cannot conclude without declaring, with the utmost sincerity, that to Lady Portman and to me it has always been matter of the deepest regret that circumstances so singularly difficult and distressing should have concurred to create so much pain and so much sorrow.

Your most obedient servant,

"PORTMAN.

"Bryanston, Sept. 27."

THE GAZETTE—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The return of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to Dublin has opened the lips of our "silent sister," the *Gazette*; and we have in the last number four new proclamations: one, announcing the attack on the mansion of the Rev. John Massy Dawson, in the county of Tipperary; another, attacks on several dwelling-houses in the county of Leitrim, by an armed party, consisting of upwards of 30 insurgents, who robbed the houses of fire-arms, and cruelly beat and wounded the inhabitants; and two proclaiming murders—one in the county of Tipperary, and one in the county of Wicklow. The provincial journals add two other murders (four in all)—one in the county Mayo, and one in Roscommon. The *Nenagh Guardian* reports a case of waylaying, in which the destined victim escaped the hands of the assassin through the protection of the police. Comment were superfluous.

(From the Dublin Gazette of Tuesday.)

DUBLIN CASTLE, SEPTEMBER 28.—About ten o'clock on the night of the 25th instant, a shot was maliciously fired into the hall-door of the mansion of the Rev. John Dawson, of Newforest, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, and a threatening notice posted thereon.—Fifty pounds and a free pardon, &c.

OCTOBER 1.—On the 18th ultimo, between the hours of four and five o'clock, P. M., at Loughnaboe, in the county of Tipperary, a man named Patrick Flynn, of Gleugwynne, in the county of Waterford, was struck and beaten by a man named Sheil, Sheilly, or Sullivan, which caused effusion of the brain, from the effects of which he died.—One hundred pounds, &c.

On the night of the 24th ultimo, an armed party of upwards of thirty men attacked the houses of Robert Johnson, Michael Brennan, and John Paddens, on the townland of Aughnamadda and Drumgowney, parish of Kiltoghart, and county of Leitrim, and robbed them of several guns and pistols; they also inflicted a wound with a sharp instrument over the eye of John Paddens.—Eighty pounds and a free pardon, &c.

About the hour of nine o'clock, P. M., on the 24th ult., a man named Michael Rielly was murdered, close to the village of Blackditches, parish of Blessington, townland of Blackditches, and county of Wicklow, by Dennis Farrell, Martin Duffy, and Michael Cullen, who have absconded.—Eighty pounds, &c.

By his Excellency's command,

MORPETH.

COUNTY MAYO.

MURDER.—Informations were sworn a few days since before the magistrates at Ballyvary Petty Sessions, by Patrick and Charles Wilson, who deposed that as they were returning, in company with their father, Charles Wilson, and some others from Ballina, and passing through the town of Foxford, Henry and Eleanor MacHale attacked them (the Wilsons) without provocation, struck the elder Wilson with a stone, from the effects of which blow he died, and with another stone left Charles Wilson, jun., senseless on the road. Why the Wilsons were thus attacked, one of them murdered and another left for dead, out of all the persons present, who it seems never interfered to save them, the reader may easily infer from the name—Wilson. We have not heard whether the perpetrators of this murder and assault have been apprehended.—*Mayo Constitution.*

COUNTY ROSCOMMON.

MURDER.—On the evening of Saturday last, as a party of persons, on their way home from the market of this town, were passing through a place called Corrigeenroe, they were asked into a public-house kept by a man named James Corcoran, to drink, where they had not long been when an altercation took place between the landlord and the company about some trivial matter, in the course of which Corcoran took an iron crook and struck a man named Thomas M'Loughlin two blows of it on the head, which caused a compound fracture of the skull, under which he laboured till Tuesday last, when he expired. A coroner's inquest was held on the body on Thursday, and a verdict returned of—"Died from the effects of a beating received from the three persons." [We do not think it prudent to insert the names of these persons.] On information reaching this town, James Reed, Esq., C. C., and a party of police under his command, proceeded to the deceased's residence, where they found him alive, but speechless, since which they have been unceasing in their efforts to arrest the perpetrators. As we were going to press the police have brought in the sister of Corcoran in custody.—*Boyle Gazette.*

COUNTY TIPPERARY

NARROW ESCAPE FROM MURDER.—On Monday evening last, as a farmer named Gaynor, with his son and a labourer named Donohoe, were returning from Cloneen bog, where they had been employed with their turf, they were met between Beechwood and the bog by two men, undisguised, one of whom was armed with a blunderbuss. The inquired of Donohoe, who was in advance of Mr. Gaynor, what his name was. He said it was Donohoe. They said he was not the man they wanted, it was Gaynor, who took Mrs. Bourn's land at Ballinaclough. Gaynor, who was behind some cars on the road, contrived to escape to the police station, and was escorted home by them in safety—for the present.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

THE FAMILY PARTY.

The Coburgs are indefatigable in their scheme to secure the hand of our Queen for one of their family. The Court of England swarms with them and their retainers. About three weeks since we were relieved from the presence of one pauper Duke and his family, the reigning Prince of Saxe Coburg Saalfield, with two sons and a daughter, who exercised her Majesty's carriages and horses, as Lord Albemarle knows, very unsparingly. On their departure another brother and uncle honored us with a visit. King Leopold arrived, bringing with him his Queen; and now, when they have just quitted our shores, after a sojourn of some time at Windsor, lo! another uncle and a batch of Coburg cousins are announced as expected to arrive on Monday next—namely, the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, with Prince Albert and his younger brother—the two former having prepared the way for the visit of the latter; in other words, Prince Albert is coming here to seek her Majesty's pleasure, and ascertain, if possible, when it may please her to accept of his hand as royal consort to the Queen of these realms. The Queen of the Belgians has, it is said, already communicated to her father, Louis Phillippe, that a marriage between Queen Victoria and Prince Albert of Coburg is determined upon—that is, we suppose, that the Baroness Lehzen and King Leopold have *determined* it shall take place; but there are other parties to the contract whose consent, although not imperative, may be very essential to the comfort of the Royal pair: we allude to the British nation, who will, no doubt, be called upon to make a liberal provision for the young gentleman, in consideration of the *honor* he confers upon this country by his august alliance with our Queen. The Whigs say, as we gave Leopold fifty thousand per annum for marrying the heiress apparent, we cannot offer Prince Albert less than eighty thousand a-year for marrying a Queen Regnant, to enrich his privy purse. The sum is trifling no doubt, to his Highness, being about a third more than the joint revenues of his reigning uncle, the Duke of Coburg of Saalfield, King Leopold of Belgium, and his father, the ruling Prince of Coburg. But the Baroness Lehzen says that he is a very fine young man, and very accomplished, and very goodlooking, and very fit for a King, (in appearance;) and so we suppose that her Majesty will be persuaded to think so, and her subjects be compelled to submit, whether they like the Coburgs or not. That the young Prince Albert is good-looking and amiable we can vouch for, having often seen him; and if we could believe that there existed a sincere attachment between him and his Royal cousin, we should hail the prospect of such an union with delight, considering the future happiness of our youthful Queen as blended with that of the country; and for that reason we might be induced to suppress our natural and national dislike to the Coburgs. But the pertinacious, unceasing, and intriguing conduct of some of the parties, induce us to believe that her Majesty may sacrifice her future happiness to the importunities of her relations backed by the influence of the foreign Female Secretary, and be thus prematurely induced to contract a marriage before she knows enough of the state of her own heart, or has seen enough of the world to decide judiciously.

Above all, the whole British nation would lament to see her the victim of a political alliance; and as there is no occasion for such a sacrifice, so we earnestly hope that our Virgin Queen will, to use a homely phrase, "take time and please herself."—*Argus.*

SUSPENSION OF CASH PAYMENTS.

We copy the annexed alarming announcement from our vigilant contemporary, the *Spectator* of Saturday. The announcement is one calculated to create the deepest anxiety in all classes of society—and has it come to this in the fifth year of Whig dominion!

"The accounts of the harvest confirm the now almost universal opinion, that a very large portion of the wheat crop has been irretrievably damaged, while oats and barley are in jeopardy. Large orders have been sent to the Continent for wheat, and, as the reader has often been reminded in our columns, it must be paid for with gold. Trade is dull in the manufacturing districts. And—rejoice ye currency doctors! ghost of Cobbett brandish the fatal gridiron!—the Peel Bill of 1819 and the Althorp Charter of 1833 have failed; another suspension of cash payments—a suspension in the twenty fifth year of peace!—is thought by the knowing to be inevitable on this side of Christmas. Such is the condition to which a nation has been reduced, possessing capital, industry, and intelligence in a degree unequalled by any people whom history mentions."

KILKENNY RACES.

These races commenced on Monday. The day was exceedingly fine, and the course was crowded with spectators in vehicles of every description, great numbers on horseback, and an innumerable concourse of pedestrians.

KILKENNY STAKES.——10 sovs., 60 added.

Mr. Barry's grey h. Arthur 1 1
Mr. Fitzpatrick's Waitstill..... 2 2

Six horses started for this race, but none of them could compete with Arthur, who won with ease.

SECOND RACE—COUNTY PLATE.

3 sovs., 30 added—8 horses started.

Mr. Doyle's Colt. 1 1
Mr. Meany's Jessy..... 2 2

Three horses afterwards started for a saddle, which concluded the day's sport. The greatest order and regularity prevailed throughout.

AN UNTIMELY DEMAND.—A provincial actress was performing the part of *Lady Anne, in King Richard the Third*, and on delivering the following passage, "When shall I have rest?" she was answered by her washerwoman from the pit, who exclaimed, "Never, till you pay me my three shillings and twopence."

WATERFORD:—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, RICHARD HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Saturday, October 5, 1839.