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THE CHARTISTS.

THE YORKSHIRE REBELLION.—SHEFFIELD, JAN. 20.—The spirit of Chartism is not yet broken, the deluded people appear to have some project still in their hands. Last evening (Sunday) a strong shooting of the body took place in a wood near Hinchcliffe, a few miles from the town, but what took place I am unable to ascertain. Some rockets and blue lights were sent up, it is supposed as a signal to other Chartists. Two leaders have since been apprehended, one of them is named Duffy, a big Irishman, and the friend of Feargus O'Connor, who has considerable influence among the Chartist Irish residents in the town. He has been a spouting demagogue at meetings, and the tool of other demagogues living at a distance. The inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood continue to find arms, hand-grenades, and bombshells, in their gardens and courts, evidently thrown hastily away by the Chartists when retreating. This morning a dozen roughly-made daggers and a large pike-head, with instruments attached to cut the bridles of horses, were brought into the police court, having been found in an entry in Hollis Croft.

COMMITTAL OF SEVEN OF THE REBELS.

SHEFFIELD, MONDAY EVENING.—Clayton, Booker, jun., Marshall, Penthorpe, Dennison, jun., Wells, and Duffy, were all brought before the magistrates at Sheffield, on Monday, for final examination. Earl Fitzwilliam was one of the magistrates present, and took an active part in the proceedings. Before the examination his Lordship inspected the weapons found on the prisoners. The evidence was taken at great length, when Mr. Parker, one of the magistrates, addressed the prisoners, said, "You are charged with conspiring together, with the intention of arming yourselves, and having recourse to arms to resist the civil authority, and obtain an alteration of the existing laws. This is the nature of the conspiracy with which you are charged, and which you will have to answer. I have, therefore, to state to you, that we shall order your commitments to be made out to York Castle, where you will be confined till the assizes, and then tried on this charge.

Earl FITZWILLIAM then addressed them at some length, and among others made the following remarks:—Out of regard for the peaceable inhabitants, I felt it my duty to come down to this county and satisfy myself by accurate inspection and not by reports, what was that condition, and what that danger from which, on now coming here, I find we have happily escaped. Your plan is to put down the rule of morals, and to exalt the rule of brute force. That never can be successful, I am perfectly satisfied, in this country, because, however numerous you may have fancied those who would have joined you to be, be assured that the number who would have been enlisted against you must have been such as to crush, in one moment, any such extravagant attempt.

The prisoners were sent off, in half an hour, in two post chaises, and with a military guard.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Under this title an able article appears in the last number of the *Quarterly Review*; and although we cannot conscientiously subscribe to all the theories laid down, we feel pleasure in making some extracts for all whom it may concern. Speaking of "well intentioned honest men who really wish to benefit their country," the writer justly observes:—

"They have been brought up in a federation unaccustomed to regard questions of government and religion in any other light than that of expediency and opinion. False principles have been paraded before them until it was impossible not to think them true; and true principles have been suffered to die away out of sight until their revival startles men like the production of a falsehood. But bear with them patiently; lay the full truth before them, accustom them to deeper views of society and religion, put every thing in the highest ground, and act on those grounds also, and a very short time will be sufficient to raise their tone of feeling, and rally them to a hearty defence both of the Constitution and the Church."

The spiritual supremacy of the Church leads the writer to make the following judicious and guarded remarks:—

"In all but her spiritual capacity, the Church is subject to the State. She has no commission to usurp any of its functions, or to interfere with its administration, except by advice. She is amenable to its tribunals, owes obedience to its laws, recognises its authority, submits patiently to its will. Whatever secular power is given to her she exercises as a trust from man, which man may resume. As divine, she is a ruler; as human, she is a subject."

Some of our timid or either-side Statesmen may see their own picture drawn in the following statement:—

"When men feel themselves compelled under pressure to recede from a ground of duty, they are strongly tempted to look out for some middle half-way position, which may break their fall, and which they hope will prove more tenable. They endeavour to compromise with their conscience for the sacrifice which they are making, by resolving to make no more after this one; and they are glad to affect a belief, first, that the wrong which they are doing is compulsory and necessary, and then, that what is necessary must be right; and thus they proceed by degrees, not merely to act or to suffer under protest, but voluntarily upon principle."

How true is the position here laid down:—

"It is impossible to look back on the course of thought and argument through which we have sunk into our present position, without dreading the word *expediency*, to which our decline is owing. *Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin*, is the motto, says Lord Bacon, for that king, *who maketh not religion the rule of government, but only casteth it to make the scales even*. And if the legislature of this country has been weighed and found wanting, and the kingdom has been divided, and the crown nearly taken from the Sovereign, the cause is to be found here."

His allusion to the vile treatment which the clergy have suffered is expressed with much point:—

"We think it grandeur to conceive a scheme for raising a body of clergy to a bare decency of subsistence—boldness to preserve the ruins of things which popular clamour would obliterate even to their very memory—absolute rashness and folly to state the wants of the Church boldly, and demand from the crown and legislature what a Christian legislature could not dare to refuse. Even a pittance, which can scarcely do more than give a morsel of bread a-piece to the parties between whom it is to be shared, is thought a prize so vast as to justify, and even to require, spoliation, destruction, violation of oaths, annihilation of the principle of inheritance, the sacrifice of the title-deeds of Church property, and all the other preludes to a vast and final revolution. In all this, there is nothing great, nothing manly; and the liberality of men will never follow, when greatness and manliness do not lead the way."

Again—

"Religion without a Church is the maxim of the day. To-morrow, on the same principles, it will be religion without Christianity: and the next day it will come to its close, of religion without a God."

"No warning voice has been raised, and the Government is now openly engaged in committing the first and greatest of human crimes—first and greatest we know, because the first denounced in the Decalogue—the open propagation of errors—errors in religion—errors in respect to the nature, and attributes, and will of God—the propagation of it wilfully and deliberately, and accompanied with the profession of a true faith—in the hope of promoting peace and conciliating loyalty—with Maynooth and Irish tranquillity before their eyes—as if Canada was not revolting, or the Chartist rebellion was not planned in Socialist chapels, licensed by a British Sovereign for a worship of Atheism."

Our space does not permit us to give more extracts;—but the article, from which we have quoted, is well worthy of being read and closely examined.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has it in contemplation to put high duties again on salt; and, if necessary, to lay on a property tax to make up the deficiency in the revenue caused by the reduction of postage.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords did not sit on Wednesday.

House of Commons—Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock, at which hour exactly 40 members were present.

On the motion of Mr. S. O'BRIEN, returns relating to emigration were ordered.

POSTAGE.

A desultory conversation took place on a question asked by Sir R. PEEL, relating to the new system of postage, which ended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer stating that papers and returns relating to the working of the new plan should be laid before the house as early as possible.

THE PRIVILEGE QUESTION.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved the order of the day for taking into further consideration the position of Messrs. Hansard.

Mr. T. S. DUNCOMBE asked, if the noble lord had any objection to lay before the house copies of the warrants under which Mr. Stockdale and the Sheriffs of London were committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms? (hear).

Lord J. RUSSELL said he believed it was unusual to produce copies of such documents (hear).

Mr. T. S. DUNCOMBE—Then I will move as an amendment to the noble lord's motion that copies of the commitment be laid before the house (hear.)

After a few words from Sir E. SUGDEN,

Lord J. RUSSELL said, he should not oppose the motion of the hon. member for Finsbury for the production of copies of the warrants.

Copies of the warrants of commitment of Mr. Stockdale and the sheriffs were then ordered to be laid before the house.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL inquired if it was intended that the sheriffs should remain in the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, or whether the noble lord meant that they should be removed to some other custody? (hear).

Lord J. RUSSELL said, he had no intention to ask that the sheriffs should be removed from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms (hear, hear). He had been informed that these gentlemen intended to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a writ of habeas corpus, and therefore he thought it advisable they should remain in the present custody, until the result of that application to the court was known (hear).

Sir E. SUGDEN strongly condemned the proceedings of the house in this case.

Lord J. RUSSELL then moved that Thomas Burton Howard be brought to the bar.

Sir E. SUGDEN opposed the motion, and moved as an amendment that Mr. Howard be discharged from further attendance on the house.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL thought it necessary to commit Mr. Howard, that he and others might be deterred from bringing fresh actions. If, said the learned gentleman, I could have placed confidence in the judges, I should not have wished to withdraw our privilege from their cognisance; but they now decided against us. The substance of which argument is, that the judges have jurisdiction if they decide for the house, but none if they decide against it.

Mr. FRESHFIELD protested against a measure which went to deprive a prisoner of his attorney's advice. The example of commitment would not deter other attorneys from doing their duty.

Mr. Serjeant TALFOURD, in a very feeling and manly address, opposed the assumption of the power to commit, and animadverted upon Sir Robert Peel's speech of Monday last. The question, he said, had reached a point above all technicalities; it was come to this—whether the serene majesty of the established law should prevail, or the passions of a fluctuating, popular, and partisan assembly? They were now proceeding against the attorney, passing by the counsel and the judges, and "letting I dare not wait upon I would." Individual tyranny was far preferable, for an individual had his misgivings and relentings, but a majority had no remorse, and the precedent might be abused to worst results.

Sir ROBERT PEEL defended his former speech, and vindicated his own conduct by urging that it was in conformity with the general resolutions of the house, which had been adopted with the concurrence of several leading lawyers on both sides. And if the privileges of the house were to be questioned in every petty court, he would choose to abdicate his seat.

Mr. GODSON said, a man might interfere with any law, divine or human, and be allowed the benefit of professional advice; but if he opposed the privileges of this house, even the aid of an attorney was to be denied him. The Attorney General, he observed, had questioned the ability of the judges of the Queen's Bench, to give a right decision; yet, on the opinion of a majority, composed of those very judges, should they decide against the doubt raised before the special commission, the Chartists might be hanged—a strong consequence, if these judges were men incompetent to form a sound opinion.

Mr. PEMBERTON demonstrated the inexpediency and futility of the course which the house had been pursuing. There was, he admitted, a considerable division among lawyers on the subject whether the house had or had not the power of privileging its publications; but on the really material question—the claim to exclude the jurisdiction of the courts of law—ninety-nine in a hundred of the whole bar were opposed to the pretensions of the house. He had challenged his adversaries to produce a single case since that of "Ashby and White," when the house had attempted to stay an action; but no such case had been produced. He then exposed the error of those who fancied that the practice of injunctions from courts of equity furnished any analogy for suspensions of proceedings by the house, and reminded his hearers that the injunction is as much a writ of the Queen as the writ it countermands. But the house was not a court to issue a writ; it had not even the power belonging to almost every court of administering an oath, which was a remarkable deficiency in a court declared to possess every power necessary for the elucidation of truth. This committal would not stop Howard from bringing other actions. Though himself imprisoned, he would practise by his clerks. To strike him off the roll would indeed be a prevention; but this the courts would not do; and if they struck off Mr. Howard, hundreds of other attorneys would undertake the duty. A petition was coming which would be signed by almost the entire bar; and that learned body would submit to every penalty rather than conform to the orders now in progress. Let the house then judge whether this commitment was likely to prevent further actions. One only mode of prevention existed—an act of parliament. Bring in an act, and you settle the whole question as it ought to be settled.

Mr. PIGOT insisted on the analogy of the injunction; and denied that any tenderness ought to be shown towards the attorney, who must have acted either on the principle of defiance or with a view of profit.

Mr. Sergeant JACKSON ably answered him, and was followed in a long speech by Sir CHARLES GREY.

The house then divided, when there appeared—

For the motion . . .	210
Against it . . .	92
Majority . . .	118

Mr. Howard was then called and examined. He admitted himself to have been Stockdale's attorney in all the actions, and expressed his regret that he should thereby have displeased the house. Upon this Lord John Russell intimated that he thought the exigency of privilege was so far satisfied as to allow Mr. Howard's discharge; but this was bitterly resisted by Lord Howick, with whom Messrs. Hume, Warburton, and O'Connell concurred, none of them, however, proposing to take a vote upon the matter. Sir Robert Peel then suggested that Mr. Howard should first be adjudged guilty of a contempt, and admonished by the Speaker, and then discharged; and on that hint the Attorney General, with the concurrence of Lord John Russell, moved, as an amendment on Lord John's motion, that Mr. Howard had been guilty of contempt, and that Mr. Speaker should reprimand him. Sir Robert Inglis, and other gentlemen, contended for Lord John's original proposal; but they were defeated on a division, in which Lord John voted against his own motion.

The numbers on the division were—

For the motion . . .	68
Against it . . .	178
Majority . . .	110

On our return to the gallery we found

Sir E. KNATCHBULL saying that the house were about to call this attorney to the bar to reprimand him for having acted as the attorney of Stockdale in this action, and if that were the whole course of their proceeding with respect to these individuals, he would admit that it was perfectly right; but when he recollected that the sheriffs made as nearly as possible the same apology as this person had made (hear, hear), it did seem to him that there was an inconsistency in their proceedings (hear, hear). Mr. Rance, the under sheriff, stood in precisely the same situation to the Sheriff as this man was to Stockdale, and yet he had not been subject to any reprimand (hear).

After a few words from Mr. LAW,

Mr. GODSON thought it would be better to substitute the word "admonish" for "reprimand."

Sir R. PEEL said that the word proposed by the hon. and learned member might be combined with that in the resolution, and that Mr. Howard might be admonished for the future and reprimanded for the past (cheers).

The motion was then agreed to, and Mr. Howard was called in.

The SPEAKER—"Thomas Burton Howard, I have to acquaint you that the house has agreed to the following resolution,—'That Thomas Burton Howard having been guilty of a high contempt, and having committed a breach of the privileges of this house, and having expressed his regret at having incurred the displeasure of this house, be called to the bar and reprimanded;' and in pursuance of this resolution, I have to acquaint you that, while acting as the attorney of John Joseph Stockdale, you caused a writ of inquiry to be issued, and a levy to be made upon the goods of Messrs. Hansard, and that you did so deliberately and advisedly, and after having received notice of the resolutions of this house. I have to admonish you that conduct of this description is a high contempt of this house, and deserves to be visited with its highest displeasure; but that the house, taking into consideration the contrition which you have expressed, is disposed to deal leniently towards you, and I am directed to reprimand you, and I reprimand you accordingly" (cheers).

Mr. BLACKSTONE then moved that John Joseph Stockdale be called to the bar of the house and be reprimanded and discharged.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved as an amendment that the order of the day be read.

The gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place.

On the motion that the house resolve into committee on that part of her Majesty's speech which related to the making of a provision for his Serene Highness the Prince Albert,

Lord J. RUSSELL said that he had, as closely as possible, endeavoured to follow precedent.

Mr. GOULBURN urged the importance of having the fullest information possible on the subject, previously to being called on to sanction any vote or proceeding.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that, under such circumstances, he was ready to defer his statement until Friday.

The bill for the exhibition of a bill for the naturalisation of Prince Albert was then considered, and proceeded with.

After some further conversation the house adjourned.

House of Lords—Thursday Jan. 23.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at 5 o'clock.

The Clerk of the Hanaper in Ireland brought up the writ showing the election of Edward Baron Crofton in the room of Earl Kingston, deceased, as a representative peer in the kingdom of Ireland.

PRINCE ALBERT.

Prince Albert's naturalization bill was brought up from the Commons.

SPAIN.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY begged to ask a question of the noble viscount opposite relative to the late Spanish pacification. He desired to know if the officers in the army of Lord John Hay were parties to the Bergara convention, and if the British government were party to it? Secondly, he wished to know if the Bergara convention was in the possession of the government, and if it was their intention to lay the convention on the table of that house? Thirdly, he wished to know if the noble viscount had any information to lay before that house to show the satisfaction of the Spanish government and the Basque provinces?

Lord MELBOURNE said that he would have no objection to produce the convention.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said he would reserve himself till then.

BUENOS AYRES.

The Earl of STRANGFORD asked if the government were aware of the late arrival in Paris of a deputy from the government of Monte Video, offering to place itself under the French government, as the Ionian Isles were under the British government.

Lord MELBOURNE was not aware, but would make inquiries.

FINANCE—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The Earl of RIPON said he was desirous to ask her Majesty's government for some information upon a matter that he regretted to say was not noticed in her Majesty's speech. Nothing appeared to him of greater or more paramount importance than the question of finance (loud cries of "hear, hear.") He was afraid that the reason why it was not noticed was in consequence of the government being unable to state anything that might be satisfactory to the parliament or the people. He felt so strongly upon the unsatisfactory state of their finances, that he did not feel himself justified in withholding what he had to state upon the subject, or at least by abstaining from giving her Majesty's government an opportunity of enlightening the house upon that subject. He thought it quite unnecessary to waste their lordships' time in establishing the fact of how much the prosperity, the power, and the safety of the empire depended upon the wholesome state of the financial department.—Those formidable evils which result from the opposite state of things were already clearly established. Sanguine minds might think these casual accidents, and that all will become right in time. Those who were careless and indifferent as to what might happen after their time, might continue indifferent to this subject; and those who knew nothing about it might not feel any anxiety at all in a question of the merits of which they were ignorant (hear.) But this did not absolve parliament from the duty of paying the most vigilant attention to this important subject. What he was now about to state was not with the view of imputing blame to any person or to any party. He was not actuated by any hostile spirit against any one, but he felt it his bounden duty to state that he felt persuaded that we were on the verge of an unsatisfactory and an unsound system of finance, and he should be wanting in the execution of his duty if he did not call the attention of their lordships to this subject. Their lordships would recollect that when the noble duke (Wellington) behind him was at the head of the treasury, certain laws were passed abolishing the system of the sinking fund, and pointed out a new and different system, which was entitled to admiration on account of its judicious simplicity. Instead of giving a grant for the sinking fund, whatever ought to be the state of the finances, it directed that only such a sum should be applied in each quarter as amounted to a quarter of the *bona fide* surplus in each antecedent quarter. At that time the surplus was sufficient to enable my noble friend to appropriate a considerable annual sum to the diminution of taxation. That plan never contemplated the possibility of there being a deficiency, but he felt convinced that his noble friend never contemplated that it should be part of the foundation of the financial system of the country that there should always be a *bona fide* surplus. He had asked his noble friend at the time of this alteration if he had calculated the amount of surplus he might then expect, and what he intended it to be part of his system. For the first six years following this alteration, they had had, with the exception of one year, a regular surplus, according to the regulations laid down, the surplus being applied in various ways. They had, at the same time, had the benefit of the surplus for the sinking fund, and also the benefit of a considerable reduction of taxation. But there was now no surplus, and not merely was it at a considerable difficulty, and what created alarm in his mind was, that he could not see any prospect of getting out of the vicious system of borrowing money during peace, to carry on the expenditure of the country. It appeared, from papers laid on the table of the house—last year, the excess of expenditure over income in the year ending the 5th of April, 1838, was £1,420,000, and in the year ending in April, 1839, £400,000, being on the whole about £1,900,000, and according to estimates laid before parliament last year, the expenditure would exceed the income of the government in the year about to end in April, £900,000; since the additional expenses had been incurred, which had not been calculated, and for the year ending the 5th April next the surplus expenditure would be found to have increased not less than one million, so that for three successive years there was a clear, avowed, and unmitigated excess of expenditure over income, and he thought he should be able to show that there were no grounds for supposing they would be able to extricate themselves from that perilous system. It would be said these were fanciful fears of his, that he did not rely on the resources of the country and the elasticity of those resources, and their power to lift it above its difficulties (hear.) He hoped he did not undervalue their resources; he had had much to do with them, and was the last person so to do, but if it could be shown this expenditure they were habitually incurring in time of peace arose from a deficiency in resources, his apprehensions would be lessened, because that deficiency might be caused by transient circumstances; but that was not the case, for it appeared the revenue was no less than £1,600,000 more than in 1836, which satisfactory circumstance showed this evil had not arisen from the resources of the country not being worked out. He admitted that, and therefore it seemed somewhat paradoxical for him to say that he feared it was a more alarming state of the revenue on that account, and he would tell them why. If that deficiency had not arisen from any falling off in the revenue of the country, it must have arisen from an increase of the expenditure. He found that the excess of the expenditure for the present year, as it was estimated last year was, as he had already said £3,200,000 over the amount of the sum expended in the year 1830. The fact was, the expenditure was increasing, and that the increase had placed them in a predicament from which they could not escape. In fact he believed it was impossible for them to escape from it. He would call their lordships' attention to what had occasioned a very considerable portion of it; £600,000 or £700,000 had been occasioned by the additions made to the public debt within the last few years. The addition was made in two ways, partly by the funding of exchequer bills, which always occasioned a small increase in the expenditure, but not much, and partly on account of the interest. The deficiency of past years had been wholly made up by borrowing money, for which interest was to be provided, and if it was not to be provided for by any new taxation it must necessarily fall upon the aggregate resources of the country. The mode in which the largest addition had been made to the debt of the country arose from the operations carried on in the year 1836, when the great measure of the emancipation of the negroes had passed, at an expense of twenty millions of money. He was a party to that measure, and if it was to be done over again, he would most willingly become a party to it, because he considered it a wise, a politic, and a humane act; and, moreover, he believed the question was in such a state that the act was one of inevitable necessity (hear.) They could not however help paying for it, and that was one of the items which had added to the expenditure of the country. Now of that £3,200,000 excessive expenditure over the year 1836, a very considerable portion had been occasioned also by an augmentation of the expense of the army, the military, and the ordnance, and he should like to ask any one who thought he could look forward (and any one who could look forward for the next six months with certainty must be a bold man), he should like to ask any one who thought he could look forward beyond the present moment, to stand up and demonstrate that there was any reason to think that they could curtail any one of these expenses (hear, hear). Their lordships would recollect that last year, after the estimates had been presented to the other house of parliament, there arose, unfortunately, a state of circumstances which compelled government to have recourse to the painful duty of asking for an additional grant of 5,000 men. What were the grounds on which government did so?—The internal state of the country. He did think that there was no man who had watched the progress of events since that time, who could say that similar circumstances might not soon make it necessary again to have recourse to a similar demand. Ireland it had been said, was now in a state of perfect peace, but in a state which made its tranquillity dependent on a contingency—which contingency was nothing but the continuance in office of her Majesty's present ministry—a tranquillity which depended on such a fact as that—on the fact whether her Majesty was to exercise her prerogative in naming her advisers, was one which might be undermined by the soap of a finger.—There was nothing in this which could enable them to reduce their army. He was aware that the military force had been diminished in Ireland, and that part of it had been brought over to this country. It was forgotten, that though a portion of the regular army had been withdrawn from Ireland, they had added to the constabulary force there, which was in itself an army, and which was, perhaps, more effectual than any other, for the purpose of preserving tranquility. The number of the constabulary had been increased, and it was possible for them to diminish their military force. This country had a large army in Canada, and he was most happy in believing that the circumstances of that country had improved, and that there did not exist the same danger of outbreak there as there did at a late period (hear). It was not the immediate disposition of the people of Canada which caused his anxiety as to the state of that country, and though it was to be hoped that those questions which had so long been pending there should soon be satisfactorily settled, and though some measures might be going on which might lead to such a settlement, there was a part of her Majesty's speech from the throne which did not satisfy him. There was something about the necessity of settling the question. It was stated that it [illegible] something, however, in the feelings of which [illegible] nation which might make them rest from [illegible] sions. There was another question [illegible] great difficulties. It was the boundary question between the country and America. There was another boundary question which might [illegible] add to those difficulties; he alluded to the boundary of the district westward of the Rocky Mountains, which might give rise to new discussions between the two countries (loud cries of hear, hear). It was now settled by a treaty, that that treaty would expire in twelve months. Circumstances might arise which would imperatively demand an increase of our army abroad, and so certain as these circumstances did arise, if not directly, certainly indirectly, they would demand an increase of the army at home; otherwise it would be impossible to keep up that system of relief (hear, hear, from the Duke of Wellington)—which was necessary in order to keep the minds of men at ease by knowing that they were not banished from their country for ever. Then, with respect to the navy. Great complaints had been made last year respecting the proceedings of the Admiralty, which were positively denied by that department, and it was said that ships were building, stores being laid in, and ships being put in commission, but all naturally leading to an increased expense, and the government complained of the great difficulty they had in inducing the other house of parliament to grant them sums of money for the purpose. He believed that those complaints were well founded, and that similar complaints might be made by every government that had been in office since the peace. He, for one, was not so much afraid of the resources of Russia as many other people were, but still, when it was known that they were in a state of great activity—when it was known that these resources were so great—and in a state of such forwardness—and that they might be applied hostilely at any time, was a thing that was not to be left out of mind. Then with respect to France—a report had been made to the French government containing propositions which it was very reasonable Louis Philippe should adopt and the Chambers would sanction; but that did not make it an object of less solicitude to this country. Then as to the United States of America. The American fleet was found stationed every where (hear). Then, as to the unintelligible state of things that existed in the government of China. Nothing had been laid on the table of parliament with respect to the policy of the Chinese government, neither had the house any information as to what had occasioned these differences, what were the views of the government, or what was the nature of the steps they had taken or intended to take with respect to it. But it was quite clear it had caused an interruption to our trade. Nobody could say how long it might last, or what consequences might result, but it undoubtedly was an interruption to a most important branch of the commerce of the whole country. It was a question involving some serious principles of commerce—of ruin to the merchants, and inconvenience to the East India Company—besides involving the loss of three millions of money and the prosperity of the tea trade, the enhancement in the price of which article, and the consequent decrease in its consumption, must necessarily lead to a great defalcation in the revenue. In the midst of all this there was another question calculated to produce in its consequences great alarm as respected the revenue. He alluded to the new Post-office regulations, and whatever might be their probability of ultimate success, he would not now venture on a prophecy on the subject, though he would express his conviction that it was a most ill-timed experiment, nor was there anything in the state of our finances to warrant such an experiment, in the absence of any plan to meet the possible deficiency. It was true, that parliament had given a sort of pledge to supply any deficiency that might arise; but he did not consider that sufficiently satisfactory, because that pledge did not apply to any other deficiency than that arising from the Post office, and offered no consolation with reference to the three millions which had occurred in the last three years, nor could he see anything in that pledge to prevent the great evil of a declining revenue in time of peace. Those were the considerations that appeared to him to follow naturally from the facts that he had called their lordships' attention to (hear, hear). He could not suggest any remedy. He had no right to suppose that any suggestion would be listened to.

Viscount MELBOURNE then rose, and said he was sure that the noble earl who had just spoken was actuated by no other motive than that of principle (hear). The subject which had been alluded to was certainly one of the most paramount importance to the country. He (Lord Melbourne) certainly concurred in the principles of his noble friend, and in the main facts that he had stated. He entirely agreed in the wisdom of the sinking fund measure adopted during the administration of the noble duke. He also entirely agreed that it was not a satisfactory state of the financial affairs to have a clear admitted deficiency. But the noble earl further considered it a right principle always to expect an increase. Now he (Lord Melbourne) did not entirely agree in that and he rather thought that when the deficiency was but small it was not wise to burden the country with any extraordinary exactions, but to trust to its natural resources. Still it was impossible to deny that a deficiency, year after year, increasing, was a state of things to which the country must boldly and decidedly apply itself. At the same time, he felt, that in financial, as in all other matters, boldness, and confidence and courage, were the best opponents to danger, and that it was not well always to adhere slavishly to rule. His noble friend, the noble earl, stated that the deficiency arose, not so much from any defalcation or falling off in the revenue—not by any failure in the productive power of the country, but from temporary causes, from which the country might still recover. Still, it was not to be denied that the expenses of the country had been long growing in a great degree, and the causes which, he agreed with his noble friend there was no reason for hoping would soon be speedily diminished or obviated (hear, hear). His noble friend had gone through a great many subjects which he (Lord Melbourne) did not think it necessary to follow; but unquestionably from the cases he had stated, he did not fairly see any probability of any government greatly to diminish the expenses either of the military or the naval establishments of the country. They have increased very much since the year 1839, at which time they were very low; it could not be denied that there have been growing difficulties to account for its increase. He did not fear or apprehend from all the arguments of his noble friend, which he (Lord Melbourne) did not mean to controvert, that he took any unfair view of the question. But he trusted that it was not calculated to excite alarm or promote danger. From those circumstances which did exist, he had already shown it was not possible, with a view to the safety of the empire, to cause any reduction. With respect to Ireland, he had hopes that that tranquility which the noble lord had doubted, was fully established, yet he (Lord Melbourne) had every reason to suppose would not be shaken—at the same time he saw no possibility of diminishing rapidly the military force of Canada. With respect to the boundary question, considering the course of proceeding adopted by the American government, in which he placed entire confidence, he certainly entertained the strongest hope that it would be brought to an amicable termination. It was certainly true that the naval force of foreign powers had, as might naturally have been expected, grown, and increased, and although we were not called upon to keep a force equal to the whole of the other navies in the world, yet certainly the circumstances called for an adequate increase of our naval force. The noble lord had adverted to a question of great difficulty, and

in doing so he had abstained from using any terms that might be likely to increase it (hear, hear.) In his reply, therefore, he should cautiously abstain from the use of any expressions, which, under the circumstance, might be considered unnecessary and misplaced—he meant the question of China. Undoubtedly a crisis had taken place there which, considering the relations between the Chinese and European nations had been often thought likely to occur. He was not prepared to undervalue the difficulties of this crisis, for he thought that it was fraught with all those commercial difficulties, and also with many of those financial consequences that had been alluded to by the noble lord. The noble lord had dwelt upon the loss that was likely to occur to the revenue in the consequence of the bill which had been passed in the last session of parliament for reducing the duties of postage. A large deficiency of the revenue had, on all hands, been anticipated as a consequence of the adoption of that measure. He would state the plan had been adopted *bona fide* by her Majesty's government, and notwithstanding what had been stated in a pamphlet which he had seen of a faithful counsellor of the crown, he could assure their lordships that the measure had been adopted *bona fide*, and not with the idea that it would be thrown out by the opposition of noble lords opposite. That faithful counsellor of the crown, acting upon his own lively impressions, had taken the promptings of his own imagination for a reality. This was often the case with persons of a lively imagination, and there was no more pregnant source of error than for persons to fancy they were acquainted with the motives of others and acting on this as on a certainty. The noble lord had said, that although the House of Commons was pledged to make up the deficiency arising from the post office alterations, yet that pledge did not extend to other deficiencies. He begged leave to say, that whether the deficiency arose from the post-office, project, or any other cause, he should not ask for any express pledge; he felt confident both with respect to that and every other deficiency that might arise. He felt fully confident that the energies of the country—that the patriotism of the House of Commons and of its constituencies—that a due regard to the fidelity of contracts, the honor of the country, and her station among nations, would be amply sufficient to induce them to meet the financial difficulties of the country, boldly and firmly, whatever they might be, and in such a manner as should be adequate, and suited to the occasion, whatever the occasion might be that should arise. With respect to any deficiency that might arise by the adoption of that measure for which they had distinctly and expressly pledged themselves he could not think that the noble lord had done other than his duty in calling thus early in the session the attention of their lordships to a matter of such importance. He perfectly admitted the reasoning of the noble lord. He perfectly admitted the greater part of his facts. Unquestionably he saw difficulties in the present position of the country in that respect, but if the country was prepared to exert itself, and maintain its place among the nations, he felt fully confident that the energies and resolutions of the country would carry it through its present difficulties (hear).—Returns agreed to.

After the presentation of a few petitions, the house adjourned,

House of Commons—Thursday, Jan. 23.

There being only 36 members present, at 3 o'clock, the house adjourned till to-morrow.

House of Lords—Friday, Jan, 24.

The royal assent was given by commission, to Prince Albert's Naturalization Bill.

PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM.

The Bishop of EXETER rose to present a petition, very numerously signed by 4,000 of the clergy, magistrates, merchants, and traders of the town of Birmingham, stating that the people's morals were endangered by the spread of the system denominated Socialism, which was greatly increased by the exertions of Robert Owen; and praying that their lordships would take such steps as they might deem necessary in order to check the growing evil. His lordship said he did not court the office which had been cast on him. It was the most distasteful office that could devolve on any man. Involving, as it did, the statement of doctrines hostile to the interests of morality and religion, he could not approach the subject without feelings akin to horror. After some further remarks his lordship proceeded to advert on the legality of the proceedings of the Socialists.

Lord BROUGHAM here presented three petitions from the body of Socialists and one from Robert Owen, praying that an inquiry might be instituted respecting their opinions.

The Bishop of EXETER resumed—the Society in question professed to be a universal society, but at present it had not gone further than France; but in England or rather in the British Islands it had extended ramifications. They had parcelled out Great Britain and Ireland into 14 districts. There was an annual congress, clothed with a sort of legislative power, and to this congress delegates were sent from all the places where there was a chartered branch of the society, and there were of these chartered branches no fewer than 350 towns in the United Kingdom visited by the Socialist Missionaries who were well paid, and strenuously inculcated the pernicious doctrines of their sect. So much for the constitution and proceedings of the body which his lordship showed, by reference to the 39th and 57th of George III., was illegal. They had also a tract committee who issued in the town of Manchester, alone, no less than 1000 of their publications, every Sunday. They had also published a book called "The Book of the New Moral World," containing a rational system of Society, founded on demonstrable facts, developing the constitution and laws of human nature and society. The view taken in this book showed that in their estimation, at least, a new code of morals was essential. The object was to put an end to all the institutions of the country, and the world, and to establish a course of moral instruction which would exclude religion; there was to be no private property, no marriage, no religion. There could be no doubt that this was an attempt to destroy the whole framework of society, and that such an offence was clearly an offence against the common law of the land. (The speaker proceeded to read extracts from the book). Their lordships would permit him to remind them, that this book was one not confined to a few, but to which all the members of the society looked. He thought he had sufficiently shown that this society ought to be put down by the strong hand of power (hear, hear)—it, indeed, there was a strong hand of power in the country. But this was not the only reason for putting the society down, for he had heard of missionaries traversing the country through the different 350 towns, sowing the seeds of those tremendous and fearful errors. He had a long list of blasphemous and horrible expressions used by those missionaries, with which however he would not trouble their lordships.—He had one, used by a missionary in that great town (Birmingham) so recently as Sunday last, which would be proved to have been used. He would quote to their lordships what had informant had heard at Birmingham:—"At the socialist place of meeting, Birmingham, only so late as Sunday evening last, the 19th of January, the socialist missionary stationed there, thus spoke of GOD:—'What a monstrous GOD. Who would call him a just GOD? I say he is a bloody and barbarous GOD, and we will not serve him.' On Sunday evening, Nov. 25, 1839, the same missionary, at the same place, said—" Neither he nor the socialists acknowledged that vindictive being called the LORD OF HOSTS; preserve us from such a LORD of HOSTS." He was sure he had done enough; but he had done no more than his duty. Painful it was to his own feelings to deal with these things, he had yet felt it to be his duty to produce some of them—(hear.) He assured their lordships that he had not produced the worst specimens. The blasphemies written by some of these unhappy men were so horribly mixed up with obscenity, applied to the most sacred subjects, that he could not, even to carry the point of convincing the noble marquis of the necessity of not permitting such things—even if it depended on the production of a single specimen, he could not, and would not, do it. Their lordships might well believe that matters such as these when addressed to bodies of persons assembled to hear them by missionaries who endeavoured to entangle their hearers in the meshes of a most specious sophistry, when the passions of men were engaged on the same side, and, unhappily, this particular part of the country (to the shame of the country and to the Government, not only to the present Government, but to the Governments of the last half century) has been abandoned to ignorance; that to such men as these those horrid blasphemies, mixed up with the statements he had mentioned, could not fail to produce effects. These sentiments had produced effects; and cases of suicide, under circumstances of the most dreadful suffering, had occurred, which had been brought about by these pernicious doctrines. More than one instance had been brought to light where this had been the case. But there had just been brought to his notice that day a rather striking instance of this which had occurred at Wolverhampton. Mr. Parke, a most respectable inhabitant of that town, had an apprentice, who had been in the habit of attending socialist meetings, and hearing their lectures. He purchased all their publications, and his master's shop not being of that kind to furnish them, he was obliged to go elsewhere to obtain them. "The peculiar circumstances of his death," said his informant, "I think you well know. He dined and drank tea with Mr. Parke, as usual, on the Sunday, and left after tea to attend St. George's Church, which he did. Not coming home at the usual hour Mr. Parke sat up for him till 12 o'clock, when, as he had not returned, he concluded his relations had detained him. He was, however, found dead in a sort of lumber room the next morning. Two bottles of poison were lying by his side: the one which occasioned his death contained prussic acid, the other nux vomica. And now we come to the gist of the matter:—near him were lying four letters, one addressed to his father, another to Mr. Parke, a third to the jury, and a fourth containing his creed. In all of which, he expressed his disbelief in the Bible, considering it 'the most dangerous book that was ever written,' and if ever such a person as JESUS CHRIST lived he was 'the weakest man ever heard of.' He stated in one of his letters that he had been nurtured in superstition (meaning that he had been brought up a member of the Church of England), and that when he read Owen's works he "shuddered at their common sense." He denied all belief in a future state of retribution, and as he considered apprenticeship a state of slavery, he thought it the wiser plan to suffer pain for a moment than to ensure six years' servitude. He earnestly intreated the jury not to return a verdict of 'Insanity,' as he assured them he was in full possession of his faculties; he therefore hoped they would return a verdict of *Felo de se*. He was about sixteen years of age, of excellent, indeed superior talents, great vivacity, and cheerfulness of manner. His uncle, after the verdict had been returned, declared aloud, before a crowded room, in a most vehement manner, that, were he in the presence of the Queen, he would proclaim Owen as the murderer of his nephew." He had now gone through all that he thought was necessary, though he had not stated anything like even a fiftieth part of the case—anything like a fiftieth degree of the monstrosity of the case. He had now, however, gone through all that he thought necessary to prove that this community of socialists was an illegal body, and that it ought to be known to be illegal by her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department. And if all these things had been going on for years, they had been much aggravated during the last three months, and these proceedings had become greatly worse since the noble marquis had been in office. His lordship at considerable length alluded to the treasonable menaces held out by Mr. Owen, should the government not aid in the "great and glorious change now being affected through the means of Socialism throughout the empire," and continued—he now came to another and very important part of the subject, which the Socialists had brought before the public, in a variety of ways, they taught that religion was a curse, that property was an abuse—and that marriage was a curse. Their lordships must, he thought, have heard of the frequent denunciations of that sacred tie, that holy bond, on which the welfare and happiness, and moral rectitude of man, under God, depended more than any other institution whatsoever—he meant marriage. But what did the Socialists say of that bond? Why, marriage was held up to scorn and detestation by those people as a "Satanic institution," an "accursed thing," a "cunningly devised fable of the priesthood;" and they declared "that it should be abolished both in principle and practice;" for that "nature alone ought to direct the association of the sexes in man as in other animals." On this subject he should quote one or two passages from Mr. Owen's "New Moral World." He selected those passages because they were more fit for their lordships' ears than others which he might quote. Mr. Owen, speaking on this subject, said, "In my previous lectures I hastily glanced at some of the leading evils which necessarily arise from the priesthood, the laws and magistracy, and the military. I now proceed to notice, in the same hasty manner, some of the remainder of these Satanic institutions, or institutions of moral evil; and first of the unnatural or artificial union of the sexes." That unnatural union, as Mr. Owen called it, was "marriage." "There is no hope for you," Mr. Owen continued, "until you acquire sufficient strength of mind to overcome this evil (marriage), and openly denouce it both in principle and practice." This expounder of Socialism thus proceeded:—"What! not speak of the marriage state and its endless crimes? Why, what absurdity yet remains in the public mind, not to speak and expose the greatest of the practical sources of vice and misery?" Again, he said, "I resume the subject of marriage, because it is the source of more demoralisation, crimes, and misery, than any other single cause, with the exception of religion and private property." And then he explained in these words the course to be taken before the foundation of the new moral world was laid;—"When (said he,) we shall have explained, in future lectures, the direful effects on human nature of the other two great sources of crime and misery in the old immoral world, viz., private property and what the priesthood has heretofore called religion, we shall be prepared to lay the foundation, and build up the new moral world." The noble marquis lived in the world, he walked through the streets he knew what was done in this our world, or if he did not he was not fit for the high and responsible situation which he held. If the noble marquis deigned to notice what he said, if he thought fit to give any answer to his observations, he was perfectly sure that the noble marquis would not deny the fact, that he did know that such as he described them were the doctrines of the Socialists. What, then, were they to think of a public functionary to whom her Majesty had entrusted the important duty of watching over and preserving the morals of the land, and who had suffered such objects and principles to be openly avowed, without appealing to the powers of the law to check so monstrous an evil? The noble marquis had declared that these tremendous notions were not contrary to the law of England. He was astonished at such an assertion from a minister of the crown (loud cries of hear, hear.) Mr. Owen declared that the truths of revelation are "diabolical falsehoods invented by man," that "all religion is founded in error;" that "there is neither God nor Devil, Heaven nor hell;" the Socialists have accordingly published a pamphlet, entitled "Community the only Salvation for man;" in which it is also declared that "this world is the only heaven man has to enjoy." A few weeks ago the walls of Manchester were placarded with the following announcement:—"Just published, 'The Holy Scriptures Analysed, or Extracts from the Bible, showing its Contradictions, Absurdities, and Immoralities,' by Robert Owen, who is a Socialist lecturer." These placards and this work, together with Mr. Owen's works, had been extensively circulated in Manchester—a town inferior in population only to London. Mr. Robert Owen held in his discussion with the Rev. J. H. Roebuck, "The Christians and Jews have made their imagined Supreme Being the most inconsistent, capricious, unjust, and cruel monster, that the deranged or irrational faculties of human nature could combine into an imaginary existence. I do not hesitate now to say to the audience, and to let it go forth to the world, that if the Deity, as described in the Jewish and Christian Scriptures, be a true description of any being existing in any universe, it is one of the most ignorant, cruel, and unjust beings that the human imagination can conceive." He had now gone through all that he thought was necessary, though he had not stated anything like even a 50th part of the case—anything like a 50th degree of the monstrosity of the case. He had now, however, gone through all that he thought necessary to prove that this community of Socialists was an illegal body, and that it ought to be known to be illegal by her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department. He had already stated that the Socialists had a newspaper of their own, having a very wide circulation. It however was nothing compared with the circulation of their tenets by another newspaper, which he was told had the widest circulation of any weekly journal published. He alluded to the *Weekly Despatch*, a paper which advocated the principles and cause of Socialism. This showed the extent to which those principles were driven before the eyes of the people, and he would read an extract from a letter under the signature of "Publicola," published in the *Dispatch* of February 24, 1839 which had been quoted by the "New Moral World," to prove that the doctrines of the Socialists were becoming popular:—"In my last letter I adverted to the cruel notions that prevail respecting the necessity of a true faith to salvation. A man, with respect to a future state, is no more responsible for his faith than he is for the length of his nose or the width of his mouth. For a Deity to judge of a man by his faith would be as preposterous as to decide eternal life in the extremes of misery or bliss by the colour of his eyes, (the paring of his nails, or the name of his tailor" (hear, hear.) There was now only one other point upon which he should say a word. The petitioners lamented the great impetus which had been given to Socialism by the presentation to her Majesty at the court of Robert Owen last year (hear.) He alluded to this first, because it was specially mentioned in the petition, and secondly, because it had a bearing on that part of the case to which he had addressed himself. Such an incident could not be indifferent to the operations of the Socialists. He would not anticipate anything that was likely to be said on this subject on another occasion, but he must say this, that when the first minister of the crown took so very unusual a part as to present to his Sovereign, at her court, an individual in the position of Mr. Robert Owen, for the purpose of presenting an address from a society which appeared under so very questionable a title, that even if the noble viscount had not had time to acquaint himself with its objects, still its title ought to have excited his attention (hear, hear.) He trusted the house would not again be told that this body, with their proclaimed objects—objects pursued with talent and energy—was to be disregarded. He defied the noble marquis at the head of the home department to forbear proceeding, and he called upon him in the face of that house, the sanctuary of the justice of the country, to give their lordships an assurance that night that he would inquire into these facts now brought under his notice, and if on inquiry he found them to be anything like true, he would not expose his Sovereign and himself to the reproach of having abandoned the best, the most sacred, the most holy interests of mankind (loud cheers.) The right rev. prelate concluded by moving that the petition be laid upon the table.

The Marquis of NORMANBY whimpered forth something about the excessive benevolence of Mr. Owen.

Lord MELBOURNE said he was acquainted with Mr. Owen and would make inquiry into the nature of the system, its extent, and progress.

After some further remarks from the Bishop of London, Lord Wharncliff, and the Duke of Wellington, their Lordships adjourned.

House of Commons, Friday.

The SPEAKER appeared at the table shortly before four o'clock, soon after which Sir A. Clifford, the usher of the black rod, summoned the house to the House of Peers to hear the royal assent given to Prince Albert's Naturalisation Exhibition Bill.

The Sergeant at Arms having appeared at the bar, said that he had to acquaint the house that about six o'clock the evening before he had been served with a writ of *habeas corpus* from the Court of Queen's Bench commanding him to bring before that court the bodies of William Evans and John Wheelton, then in his custody; and, as he had acted under the authority of the Speaker, he thought it his duty to communicate the circumstances to the house.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL advised the house to direct their Serjeant at Arms to return to the court of Queen's Bench that he held these two individuals in custody by the warrant of the Speaker, issued under the authority of the House of Commons. He moved that the Serjeant at Arms be directed to make such a return as he had described.

The motion of the Attorney-General was then put and carried without a division.

Sir J. Y. BULLER gave notice that the resolution which he would move on Tuesday next was as follows:—"That her Majesty's government, as at present constituted, does not possess the confidence of the house" (loud cheers.)

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved that her Majesty be enabled to grant out of the consolidated fund the sum of £50,000 a year to Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.

Mr. HUME said he should postpone his notice of motion against the proposed grant.

Some other business having been transacted, the house adjourned to Monday.

EXPEDITION TO CHINA.

The Master General of the Ordnance has transmitted orders to Woolwich for a party of artillery and artificers, to be selected from volunteers of civilians out of the royal arsenal to be embarked in the ships of war now fitting out for the coast of China. Howitzers and rockets are being prepared with the utmost celerity; in fact, the workmen have been employed even on Sundays, in addition to extra hours during the week. Officers of the Royal Artillery have been directed to hold themselves in readiness for instant embarkation; but fom the particular nature of the service in view at present, the absolute selection has not yet taken place, and they are not to be taken according to the "roster," or usual routine of duty. The non-commissioned officers and gunners are all to be picked men from the several battalions, although the commandant of the garrison is desirous of selecting them from the seventh battalion. Twelve arsenal artificers belonging to the laboratory department have volunteered to accompany the expedition on receiving double pay; and it is stated to be the plan to purchase on the voyage (as near the Chinese seas as possible) several ships which are to be filled with combustibles, and converted into fire ships by these artificers, in conjunction with the naval department, and then intended to be employed among the Chinese war junks.

AUCTION EXTRAORDINARY.

Russell and Peel have the pleasure of informing the public that they have received instructions from a great house to offer for sale on the 1st of April, 1840, at the Crown public-house, near Constitution hill, that magnificent pile of building hitherto used as courts of justice, and known as Westminster hall, the business formerly transacted there being removed to the House of Commons.

A very fine old copy of Magna Charta, and several lots of acts of Parliament, will be sold as waste paper, being of no further use.

May be viewed until the day of sale, by tickets, which may be procured on application to Lord John Russell, at the office, of Sir Robert Peel, at his private residence (for the present), Privy-gardens.—*Times*.

THE LATE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS. SINGULAR REQUEST.

The mortal remains of the late Dowager Marchioness of Hastings are still at Kelburne Castle, and the funeral will, we are given to understand, take place at Loudoun Castle on Tuesday. The late marquis died at Malta in 1826. During his last illness, on learning that the Marchioness could not be buried in the same sepulchre in which he wished his body to rest, he desired the medical gentleman who attended him to cut off his right hand after his death, to be preserved, and placed in the coffin along with the body of his lady, for whom he had a very great affection. This was accordingly done; the hand, which was preserved in a mahogany case suitably constructed, has been placed with the body in a wooden coffin enclosed in one of massive lead, and the whole is to be contained in a state coffin, which has just been finished.—*Glasgow Courier*.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—MONDAY.

Bank Stock	187
3 per Cent Consols	91
3½ per Cent. Stock	98¾¾
3½ Debentures	91¾¾

LATEST PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS.

3 p Ct. Consols, —	Bank Stock 179 180
Consols for Account, 91¾¾	India Stock, 149 150
India Bonds, 2 4 pm	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1840.

SUMMARY OF PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

Little or no parliamentary business has yet been transacted. The Court of Queen's Bench have forced the Sheriffs of London to pay Stockdale his damages—and the House of Commons has committed them to Newgate for a violation of its privileges. This is a very pretty tapage, in which parliamentary privileges are engaged tooth and nail against the law of the land.

The Bishop of Exeter, in a speech of unparalleled power, has brought the question of *Socialism* and its legality before the House of Lords. Lord Melbourne seemed rather ashamed of himself for his patronage of Owen; but Lord Normanby, with his usual effrontery, brazened it out. The matter—to which we called public attention in our last—cannot rest here.

Ministers have determined on demanding a grant of £50,000 per annum for Prince Albert. The Radicals will not consent to more than £21,000—the allowance of the Royal Dukes; whereas Sir Robert Peel and the Conservatives have decided in favour of £30,000 a year. Considering that Prince Albert is to be the husband of a lady who enjoys an income of £400,000 (short by £5,000—the exact amount being £395,000 per annum)—we think him not badly off with £30,000 a year to keep him in cigars and *gim-crackery*.

Mr. O'Connell is pledged to the utmost extravagance of Ministers, in purchasing so capital a prize as the Consort of the Queen. Mr. Hume is pledged by his principles and his party to the shortest allowance that can be provided. There is a split then in the compact: and it is publicly announced that for this breach of discipline, this contempt of orders, Mr. Hume is to be cashiered from the representation of Kilkenny, and for ever rendered incapable of serving her Majesty in the *Irish Brigade*.

We copy from the *Morning Register* of Saturday the announcement and the reasons on which it is founded. Let Mr. Winston Barron and other independent members for Ireland, tremble as they read. Were they sensible of their degradation, we should call on them to blush.—

"THE MEMBER FOR KILKENNY.

"In allusion to the opposite courses which Mr. Hume and Mr. O'Connell are to take on the question of Prince Albert's settlement, the *Standard* has the following observation:—

"'Mr. Hume is Mr. O'Connell's member for Kilkenny, and Mr. O'Connell has declared that he will support the largest grant that can be made in the case. How will these persons settle the matter between them? It is quite clear that one or other of them is playing a false game. Either Mr. Hume is hypocritical in his economy, or Mr. O'Connell in his generous profession.'

"It is clear that the electors of Kilkenny must get rid of Mr. Hume, and that he cannot again, with justice to the public interests, be elected by an Irish constituency. We say this with pain, for we happened to be amongst the first who urged the electors of Kilkenny to bestow his seat upon him. Never did electors act more nobly or generously towards a public man, or entitle themselves more to the gratitude of a representative. Yet there have been occasions on which Mr. Hume seemed to go out of his way to disappoint and disoblige them. He is not a fit person to represent any Irish constituency in the existing state of things. We cannot afford to allow our members to chalk out courses for themselves, forbidden by the public will, and frustrative of the national policy. It is, unfortunately, by the closest confederation of all our parliamentary forces that we can hope to attain any of those ends for which we are struggling, and the non-conformity even of one man is of importance. Mr. Hume does not choose to be fettered in the exercise of a judgment which is wayward and fallible, and, it would appear, uninformed, as far as Irish interests are concerned. Then, we say, he is not a fit representative for an Irish constituency; or if he be, it is not one sympathising with the people. It is curious that he is now pulling in the same direction with Colonel Sibthorpe, who also seeks to annoy ministers with reference to the arrangements for the intended consort of the Queen. It is not alone that he and the country take opposite sides on various questions, but it seems he draws the sincerity of his Irish friends into suspicion. In short, Kilkenny must get rid of him; and if he had the least appreciation of its unparalleled conduct towards him, he would before now have given it an opportunity of better suiting itself in a representative."

THE CHURCH.

It gives us considerable pleasure at being able to state that the Duke of Devonshire has, at the request of that truly estimable baronet, Sir Richard Musgrave, presented the Rev. James Bagge to the parishes of Templemichael, Colligan, and Kilcochan, in the diocess of Lismore, in this county. Mr. Bagge has been for upwards of eighteen years a curate in the diocess; his appointment reflects the highest credit on the Duke of Devonshire, and Sir Richard Musgrave, and has given very general satisfaction.

Mr. Secretary Drummond continues very ill, and his friends fear he must resign the Under Secretaryship.

A branch of the Bank of Ireland is about being established at New Ross.

It is said that Petty Sessions Clerks are in future to be Attorneys, who will conduct all Crown prosecutions necessary to be followed up at the Assizes and Quarter Sessions. This will give great patronage to the Crown.

The Queen has sent orders to the manufacturers in Dublin for a number of Poplin Dresses. The orders came through the Marchioness of Normanby. Amongst the dresses ordered are the following new and beautiful designs:—A delicate vestel blue ground, with bouquets of silver; also a white ground, with silver flowers, delicately edged with pale blue; and a white ground, with rose buds, and full blown roses, exquisitely woven in scarlet and gold. These dresses are of the most magnificent descriptions.

Capt. Vignoles is appointed agent to the Ellis estate at Abbeyfeale, in the County Limerick.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT—FIVE PERSONS DROWNED.

We have to record a melancholy casualty which took place in Pennarth Roads, on Friday morning. It appears that on the morning mentioned, Captain James Pavey, master of the *Queen Victoria*, of Waterford, which left this for London, on Friday, the 17th inst., and which vessel put into the roads through stress of weather, brought with him from shore a Sail-maker and Block maker, for the purpose of measuring for some repairs required on board. After remaining a short time on board, the two latter, accompanied by two seamen, and a boy, belonging to the *Queen Victoria*, and a man from the *Nancy*, Captain Miller, master, proceeded to go ashore; when about midway the boat, through some mismanagement, upset, and the five men unfortunately perished; the boy was providentially rescued from a premature grave, having clung to a spar, thus keeping himself afloat, until a boat put off from the shore and rescued him. A report having been circulated in Waterford, that Captain Pavey was amongst the sufferers, we feel pleasure in being able to contradict it; he being on board at the time of the casualty, and has since written to his friends in this City detailing the foregoing particulars.

"THE SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY SCOUNDRELS."

(From the Standard.)

"Multi

"Committunt eadem diversi crimina fato."

About three or four years ago a foul mouthed ruffian described the House of Commons as composed of 650 scoundrels!—the foul calumny was passed over unnoticed, though it was published in nearly every newspaper of the empire. Less than two years ago the same individual, at a tavern meeting, charged the members of the House of Commons with habitual perjury; this insult was brought under the notice of the house—the delinquent was questioned, he avowed his offence with insolent bravado—for this he was *admonished* as gently as Sancho whipped himself with feathers, and this mild admonition constituted the whole of his punishment.

The Sheriffs of London have, in the course of their sworn duty—with reluctance, and, as it is confessed, most mildly, and respectfully—resisted the extension of its powers by the House of Commons. For this they have been thrown into prison, and wholly deprived of their liberty during several days.

It is plain that the house prizes power more than it prizes character by the different degrees of punishment which it awards to him who accuses it of scoundrelism and perjury, and the gentlemen who will not violate their oaths in submission to its will. The traducer is gently admonished—the men who revolt from perjury are imprisoned. The last of power has never been deemed a claim to respect; and *contemptu fame contemni et virtutem* is as old as Tacitus.

At one circumstance, however, the public has reason to rejoice—the House of Commons, if it had imprisoned its foul mouthed libeller, would have gone far to make imprisonment an infamous punishment—for who, putting on that fellow's fetters, or succeeding to his dungeon, could escape a stain. Now, a House of Commons' imprisonment is honourable.

At an early hour on yesterday morning the Marquis of Waterford arrived in this city from Carraghmore, and after stopping at Cummins's Hotel to change horses, immediately proceeded *en route* to Dublin.

It is intended to dispense with the office of Crown Solicitor and Conducting Lawyer for the Crown on each Circuit, the expense of which is found to be prodigious. In future, all cases requiring the aid or assistance of the Crown will be prosecuted by Deputies from the Attorney General, who will attend for that purpose.

The extensive coal fields of the county Antrim, situate on the sea coast, have been recently let by order of the Court of Chancery—and a company is being formed, with a capital suitable to their complete development. The seams are of nine feet in thickness, and of excellent and bituminous quality—they extend over 7,000 acres, and promise a complete supply to the city of Dublin, and to Belfast, Londonderry, Dundalk, and the whole north-eastern and western portions of Ireland. The mineral resources of Ireland are now happily beginning to be appreciated; and every well wisher of the country must desire, as we do, the most complete success to the enterprise.

On Friday morning a young and handsome woman named Mary Bishop, apparently suffering from fatigue and weakness, was brought before Mr. Duffy, Henry-street Police office, Dublin, charged by a policeman with wandering about the streets, without having any employment. It appeared from the story of the poor girl that she was a resident of Hacketstown, county of Wicklow; that she left her home to come to Dublin and emigrate to Australia; that she was robbed of all her money (six shillings) in Baltinglass; that she walked to Dublin, and weak from want of food and from fatigue, was found by the policeman, as he stated, in the streets. Mr. Duffy directed a seat to be taken for the sufferer, in order that she might be enabled to return to her home in the county of Wicklow.

A vessel, apparently abandoned has been seen floating about Tuskar those some days. The weather has been so tempestuous that no boat or vessel could approach her.

Walter Herbert, Esq., of Pill House, Carrick, and John Burnet, Esq., of Ballina are appointed Magistrates for the county Tipperary.

Government has offered a reward of £50 for the discovery and bringing to justice the persons who, on the 9th inst. violently assaulted a bailiff named Thomas Wright, of Clonmel, while engaged in the service of ejectments on the lands of Ballinamona near Carrick-on-suir.

By a recent order of the Inspector general of Police, Lieutenant Colonel M'Gregor, Head constables of Police, are allowed to marry.

Captain Bryan, M. P., for Kilkenny, paired off with Major General O'Neill, M. P., for Antrim.

The subscription towards the fund now being raised in Dublin to compliment Captain Clegg, amounts, at present, to £225. When it is considered that the subscription is suffered to be but five shillings it will be plainly seen how highly the gallant sailor's services are appreciated by the public.

Mr. Taylor, late of the National Bank, Cork, is appointed Manager of the Bank at Cephalonia, at a salary of £800 a year.

A pension of £13,000 a year reverts to the Crown by the death of the Langravine of Hesse Homburg.

Lord Edward Thynne, late 60th Rifles, was again discharged by the London Insolvent Debtors' Court, last week, from debts to the amount of £1,261.

The outlay of the *London Times* alone, during the trials for high treason at Monmouth, was estimated at 142 pounds a day!

The ruffianly practice of wrenching knockers off hall doors, and tearing away bell pulls, is becoming more prevalent than ever in Cork.

Mr. John Hinton is appointed returning officer of the Enniscorthy union.

Our readers are aware that the Subscription to the fund now being raised in Dublin, to compliment Capt. Clegg, is limited to five shillings; respecting this the *D. E. Packet*, relates rather a droll story—"yesterday," Friday, says our contemporary "an elderly gentleman, pressed a pound note upon Mr. Jameson, the secretary of the Company, who peremptorily refused it, saying, "I cannot take more than five shillings." A bye stander suggested that the gentleman should put down the names of three of his children, or family, whereupon the humane personage flew into a violent passion, and exclaimed—"Sir, I did not come here to be mocked, you are an impertinent fellow." The bye stander, evidently astonished, replied in a mild tone—"I beg your pardon, Sir, I really did not intend to offend you, nor am I aware of any reason why you should be offended." The testy gentleman, in a lofty tone, and with sardonic grin, vociferated—"D—— it, Sir, you did intend it; you knew well I was an old Bachelor, and that no body cares for me." So saying, he made hasty exit, carrying off his pound note and buttoning the pocket of his inexpressibles as he quitted the room.

THE MESSRS. HORSFALL—CAPTAIN CLEGG.

We stated at the time that the atrocious report respecting the dismissal of Captain Clegg by the Messrs. Horsfall was in circulation, our conviction that it was utterly false. We did this with the greatest confidence, in the absence of any document contradicting the rumour on the part of the Messrs. Horsfall, from the high unblemished character which those gentlemen have uniformly sustained in their commercial relations, as well as in the more private though not less responsible duties of private life. Our position in Waterford, so closely connected with the trade of Liverpool, gave us ample opportunities of arriving at the conclusion we did, and we unhesitatingly, and on the instant gave the calumny a distinct negation; and we now further brand it as one of the vilest attempts to injure the unsullied fame of one of the most influential and honorable houses in Liverpool. It is to be hoped that measures will be taken to arrive at the authors of this foul libel.

The following is the letter of the Messrs. Horsfall, promised in our last:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING PACKET.

Sir—Our attention has been this day called, for the first time, to a most malicious and unwarrantable paragraph in the *Evening Packet* of Saturday last, stating that "a report prevailed in Liverpool, and was very generally credited, to the effect, that Captain Clegg, of the Huddersfield, which came to the relief of the William Huskisson, was to be discharged by his employers, the Messrs. Horsfall."

That you may have heard such a report we cannot, after your statement, presume to doubt; but that the report is altogether false, and that such report is *not* credited here, we flatter ourselves it is unnecessary to state. You must, however, allow us to express our surprise, that a paper of the respectable standing of the *Evening Packet* should lend itself to the circulation of a report so utterly without foundation.

We remain, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
Chas. Horsfall and Son.

Liverpool, Jan. 22, 1840.

While we congratulate ourselves that the *Waterford Mail* was the very first journal, metropolitan or provincial, which at once flung back with indignation this vile aspersion, we certainly think that but for the mention of the report by the *D. E. Packet*, it would have insidiously worked its way into the very bosom of society, and perhaps have effected a degree of mischief to which an antidote might not be so easily applied. Than our respected contemporary no more honourable journal exists, or one which would sooner shrink from any, even the least approach to the infliction of unnecessary pain to individuals. We trust that we have now done with an ungracious subject, and turn to what is, to us, of a more pleasing nature—we mean the testimonials of public feeling towards Captain Clegg for his late heroic conduct. Our readers are aware of the subscription now in operation in Dublin, which would be quadrupled but for the low rate of subscription; in addition to this we find from the following, which we take from the *Liverpool Mercury*, that the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company have, with their usual munificence, forwarded 100 guineas—fifty to be presented to Captain Clegg, and fifty to the crew of the Huddersfield:—

"The following letter, addressed to Messrs. C. Horsfall and Son, by Mr. Perry, the agent of the City of Dublin Company, is highly creditable to the company, and must be gratifying, not only to the owners, but to the captain and crew of the Huddersfield:—

"Water-street, 18th Jan., 1840.

"'Gentlemen,—In reference to the unfortunate loss of the William Huskisson steam-vessel, the Directors of the City of Dublin Company have been anxious to express their acknowledgment to Captain Clegg and the crew of the Huddersfield, for their valuable and efficient services in saving so many human beings from a watery grave; but, as it was necessary for the subject to be brought under the consideration of a board of directors in Dublin, it was not until yesterday that this could be done.

"'I have now the satisfaction to state that the Directors have instructed me to place in your hands the sum of fifty guineas, which they request you will have the kindness to hand to Captain Clegg, as a small acknowledgment of his valuable services in the cause of humanity; and an additional sum of fifty guineas, which you will be pleased to divide amongst the crew of the Huddersfield in such proportions as you may think proper.

"'Had the Company not have experienced the loss of the vessel, but had been successful in getting her into some port, the Directors would have felt themselves at liberty to more adequately reward the Capt. and crew of the Huddersfield; however, I trust Capt. Clegg will receive the acknowledgment conveyed to him through your hands in the same spirit with which it is given.

"'I am, gentlemen,
Yours very respectfully,
"'Samuel Perry,
"'Agent to the City of Dublin Company.
"Messrs. Charles Horsfall and Son."

The subjoined is a copy of Captain Clegg's letter to Mr. Perry,—

"Liverpool. 21st Jan., 1840.

"Sir—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of Fifty Guineas, which I have received from Messrs. Charles Horsfall and son, in accordance with your letter to them. May I request that you will do me the favour to convey to the Directors of the city of Dublin Steam packet Company my warmest thanks for this liberal mark of their approbation of my conduct on the recent loss of the William Huskisson. Having upon that occasion done only what it was my duty to do, and what every man actuated by the common feelings of humanity would have done, under similar circumstances, the satisfaction to my own mind, in having been, under Providence, the instrument of saving so many of my fellow creatures from a watery grave, was in itself a sufficient recompense for my trouble, and the danger or anxiety which I experienced.—

I remain, sir,
Your obedient servant,
"John Arden Clegg.

"Samuel Perry. Esq."

"In addition to this gratifying testimonial from the City of Dublin Company, which was coupled with a corresponding donation to the crew, we have the pleasure of stating, that the humane Society have voted Captain Clegg a gold medal, and £100 to be divided among the crew, and that a subscription has been opened at the Exchange News-room, which already amounts to £150 for the captain, and £35 for the crew, the contributions being limited to 5s in the former case, and 2s 6d in the latter. Subscriptions, we understand, have likewise been opened at the underwriters' room, the Athenæum, and other places."

After the foregoing was in type we received the *D. E. Mail* containing the following letter from Captain Clegg to the Editor of that journal, fully confirming the opinions we had entertained of the Messrs. Horsfall, and bearing ample testimony, if further were required, to the fair fame and humane feelings of those gentlemen:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN EVENING MAIL.
"Liverpool, January 24, 1840.

"Sir—In your paper of the 22d instant, it is stated, that a report was current that Messrs. Charles Horsfall and Son had 'censured' my conduct, in taking their ship, Huddersfield, to rescue the passengers and crew of the William Huskisson. Such a report, as far as this town is concerned, it is quite unnecessary to notice; but in Dublin, where, perhaps, Messrs. Horsfall and Son are not equally well known, it is due to them that I should state that there is not even the shadow of a foundation for the report; and you must permit me to add that, on my first interview with them on the return of the Huddersfield, they expressed to me, in the most unqualified terms, their great satisfaction and commendation of my conduct. How such a report, as the one to which you allude, can have originated, I am quite at a loss to conceive.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"John Arden Clegg."

John Power, Esq., M. P. left Gurteen on Saturday for Dublin, on his way to London.

Mr. Monahan has been appointed Counsel to the Chief Secretary, the office held by Mr. Pigot, previous to his promotion to the Solicitor-Generalship.

Report says that the old walls of Windsor Castle are tumbling down. This, is a bad omen, according to Mother Shipton—

When Windsor walls shall crumble down,
Beware the head that wears a crown.

The following toast is commonly given at the meetings of the friends and confederates of Frost, whom Lord John Russell made a magistrate:—"Hard Winter—Spring not Green—Bloody Summer—and no Queen!"

A man named Clarke, representing himself as connected with the house of Partridge and Co., Littleworth, Gloucester, has swindled the Bank of Carrick-on-suir out of fifty pounds, by presenting a draft, purporting to be from the Windsor Bank, on Williams and Co. of London, which turns out to be a forgery. Clarke stated that he was on a mission purchasing potatoes for the English markets. He is about five feet ten inches high, about fifty years of age, pale and sallow, no whiskers, light hair and eyes, of a gentlemanlike appearance—he has a slight inclination to lisp.

Caution against Envelopes.—It has not, perhaps, occurred to many of our readers that the address and post mark of a letter are sometimes the most important features of it, where they have afterwards to be inspected in a court of justice, and points of evidence turn on either one or the other, such for instance as notices of the dishonor of a bill of exchange, sent by a letter posted a day too late, and not addressed inside as well as out, so that evidence of the address is lost, by the destruction of the envelope, as well as proof of the time when the letter would be received in the ordinary course of post. Again, it frequently happens, that to serve a particular purpose, a letter is dated from one place and posted at another, evidence of which would be lost by destruction of the envelope. These points may be worth the consideration of the public, that where envelopes are used they should be preserved with the enclosure.

John M'Clintock, Esq., junior, of Dromisken House, has been appointed High Sheriff of the county of Louth for the ensuing year. His Sub Sheriff, will be George Hale, Esq., of Ardee.

The Palmyra freight ship will sail from Deptford February 1, for Cork harbor, to receive on board the drafts of the 47th and 92d regiments for conveyance to Malta, there to join the service companies, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel M'Donald.

The Munster Circuit is fixed to commence at Ennis, on Wednesday, the 19th of February. The Judges will be Baron Richards and Mr. Justice Ball.

Head Constable David Condon is ordered to Cork from Kinsale, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Sub Inspector Donoghue.

Constable John Donovan, of the Mallow station has been promoted to the rank of Head Constable, and ordered to Kinsale, in the room of Head Constable Condon.

The valuable living of Lava near Cavan, diocese of Kilmore, is now vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Sneyd, who enjoyed it for sixty years. It is a remarkable fact, that this living is the only one in that large diocese which has not been vacant twice and thrice since the promotion of Dr. Beresford, in 1801, to the see.

Two Conservatives gentlemen of tried constitutional principles, possessing considerable wealth and holding high station in the county Dublin, intend offering themselves as candidates for its representation whenever an opportunity occurs. From the late signal defeat of the Radicals at the Registries; the result will be beyond a doubt in favor of the friends of the constitution.

The Hawke, revenue cruizer, while at Broadhaven anchorage on the 21st instant, was struck by lightning. The electric fluid—or what is commonly denominated a fire ball—struck the head of the topmast (which was housed as low as the rigging would permit), passed down the lower mast, through the main hatchway and striking that part of the chain cable, which was on the lower deck, and on which it made a considerable impression, burst with a loud report, filling the between decks with a thick sulphureous smoke, and scattering sparks of fire in every direction among the crew assembled there. Providentially, although nearly every person on board felt it effects, no person was seriously hurt. The topmast is so much split as to be unfit for further service and the lower mast is scratched in several places, (a splinter having struck out of the larboard side); but it does not appear to be seriously damaged, no material injury has been sustained below.

J. S. Browurigg, Esq., M.P., being detained in Italy by the illness of a portion of his family, has paired off until the 1st of March with Lord Duncan, Member for Southampton.

Mr. Barry, M. P., for the county Cork, was invited to attend the anti-corn law feast at Manchester, but he declined the honor; the fact was his constituents told him he should look out for a seat elsewhere if he did.

On the morning of Monday the 20th inst, the utmost dismay prevailed in the town of Manchester, by the intelligence that no fewer than 16 cotton mills, all of which are confined to the spinning of fine twists, had entirely stopped; the distress occasioned among the poorer classes by the number of hands thus thrown out of employment is inconceivable.

The bill for permitting the importation of foreign flour into Ireland is expected to receive the Royal Assent within a month. In this respect Ireland will be placed on the same footing with England.

In the Bail Court, London, last week, a rule *nisi* for a criminal information was granted against Major Theobald O'Doherty for endeavouring to provoke Sir John Milley Doyle to a duel. Difference about the Portuguese claims was the cause of the quarrel.

From the Arabic.—If the Prophet designs a man for a fool, he delivers him into the hands of a woman. Man keeps the secrets of others better than his own; woman, her own better than those of others. Most women have few maxims; they follow their hearts; and, in regard to morals, depend on those whom they love. Many women are like enigmas—they cease to please as soon as they are known. Patience is an art women seldom learn, but which they teach in a masterly manner.

The amount of notes circulated by Private Banks, and joint stock banks, in England and Wales between September 28, and December 28, 1839, as stated in the returns directed by 3 and 4, William IV., c 83, is, private banks £7,251,678; joint stock banks £4,170,767, making for the quarter a total of £11,422,445; the issue of private banks exceeding that of joint stock banks by £3,080.911.

At a meeting of the court of directors of the bank of England, on Thursday, it was annouced that the rate of interest on bills of Exchange and notes discounted at the bank of England was reduced from six to five per cent from the 23d instant, consols had risen one half.

The Right Hon. Lord Dunalley, although holding but little land in the parish of Minah, county Tipperary, has very liberally forwarded to Mr. William O'Leary, the Treasurer to the Poor Fund now being raised in that distressed locality, the sum of Five Pounds.

A party of seven armed men, on the night of the 17th, came to the house of a care-taker, named Atkinson, in the neighbourhood of Cloghjordan, and having searched diligently, discovered two guns, two pistols, and some powder, which they leisurely walked off with.

On the night of the 18th or 19th, the vault in which the remains of the Rev. Joseph Borrowes had been interred, on the lands of Giltown, was broken into by forcing open the outer gate and breaking down the wall; the coffins (oak and lead) were broken open, and the winding-sheet taken away. No other vioence was offered to the dead, nor can it be conjectured what induced such a sacrilegious outrage to be committed.

A party of men, some of whom were armed with fire arms, broke into the house of John Doyle of Rathnavogue, within four miles of Roscrea, and forcibly took away his daughter on the night of Saturday, the 18th inst. The principal is in custody, his name is James Meara of Moneygall.

Some night last week a number of men went to the house of a care-taker of Henry Saunders, Esq., of Greyforth, but being unable to effect an entrance, they made a grave near his door, and left a notice threatening him with immediate death if he did not quit his employment. The number of outrages in this neighbourhood is very numerous, and of an alarming nature, being principally robbery of arms by bands consisting in some instances of more than a dozen men, and notices threatening death and destruction by these law givers, are served almost every night.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

Fever, though considerably abated, still exists to a considerable extent in Ballinasloe. The markets are very high, the consequences are of course most fatal to the poorer classes. Fuel is exorbitantly high notwithstanding the close proximity to the bogs at either side of the town.

Thomas B. Martin, Esq., M. P., has paired off until after Easter with Sir Edmond J. Hayes, Bart., M. P.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, Jan. 28.

Wheat, millers new	31s 0d to 36s 0d
Ditto, white	30s 0d to 36s 0d
Ditto, shipping	14s 0d to 30s 0d
Barley, malting	14s 0d to 16s 0d
Ditto, shipping	10s 0d to 13s 0d
Ditto, Chevalier	14s 0d to 17s 0d
Oats, black, new	11s 0d to 12s 0d
Ditto, white, new	10s 0d to 14s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per ton	£15 0s 0d to £16 0d
Fine Flour, per sack (old)	54s 0d to 55s 0d
New do. do.	50s 0d to 52s 0d
Seconds	40s 0d to 43s 0d
Thirds, ditto	30s 0d to 40s 0d
Coarse, thirds	35s 0d to 40s 0d
Fourths, ditto	24s 0d to 30s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	38s 0d to 40s 0d
Heads, ditto	24s 0d to 5s 0d
Offal, ditto	21s 0d to 22s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	25s 0d to 27s 6d
Newport Coals, per ton	20s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto. ditto	19s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton, new	70s 0d to 85s 0d
Straw, per ton,	52s 6d to 00s 0d
Cork Whiskey,	6s 8d to 0s 0d
Mutton	0s 5½ to 0s 8d
Beef	0s 4½ to 0s 8d
Veal,	0s 5½d to 0s 7d
Pork	0s 4½d to 0s 0d

Butter 95s to 98s 0d per cwt.

Weighed on Saturday, 8; Monday, 9; and yesterday, 10 firkins.

Cork Market, Jan. 27.

Butter To the Merchants.—92s—89s—79s—72s—63s—54s. To the Country—83s—77s—69s—63s—53s—42s—per cwt.

Kilkenny, Jan. 24.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	44 0	45 0	Wheat	33 0	36 0
Inferior	40 0	00 0	Do. inferior	20 0	26 0
Thirds	28 0	00 0			

Wexford, Jan. 24.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	88 0	90 0	Beans	20 0	21 6
Wheat	20 0	33 0	Flour, fine	53 0	00 0
Barley	12 0	21 0	Oatmeal	21 0	00 0
Oats	12 0	14 0	Pork, per cwt.	33 4	36 0

Clonmel, Jan. 24.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	90 0	96 0	Barley	13 0	16 0
Oatmeal	16 6	17 0	Wheat, per st.	1 6	1 11½
Pigs' Heads	27 0	28 0	Oats, per do.	0 8½	0 11½

Carlow, Jan. 25.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	90 0	92 0	Wheat	30 0	32 0
Flour	44 0	00 0	Barley	00 0	00 0
—— Thirds	36 0	38 0	Oats	12 6	13 0
—— Fourths	25 0	27 0			

Dublin Corn Exchange, Jan. 24.

There was rather a short supply of grain at market, and prices remain without alteration from the currency of Tuesday.

White wheat	27s 0d to 37s 0d	Oats	10s 0d to 14s 6d
Miller's red	23s 0d to 35s 0d	Do. Canal	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Inferior	17s 0d to 19s 0d	Oatmeal	15s 0d to 17s 6d
Barley	12s 0d to 20s 0d	2d Flour	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bere	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Rape	00s 0d to 00s 0d

Market Note for the week ending Friday, Jan. 24.

			From s. d.	To s. d.	Aver. s. d.
1082	Wheat, per brl.,	20 stone.	17 0	37 0	36 7
00	Bere, do.	16 do.	00 0	00 0	00 0
960	Barley, do.	16 do.	12 0	20 0	19 7
1376	Oats, do.	14 do.	10 0	16 6	15 6
683	Oatmeal, do.	8 do.	14 0	16 0	14 10
00	Cwt. Flour do.	8 do.	00 0	00 0	00 0

PRICE OF BREAD FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	First Quality.	Second Quality.
4lb Loaf	11d	10d
2lb do.	5½d	5d

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

24th—Queen, (steamer), Moriarty, Bristol, gen. cargo, for Cork—Dealy, Perkanes, St. John's, N.B., deals, for Cork—Speedy, Dollard, St. John's, Nfld., fish, &c., for Cork—Nora Creina, (steamer) Mortimer, Bristol.

26th—H. M. Packet Prospero.

27th—Earl Grey, Hunt, Cork, ballast—William Penn, Clarke, Liverpool, gen. cargo.

28th—H. M. Packet Adder—Gem, M'Kenzie, Palermo, gen cargo—Henry Hood, M'Farron, Liverpool, coals.

SAILED.

25th—Queen, (steamer) above mentioned—Brothers, Jenkins, Swansea, ballast—Æolus, Murphy, Cardiff, ballast—Gipsy, (steamer) Shute, Liverpool—George and Jane, Griffiths, Bristol, oats—Nora Creina, (steamer) Mortimer, Bristol.

27th—H. M. Packet Prospero—Sarah, Doyle, Liverpool, wheat and butter—Elizabeth, Griffiths, Cardiff, ballast—Gowerian, Evans, Lianelly, flour—Sylph, Jones, Swansea, ballast—Flora, Williams, Llanelly, do.—Wm. and Sally, French, Swansea, ditto—Industry, Mendes, Milford, ditto—George and Jane, Griffiths, and Brothers, Jenkins, before mentioned—Brilliant, Jollow, Bristol, oats—Eliza, Owen, Newport, ballast.

Wind—W.S.W. S.S.W. and W.S.W.

The Henry Hood, above mentioned, put in having been much injured by a heavy sea, which (according to the master's report) threw the vessel on her beam ends—shifted her cargo—carried away bulwarks, &c.—stoved boats, and caused her to make water. She has also lost some of her canvass, and slipped from an anchor and cable last night in this harbour.

Put back, 25th—Brothers, and George and Jane, above mentioned.

The Dealy, above mentioned, put in with loss of bulwarks, staunchions, &c.

The Speedy, above mentioned, put in with loss of topsail, &c., and the master further reports that a part of her cargo was thrown overboard. There is one young lad dead on board, and another sick, and the vessel has been placed under quarantine.

SHIP NEWS.

Swansea, Jan. 20.—Yesterday the *Union*, Hanlon, arrived here from Youghal, with cattle; she had nearly six feet of water in her hold for several hours before her arrival, but fortunately by the great exertion and attention of the crew, and several passengers who were on board, at the pumps, all were saved. The cattle were swimming in her hold on her arrival here.—*Shipping Gazette.*

During the heavy gale on Tuesday, the 21st instant, the *Emmeline* schooner, of St. John's, N.B., Captain Hoyte, laden with deals and staves, bound to Dublin, was wrecked on the rocks at Glengarriff.—Crew and part of the cargo saved.

Arrived from Ross—At Newport, John Carnall, Rowett.

Arrived from Waterford—At Neath, 20th, Betsy, Luby. At Newport, 20th, Charles Tucker, Tucker; Delight, Boutcher; Don, Power; Eliza, Bailey. At Bristol, 22d, Nymph, Williams.

DIED,

At her residence in Midleton, Dorinda, the relict of the late Luke Shea, Esq., of Gortgreenane, county Cork.

On Tuesday the 21st instant, at Tahagh, in this county, the residence of her son, P. R. Barron, Esq., Catherine, relict of the late Richard Barron, Esq., of Darrow, in said county.

Jan. 23, Charles Edward Kennedy, Esq., of Peamount, in the county of Dublin, who is succeeded in his estates, in the county of Waterford, by his brother, Sir John Kennedy, bart.

On Thursday night, at an advanced age, Hannah, widow of the late Mr. Peter Hinds, formerly governor of the county jail, Clonmel.

Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Stackpoole, late of the 45th regiment.

At Salthill, Orlando Coote, youngest son of Sir Charles Henry Coote, bart., M.P., of Ballyfinn House, Queen's County.

At Aughnacloy, in the 78th year of his age, Edward Moore, Esq. For more than forty years he held the office of Magistrate for the county of Tyrone.

At his lodgings, Patrick-street, Cork, Thomas Hodnett, Esq.

At Galway, John Robert Fitzsimons, Esq., governor of the county of Galway jail.

In Limerick, George Langford, Esq.

In Tipperary, Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Castle Lloyd, county Limerick, formerly Captain in the 97th Regiment.

SEED WHEAT.

JACOB SCRODER

Daily expects, per the Velocity, now on her way from London, FORTY SEVEN Quarters Best ENGLISH WHITE and RED SEED WHEAT, which he will Sell at unusually low prices, to encourage the sowing of Prime Wheat at this advanced period of the Season.

Corn and Flour Stores, and General Commission and Forwarding Agency Office, Market House Quay.

Waterford, 14th January, 1840.

AUCTION OF BIRCH TIMBER.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd,
At the CUSTOM HOUSE QUAY,

About FIFTY Tons BIRCH TIMBER, in Lots to suit Purchasers, now landing ex "Laurence Forristal," from Charlotte Town, Prince Edward's Island.

Sale to commence at 12 o'Clock.

WILLIAM SHARPE,
Auctioneer.

Waterford, Jan. 27, 1840.

COW POCK.

As no Letters pass free, under official covers, as heretofore, all Letters for the COW POCK INSTITUTION, must be addressed, *directly*, to Dr. Ferguson, Assistant Secretary, Cow Pock Institution, 62, Sackville-street, Dublin. The Institution will pay all Postage; but it is to be distinctly understood, that Letters not containing Money, should not exceed Half an Ounce in weight, and those in which there is Money, an Ounce, because all Letters not prepaid will be charged with double postage, upon delivery. If this rule be not complied with, no Infection will be sent in return to Letters, above the weight specified.

By Order,
HUGH FERGUSON, M.D.,
Assistant Secretary.

N.B.—There must not be any writing nor inclosure except on the Business of the Institution.

H. F.

IN CHANCERY.

Michael Dobbyn,
Plaintiff;
Cornelius Henry Bolton,
Defendant.

Pursuant to the final Decree in this cause, bearing date the 13th day of January, 1839, I will, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of January next, at the hour of ONE o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Office, on the Inn's Quay, in the City of Dublin, Set up and Sell to the highest and best bidder, the Defendant's Interest in ALL THAT AND THOSE, the Lands of FISHERSTOWN and PRIEST'S HAGGARD, in the County of Wexford, subject to the Fee Farm Rent of £259 7s 8d. Also, a House and Premises in Lady Lane—a House and Premises in Bakehouse Lane—Premises in Keyseir's Lane—a House and Premises on the Quay of Waterford—a House in High Street—a House in Conduit Lane—a House and Premises in Peter Street, all in the City of Waterford, Decreed to be Sold to answer the purposes of said Decree.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1839.

THOMAS GOOLD.

For particulars of Title and Rental apply to Michael Mortimer, Solicitor, No. 1, Herbert Place, Dublin, and Waterford, Solicitor for Plaintiff; or John Bagwell, 40, York Street, Solicitor for Defendant.

WATERFORD STEAM COMPANY.

ORDER OF SAILING.
WATERFORD and BRISTOL.

OSPREY and NORA CREINA,
With Passengers, Goods, and Cattle.

OSPREY.

FROM WATERFORD. TUESDAYS.		FROM BRISTOL. SATURDAYS.	
Jan.	7 — 7 Morning.	Jan.	4 — 6 Morning.
	14 — 10 Morning.		11 — 9 Morning.
	21 — 7 Morning.		18 — 6 Morning.
	28 — 9 Morning.		25 — 9 Morning.
Feb.	4 — 12 Noon.	Feb.	1 — 4 Afternoon.
	11 — 9 Morning.		8 — 8 Morning.
	18 — 12 Noon.		15 — 4 Afternoon.
	25 — 8 Morning.		22 — 8 Morning.
March	3 — 12 Noon.		29 — 3 Afternoon.
	10 — 8 Morning.	March	7 — 7 Morning.
	17 — 12 Noon.		14 — 3 Afternoon.
	24 — 8 Morning.		21 — 7 Morning.
	31 — 12 Noon.		28 — 1 Afternoon

NORA CREINA.

FROM WATERFORD. FRIDAYS.		FROM BRISTOL. TUESDAYS.	
Jan.	3 — 12 Noon.	Jan.	7 — 7 Morning.
	10 — 7 Morning.		14 — 12 Noon.
	17 — 12 Noon.		21 — 7 Morning.
	24 — 7 Morning.		28 — 12 Noon.
	31 — 11 Morning.	Feb.	4 — 7 Morning.
Feb.	7 — 7 Morning.		11 — 11 Morning.
	14 — 11 Morning.		18 — 7 Morning.
	21 — 7 Morning.		25 — 10 Morning.
	28 — 9 Morning.	March	3 — 5 Afternoon
March	6 — 12 Noon.		10 — 9 Morning.
	13 — 9 Morning.		17 — 5 Afternoon
	20 — 12 Noon.		24 — 9 Morning.
	27 — 7 Morning.		31 — 4 Afternoon

Females attend the Ladies' Cabins.

Cabin Fare, £1 10s—Deck Fare, 10s 6d.

WATERFORD and LIVERPOOL.

WILLIAM PENN and GIPSY,
WITH LIBERTY TO TOW VESSELS.

From WATERFORD, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, & From LIVERPOOL, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

Cabin Fare, £1—Deck Fare, 7s 6d.

Berths secured, and every information given,
At the GENERAL STEAM PACKET OFFICE,
Quay, Bristol.
At the St. George Company's Office,
Clarence Dock, Liverpool.
And at the Company's Office,
Adelphi, Waterford.
JOSIAH WILLIAMS.

BIRTHS.

Sunday morning, the 26th, in Henrietta-street, the lady of William Carroll, Esq., M.D., of a son.

At Richmond Place, Limerick, the lady of Alderman G. H. Fitzgerald, of a son.

At Corbally, near Limerick, the lady of J. Blake, Esq., county inspector, of a son.

The lady of Wm. Penny, Esq., of the Square, Passage West, of a son and heir.

At the residence of the Rev. Richard Lloyd, on the Green of Passage, Cork, the lady of Richard Lloyd, jun., Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

At Tramore Church, by the Rev. John Cooke, James H. Bunbury, Esq. eldest son of the Rev. Henry Bunbury, Rector of Kilcoan, in the Diocese of Ossory, to Johanna, youngest daughter of Colonel Kilthcock, Royal Artillery.

At her father's house, Blackpool, by the Reverend D. F. M'Leod, Miss Theresa Cussen, to John O'Halloran, Esq., of Killarney.

At Riddlesworth Hall, Norfolk, Thomas Thornhill, Esq., to Miss Forester, daughter of Major and the late Lady Louisa Forester, and grand daughter to the Duke of Cleveland.

In Cork, Miss Margaret Haynes, of Waterloo Buildings, to Mr. John Cunningham, of Princes-street, both of Cork.

THE ARMY.

The draft of the 47th regt., under Major F. Dundas, quartered in Richmond barracks, Dublin, embarked on yesterday at the North Wall, per steamer, for Cork, there to await the arrival of the *Palmyra*, freight ship, from Deptford. A detachment of an officer, three sergeants, and 29 rank and file, march from the head quarters of the depot at Newry, under the command of Major H. S. Ormond, to Dundalk, there to occupy barracks.

Major J. C. S. Slyfield, commanding the 60th depot at Clonme', will shortly proceed to Cork, and join the draft at present occupying barracks there until embarkation to join the service companies in the Ionian islands.

Major John Lawrenson takes the command of the 17th Lancers in Dublin, during the absence of Lieut. Colonel St. Quintin, on leave in England.

MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

H. KENNEDY'S
Italian and Irish Marble and Statuary Chimney Piece Manufactory,
32, JOHN'S BRIDGE, WATERFORD.

H. KENNEDY

Most respectfully begs to thank his friends and the public, for the decided patronage they have favoured him with since his commencement in the above business.

He again solicits their attention to his Establishment to examine a superior supply of superb Chimney-pieces, manufactured after the most modern order, and exceeding any to be found in the South of Ireland, with Fancy, Plain, and *Carved* Tablets, either Column, Console, or Pilaster Forms.

Also Head and Tomb Stones, Statuary Monuments for the interior of Churches, &c., ready made, may be had according to any order at the shortest notice. And cut Stone work of every description for buildings.

Moderate Prices, the best of Workmanship, and punctuality so as to ensure a continuance of public patronage, will be the characteristics of the above Establishment.

10 per Cent. allowed on Orders over £50.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

In the Matter of RICHARD WALSH, an Insolvent.

Friday, 24th January, 1840.

Upon Motion of Mr. G. A. Ellis, Attorney for John Archbold a Creditor of said Insolvent, and in reading the Affidavit of said John Archbold, It is ordered by the Court that William Henry Hassard, Insolvent's present Assignee, be removed as Assignee and that the appointment of another in his stead be fixed to take place before this Court on Friday, the 14th Day of February next, unless good cause be shown to the contrary, and of which the present Assignee, the Insolvent and the several Creditors of said Insolvent are to have Fourteen Days' Notice by service of this Order; said services to be made according to the usual Rule of this Court.

By the Court,
PETER BURROWES,
Chief Clerk.

G. A. Ellis, Attorney, Chambers, 7 Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin.

IN CHANCERY.

Richard Hassard, Esq.,
Plaintiff.
The Rev. John Lymbery, and others,
Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree of her Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this case bearing date the 24th day of April, 1838. I will on THURSDAY, the 16th day of JANUARY, 1840, at the hour of One o'clock in the afternoon, at my Chambers on the Inns Quay, in the City of Dublin, Set up and Sell by Public Auction, to the highest and fairest bidder, as in said Decree directed, all That and Those, the Farm and Lands of DRUMROCK, situate in the Barony of Gaultier and County of Waterford, containing 304a. 2r. 29p. Statute measure, being part of the Lands and Premises in the pleading in this cause mentioned.

Dated this 14th day of Dec., 1839.

RODERICK CONNOR.

The above Sale of the Lands of DRUMROCK is adjourned to MONDAY, the 17th day of FEBRUARY, 1840, at the hour and place aforesaid.

Dated the 23d January, 1840.

RODERICK CONNOR.

Michael D. Hassard, Solicitor for Plaintiff.

For further particulars as to Title, Rentals, &c., Apply to Messrs. Cherry and Hassard, Solicitors for Plaintiff, 41 Summer-Hill, Dublin, and Waterford; to Messrs. Tandy and Co., 32 Anglesea-street, Dublin, M. Greene, Esq., 2 Swifts Row, Dublin, and Messrs Foot and Fitzsimon, and R. N. Parker, Esq., Cork, Solicitors for the several Defendants.

CHANCERY.

Caroline Maxwell,
Plaintiff;
George Boate, the Younger, and others,
Defendants.

Pursuant to the DECREE in this cause, bearing date the 19th Day of NOVEMBER last, I require all persons having Charges or Incumbrances affecting the Lands and Premises in the pleadings in this cause, mentioned prior to or contemporaneous with the Plaintiff's Mortgage, bearing date the 8th Day of APRIL, 1834, to come in before me and prove the same on or before the 13th Day of FEBRUARY next, otherwise they will be precluded the benefit of said Decree.

J. S. TOWNSEND.

Dated this 15th Day of January, 1840.

Robert Maxwell Plaintiff's Solicitor, 26, Mid Gardiner street.

IN CHANCERY.

William Henry Coppinger, Esq., and others, Public Officers of the National Bank of Ireland,
Plaintiffs;
Alexander Stewart, Moore Barton, Robert Wm. Dower, Robert Dower, and Anne, his Wife,
Defendants.

Pursuant to the DECREE made in this cause, bearing date the 11th Day of NOVEMBER, 1839, I require all persons having Charges or Incumbrances affecting the premises in the pleadings in this cause, mentioned prior to or contemporaneous with the Plaintiffs' demand, to come in before me at my Chambers, on the Inn's Quay, CITY of DUBLIN, on or before the 2d Day of MARCH next, and proceed to prove the same, otherwise they will be precluded the benefit of said Decree.

Dated this 18th Day of January, 1840.

RODERICK CONNOR.

Richard M'Grath Plaintiffs' Solicitor, 67, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin.

DAY OF SALE POSITIVELY FIXED FOR THE 18th OF FEBRUARY,

IN THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD,
Within 2½ miles of Clonmel, and Ten of Dungarvan.

MR. W. W. SIMPSON
Has received instructions
TO SELL BY AUCTION,
AT THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, DUBLIN,
On TUESDAY, the 18th of FEB., 1840,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,

By direction of the Devisees in trust of the late Viscount Middleton, the
GLENAHIRRY ESTATE,

An EXTENSIVE and exceedingly desirable Fee Simple Property, advantageously situated in the Parish of Kilronan, within two miles and a half of the opulent and flourishing Town of Clonmel, and only 10 from the Sea-port and Market Town of Dungarvan; the new road connecting these Towns intersecting the property for a distance of seven miles, and the River Suir forming its Western boundary. It comprises altogether upwards of

8,600 STATUTE ACRES,

of Arable, Pasture, and rich Grazing Land, together with several Orchards, a large portion of highly reclaimable Mountain, and nearly 500 acres of Wood, generally planted with Oak Timber. There are excellent Lime Stone Quarries on the Estate. A considerable portion of the Estate is in the occupation of respectable and wealthy Tenants, (many of whom hold under old Leases, on the expiration of which, a great increase of rental will accrue) and the present value of the whole is moderately estimated at

£4,750 PER ANNUM,

independent of which, a large additional income may be realised by the reclamation of the Mountains, the cost of effecting which improvement would be inconsiderable, compared with the large return which the outlay would yield.

The property may be viewed. Particulars and plans are now ready for distribution, and may be obtained of Messrs. Barrington and Son, Solicitors, Palace-street, Dublin; of Messrs. Robinson and Barker, Solicitors, Essex-street, Strand, London; Messrs. Bray, Warren, and Harding, Solicitors, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; and of Mr. W. W. Simpson, Bucklersbury.

Mr. Simpson is empowered to receive offers for the entire Estate by Private Contract.

MOST IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22.

Stockdale v. Hansard.

A rule having been obtained in the course of the last Term, calling upon the Sheriffs to show cause why they did not pay over to the plaintiff the damages levied in this action,

Mr. Richards, on behalf of the sheriffs, proceeded to argue against the rule. He said the sheriffs in the present case were placed in a very peculiar situation, having been committed by the House of Commons for contempt, and he had an affidavit showing that they had been ordered by that house to refund the money. He, therefore, requested as an indulgence, that the court, by not making this rule absolute, would give them an opportunity of having the question decided by a higher tribunal, the House of Lords. He thought it hard that the sheriffs should be called on to pay the money twice over. He further opposed the rule, because the Sheriffs had also been served with a notice from the Insolvent Debtor's Court, ordering them to pay the money into that Court for the use of Stockdale's assignees. On this ground, also, he submitted to the Court that the rule should not be made absolute. The Sheriffs had no other method of obtaining their liberty but by paying other money, according to the order of the House of Commons; and he trusted that the Court would not allow its ministerial officers to suffer in the trial of this great constitutional question.

Mr. Watson followed on the occasion.

Mr. Platt, who appeared in support of the rules, detailed the facts of the question, and the issue and execution of the writ of *venditioni exponas*, and proceed to state that it was therefore necessary on the first day of term to move for a rule calling on the Sheriffs to pay over the money in the performance of their duty. He believed on that occasion he might have moved for an order to make that rule absolute, but he merely moved the rule *nisi* in order that, if there were any real ground to assist it, they might state it to the Court.

Mr. Carrington followed on the same side.

Their Lordships consulted for a short time, when

Lord Denman requested a copy of the warrant of the Speaker of the House of Commons for the commitment of the sheriffs to be handed up, which was accordingly done, when another consultation of the judges took place, after which

Lord Denman said that this was a rule calling on the Sheriffs to show cause why money paid into their hands by Messrs. Hansard, at the suit of Mr. Stockdale, should not be given to the plaintiff. The original action was for libel, and judgment had been allowed to go by default. A writ of *venditioni exponas* had been issued, to which the answer on the part of the Sheriffs was that the levy had been made and the goods were ready for sale. Some time had been allowed to the Sheriffs for their convenience. The plaintiff in appeal received the money in the due course of law. The question then was, what was there to prevent him from obtaining the fruits of that verdict? There was nothing which he (Lord Denman) could perceive. It was said that the House of Commons disapproved of the law which had been laid down in that Court. If so, for various reasons he deeply lamented it, but in whatever manner that disapprobation may be announced, he could see no cause to prevent the Court of Queen's bench from doing full justice to every one of his fellow-subjects who may require it at their hands. (Here a murmur of approbation ran through the Court.) With regard to the first resolution of the house, he saw no reason why the fact of the sheriffs having the misfortune to incur the displeasure of the House of Commons should deprive the plaintiff of his just right. No cause was shown why such should be the case; and, in fact, the Court had not sufficient information before it to interfere. Another resolution was that the sheriffs should refund the money to Messrs. Hansard. That was no ground of interference on the part of the Court. The supposition was made of the Sheriffs being deprived of the money by superior force. He did not think the plea of *vis major* applied. It was the duty of the sheriffs to pay the money when they had received it. The next resolution of the House of Commons was that the sheriffs should be committed for contempt of that house. He was not at liberty to make any comment on that, as contempt of that house may be committed without at all violating the rules and orders of that court by which the plaintiff had no right to lose his money. If any discretion in the matter rested with him, he should certainly have before made the rule absolute. There was, as he said, here no discretion on the part of that court, as the plaintiff here called on the sheriffs to do that which was the ordinary practice of the court. Mr. Kennedy had said that the case was unprecedented, but the reason was, that unless something extraordinary occurred, the practice would never be departed from. The practice grew out of the relations between the sheriffs and that Court, whose officers they were. He would not advert to the various delicate topics which had been introduced, or to consequences which might ensue; but, confining himself simply to the facts of the case they were such as left no doubt on his mind that the rule should be made absolute.

Mr. Justice Littledale was entirely of the same opinion. The sheriff having submitted he was in possession of the money, it was competent for the plaintiff to choose whatever mode he pleased to get at his money. The resolutions of the House of Commons did not appear to be sufficient to prevent the payment of the money.

Mr. Justice Williams was of the same opinion, and he wished to confine himself to the strict line of practice in considering this matter. It was impossible not to observe that a considerable portion of the difficulty in which the sheriff was now placed was attributable to himself, and he would not have been placed in this position if he had paid the money into the court when he had received it. The principles relied on by Mr. Richards were not applicable to this case. It was in cases where there wus a doubt as to the property that the court granted this indulgence. Such was not the case in the present instance. That the sheriff was involved in doubts and difficulties was to be regretted; but that was no reason why he should not be called upon to pay the money into this court, and departing from the practice of the courts, and giving the plaintiff his remedy.

Mr. Justice Coleridge was so entirely of the same opinion, that in any other case he should have merely contented himself with saying so. In an undefended case a levy had been made, and in return to the writ of *venditioni exponas*, the sheriff had returned that he had the money ready to pay into the court. The defendants had been discharged, the property vested in the sheriffs, and against them, and them alone, the plaintiff had his remedy. Two modes were open to the plaintiff, either to proceed by action or by rule. What had been said by Mr. Platt, with regard to the action, was true, and they might have been engaged in an interminable series of actions to the great disgrace of the law of the realm. With regard to the objection of Mr. Kennedy, that the application was new and unprecedented, it appeared to him that the court would be trifling with justice if it listened to it. With regard to the situation of the sheriffs, however much it might be regretted that their situation was one of difficulty and danger, it should never be forgotten that they were the officers of this court, and the court was bound to see that its officers did justice to the suitors in that court. There was no affidavit stating any doubt, but that owing to the exercise of a sort of *vis major*, the sheriffs were placed in a situation of difficulty—but this was no reason why the plaintiff should be deprived of his property. And with regard to the judgment which had been alluded to, it had hitherto remained a question in a court of law, and notwithstanding what had been said in any other place, the court was bound by it until it was questioned.

RULE ABSOLUTE.

The Court was crowded to suffocation during the whole proceeding, and the decision of their lordships appeared to give the greatest satisfaction to the bar.

THURSDAY, JAN. 23.

MOTION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Stockdale v. Hansard.

Shortly before the rising of the Court,

Mr. Richards moved for a writ of habeas corpus directing Sir W. Gossett, Sergeant-at Arms, to bring up the bodies of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, in order that they might be discharged. The affidavits in substance stated that the Sheriffs considered that they had not done anything to incur the displeasure of the House, but had only acted in obedience to the writs issued out of that Court. They believed that they had only faithfully performed their duty.

Lord Denman.—Without going into a detail of the facts, it was sufficient to know that the Sheriffs, officers of the court, were imprisoned for executing the orders of the Court, to induce the Court to order a writ of habeas corpus to issue.

Writ of habeas corpus to bring up the Sheriffs was then ordered to issue.

Mr. Richards then said he had another application to make, which was for an attachment against Sir Wm Gossett for daring to imprison officers of that court in the faithful discharge of their duty. [Here there was some applause manifested by the spectators who were in the court.]

Lord Denman—We cannot hear that application until we see what return Sir Wm. Gossett makes to the writ of habeas.

IN THE MATTER OF STOCKDALE v. HANSARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING HERALD.

SIR—It having been intimated to us that the motion made in the House of Commons, this morning, by Sir Mathew Wood, "allow us a day for the purpose of considering the resolution of the house," was made at our request, we deem it right to inform you that such motion was not made at our request, nor with our sanction. We should not have troubled you with this statement had we not felt desirous that our conduct, throughout the whole of this important matter should be uniform, and that we should not be unjustly accused of even appearing to waver in the conscientious discharge of the duties of our office, which are solemnly binding upon us by the oath we have taken. We are, sir, your most obedient servants,

(Signed) WILLIAM EVANS, and
JOHN WHETTON,
Sheriff of London, and
Sheriff of Middlesex.

House of Commons, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1840,
Three o'clock, A.M.

IMPRISONMENT OF THE LONDON SHERIFFS.

A Court of Common Council was held on Thursday in reference to the detention of the Sheriffs by the House of Commons, and after an interesting discussion, a petition to the House of Commons was agreed to, praying for their liberation.

MEMOIR OF JOHN FROST.

John Frost is 54 years of age, has a family of one son and five daughters. His father and mother occupied the oldest public house in Newport, the Royal Oak, for forty years; his mother is living, and nearly 80 years of age. She married three husbands, the first being Frost's father; at sixteen years of age he was apprenticed to a tailor in Cardiff, and once took a trip to London with a companion; after his return to Newport, in 1812, he commenced business as master tailor, in his step-father's house, adjoining the Royal Oak; his trade increasing, he was led to annex the drapery to tailoring, and he married a widow Geach, whose husband left the country under no creditable circumstance, and was never heard of afterwards. Mrs. Geach, with two children, went to reside with Mr. Foster, her uncle, an alderman, and once Mayor of Newport, who at his death, bequeathed the greater part of his property to Mrs. Geach, and her children, who are Mr. Geach, attorney, of Pontypool, and Mrs. Lawrence, Pontnewynydd, Pontypool; in 1812, and for some years, Mr. Frost's principles, religious and political, were quite opposed to what they now are. He was completely changed by reading Paine's works, lent him by a person now living. About 1820, 21, the Burgesses of Newport claimed properties, held it was said, by them from the Corporation of Newport. Meetings were held every week, at which Frost took a prominent part, and rendered himself exceedingly popular. In 1822 he was bail for his uncle in an action of law, which being lost, he became liable for debt and costs, and was taken to prison, and applied to be discharged under the Insolvent Act. The case was heard at Usk, and he was remanded for 6 months, Mr. Justice Bosanquet being chairman of the sessions at which he was sentenced. The fraud he was proved to have committed was concealing property from his creditors, and opening a shop in the name of his son, John Frost, an infant. While undergoing this sentence an action for libel was brought against him by Mr. Protheroe, and came on at Monmouth before a special jury. Frost pleaded his own cause. A verdict was given against him damages £1,000. He was made a bankrupt, and as he could not or would not pay the fine, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Cold Bath Fields. When he came home, at the expiration of his imprison ment, he was met on the road, three miles from Newport, by 10,000 persons with flags and bands of music; the carriage was hauled on by the mob to the bridge, when he was taken out, placed in a chair, and carried on men's shoulders in triumph round the town. His advice at this time was sought after in cases of difficulty by his towsmen, as he was considered a man of much judgment, although he was extremely ambitious, and possessed a vindictive and unforgiving temper. He always took an active part in the affairs of Newport, and this kept him continually in a paper war, in which Messrs. Protheroe and Phillips were preeminently objects of his attack; but at the general election in 1835, when Mr. Hall was candidate, and opposed to Mr. Bailey, Frost interested himself in Mr. Hall's favour, and as Messrs. Protheroe and Phillips supported that gentleman, Frost, notwithstanding his previous imprisonment, shook hands with them and agreed to be friends—but only during the contest—which terminated in favour of Mr. Hall, the ministerial candidate. It is supposed Frost's exertions in this contest paved the way to the magistracy, for when the Municipal Corporation Act came into operation, he was chosen as Councilman, soon after Mayor, then Poor Law Guardian, and lastly recommended as a Magistrate, and as such approved of by Lord John Russell.—Frost joined the Chartists soon after their first appearance at Newport, in August, 1838, and visited various parts of the united kingdom holding meetings, agitating the people, and promulgating Chartist principles. He visited Stroud, and promised the inhabitants to oppose Lord John Russell's next election. When the Chartists, in imitation of the French Revolution, called a convention, Frost was chosen member for South Wales, and acted as Chairman.

In person, Frost is under the middle size, and firmly made. The expression of his countenance is mild and thoughtful; and his manner indicates more than usual benevolence and kindness of disposition. The tones of his voice are conciliatory and pleasing. His complexion has something of a darkish hue, and his hair, of which he has a liberal supply, is of an iron grey colour.

Friday evening a dramatic entertainment was given in Fishamble-street Theatre, Dublin, by the officers of the garrison, the receipts being appropriated to charity. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and household were present; Lady Blakeney, Lady Burgoyne and family &c., were amongst the fashionables. The performances for the evening were the Sentinel, or the days of Periwig, Pigtail, and Powder, concluding with the farce of Lovers' Quarrels; the characters were sustained by Mr. Palmer, 17th Lancers, Sir J. C. Smyth, Bart., A.D.C., Mr. Thompson, R.A., Mr. Low, R.A., Mr. Michell, 17th Lancers; the female characters by Miss Gibson and Mrs. Bryce. The performances went off very creditably, and afforded considerable amusement, not caused, as is most frequently the case, by the blunders from which amateur entertainments are seldom exempt. All the performers exerted themselves with true dramatic zeal.

Joe Hume is to be kicked out of the representation of Kilkenny; the *Freeman's Journal* denounces him for having attempted to question the ministerial provision for Prince Albert, in opposition to the declaration of his master Daniel O'Connell, that he would vote for any sum the Ministers should name. After a long winded anathema the *Freeman* concludes thus:—"In short, Kilkenny must get rid of him; and if he had the least appreciation of its unparalleled conduct towards him, he would before now have given it an opportunity of better suiting itself in a representative."

The distillery of Galway and the brewery at Castlebar are for sale.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

QUEEN'S BENCH, LONDON.—WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22.

The Queen at the prosecution of Lady Gardner v. Payne and Byrne.

Sir Wm. Follett.—If your Lordships will allow me to move for a criminal information, I have not had an opportunity of moving it in the other court. This is a criminal information of very considerable importance, in consequence of reflections on the character of a lady of high rank. It is an application against Mr. Payne, and Mr. Byrne, who are the proprietor and publisher of the *Morning Post*. My lord, Lady Gardner is the daughter of Lord Dinorben, and she and her husband, Lord Gardner, were both staying at the seat of Lord Dinorben, in Wales, in the autumn of last year; they continued there down to the month of December in the last year. My lord, at present there are disagreements and differences standing between Lord Gardner and Lord Dinorben, and between Lord Gardner and his wife; the consequence of that, my lord, has been that since Lord Gardner left Lord Dinorben's in the month of December, his wife and himself have been living separate; so far, my lord, that is a true statement. My lord, during the time that Lord and Lady Gardner were staying with the father of Lady Gardner, in Wales, the Prince and Princess of Capua were also staying in the house; and my Lord Dinorben, who is the father of Lady Gardner, was on the point of marriage, or a treaty of marriage was at that time, and is now indeed in existence, for a marriage between himself (Lord Dinorben) and the sister of the Princess of Capua. I should state, although these disagreements and differences have existed between Lord Gardner and Lord Dinorben, and between Lord and Lady Gardner, that they have not the slightest connexion whatever with any imputation at all on the character of Lady Gardner. No imputation, my lord, was ever made by Lord Gardner, nor, I believe, by any human being, until this paragraph. Now, my lord, the paragraph in the *Morning Post*, on the 13th of January, was this:—

"RUMOURED INDISCRETION IN HIGH LIFE.—The unfortunate separation of a noble lord from his lady is just now a topic of leading interest, and the circumstance has thus been represented in the fashionable circles:—It is stated that the lady was discovered in a situation of very proximate familiarity with an illustrious personage who was on a visit at the time at the hospitable mansion of a noble friend, where the unfortunate couple were also staying. A marriage now on the tapis so singularly mixed up some of the individuals concerned, as to give a very painful novelty to this unfortunate affair, and to involve a noble lord and his intended bride in a position of the greatest delicacy."

Now, my lord, there are affidavits that I think would leave no doubt on any one's mind, on reading them, who the parties were that are pointed at by that libel—affidavits of several persons, stating they believed Lord and Lady Gardner are the persons meant, and that the Prince of Capua is the person designated as the "illustrious person."—My lord, I should state what is important, which is, that my Lord Gardner, has made no affidavit in this case; but, my lord, I think it right to call your lordship's attention to what has passed on that subject, because it would be an additional reason, I think, for your lordship, interfering in this case. My lord, I have the affidavit of the attorney of Lord Dinorben, who, after stating the difference (in which he himself has been concerned in reading the correspondence) existing between Lord Dinorben and Lord Gardner, and Lord Gardner and Lady Gardner, and that they have no reference to anything of this kind, he goes on to state he wrote a letter to Lord Gardner:—

"My Lord—Mr. Walker and myself have received instructions to make an application to the Court of Queen's Bench for a criminal information against the publisher of the *Morning Post*, for the publication of a paragraph of which I enclose a copy. It is obviously of great importance that your lordship should make an affidavit denying the truth of the statement; and I should be glad to be informed at your lordship's earliest convenience, whether you will be pleased to make the affidavit I have alluded to, and when I may wait upon your lordship to take your instructions.

"I have the honour to be, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

"A. W. GRANT."

—My lord, to that letter this answer was sent:—

"SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this morning. It is impossible for me to deny the truth of a statement, the facts and merits of which have not come under my own immediate observation. I freely admit that I saw nothing when I was at Kimmel to justify any accusation of the kind, nor do I clearly understand to whom it refers, whatever may have given rise to so absurd a report must have occurred during my absence, but I cannot deny on oath that which I merely believe not to be true."

It is clear, from that, that Lord Gardner himself made no such charge, and that he believes in no such charge. I am making the application on behalf of Lady Gardner, and the charge being distinctly denied by all parties who could deny it, I hope your lordship will grant this rule.

Mr. Justice Patterson—Clearly; take a rule to show cause.

PRINCE ALBERT'S NATURALISATION EXHIBITION BILL.

The Lord Chancellor on Monday presented the following bill, entitled "An Act for exhibiting a bill in this present Parliament for naturalising his Serene Highness Prince Albert of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha":—

"Whereas it hath pleased her Majesty most graciously to declare her intention to ally herself in marriage with the Prince Albert of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha; and whereas a more grateful proof of the esteem and affection of this kingdom cannot be given to his Serene Highness than by an act of naturalisation to make him capable of enjoying those rights and liberties which are enjoyed in this realm; and whereas by an act made in the seventh year of the reign of King James I., every person is required to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper within one month before any bill for naturalisation be exhibited, and also to take the oaths of supremacy and allegiance in the parliamentary house before his or her bill be twice read; and whereas by an act passed in the first year of the reign of King George, I, it was enacted that no person shall be naturalized unless, in the bill exhibited for that purpose, a proper clause or particular words be inserted to declare that such person shall not thereby be enabled to be of the Privy Council or a member of either House of Parliament, or to take any office or place of trust, either civil or military, or to have any grant of lands, tenements, or hereditaments from the crown, to himself or any person in trust for him, and that no bill should henceforth be received in either house of parliament unless such clause or words be first inserted or contained therein; and whereas by an act passed in the year of the reign of King George IV., after reciting the said act of the 7th of King James I., it was enacted that from and after the passing of the act it should be thenceforth be necessary for any person who is to be naturalised to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper as directed by the said recited act; be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that a bill for the naturalization of his Serene Highness the Prince Albert of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha, without the clause or particular words directed by the said recited act of the 1st year of the reign of King George I., to be inserted, and without his taking the oaths by the first recited act required, shall and may be exhibited and brought into this parliament, and twice read; the said recited acts, or any other law, statute, matter, or thing whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding."

The following desertions have taken place in Ireland since November 22, 1839. Inniskilling Dragoons, 1; 18th foot, 1; 12th 2; 22d, 4; 23d, 1; 38th, 1; 43d, 1; 48th, 1; 51st, 1; 56th, 1; 57th, 1; 61st, 3; 64th, 3; 87th, 2; 89th, 1. Of those deserters there are but two bad cases: one, William Walls, aged 27, taking with him a sum of public money and his regimental necessaries; the other, David Whitley, 87th foot, aged 26, who has deserted for the third time. All the other deserters are young men (none of their ages exceeding 23), and principally recruits at drill,

ADDRESS

OF THE PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION TO THE ELECTORS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The time has now arrived when it is necessary to decide on what principles this great empire shall henceforth be governed—whether on the pure and sound Protestant principles of our forefathers, which former ly secured to Great Britain God's blessing, and under which she attained unequalled national prosperity and renown, or by the new system of modern Liberalism, under which truth and error are to be alike sanctioned, or alike disregarded.

By you, fellow-countrymen! by your votes at the election of your representatives, must an answer be given to this important, this vital question. Let each man then remember, that in exercising the elective franchise he discharges a great public trust, and either fulfils or abandons his duty.

Consider, we beseech you, the real state of affairs; be not led away by idle words; but look, and look carefully to the facts. Popery, the former scourge and bane of the country—Popery, the curse of Ireland, and Italy, and Spain—Popery, the prophesied "Mystery of Iniquity," is again making progress among us. In 1837 forty one Papists were returned to parliament; by these men nearly every division since has the scale been turned. By Papists, therefore, you have of late been virtually governed.

Think not, brother electors! that Popery has neglected to use the enormous power thus possessed.

In three short years Popery has placed her votaries in the palace, in the council, and on the bench. A Papist is the treasurer of the Queen's household, four of the Queen's privy councillors, three of the Irish judges, one of the Lords of the Treasury, the Irish solicitor general, the Vice President of the Board of Trade, the Secretary of the Admiralty—these, and minor officers of state, at home and abroad, are now Papists. Very much of this progress has been made since 1837. Return such another parliament—and what then? Will Popery be content with what she has? Far from it. She is ambitious, and craves supremacy; she is despotic, and will turn power into tyranny!

And what is this Popery? Some new or some amended religion? No! Popery is unchanged and unchangeable; she is the author of the Inquisition, the ancient persecutor of the church of God; and even now, in the nineteenth century, teaches in her colleges the doctrines that so long degraded Christendom, and deluged nation after nation with blood. To Papists, the Bible without comments is still a forbidden book; they still are deluded with the mummeries and idolatries of the mass. And what has been her treatment of Protestants? Let the atrocities of the Inquisition, the Gunpowder Plot, the fires of Smithfield, the massacre of St. Bartholemew, the slaughters in Ireland and the Low Countries, and the recent banishment of nearly 500 Protestants from Tyrol, reply to this thrilling sensation.

Brother Protestants! this very Popery is now supported by grants from the public treasury—£53,000 a year is paid for a system of education conducted almost entirely by Romish priests in Ireland—a system in which the Bible is mutilated, and therefore God is dishonored. £9,000 is annually paid to the College of Maynooth, where Popish priests are trained to disseminate her baneful principles throughout Ireland. £2,350 was paid in 1838 to build Popish chapels in Ireland. £14,764 is annually paid to Popish priests in the Colonies.

These are facts. Do you approve of them? If Popery be true, why is so little done for her?—if false why anything at all? Remember, our present gracious Queen, when she ascended the throne, was required solemnly to declare that Popery was superstitious and idolatrous. And is she, almost as soon as seated there, to be surrounded by Popish councillors?

Fellow-countrymen, be not deceived. We do not ask you to vote for this party or for that; but we implore you to pause before you vote for any one who directly or indirectly favours Popery of infidelity.

Vote, then, for true Protestants, and for such men only. Oppose all who oppose them, and once more give to Great Britain a Protestant House of Commons and restore to her the character of a Protestant nation. This, at the present crisis, when Jesuits and infidels, when Chartists and Socialists, are banded together with revolutionary designs—this, fellow-countrymen, is your great political duty. For the blessings you now enjoy, martyrs have perished at the stake, and the blood of your ancestors has been profusely shed. Oh! let it not be in vain! Let not the blood of your fathers reproach you with treachery to the good old cause they loved, and with indifference to their glorious example. Return God-fearing men to parliament and then the light of the Lord's countenance will shine on our senate. His spirit will guide their deliberations, and the righteousness which "exalteth a nation," will again bring down His blessings upon us.

"Provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness,"—Exodus xviii, 21.

THE CONSTABULARY.—Some members of the constabulary in Sligo having betrayed the secrets of government to a Roman Catholic Priest, the result of the improper communication was a violent denunciation from the altar, of an individual well known in the neighbourhood. The evidence of the fact before the magistrates was sent forward to the Inspector General, and the following is a copy of his minute, forwarded to the county inspector, and magistrates—

"It appears highly probable, upon a perusal of the evidence in this case, that some individual belonging to the constabulary divulged the name of a person who had given information respecting an outrage, though it is impossible, in consequence of the reluctant testimony of the Rev. Messrs. O'Callaghan and Walker, to fix upon the guilty person. The County Inspector is, however, to acquaint the whole party that their conduct, in the transaction referred to, is discreditable to their fidelity as constables, and calculated to discourage useful information from being given to the police on future occasions.

(Signed) "D. M'GREGOR.

"January, 1840."

SPORTING EXTRAORDINARY.—A large hare passed through the town of Sheerness, on Saturday last, and took refuge in the barrack yard, whilst the troops were on parade. Puss was instantly chased by some dogs, and made for the ramparts, from which she took the soil, having jumped into the sea. From this, to her novel and rather awkward position, she was rescued by some sailors in a boat, killed, and taken on board her Majesty's ship Howe, 120 guns, the flag-ship at that port.

The ware rooms of Mr. Banks, Main-street, Clonmel, were entered a few nights back by some person or persons unknown. From the appearance of the ware rooms it seems that having first broken several panes of glass in the ware room windows which are at a distance from the ground the robbers succeeded, by the help of the pillars of the adjoining house, in climbing up and through the apertures previously made by their missiles, succeeded in unscrewing the windows and effecting an entrance. The stolen goods have been discovered, but no trace of the thieves has yet been obtained. Ten pounds reward is offered for their apprehension.

Numbers of the inmates of the Cork House of Industry have died within the last few days in consequence of proper diet not having been supplied them in certain cases. At a meeting of the Board on last week, the subject was brought before them, when it was ordered that the physicians should have full authority to order such nutriment to patients, as they might deem fit in future.

The barque Fergus, of Hull, Captain S. Dron, left Liverpool on the 5th of January, got 50 and 60 west, when the vessel sprung a leak, and all hands with the passengers employed at the pumps for six days, when she arrived in Galway roadstead; next day she proceeded to New Harbour to be examined. In consequence of the exertions made by the captain and officers of this vessel, the underwriter is saved from a heavy loss; such conduct ought to be commended. The barque is now repairing under the inspection of Lloyd's agent here, Henry Townsend, Esq.; and will leave this port in a few days.—*Galway Advertiser.*

SOUTHWARK ELECTION.—THURSDAY, JAN. 23.

The polling for this borough commenced at 8 o'clock this morning. The only candidates were, Mr. Walter and Mr. Wood. Placards were posted throughout the borough announcing Mr. Curling's retirement from the contest, and calling upon his friends and supporters to vote for Mr. Wood.

The following was the state of the poll at 3 o'clock when it finally closed:—

Wood	2,053
Walter	1,429

In reference to this transaction, we find the following observations in the *Standard* of Thursday:—

"The usual game of the Whig-Radicals had been played in Southwark. At the last moment Mr. Curling, the professedly independent *Liberal* candidate, retires, or has been bought off by the Ministerialists, and, when it is too late for a new canvass of his votes by Mr. Walter, carries all his strength over to Mr. Wood.

"It is well to mark the political honesty of Mr. Curling, worthy only of a Whig manœuvre, that the electors of the borough may know with whom they have to deal, in case he should have the matchless effrontery to come forward upon any future occasion to solicit their suffrages. Now let it be borne in mind that yesterday evening a report was in circulation that Mr. Curling had retired. A meeting was in consequence convened of his friends in the Bermondsey district, at which Mr. Curling made his appearance at ten o'clock, when he addressed the electors at considerable length, mainly for the purpose of denying the truth of the report that he had withdrawn from the contest. So far from having resigned, the hon. gentleman *said it was his intention not merely to go to the poll, but to fight the battle to the last moment*, and yet, in spite of this declaration, which was most implicitly believed, the walls of the borough were placarded as early as the break of day this morning, with the announcement that Mr Curling had retired from the field, and urging those electors who had promised him their support, to vote in favor of Mr. Wood. No conduct could be more barefaced and despicable than this. How will Mr. Curling settle his account with the electors of Southwark for this double dealing? Will he dare meet his friends, face to face, whom he has deceived, and explain his glaring inconsistency. We hope he may, and wish for nothing better, but we have our fears."

EDINBURGH ELECTION.—Mr. Macaulay, Whig-Radical has been re-elected without opposition.

THE HURRICANE.

LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, TEN O'CLOCK.—The storm, after a temporary lull during the afternoon of yesterday, recommenced late in the evening, and has blown with great violence throughout the night. About nine o'clock the wind veered round to the south east; shortly after the barometer fell rapidly, the wind changing to the west. At two o'clock this morning the storm was at its height, and swept over the town and port with terrific violence, causing considerable damage in its progress. Happily, the vessels and crafts in the river have not sustained material injury, and the ships in the bay will, from every appearance, ride out the gale successfully. The Red Rover schooner, from Newfoundland, in attempting to run in during the night, got on shore near to Waterloo, where she now lies high and dry. The Dublin mail boat has not arrived, owing to the violence of the gale.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Yesterday, throughout the whole of the day, the wind blew a complete hurricane. On the river, business was at a stand still, it being impossible that any craft could be worked. The shipping sustaining great damage, and several vessels, breaking from their moorings, went adrift; some were capsised, whereby the lives of those on board were placed in imminent danger, and many persons got immersed in the water, but we believe all were safely rescued. On shore it was dangerous to proceed along the streets, chimney pots, cowls, tiles, &c., flying about in all directions. About twelve o'clock a stack of chimneys in Praed-street, Paddington, was blown down, and three persons thereby severely, though not seriously, wounded. A little boy passing along North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, was struck with a chimney pot, and being conveyed to St. George's Hospital, it was found that his head was severely fractured. Numerous accidents occurred, but none, as far as could be ascertained, proved fatal. In the country and around the coast there is too much reason to fear that the storm has not been without fatal results.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

A marriage is understood to be in contemplation between Mr. Rothschild, brother to Baron Samuel de Rothschild, and his cousin, Miss Montefiore.

The Bishop of Carlisle's marriage with the Hon. Miss Hope Johnson is expected to be solemnised in the course of the ensuing month.

A considerable quantity of gunpowder having been lately discovered concealed in the most perilous position on the premises of Richardson, gunpowder vendor in Limerick, a communication from Mr. Drummond has been received by the mayor of Limerick, announcing that the gunpowder license of Stewart, the partner of Richardson, has been cancelled, and that the Crown Solicitor has got directions to file informations against both Richardson and Stewart. It is to be hoped that the parties will be severely dealt with, not only as a punishment to themselves, but as a warning to others. It will be recollected that it was in consequence of the explosion of gunpowder on Richardson's premises a few years back, that such dreadful havoc of property, and awful loss of life was occasioned.

On the motion of Lord Clements, a return has been ordered of the days on which, in each county, county of a city, and county of a town in Ireland, the grand jury first met for fiscal business before the commission days of the assizes of spring and autumn, in the year 1839, and of the days on which the commission was opened at those assizes, respectively; also a return of the number of days on and during which each grand jury at those assizes sat for the dispatch of fiscal business.

Sixty additional policemen to be located in the liberties of Cork, have arrived in that city. Sub inspector Donohoe, raised a few weeks since from Head Con. has been appointed to take charge of the north side of the city; the south is to continue under Captain Gunn.

The case of Mr. John M'Mullen, Excise Officer, against Lieut. Simmons and Ensign Lacy, 76th regt., for assault, was heard by the Magistrates of Cork, last week, who dismissed the complaint as utterly groundless, and unjustifiable. The officers were returning to their quarters at night, when Mr. M'Mullen, who was proved by the watch, to have been in liquor, called after them by the name of "Waterguards," and subsequently abused them.

The Common Council of London, at a special meeting held on Thursday, passed resolutions applauding the sheriffs and the Queen's Bench, and denouncing the House of Commons, Lord John Russell, and Sir Robert Peel.

The Dublin Coach *via* Cashel, was on Friday detained an hour and a half when passing through Templemore on its way to Cork. Mr. Mathew happening to be a passenger, the road was so thronged with thousands of people anxious to enrol themselves under his banner that it was impossible for the coach to move. After a vain struggle, the Rev. Gentleman was obliged to alight and remain with them, and the coach was allowed to continue its route to Cork without him.

The proceedings of the Loan Fund Society, lately established in Carlow are being carried into full and practical effect. Though yet in its infancy the Society has been productive of much benefit, in affording encouragement, and promoting industry amongst the poorer classes.

The people of Bath have forwarded a memorial to Lord Brougham on behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones, condemned at the special commission, for presentation to her Majesty. The memorialists say "that they consider the unnatural and unnecessary severity of the sentence to be a disgrace to any christian country, and incompatible with the enlightenment of the age."

The Postmasters throughout the United Kingdom are to receive compensation for the monies received for letters amount of which is now become a portion of the revenue.

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