The Waterford Mail.

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SIR G. SINCLAIR'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, AS DELIVERED ON THE NIGHT OF MONDAY, THE 18TH INSTANT, IN FAVOUR OF THE IRISH REGISTRATION BILL.

Sir G. Sinclair said that in spite, or, rather, in consequence of the objections which had been marshalled in such formidable array, he was persuaded that the measure introduced by his noble friend was equally sound in its principles and effective in its provisions. Its usefulness would be almost proportioned to the fierceness with which it had been assailed, and to the industry with which it had been misrepresented. If passed into a law it could not fail to promote throughout Ireland the triumph of justice, morality, and independence. He regarded it as essentially connected with true Roman Catholic emancipation—(ironical cheers from Mr. O'Connell)—because it tended pro tanto to liberate the unfortunate peasantry of that persuasion, at least so far as politics are concerned, from being subject to the thraldom of the priest—(renewed cheers from the same quarter) or succumbing to the threat of the demagogue. A man would commit a crime when assured of eight years of impunity, which he would scarcely think it worth his while to attempt, if he were liable to lose the fruits of it at the end of twelve months. Why should not some subsequent discovery of imposture, some *fraus sooiter veniens ad notitiam*, enable a constituency to purify its roll by the elimination of some intruder who had never any right to be there? These were, undoubtedly, the two chief considerations by which gentlemen on the other side of the house were formerly induced to bring in bills in almost every particular analogous to the present. But then,

"Each, like the Grecian artist, wooed
The image he himself had wrought."

and ceased to support an identical measure when introduced from another quarter; nay, it even appeared as if they had been startled by the probable efficacy of their own propositions, and were more afraid of injuring their own interests by the application of a remedy, than anxious to benefit the country by the removal of the disease. He should now, with equal conciseness, notice the three main objections argued against this bill. The first, at least in point of seniority (and which, indeed, was older than the bill itself,) was, that it emanated from his noble friend. He expected to hear some of the Irish members, and especially those for Carlow and Kilkenny, addressing to his noble friend the language of indignant expostulation, and saying,—'Why are you intruding upon our province, and putting your sickle into our harvest'? There might, perhaps, be some justice in these remonstrances. It might require the pencil of a Raphael to delineate accurately the evils of the existing system. But on the same principle which entitled the noble secretary for the colonies to stand forward and propose to rectify any abuses incident to the English Reform Bill, his noble friend, as the author of the Reform Bill for Ireland, as having long been officially connected with that country, and being numbered amongst its most extensive and popular landed proprietors—(hear)—as well as from his splendid talents and high character, is, of all men, the most qualified and the best entitled to take the lead upon such an occasion. Why, he really, expected that the liberal party in Ireland, who arrogated to themselves an almost exclusive attachment to purity of elections, would have voted a piece of plate to his noble friend, instead of denouncing him as a scorpion—(hear, hear, and a laugh)—a term which had been eagerly adopted by the honorable member for Dublin, at which he was not at all surprised, as he had so often winced under the scorpions' sting—[hear, hear, and tremendous cheering]—and even showed such strong symptoms of *scorpiophobia* when his subject was last discussed, that, although by the courtesy of the house, the author of any bill had always the privilege of speaking last on the evening of the second reading, the hon. member cautiously abstained from rising until his noble friend had finished his reply, although the debate, which he himself had insisted upon getting adjourned on the preceding night, had almost expired for want of speakers at the early hour of eight. The second objection to this measure was one, for which he was in candor bound to admit that there was considerable foundation. There could be no doubt that its provisions would prove highly detrimental to the interests of certain bona fide electors—that was to say, of the voters connected with any party which would find itself in a minority if it did not swell its ranks by calling in the aid of perjured and fraudulent auxiliaries. But the bona fide electors, who were now swamped with iniquitous practices, would hail his measure as a boon; and, as to any additional inconvenience arising from more frequent attendence at the registration courts, they would account this as no trouble, but rather a pleasure, if they were thus enabled by legitimate means to avoid the recurrence of defeat, and to ensure the achievement of a triumph. But, lastly, it was contended, he should not now inquire whether justly or otherwise, that the number of electors in Ireland was too limited. Was this, however, any ground why the number should be augmented by illegal and nefarious expedients? If Cumberland had more voters in proportion than Cork, or Rutland, than Roscommon, did this consideration afford any pretext for screening perjury or personating claimants from being expunged? Supposing that a culprit were arraigned for uttering forged notes or counterfeit guineas, he thought he would stand a much greater chance of transportation than of acquittal, if he had no other plea to urge in his own defence than to draw from his pocket at the trial a rent roll of the largest estates in England, and allege his own comparative indigence in justification of his crime [loud cries of hear, hear, hear.] Why, it is maintained, with equal vehemence that Ireland had not enough of representatives in this house, and it would, no doubt, be very convenient for her Majesty's ministers if, by means of fraud and violence some 40 or 50 additional Irish members could be introduced, which would, be believed, be not only the surest but the only successfull device for reinforcing their trickery and precarious majority. He maintained that this was a British as much as it was an Irish question—(cheers.) This house, or rather the aggregate constituencies of the united empire, must be deeply and vitally interested in every measure which tended to assure the return of the representatives farly chosen, and to facilitate the exclusion of individuals who were indebted for their seats to such resources as fraud or subornation. The object for which fictitious electors were introduced in the registration roll was that fictitious members might be sent to that house, and that, through their illegitimate influence, a system of mis-government might be indefinitely prolonged, and the voice of genuine representatives be disregarded and overborne. It was impossible on such an occasion to avoid making a few comments upon the present state of Ireland, which so often afforded to her Majesty's ministers and their adherents a theme for triumph and gratulation. Ireland, they were told, is tranquil, but so was an army completely equipped for battle; the commander in chief gives the word to 'stand at ease,' although they are prepared to obey him with still greater alacrity when he orders them to 'make ready, present, and fire.' Had not Father Maguire himself, the accredited Popish champion in all polemical conflicts, openly proclaimed that he himself and nine tenths of his sacerdotal coadjutors, are resoved to bring their respective contingents of teetotallers into the field, if a line of policy should be adopted which does not meet with their sanction and approval? Ireland was only quiet because the so called popular party are allowed to have everything their own way—because their hands are filled and their mouths are stopped by an unexampled and rigidly enforced monopoly of the favor and influence of the crown. He once read somewhere of an Indian nabob, who boasted not only that he had succeeded in taming a hyena, which had long been the dread and terror of the neighbourhood, but that he had achieved this object by a simple expedient. 'All that I did, said he, 'was to cause a very large supply of garbage to be deposited every morning at a respectful distance from his den, and to forbid all my subjects, under pain of incurring my displeasure, to intrude upon his haunts, or interfere with his habits.' 'But, Sir pray what would happen if your highness's daily tribute of carrion should be withdrawn?' 'Oh, he would, no doubt, in that case, be found as savage and untractable as ever.'—[cheers and laughter.] And so would the Irish patriots, if the current of promotion and patronage were to flow in an opposite direction. At present they are literally drenched with golden and most copious showers of honors and emoluments. It never rained but it poured. There never was such an alarming mortality among bishops, judges, and public servants of every class and description, as since the accession of her Majesty's ministers. One could never take up any Irish paper, and more especially the *Post* or the *Pilot*, without finding the earliest intimation that some meritorious functionary had been dropping off, and some lucrative office dropping in. All the Liberal Peers either were, or intended to be enrolled among the Ribbonmen, and although upon every vacancy in any department 'Methinks there are six Richmonds in the field' to supply it, the unsuccessful candidates consoled themselves by reflecting, not only that, according to the old adage, 'All is not lost that a friend gets,' but by cherishing a confident hope that their turn may come next, for it was quite certain that, whilst the present government continue d in office, the most incompetent Whig would in every instance obtain the preference over the most distinguished and best qualified Conservative competitor. But he must here notice another anomaly in the present state of Ireland—the state of galling slavery and degrading responsibility to which many of its representatives are reduced. The hon. member for Dublin seemed to have established a sort of political papacy in his own person. All the members whose return his influence had contributed to promote, must look up to him as the keeper of their consciences, and surrender the right of private judgment. If they presumed to disobey his mandates, they must hold up their hands, and submit to be arraigned before his tribunal; the offence was, in a political sense, a capital one:—

"Off with his head—so much for Brabaxon."

[great laughter.] And two other hon and gallant friends of his would also have been cashiered or ordered for execution, if they had not pleaded guilty, and been strongly recommended to mercy. Oh, when would Irish gentleman shake off this ignominious bondage, and cease to lick the dust at a self-installed dictator's feet? They were, no doubt, 'all honourable members and independent men too, but with too somewhat stringent limitations—namely, that they must never vote in oppositiou to the wishes of the learned member for Dublin, or even presume to act upon the modest mezzotermine principle of non liquet, by abstaining themselves from any division. But her Majesty's ministers are sunk into the same state of abject dependence, upoa the same absolute authority. It may be fairly inferred from the speech of the secretary for the colonies, that the hon. member for Dublin had ceased to be his own trumpeter, and that the functions of that high office had devolved upon the noble lord. They were aware that their enjoyment of place on this side of the water can only be co-existent with the continuance of his power on the other. They seemed to have furnished him with a letter of license to say and do whatever he pleased without responsibility or restraint. He expressed his determination to devote all the energies of his mind to the furtherance of an object which they themselves had declared to be equivalent to the dismemberment of the empire; and what did the prime minister say to this? Why he strove to get rid of the subject, by assuming a tone of a statesman like poco-curanteism and ill-timed jocularity, and scarcely ventured to go so far as to

"Just hint a fault and hesitate dislike."

But this matter was too serious to be trfled with. The poet told us that, in the case of merit, it is possible to "damn with faint praise;" and he (Sir G. Sinclair would presume to add that, in the case of misconduct it is easy to encourage by feeble disapprobation (hear). He questioned whether any of her Majesty's ministers in this house would indignantly notice, on the present occasion, the recent attempts to excite agitation and organise resistance in Ireland; but he told them that, if they did not, "cum tacent, clamant," and that they criminally sanctioned such proceedings, they shrunk from the duty of condemning them. There was, however, after all, one point of view in which, perhaps, their conduct is defensible. They might, perhaps, concur in the opinions entertained by ninety-nine persons out of every hundred in reference to the epistles and orations of the hon. member for Dublin—that all his premises are fudge—that all his menaces are moonshine. He (Sir G. Sinclair) scarcely thought that he himself would stand up and declare in this house, that he either expected or wished to effect the repeal of the union. He could not deny that it was merely a worn out and weather beaten stalking horse, which even the Irish public was by this time quite sick of seeing so often paraded before them. He was informed that the hon. member had lately invented a repeal button. Mr. O'Connell pointed to his button. It seemed to be a very apt and significant emblem of the degree in which he cared for the question. In fact, it was universally admitted that the warwhoop, or rather sham fight whoop of repeal was now altogether at a discount; that it had ceased either to stimulate the enthusiast or to terrify the alarmist, even throughout the various districts in Ireland in which the proclamations of the hon. and learned member had the force of law, or rather the force which the law had not; and he might observe that these manifestoes, however flaming, and however flowery, reminded him in one respect of certain puffing advertisements promulgated by crafty and plausible empirics in which, after reiterated allusions to their own long experience and disinterested humanity, they invariably conclude by adding, 'correspondents in the country are expected to enclose a bank note' (loud laughter.)

Societies may flourish, or may fade,
A breath can make them, as a breath has made;
But a bold pisantry, their country's pride,
Now grudge the cash so fruitlessly supplied' (laughter.)

And, therefore, the sinews of war are very sparingly forthcoming. The people of Ireland are beginning to open their eyes, and consequently to shut their purses. Contributors are literally worn out by a system of perpetual pre payment. They find that their shillings never fructify to their own advantage in the unfathomable exchequer of those ephemeral institutions; that their great leader, like Falstaff, is no friend to the double trouble of paying back, and for this reason, if I might borrow a Chinese phrase, the silver is not 'oosing out' so rapidly as it used to do (laughter)—and when confiscations are exhorted at chapels, or auditors entreated at public meetings to prove the liberality of their political sentiments by the largeness and alacrity of their donations, they seemed disposed, and very naturally, to exclaim, in reference to the destination and the prospects of their money—

"Vestigia terrent,

"Omnis te adversum spectantis nulla retrorsum."

If he could only insure a smooth passage across the channel, and obtain such a safe conduct as might be depended upon, he should like of all things to address the 'mixed multitude' in the Corn Exchange. He might, indeed, find some difficulty in composing a picturesque peroration, a la Claude Lorraine, embellished with green valleys, lofty mountains, fertile plains, and meandering rivers; but he should take care that his hearers should be reminded for the seven hundredth time of the 700 years during which their country has been misgoverned by England, according to the hon. and learned member, or, as he (Sir George Sinclair) contended by the Pope. But he should at all events be provided with a ready made and indispensable exordium, for no speech would go down upon such an occasion that was not ushered in by 'hereditary bondsmen;' and he should, therefore, begin by proclaiming—'Hereditary bondsmen! to your agitators and your priests, how grosaly have your understandings been outraged, how wantonly have your feelings been excited, how cruelly have your hopes been disappointed.—Did one of you ever derive, from being enrolled in the ranks of the Precursor Society, any benefit equivalent to the shillings which you paid for your admission? Mr. O'Connell tells you that he is trying an experiment. Believe me it is an experiment upon your patience and credulity. I was not at all surprised at being asked last year by a respectable tradesman, who premised that he was no scholar, whether precursor was the Latin word for *dupe*? An experiment implies on the part of him who embarks in it, a belief in, or at least, the possibility of his own success. If you saw a man jumping into the Phœnix Park, and he were to say that he was trying an experiment, whether he could leap over the moon, you would at once infer that he was either a lunatic or an impostor. Mr. O'Connell knew as well as he did, that as there was a House of Lords, or even a reformed House of Commons he had just as good a prospect, and no better, of carrying through parliament any of the measures which he professes his anxiety to see enacted. But his real object merely is, to keep the present ministry in office on any terms, and at any price, and to ensure their co-operation by holding out the hope of advantages, not one of which he knows can ever be lealised. There never has been so dexterous a wizard since the days of the bottle-conjuror, who contrived to make a gaping multitude pay their shillings, in the confident expectation that they would see him step into a pint decanter; and you, my friends, are such tractable camel swallowers, that if he were to sow a field with flints, and solemnly affirm that if they did not in the course of twelve months yield a plentiful crop of potatoes he would hoist the standard of repeal—[laughter]—you would all, to a man, not only wait most patiently, but anticipate the favourable result. Do you really think that he himself for a single moment expects to obtain a larger proportion of representatives for Ireland, or a further confiscation of the property of the Church? He does not even dare to broach either subjects in the House of Commons. Ask him why he allows so many months to elapse, or rather sessions to pass without having taken one single step in furtherance of the schemes which he declares to be indispensable to the best interests of the country? The truth, my friends, is, that he is quite unrivalled in the histrionic art—to him 'All the world's a stage'—'Modo me Thebis, modo point Athenis'—to day he is all and all with the Jews—to-morrow hand and glove with the Jesuits—one week he is feasting at Liverpool—another time fasting at La Trappe; but you have often the good fortune to witness his inimitable performance of characters which he is very shy of assuming on the parliamentary stage. He is great as Sir Giles Overreach, and I defy you to match him as Sir Benjamin Backbite. In the former of these characters, he contrives to buoy you up with the fond expectations of unattainable benefits, or rather of objections, which even if acquired, would in no respect ameliorate your condition, by causing you to enjoy one comfort more or endure one privation less. If all his plans were accomplished, you would ere long be mournfully exclaiming, "Was it for this that we have been breaking so many heads at fairs, and so many promises at hustings? Was it for this that we have so often trudged twenty miles in the dead of the night and in the middle of the rain to attend anti-tithe meetings, when we might just as well have stayed in our beds?" But my friends, when enacting the other part does he not strive to excite in your breasts an unfounded and unextinguished animosity against his opponents, [who, let me tell you, are often in reality, your best friends,] by branding them with names and overwhelming them with calumnies, which, in the presence and within the walls of Parliament, he seems to have registered a vow in heaven never to reiterate? [hear.]—Not long ago he designated my noble friend, the author of this bill, as a bad man! Will he venture to repeat this charge in the hearing of his friends? Will he tell the British House of Commons that my noble friend is a bad man, a bad husband, a bad father, a bad neighbour, a bad landlord, a bad Christian? Has he ever been bad enough to sacrifice principle for the sake of place, or to promote his private interests by exciting the worst passions of others? The demagogue might pour the vials of slander upon his motives—the priest might threaten him with an assassin's knife—but he had established an irrefragable and imperishable claim upon the respect, the admiration, and gratitude of all who were anxious to restore the lustre and secure the permanence of our national constitutions.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

ARMED PARTIES SHOTS FIRED.

On Sunday last, between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the morning, an armed party of three men, one of whom had his coat turned inside out, visited several houses on the lands of Little Crimlin in this county, within seven miles of Roscrea, and warned the inmates, at the peril of their lives, not to pay tithes to their landlord, Mr. Mansergh; telling them, at the same time, that this was their second, and "*woe be to them, if they were obliged to pay them a third visit.*" They fired several shots before they departed.

Nothing can exceed the intensity of feeling manifested by the peasantry in the neighbourhood of Roscrea, as it respects certain rumors which have been industriously circulated amongst them for the last ten days, viz.:—that there is to be a general rising of the country, or, as it is termed in other words, a war, in a very few days, should Lord Stanley succeed in carrying his bill. That the rumor may not appear altogether as "idle tales," we have only to state, that many persons in Roscrea, having had pewter plates, &c. on their dressers, have been known to have them removed or otherwise disposed of.

MORE ARMED PARTIES—ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

On Tuesday night last, about the hour of 11 o'clock, an armed party, consisting of six persons, went to the house of a man named John Hodgens, residing in the vicinity of Cloghjordan, and attempted to force the door off the hinges. Hodgens, on hearing the noise, was about to proceed to the door, for the purpose of fastening it more securely, when one of the party, who was looking through a crevice in the window shutter seeing him, fired, but fortunately missed him. He had, however, a hair breadth escape, *as the ball passed through the sleeve of his coat.* The reason assigned for the outrage was, that Hodgens swore informations against some persons for the burning of some property belonging to Sir E. Waller, a short time ago. —*Tipperary Constitution.*

On Sunday morning last, between six and seven o'clock, an armed party entered on the lands on Cremlin, six miles from the town, and went from house to house, cautioning the people against paying tithes.—Shots were fired.

MALICIOUS INJURIES.—George Roe, Esq., of Levan park, had two cows maliciously killed, by the following novel contrivance. Several raw potatoes, in which several pieces of glass, and horse stumps were concealed, were dropped about the pasture, and picked up by the cows, two of which died. On opening the bodies of the cows, several pieces of glass, and some of the nails were found, which left no doubt of the cause of the injury. Mr. Roe had before this a horse worth £50 maliciously driven into a bog-hole and drowned.

A sheep, the property of John Hutchinson, Esq., of Timooney park, was maliciously killed a few nights ago, in the same neighbourhood.—*Leinster Express.*

On Sunday night last, the house of a poor man named Tynan, living at Ballaghmore, Borris in Ossory was maliciously set on fire. Fortunately the owner and his boy were up preparing to go to the fair of Templemore, when they observed it, they procured assistance, and after considerable exertion succeeded in extinguishing it before the flames communicated with the dwelling house. Had it not been so quickly perceived, there is no doubt but the family would have perished in the flames. A cow was stolen from the same man a few weeks back.—*Leinster Express.*

YORK MINSTER AGAIN IN FLAMES

(Extract of a letter dated May 21.)

You may hear the rumour of the alarming and truly awful calamity that has occurred in this city before you receive this. I have witnessed it, and shall hold the recollection as long as my memory exists. About 20 minutes to 9 o'clock last evening I was told the Minster was on fire. I ran out immediately towards it, and stood by it just as the flames had issued from the top part of the south west tower, at a height that an engine could not have played upon. The fire continued to rage until it had entire possession of the upper part, flames issuing from every window, and piercing the roof. To describe the feeling under which I witnessed the devouring flames preying upon a national monument, which every man must look upon with admiration, requires a pen more descriptive than mine. Grief, awe, wonder, and admiration, were the emotions with which I regarded the destruction of this venerable church. I soon obtained admission into the nave of the cathedral, and observed the first falling down of the burnt embers. The flames illuminated the interior with more than midday brightness; the light pouring through the crevices threw a brilliancy over the scene which imagination cannot paint. The fire at this time was wholly confined to the tower. After a space of half an hour the flooring of the belfry in the tower began to be forced by the falling bells and the lighted beams. At this period my nerves were strung to the highest excitement. The noise was extraordinary. The shouting of the firemen, the roaring of the flames rushing up the tower with the rapidity of a furnace draught, sounded in the high and arched space awful and terrific. The falling masses of wood and bells sounded like the near discharge of artillery, and were echoed back from the dark passages, whose gloomy shades and hollow responses seemed mourning at the funeral pile that burnt so fiercely. In one hour the tower was completely gutted, and masses of burning timber lay piled against the south west door. The upper and under roof, composed principally of fir timber, covering the nave as far as the centre tower, had by this time become fired, and burned with extraordinary rapidity. The firemen, by a well managed direction of the water, prevented the flames passing through the west windows of the centre tower, and continued their exertions at that spot, until the whole of the roof had fallen in, and lay in the centre of the long aisle a sea of fire.

The west doors had now become nearly burnt through, and planks were brought to barricade them, and prevent the rushing of the air to fan the embers to flames, which might have communicated to the organ, and thence throughout the whole pile of buildings.

At one o'clock this morning I again entered the cathedral, and then concluded that there was no danger of further destruction. The tower is standing, but the walls and pillars of the nave, and beyond that the building, I am happy to state, is saved.

The fire is supposed to have originated from a clockmaker, who has been for some time past occupied in repairing the clock in the tower, who might accidentally have dropped a spark from a candle.

It is a remarkable fact that one of the largest meetings known in York took place in the evening, I believe "the Protestant Operatives," who met at a "tea drinking," and, in the midst of their festivity, the burning of the Minster was announced:

(From a second edition of the Bradford Observer of Thursday.)

At an early hour this morning, a report reached the town, that that noble and venerable ecclesiastical edifice, York Minster, the pride of Yorkshire and the admiration of England, was destroyed by fire. This report was not however credited. People are not generally ready to believe bad news. But as the day advanced, parties who arrived from Leeds confirmed the sad story, and at length on the arrival of the York mail at eleven o'clock all doubt was set at rest. A great number of letters have come into the town from York, but all of them necessarily short. One lying before us says, "Our beautiful Minster has been on fire. The whole of the tower which contains the bells, and from thence to the great tower is one mass of ruins. It is still burning, (one o'clock, a. m.;) but we hope soon to stop the devastating element." Our correspondent writes us word that he will send further particulars by express, but they have not reached us.

In the absence of precise information, it is of course impossible to tell how far the reports in circulation are to be believed, but all seem to concur in stating that the fire originated through the carelessness of some workmen, plumbers, who neglected to put out their fire and candles. The fire originated in the tower at the west end. It was first observed about ten o'clock last night; the wind being high the flames spread rapidly, and before any effective assistance could be rendered the beautiful roof of the nave, constructed of carved oak, ignited and communicated with the great tower. So quickly did the devouring element accomplish its work, that in little better than an hour and a half after the fire was discovered, one of the towers at the west front fell with a tremendous crash. We hear that several individuals were buried in the ruins, but have no authentic intelligence that the calamity, great as it is, is aggravated by loss of life.

(From a second edition of the York Courant of Thursday)

It appears that about a quarter before nine o'clock on Wednesday night several persons observed a small light in the south west tower of this magnificent pile, but did not take any particular notice of the circumstance, being aware that the works connected with the clock had been undergoing repair. In a short time, however, it appeared that the tower was in flames. The alarm was given, and two powerful engines were soon on the spot; but, unfortunately, full twenty minutes elapsed before a supply of water could be obtained. The flames spread with astonishing rapidity, and about eleven o'clock nearly the whole of the roof of the nave had fallen in. The lantern tower was, with great difficulty, preserved. About half past twelve, the whole of the roof having fallen, and two additional engines having arrived by railway from Leeds, the flames were gradually surmounted, and between one and two the danger was over. The south western tower, with the noble nave are, however, a mass of ruins. Every pillar in the nave is more or less injured, and one of the windows near the western entrance was partially destroyed. The great western window was, however, entirely preserved and the others sustained but trifling damage. No injury was done to the screen or organ, though they were at one time in imminent danger. The belfry was reduced to a mere shell, and a fine peal of ten bells fell to the ground. No estimate is given as to the amount of damage, and nothing is known as to the cause of the fire. It is supposed to have originated in the carelessness of the persons employed in repairing the clock. By a singular coincidence the south western tower is that on which the incendiary Martin made his first and unsuccessful attempt to fire the cathedral on 2nd of February, 1829.

IMPROVEMENT IN ENGRAVING.—In the town of Sheffield they are about to bring out a machine for engraving in all its branches. It promises to penetrate into hollows, and to execute work in intricate places in a manner such as the skill of the hand engraver could never reach. It is expected to throw out of work a very large proportion of the hand engravers. —*Leeds Times.*

POTATOES AND GREEN PEAS.—On yesterday (Thursday), at Mr. Wall's, of Coolnamuck, they had some very fine new potatoes, of the kidney species, and also an excellent dish of green peas.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

The hon. Mrs. Norton is to be appointed housekeeper of the private appartments of her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING PACKET.

Dublin, 40, Dominick-street, May 16.

SIR,—Having seen in the *Dublin Evening Mail*, a letter from a Cork correspondent of that paper, urging the necessity of ascertaining the truth of a subjoined extract from the *Times*, of the 2d instant, which I was not a little surprised to find contained a statement, though not exactly a correct one, of a matter which I did suppose was only known to myself and to my own immediate friends—viz., the intimation I had lately received of my being marked out for assassination. I regret very much that this statement should have appeared, as I think it places me in rather a worse position with respect to the means I had intended to adopt for my personal safety; however, as the matter is now before the public, and as your correspondent, though only mentioning the initial of my name, has, in effect, fully published it, by alluding to the circumstances of my being denounced by a leading agitator, I think it better to send you a short account of what really occurred. Early on the morning of the 24th of April, I received by the hands of a special messenger a note, of which the following is a copy:—

"LOWER CASTLE YARD, 24th APRIL.—Major Browne, Commissioner of police, presents his compliments to Mr. Palmer, and wishes to know if he is agent to a property near Streamstown, in the county of Westmeath, if so, Major Browne has something to communicate, which it is desirable Mr. Palmer should know."

By the same messenger I wrote in reply to Major Browne that I was not agent to any property in Meath; that I had no connection whatever with that county, but that my father usually received, for a friend in the county of Kerry, a large head rent issuing out of property there, which being paid by a gentleman of high respectability, there never was any trouble about it. At 3 o'clock, p.m., the same day, Major Browne himself called upon me at my office in Dominick street, and cautioned me to be upon my guard, for that four men from the neighbourhood of Streamstown were bound together by an oath to assassinate me; and that he would give me their names, description, &c.; (not very pleasing intelligence, to be sure; but, nevertheless, I feel grateful for the hint, as my good double barrels will now, I trust, give me some fair odds against my "aforesaid" Meath friends). On receiving the names, &c., from Major Browne, I asked him why those men were not in custody—or whether any attempt had been made to arrest them? and I feel myself bound in justice to Major Browne to state, that the reasons he then gave me for the assassins being left at large, appeared, at the time, satisfactory.

The correspondent of the *Times* is in error when he states that this communication took place after the murder of the unfortunate Mr. West at Streamstown, which did not occur until the day following or the day after; but here the question naturally arises, why should the humble individual who now addresses you be singled out as a victim for this "wild justice of revenge."? The answer will not be difficult when I inform you, that it is quite true that I have been proscribed as an object of popular hatred and vengeance by him whom I cannot otherwise regard than as a cowardly instigator of assassination—Mr. Daniel O'Connell—for having dared, in my professional capacity, to make him pay his just debts to the clergymen of two parishes in the county of Kerry, in which he has property. This was deemed a sufficient reason for him to mark me down. In the town of Tralee, where professional duties require my residence, during a great portion of the year, this man, before an infuriate mob, having heaped upon me the most ruffianly and savage personal abuse, concluded his harangue with those remarkable words:

"BOYS, FOR MY SAKE, YOU WILL NOT FORGET HIM!"

I have been told by a friend who was present, that the tone with which the fellow, more than once, repeated those words, and the accompanying fiendish leer of his countenance, most clearly expressed his meaning. This occurred about twelve months ago, since which time, when in the south of Ireland, I have used the precaution of going well armed, for I knew I was a marked man. With the county of Meath I never had any connection, either professional or otherwise, and can only account for my assassins coming from that quarter by the widely spread organisation of Ribbonism, which enables it to perpetrate its atrocities more securely by means of strangers to the party to be waylaid rather than by persons from the same neighborhood or county. A residence in this crowded metropolis (as proved in the case of the unfortunate Andrew Ganley) now affords no safeguard against the sentence of the secret and bloody tribunal which, in defiance of all law, visits with awful certainty the punishment of death upon those who disobey its mandate or become obnoxious to certain leading agitators, who, though restrained (and only restrained) by a regard for their own personal safety from identifying themselves with its proceedings, are yet base enough to make use of it as a means to inflict a cruel vengeance upon those for whom they entertained political hate or private enmity.

Such is the unlimited influence of some of those men over the class of persons who are, for the most part, members of the Ribbon association, that a hint often expressed in terms innocent in themselves, but well understood by their bearers, is sufficient to mark the individual as a criminal for execution. I sincerely trust, Sir, the government will at length see the necessity of probing this murderous conspiracy to the bottom; for really hitherto their neglect—I might almost say their connivance—at the spread of Ribbonism, and their being openly leagued with the agitators, who, though affecting to discountenance, too often make use of it as an engine to carry their own purposes, has, I am convinced, been the principal cause of the accelerated demoralisation of the lower classes, and the fearfully increasing extent of murder and daring outrage.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD ORPEN PALMER.

SHOCKING DEATH BY FIRE.

At a quarter past two o'clock Friday morning, peace-constables 74, 65, and 66, C division, while on duty in Moore street, were alarmed by cries of "police" proceeding from the public house, No. 1, Moore street, kept by a Mr. Fitzpatrick. They hurried to the place, and having entered, screams of agony were heard coming from the kitchen. They immediately descended to it, and perceived a line like of flames raging within side, near the fire place, while shrieks the most appalling, and evidently those of a female, met their ears. Two of the constables, Henry Reilly, 74, and Martin Fitzgerald, 66, dashed without the slightest hesitation, and in the most praiseworthy manner, through the burning matter, and discovered a young woman named Judith Rogers, servant to the landlord, enveloped in the conflagration. They instantly snatched her from amid the devouring element, and conveyed her up stairs with the utmost possible dispatch. Here they found her clothes completely burned off her, the bones of her stays were literally reduced to ashes, and the poor sufferer herself in so frightful a condition as showed that her hours in this life were numbered. She was taken to Jervis street hospital without loss of time. Every assistance which this excellent institution is so capable of affording, and so prompt in administering, was rendered to the hapless girl, but in vain. She expired about six o'clock in the morning, three hours after she had been taken there. On examination it appeared that no portion whatever of her person escaped the effects of the fire. From her head to her feet, every part was more or less injured. To so dreadful a state was her body reduced, that in her removal to the hospital the uniform coat of one of the constables was so disfigured by pieces of the flesh adhering to it, as to be rendered totally unfit for further use. The cause of the fatal accident is said to be this:—Mrs. Fitzpatrick had been confined, and the deceased was so engaged in consequence, that, for two or three days back she had but very little rest. On Thursday night, at a late hour, she went to the kitchen, dropped asleep before the fire, and it is supposed fell; while in that state, across the grate, and so came by her frightful fate.—*D. E. Packet.*

By a private letter from London, dated May 20th, we learn that, in consequence of Sir Charles Coote's dangerous state of health, he was unable to attend the division on the adjournment of Lord Stanley's bill. Owing to the exertion on Monday in obtaining a pair, his illness was considerably increased. He has, however, paired off with Luke White, Esq., during the progress of the bill through Committee, so that, even by his illness, his vote is not lost to his constituents. Lady Coote, our readers will be pained with as to learn, is still indisposed, and has been recently ordered to Tunbridge Wells.—*Leinster Express.*

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—SATURDAY.

Bank Stock	180½
3 per Cent Consols	
3½ per Cent. Stock	99 11/16
3½ Debentures	91½

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1840.

DEFEAT OF MINISTERS—LORD STANLEY'S BILL.

We have this post to record the defeat of Ministers, and the glorious triumph obtained by the Conservatives in a house composed of the largest number of members perhaps ever assembled within the walls of Parliament, on the question of going into committee on the Irish Registration Bill, on Thursday morning, which was carried by a majority of three,—the numbers being—

For the Committee	301
Against it	298
Majority	3

The number of members who voted or paired on Thursday morning was 639, which, taking into account the fifteen absent members, the speaker, and Armagh, Cambridge, and Ludlow then vacant, constitutes the full number of 658 members. The actual strength which ministers now possess may be very nearly ascertained as follows, and it will be seen on what a slender thread their political life depends.

Their forces on the late division consisted of, Tellers and Pairs included	318
To this add Armagh, then vacant	1
And deducting from the fifteen absent members Sir Ralph Howard, Sir G. Heathcote, Mr. Bennett, Sir C. Lemon, and Mr. Swynfin Jervis, whose secession from Ministers is well known, leaves	9
Total	328
The Conservatives numbered	321
Ludlow and Cambridge	2
Total	323

Thus giving ministers a measure casting majority of five on the whole; while if the six seceders already named should, instead of preserving their present neutrality, vote with the opposition, the majority of five will be reduced to a minority of ONE.

The evils to be redressed in the Irish system of registration are notorious, and equally admitted by all parties. This appears by both parties having at sundry times brought forward measures of redress. True it is—or may be—that frauds as it is alleged may exist on the Conservative registry, and certain it is—as it has not been denied—that frauds exist on the Radical side. But the difference in the treatment of those frauds is characteristic of the parties and therefore worthy of special observation. "If," say the Conservatives, "our agents have the power of placing fraudulent votes upon the registry, it is an advantage we wish not to enjoy for ourselves;—neither do we choose to be subject to such an abuse on the part of our opponents," on the other hand the actions of the Radicals can be interpreted into no language but this—"we reap such benefits from the frauds practicable in the registration of voters that though we know those corruptions and are aware tha, our enemies derive some advantage from them, we will not consent to give them up. Our party strength is based upon a fraud—it is better for us as a party to retain that fraud, than that our country should reap the benefit of a sound and honest constituency. Such a constituency must needs be against us; for they would not return the adventurers who best serve our political purposes. Let the fraud then be perpetuated. Like the "old mother church in her corruptions, let our motto be *sit perpetua*."

Such really seems to be the language of Lord John Russell, when with the avowed object of defeating a bill that has already been twice affirmed by the House of Commons, he proposes to introduce a measure of his own, nominally to the same effect, but essentially different. Were his purpose honest he would seek to lay no other principle than that which parliament has twice approved of; and his labour would be to introduce in the details of the bill now before the committee such amendments as he conceives to be right, and such provisions as form the substance of his new measure. But it is rather too much to expect credit for honesty and good intention when to defeat the fiat of parliament on two solemn occasions, he reluctantly and at the eleventh hour brings forward a measure to redress abuses, which it is obvious, if left to himself, he would not have touched with an innovating finger.

But even in this forlorn hope, his Lordship will be defeated. Englishmen will not permit him like the dog in the manger, not merely to do nothing for the public good, but to prevent others who are willing to do something beneficial

CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPHS!!

Honour, unfading honour to the good men and true of Ludlow and Cambridge; they have selected two staunch Conservatives as their representatives, despite of the tinkering policy of ministers, who seem destined at every turn to meet with defeat. The election for Cambridge took place on Friday, when Sir Alexander G. Grant, the Conservative candidate, was returned by the large majority of NINETY THREE!! At an early hour the radicals made a death struggle, and at one time were nearly sixty a head of their opponents; the Conservatives, however, soon rallied, swept by them, and manfully maintained their ground. The numbers at the close were—

For Sir A. G. Grant	745
For Professor Starkie	652
Majority for Sir A. G. Grant	93

The Ludlow election commenced at eight o'clock on Friday morning, and for two hours the polling was carried on with vigour. It was, however, soon apparent from the convulsive throes of the Radical party, that all was not right in that quarter. Notwithstanding the factious opposition of the O'Connell gang, who, at three o'clock had not a single voter to bring up, the poll was kept open until four o'clock, when Mr. Botfield was declared duly returned by a majority of FORTY ONE; the numbers being—

Botfield	201
Larpent	160
Conservative majority	41!!!

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN
AND
NO SURRENDER!!

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.—It gives us pleasure to hear that our fellow citizen, Mr. C. Tandy, who obtained first place at entrance in October, 1838, and the first vice chancellor's prize last March, has, at the late examinations, obtained a first honor for the third time.

THE PENNY POSTAGE STAMPS.

In all probability the use of stamped covers, envelopes, and labels will shortly come into full operation at this side of the channel, while at the same time the disgraceful shabbiness of the Irish executive has left the great portion of the Conservative public totally ignorant of the several regulations in connection with the new system, by handing over the several advertisements respecting the new postage ordinance to the radical organs, without exception, as the medium of publication, from the castle mouth-piece in the metropolis, down to the most wretched rebel rag that spawns forth its noisome venom in the provinces; while not a single Conservative journal, metropolitan or provincial, has been similarly favoured; thus, by an infamous but peculiarly characteristic species of favouritism, united to a bastard system of economy, debarring a class of society who seldom seek for early intelligence in the so called liberal papers of important information. We have endeavoured to obtain as much insight into the subject as possible, not only from the announcements emanating from the general post office, but also from other quarters, and subjoin the result for the benefit of our readers:—

All letters written on stamped paper or enclosed in stamped covers or having stamps affixed to them, the stamps in every such case being equal in value or amount to the rates of postage now chargeable on such letters if pre paid, will pass free of postage in whatever part of the united kingdom they may be posted.

In those cases where the value of stamps on the letter is less than the amount of the postage to which it would be now liable, if pre paid, the letter will be charged double the amount of such difference on delivery. An inland letter, for example, weighing more than half an ounce, and not exceeding an ounce, if bearing only a penny stamp, will be charged twopence on delivery.

The same regulation applies to letters pre paid by money, where the full and proper rate of postage has not been paid in advance.

Stamps may be used for printed votes and proceedings in parliament; if the stamps, however, should be less in value than the proper rate of postage to which these documents are subject, only the difference, and not double the difference, is to be charged.

Stamps may also be used on foreign, colonial, and ship letters, &c. outwards. If any letter, however, addressed to places beyond the sea shall bear an insufficient number of stamps, it will be sent to the Dead-letter Office, to be returned, in all practicable cases, to the writer. Stamps are not permitted to be used on letters arriving in the United Kingdom from the colonies or foreign countries. In such cases, therefore, letters will be chargeable with the same rates as they would be if not bearing stamps.

All these regulations will be applicable to newspapers in those cases where they are liable to postage.

It is optional with the public either to use stamps or to forward their letters, &c., pre-paid or unpaid, as at present

In those cases where Adhesive Stamps are used, they must be placed on the front of the letter, and upon the right hand corner of the upper side. Should this direction not be attended to, from the rapidity with which the duty must be performed, letters which bear Stamps will frequently be taxed, while the Parties receiving them will be put to much trouble in obtaining a return of the Postage improperly charged. In all cases of complaint, whether of overcharge or of any other irregularity, the Cover of the Letters must invariably be kept and sent to the Post Office as affording the only means of investigating the complaint.

The adhesive stamps adhere firmly to almost all kinds of paper, except that very highly glazed, with which they should not be used.

The public should bear in mind that the postage of no letters above the half ounce weight can consist of an odd number of pence. There can be no postage, for instance, which requires three or five-penny adhesive stamps only. After the first ounce, each step ascends by twopence.

The taking off the postage label stamps from letters which have passed through the Post Office, and making use of such stamps on letters a second time, is felony and subjects the party so doing to transportation.

The giving or lending a label cover, or envelope, to a friend will likewise be attended with disagreeable consequences if discovered, for by the 2d & 3d Vic., c. 52, s. 8, the rates denoted by the label or covers are to be deemed stamp duties, and the paper impressed with postage stamps is subjected to all the regulations, pains, penalties, and clauses contained in the acts relating to stamp duties. The labels are, therefore, under the protection of the statute 3 and 4 William IV., c. 97, by the 12th clause of which, if any person shall hawk or carry about for sale any stamped paper, "or shall utter or offer for sale or exchange, at any house, shop, or place, other than the house or shop in which he shall reside, or *bona fide* carry on his trade or business, any stamped paper," he shall forfeit £20 and any man may apprehend him. He may be further fined £20 for selling stamps without a license, and the informer may have all the penalty at the option of the commissioners of stamps. By the same act, if any person shall fraudulently get out of, or discharge from any stamped paper any matter or thing thereon written, printed or expressed, he shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and be liable to be transported for life. The same punishment may be awarded to any person who shall "knowingly use, or have possession of," any stamped paper, from which any matter or thing shall have been fraudulently erased, cut, scraped, discharged, or gotten."

The foregoing are amongst the chief arrangements entered into for the regulation of the uniform rate of postage; the reader will at once perceive their importance, and justly estimate the motives which influenced the constituted authorities in withholding such necessary information from the widely circulating Conservative press of Ireland. We shall, as opportunity serves lay before our friends the utmost intelligence on the subject it is in our power to obtain.

THE CITIZEN.

DOYLE, Dublin.—Price One Shilling.

The seventh number of the *Citizen*, completing the first volume, has come to hand, and we congratulate the proprietors on the rapid progress which their cheap and amusing periodical appears to have made since our last notice. Though it cannot be expected that we should express our approbation of the light in which divers matters are treated in the political department of the *Citizen*, it would still be unjust in us not to add that they are written with considerable ability, and in a calm yet nervous style. The lighter articles are well got up, and, as usual, possess much interest.

THE WORLD.—The first number of a new weekly liberal journal, the *World*, published in Dublin, has been received. To judge from the broad sheet before us of 40 columns, the manner in which it is got up, and the elegance of the letter press it must speedily prove a favorite amongst that portion of the public, for which its pages are so peculiarly adapted. The editorial columns of the *World* are well written, strong, without coarseness, and though, of course, possessing a certain political bias, divested of bigotry, The more labourers in the literary field the merrier, and though directly opposed to our contemporary in politics we wish him every success.

We understand that the knockers have been within these last few nights taken off the doors of several houses at the upper end of the Quay. We regret this the more, as the wanton and mischevious act has been committed by young men whose parents and families are of the highest respectability. We are informed that his Worship the Mayor is cognisant of the guilty parties, and should it be repeated, which we trust it will not, the law must take its course, which we are confident from the situation of the parties, would be an alternative most painful to his Worship.

A gentleman never in the army before is appointed Riding Master to the Queen's Bays,

ADJOURNED QUARTER SESSIONS—MONDAY.

The Adjourned Quarter Sessions was held this day before Edward Hobson, Esq., Mayor; William Henry Hassard, Esq., Recorder; and Henry Alcock, Esq.

The following petty jury were sworn viz:—

Robert Walley, William Slaney, Thomas Parker, Richard Gamble, Robert Browne, John Todd, William O'Brien, North Hardy, James Lee, James Sullivan, James Mulloy, and Peter Corish.

Catherine Carty and *Jane Brien* were indicted for having, on the 8th of May, stolen one blanket and two sheets, the property of Thomas Kenney of the Mayor's Walk.

Thomas Kenney, proved that one of the prisoners had taken a room from him on the day laid in the indictment, and that on the following Wednesday he missed the blanket and sheets from off their bed.

Michael Fitzpatrick proved that Jane Brien pledged the blanket and sheets on a different day; that she told him he need not make out a ticket, as she purposed immediately to release them.

The Jury acquitted the prisoners.

Thomas Coffey pleaded guilty to an indictment for stealing a frock coat on the 16th of May, the property of Martin Howlett.

The prisoner stated that he was a tailor by trade and a native of Liverpool, which place he left through drink; that he came to Waterford and endeavoured to obtain work at Mr. Nairne's and other places, but failed, and that he had not tasted food for two days when he committed the felony.

The Recorder remarked that in passing sentence the bench had taken into consideration the statement of the prisoner, but warned him as to the inevitable consequences which would follow, if he did not reform, and sentenced him to 3 months' imprisonment at hard labour.

Catherine Lyons, a respectable looking woman, was indicted for stealing a Ten Pound Bank Note on the 4th of May, the property of Francis Hynes, mess waiter to the depot of the 27th regt.

Counsellor Harris for the prosecution, agent, Mr. Stephens; Counsellor Hayes and Alcock defended the prisoner, agent, Mr. Walter Phelan.

Francis Hynes proved that Ensign Somerville had paid him his wine bill, for which he gave him a £10 note, which he placed in his waistcoat pocket; that Mrs. Lyons, who was mess woman to the officers' mess, asked to look at the note; that he got it from her and placed it in a purse, at the other end of which there were one or two small notes and some silver, in all about £3; that he placed all in the Canteen, locked it, and placed the keys on the top; the bunch of keys were too large to carry about; Mrs. Lyons was by all the time; the next day he missed the note, upon which he reported the circumstance to the officers; on enquiry he found that a £10 note had been changed on the 5th of May at Mr. Barden's by a Mr. Goouch; that Mr. Goouch stated he had changed a £10 note at Mr. Barden's for the fat mess woman.

On his cross examination by Counsellor Alcock, he stated that he had drank a glass of spirits that day, which was given to him by the mess woman; that there were two sovereigns at one end of the purse with the £10 note; that he was not drunk that day.

Captain Vereker proved that he investigated the circumstances, and after warning Catherine Lyons that she need not make any statement if she wished not to do so, asked her had she changed a large note in town, when she said she had not, having no large note and that she had not money to get dinner for the officers on the 4th May, till he Captain Vereker paid her his Mess bill.

On Mr. Goouch being called in, she said he had changed a £10 note for her, and no one had a right to call on her to account for it.

Mr. Goouch proved that he changed a £10 note for Catherine Lyons, and not having small notes himself, he got it changed at Mr. Barden's; could not tell whether it was a Bank Post Bill, or a Bank note.

Mr. Fortune proved he was in the employment of Mr. Barden, changed a £10 note for Goouch, proved it was a Bank note, and not a Bank Post Bill, and described the difference between the one and the other.

For the defence, a soldier was called, who on being sworn attempted to evade kissing the book, for which he was severely reprimanded by the learned Recorder. On being resworn—he proved he was locked up in the pantry cleaning knives, and that others beside the prisoner had access to the Pantry, that he saw the keys lying on the cap of the Canteen.

Counsellor Alcock ably addressed the Jury for the prisoner, who after a short consultation, *acquitted her*.

Catherine Brien was indicted for stealing a blue cloak the property of Mary Grady on the 22d of April last.

The cloak had been altered from the time it was stolen, till it was pledged at Mr. Doyle's of New street.

For the defence, a woman proved she was at the strew market, when the prisoner bought the cloak from a woman for 13 shillings, that she, (witness) lent the prisoner 3s of the money, which was returned to her on the clock being pledged.—*Acquitted*.

John Davis was indicted for having on the 6th of May assaulted John Merritt, keeper of the Tower, so as to endanger his life, and in a 2nd count for having assaulted him so as to do him some grievous bodily injury, and on another indictment for a common assault.—Pleaded Guilty generally.

Mr. Phelan stated that the young man had been at sea, was of good character, had just returned from sea, when he got drunk, was arrested, committed to the Tower, and without intending to injure Merritt, had thrown him down, by which serious injury had been inflicted on him.—Sentenced to pay the prosecutor £3 for his damages, expenses, and loss of time, and in default of payment six months' imprisonment at hard labor.

Nicholas Keating, *Patrick Wash*, *Daniel Rogers*, *Thomas Crosbie*, and *Martin Walsh* were indicted for having on the 25th of April stolen a quantity of lead from the Green House attached to the dwelling house of the late John Cower, Esq., deceased, the property of George Armstrong and William Henry Wright, his executors. Nicholas Keating pleaded *guilty*, Patrick Walsh and Daniel Rogers pleaded *not guilty*.—Crosbie and Martin Walsh have not yet been arrested.

On consultation it was determined not to give any evidence against Patrick Walsh and Rogers who were consequently *acquitted*.

Nicholas Keating sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labour.

James Hunter was indicted for an assault so as to inflict grevious bodily injury on Jeremiah Ryan—and on another indictment for a crown assault on Ryan on the 5th of May last.

Guilty of the common assault—sentenced to pay to the prosecutor £3 for his damages expenses and loss of time or in default of payment 2 months' imprisonment. The fine was immediately paid.

This closed the business of the day's sessions; adjourned to Friday the 3d of July next.

On Monday the magnificent sale of property, by Subscription Shares, took place at the London Commission Bazaar, and we are glad at being able to state was conducted in the most satisfactory manner; the regularity of the arrangements—the attention paid to the fashionable visitors with whom the Bazaar was thronged—the value of the numerous prizes, glittering as articles of luxury, or possessing the equally valuable attractions of solid utility, together with the circumstance that there being no blanks—no one left disappointed—gave ample proof of the indefatigable exertions of the commitee of management, as well as that the spirited proprietor amply fulfilled his promises to the public.

Mr. Horsman, M. P. for Cockermouth, was appointed a Lord of the Treasury on Monday week and, though upon such an appointment taking place, he ceased to be member for Cockermouth, and should have instantly left the house, yet such was the importance of a single vote to the Ministry that he absolutely remained and voted on Lord Stanley's bill. Sir G. Clerk brought this important fact before the House on Friday, and its truth was not attempted to be contradicted. As this gentleman therefore, had no right to vote, our majority on Lord Stanley's bill was virtually *four*, and not three.

At the Eglington Park Races, the Marquis of Waterford's Saladin was beaten by Lord Eglington's Multum in parvo, in a match for 200 guineas, four miles.

REV. THEOBALD MATHEW.

A memoir of this distinguished man and great benefactor of the human race has been published by an eloquent and enlightened man, the Rev. James Birmingham, of Borrisokane. We observe with much pleasure this pamphlet; it is written with much eloquence and force. The early days of Mr. Mathew, and his devotion to the great cause of the moral regeneration of our countrymen, are described in simple and pathetic language. The contrast drawn by Mr. Bermingham in this little work, between the peasant addicted to intemperance returning at night to his wet and dreary hovel, staggering under the effects of brutal intoxication—his famishing offspring flying before him, and seeking to shelter their broken hearted mother from the effects of his fury—and the reclaimed drunkard, who, listening to the voice of reason and the appeal of virtue, as delivered by this singular and highly gifted man, the Rev. Mr. Mathew, returns at night from his daily work cheerful and happy, met at the entrance of his warm cabin by a happy wife and smiling children, is beautifully descriptive. Its eloquence consists in its truth, and we consider we but discharge a public and national duty in recommending all classes to have a copy of this able and beautiful production. *Dublin Morning Register.*

THE FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY, TWELVE O'CLOCK,—Consols are not quite so good as they left off yesterday; they are 92¼ ¼ both for Money and account.

HALF PAST ONE.—Money, which was very scarce in the course of the afternoon of yesterday, may be obtained this morning in the house at 5 to 5½ per cent.

QUARTER BEFORE THREE.—Consols for the Account, 92¼ ⅜.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

PARIS, MAY 13.—A very great sensation has been produced by an extraordinary discovery in the cemetary of Pere la Chaise. In consequence of directions from the friends of an English gentleman of rank, who died here about five years since, and who was interred in the burying ground just mentioned, the coffin was taken out of the earth in order to its removal to England for final sepulture. The coffin was opened, and in the ordinary course, I suppose, it was found that the head and limbs had been detached from the body, but so perfect was the trunk, and so fresh, that the flesh was still soft, and the hands of the men occupied in the work were found stained with blood. A physician standing by said, "There is poison in that blood." You are aware that a new process of preservation is in successful practise here, by injecting a fluid into the veins, into the composition of which fluid arsenic enters. In consequence of the observation thus referred to, and of the preserving quality of arsenic, proved in recent instances, a judicial inquiry is proceeding on the body above alluded to, the result of which is looked for with intense anxiety.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SCOTLAND.

This assembly commenced its sittings at Edinburgh, on Thursday last, and immediately after proceeded with the election of their Moderator for the ensuing year. Much interest was excited on the occasion.—The Moderate party proposed Dr. Hill, of Daily, and the Non-Intrusionists proposed Dr. M'Kellar.—After a very keen and animated debate, the assembly divided at five o'clock, when the numbers were as follows.—

For Dr. M'Kellar	195
For Dr. Hill	147
Majority for Non-Intrusion	48

On Monday morning six male convicts left this city for Kilmainham; 5 from the county jail, and one from the city.

The Road Sessions for the County at large were held at Dungarvan on Friday. Messrs. James Delahunty and Henry Galwey, of this City, attended as a deputation in support of the application put in on behalf of the County and City Fever Hospital, and after enquiry into the merits of the case, a sum of £150 was passed, being the maximum amount allowed by law. A sum of £250 was passed for the House of Industry.

On Sunday evening week, at Parsonstown, as a boy named John Moran was returning from watering a horse, the animal took flight and dashed the boy on the ground, broke his skull, and otherwise severely injured him. He was immediately conveyed to the Hospital, where he remained in a miserable state till the following day, when death put an end to his sufferings.

On Thursday evening a young man in the service of Sir William Leeson, Chamberlain, Dublin Castle, in a paroxysm of rage, attempted to cut the throat of a female domestic in the same establishment, and so far succeeded in his nefarious purpose that the unfortunate woman now lies in a very precarious state in the Meath Hospital. It is said he had been paying addresses to her, and that she refused to marry him, which led to the commission of the act. The wretched man bore hitherto an irreproachable character. His victim was, it appears, possessed of considerable personal attractions. He is fully committed to Newgate.

Four companies and head quarters of the 84th, under Lieut. Col. Frederick Macbean, will probably march from Kilkenny this week for Dublin, and will arrive the first week in June, to occupy barracks.

At the Wexford Road Sessions, on Friday, C. A. Walker, Esq., M.P., chairman, Mr. Willis's plans and estimate for enlarging and improving the county jail were approved of, and it was agreed to present the sum of £9000 for the purpose. This amount is less by £1000 than the estimate of the board of works, and ought, of course, to be adopted.

One hundred pounds were collected at the dedication of St. Peter's College Chapel, Wexford, on Thursday week, C. A. Walker, Esq., M.P. Thomas Boyse, and R. Devereux, Esqrs. acted as collectors. James Weld and Henry Thomas Weld, Esqrs. brother and nephew to the late cardinal Weld, have presented a massive gold ciborium, and remonstrance, to the chapel; the first stands eighteen inches high, and the latter equally massive as the first stands in height twenty eight inches.

By the death of Mr. Primrose a vacancy has occurred in the directorship of the National Bank of Tralee, as also in the situation of returning officer for that union. The death of this gentleman was most sudden; it appears that on Monday, the 18th instant, Mr. Primrose left his house upon some business connected with his duty as returning officer, and on proceeding up Nelson street, he was observed to fall suddenly to the ground; immediate assistance having been procured it was found that he was quite dead. The opinion of the medical attendant was, that death had been occasioned by the rupture of some vessel about the heart.

Much anxiety is experienced respecting the approaching trial of Jones the ribbonman, in Dublin. The short hand manuscripts found on Jones's person it is expected will be brought forward on the trial; they have been completely deciphered and will furnish information of the last importance connected with the Ribbon system. The question is, will government be permitted by the Rebel Directory to follow up the investigation with vigour.

The Carlow Constabulary account for the past half year, and which was certified and passed at the last special road sessions, amounts to £1299, 15s 9d.

At the Road Sessions held at Wexford last week, for the county at large, £200 were granted for the rebuilding and repairing of Wormington bridge; this is important, the bridge being on the mail coach road to Waterford, and had been greatly injured by the floods; the hills on each side are very dangerous, and it is intended to raise the arch, and thus fill up the hollow. £182 were also granted for the rebuilding and repairing of Ballydicken bridge; £30 for that of Mayglass; £60 for that of Rathmacknee; £130 for that of Ambrosetown; £500 for that of Milltown; £250 for building a bridge over the river Derry, on the new line of road between Carnew and Gorey. The contemplated bridge will prove very beneficial both to the counties of Wicklow and Wexford, by opening a short and level line in place of the present long and impracticable one. The present road is over a mountain 500 feet high, but the new line by this bridge will be only one elevation of one in sixty six. For time immemorial a large tract of the country through which this new line now runs, had been rendered almost useless for the want of a proper access through the mountains. The cesspayers of Wicklow and Carlow will assist their fellow cesspayers in Wexford. A sum of £200 was approved of for building a portcullis in the new bridge over the Slaney at Dieppes; the sum sought for was £3,500! A sum not exceeding £200 was also approved of to idemnify the Messrs. Cliffe, Beatty, and Perceval for sums laid out in rebuilding the wall of the new bridge at Carrigmanon. The original contractor having left the work unfinished.

THE CHURCH.

The Right Hon Lord Castlemaine has been pleased to appoint the Rev. John Harris, incumbent of Ashfield, diocess of Kilmore, one of his lordship's chaplains.

The Rev. Robert Miller, of Baleek, has been promoted by his Grace the Lord Primate to the living of Newtonhamilton, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. Mr. M'Clean to Tynan. And the Rev. Dr. Stewart, of Loughgilly, has presented Baleek to the Rev. Alexander Rowley Miller, curate to the Rev. James Jones, of Derrynoose.

The Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, left Cork on Friday, for London, to attend his Parliamentary duties.

A letter from Jerusalem says:—"The building of the Protestant Chapel proceeds rapidly. For the present a house is hired. The English Church Liturgy is translated into Hebrew and printed, and the missionary, Nikolajson, sees daily at the divine service performed by him and his assistant, Pient, 400 Jews, of whom 100 have embraced Christianity.

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR BUILDING, ENLARGING, AND REPAIRING CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.—On Thursday the annual general meeting of this most extensive and useful society took place in their board room, No. 4, St. Martin's place, Trafalgar square, London, it was numerously attended. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury was in the chair; and amongst the company were the Bishops of London, Worcester, Ripon, and Chester; the Marquis of Bute, Lords Kenyon, Bayning, and Bolton; the Dean of Hereford, and Archdeacons Brymer, Hale, Wilberforce, and Jones. The Rev. W. J. Rober, secretary, read the report of the proceedings during the year now completed. The number of grants during the past year has been 149, being 28 more than the previous year, which in itself exceeded any former year. Fifty eight of this year's grants were for new churches and chapels. The amount of money granted was £24,997, being £1,000 more than has ever been granted in any previous year. The number of additional sittings gained is 52,019; of these, 34,600 are free, being also a great increase upon any former year. It will be highly interesting to all its friends to learn that since its commencement, in 1818, it has directly assisted in the building 375 new churches and chapels, of enlarging 1,380 parish churches, and thus providing additional sittings to the number of 487,536, of which 341,316 are free; and the whole amount of money expended out of the society's funds is £287,618. The present state of their funds is, up to the 31st of March last, received under authority of the Queen's letter, £30,000; the balance in favor of the society being £7,867. Since then £10,000 additional have been received from the same source, but then the grants have more than proportionably increased; and the balance now remaining at the disposal of the society does not exceed £3,000.

The Teetotallers of Fethard, county Tipperary, have determined to expend the funds of their society, which are considerable, in the purchase of meal; the Rev. President of the society has subscribed five pounds. Were a similar plan to be adopted throughout the country, the price of potatoes would fall in the market, which would be the greatest relief to the poor at the present season.

On Thursday last a meeting took place at the city court house, Kilkenny, for the purpose of considering the distressed state of the poor in that city and neighbourhood. The chair was taken by the Right Rev. Dr. Kinsella, R.C. Bishop. A sum of £266 was collected in the room, including £100 from the late mayer, Dr. Pack; and £50 handed in by Dr. Kinsella on the part of Captain Bryan, M. P. It was resolved that £200 should be laid out in the purchase of Indian corn, and £50 for the purchase of potatoes, to be sold to the indigent at a reduced price. Denis Cormack, Esq., has generously offered to grind the corn free of charge. A committee has been appointed for the purpose of making further arrangements, and soliciting additional subscriptions.

At the last monthly meeting of the Cork Cuvieran Society, Mr. Windle exhibited four ancient deeds on parchment, and in a corrupt Law latin; two were of the reign of Edward III., "Post conquestum Angli," another of Richard II., and the last of James I. The writing, very different from that of the present time, but nevertheless of fair manuscript, was eminently calculated to defy the curiosity of the unlearned in such documents. To one was attached a large seal of the city of Waterford, representing three ancient barks, besides its crew, accomodated with a trumpeter, labouring in his vocation. The legend, "Sigillum Commune Civitatis Waterford." Another was a grant from the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Waterford, to Nicholas Hea of Waterford, merchant; to this was appended a seal representing rudely the form of the Cathedral Church. The date of this document is 1615.

On Wednesday an inquiry was held at the Post Office, Cork, before Mr. Kendrick, who went down specially, relative to the abstraction of a letter containing £20 belonging to Mr. Cooke of that city.

Sergeant Gibson of the 66th, who was tried by a court-martial assembled at Cork, for desertion, whilst stationed at Tipperary on the recruiting service, is sentenced to be reduced to the ranks, and to be confined three months in solitary confinement.

The Royal, Richmond, and Naas barracks are ordered to be put into a thorough state of repair.

The *Mary Dugdale*, of Bristol, Captain Buckland, is at present at Kingstown, to embark emigrants under the colonization commissioners.

Forty three convicts arrived at the depot, Kilmainham, on Thursday, from Belfast.

Mr. Plummer, Sub Inspector of Constabulary at Ennis, is removed to Laurencetown, county Galway; Mr. Blake is ordered from Kildysart to Enniscorthy.

The Earl Manvers, whose generosity as Captain of the Royal Navy in renouncing his half pay, amounting to £3,224 3s 6d, in favor of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society, has entitled him justly to the thanks of the whole service, has recently presented to the Royal Naval Female School a donation of fifty guineas.

An iron steam vessel, intended for the Liverpool and Wexford line, has been launched at Liverpool. She is named the Brigand. J. E. Redmond, Esq., is the owner.

Close on five thousand persons sailed from Cork for North America during the past season. That appears to be the average number for the last seven years.

A company of the 74th arrived in Cork from Youghal, on Saturday, to occupy barracks, the barracks at Youghal being crowded.

On Thursday morning a Fishing Smack belonging to Wexford, struck on the North Bank at the entrance to the harbour, and immediately went to pieces. The crew, six in number were providentially saved by the Pilot boat.

James Scully, jun. Esq., of Tipperary, his Lady and family, have arrived at their mansion, Rathronan House near Clonmel, late the residence of General Sir Hugh Gough.

On Tuesday week, an aged man named Edm. Meagher, while on his way home to Clashnasmut, at the Slate Quarries, after having delivered a load of slates in the neighbourhood of Killenaule, was smothered in a pool of water between Mullinahone and Killamory. It appears that he was incautiously sitting on the side of his car, when the horse suddenly attempted to take a drink, and the car and horse were both upset. Every exertion was made in vain to save the unfortunate man, as he was entirely under the water during the time.

The Ulster Canal company will have 32 miles of their navigation open next month, and it will be so to Lough Erne, the terminus, at the close of this year.

On Thursday Mr. Curry, the new Master in Chancery and Mr. Richard Moore, the new Sergeant, were sworn into office by Mr. Fitzsimon, Clerk of the Hanaper, before Judge Crampton, Commissioner of the Great Seal.

In the county of Tipperary House of Correction, Clonmel, which branch of the jail is placed under a governor, distinct from the governor of the sheriff's jail the receipts for work done by the male prisoners, namely, carpenters, coopers, tailors, shoemakers, nailers, sawyers, smiths, weavers, &c., amounted in the past year to £1,203 3s 7½d, the outlay being £911 1s 1½d, leaving a profit of £292 2s 6d. On the female side the receipts were £148 13s 3½d, the outlay £96 19s 8d, leaving a profit of £51 14s 0½d. The total profit being £343 16s 6½d, which, after deducting £98 7 2½, paid to the prisoners, shows a balance of £245 9s 4d to the credit of the county. The females are employed in knitting, plain work, and washing. The laundry is so well conducted that the whole of the labour is required to meet the demand for washing out of doors, and no washing for the jail is done in the female prison. That work is done on the male side.

On Tuesday, the 19th instant, Mr. Robert Hayes, of William street, Dublin was elected apothecary to Nass jail, and Mr. M'Carthy apothecary to the Nass Fever Hospital and Dispensary, in room of Mr. John Currin deceased; Mr. M'Carthy holds the situation for the benefit of Mrs. Currin and her family.

THE PRESS.

(From the *World* a new Liberal Dublin Journal.)

There is hardly any circumstance which would strike a foreigner upon arriving in this country more forcibly than the remarkable contrast which exists between the powers exercised and the influence possessed by the conductors of the public press, and the contemptible position which is assigned them by society. While every honour of the state is showered upon the newspaper editor in France, and titles and emoluments conferred upon him with a lavish hand; HERE, persons of equal, if not greater ability, pursuing the same profession, are regarded as a sort of literary drudges, with whom it is quite unfashionable for the "silver fork" portion of society to associate. At the levy of royalty we read of the presentations of empty-headed lordlings, dandy baronets, and place hunting commoners—nay, even the greasy citizen, who has scrambled together three quarters of a plum, is allowed to exhibit his portly and uncourtly person before the Sovereign; but we look in vain for the announcement of the names of the editors of *The Times, Chronicle, Advertiser*, or *Herald*; and are confident that Lord Ellenborough would be shocked at the idea of representing the aristocracy of the *Morning Post*, as much as Lord Palmerston would be convulsed were be greeted, as he ascended the grand staircase, as "the Cupid of the *Globe*."

As a proof of the estimation in which the gentlemen of "the Fourth Estate" are held in certain exalted quarters, we need only mention an anecdote, the authenticity of which may be relied on. Not long ago, the Press Association of London wrote to the Duke of Wellington, among others, requesting his Grace's patronage and support to the institution, when the Duke returned a brief answer, which was, to say the least of it, a mistake by the way,—"*that he had never known* A GENTLEMAN *connected with the press in his life.*" It is but justice to Lord Lyndhurst to observe, that he acted very differently, and not only subscribed to the fund, but in his speech at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Association, paid a tribute to the honesty and ability of the profession, which, no matter what be his politics, deserves to be gratefully remembered.

In this city matters are, if possible, much worse.—The briefless barrister of one or ten years standing—the medical quack without patients—and the unwarlike hero of the last brevet—may amble and fawn in the saloons of the Viceroy, while "the thunderers" of the press crouch at the feet of the castle porter, but too happy if they are allowed permission *to record* the names of the insignificant personages who jostle each other to the mart of honour and state preferment.

Be it our humble care to follow up this subject; and, perhaps, by drawing the attention of society to an anomalous state of things,—not, as we are ready to prove, without its baneful effects to the public in general,—we may be fortunate enough to enlist the co-operation of those belonging to our own profession, which will be the precursor of a speedy and beneficial change. We cannot better conclude this week than by extracting the following powerful and eloquent article from the *Standard*, which, although it has reference to the libel law, touches sufficiently upon the other matters to which we have alluded:—

"We are informed that a majority of the gentlemen connected with the provincial press have made arrangements for the purpose of addressing to parliament a petition for a revision of the unjust and mischievous law of libel. We rejoice that the subject has been taken up by the provincial press, because, for reasons which we shall presently explain, the provincial press is entitled generally to more consideration upon such a question than the aggregate press of the metropolis. However, it is the duty of all of us who are sensible of the danger and degradation to which we are all exposed in the present state of the law, and who feel that it is unmerited in our own several cases, to join heartily in the pursuit of justice opened by our provincial brethren. Of one thing we may be well assured, that if we do not urge our own cause, it will not, whatever they may promise, be urged by others. Peers and members of parliament, judges and lawyers, will not protect us if they can help it: they all impartially hate us, and all wish to retain us in that state of subjection and debasement to which we are condemned by the present state of the law. This is a point upon which all ranks of public men and all parties are agreed. They feel that the press has some power in spite of them, and they prefer to check the increase of that power, by degrading laws, to giving it a right direction, by placing us in our proper position. The public may not know this, but we who are behind the scenes see it every day. The very men who almost crawl to us in private would not deign to recognise one of us in public, still less to render a kindness which could be detected; while a gentleman, who even offers an ordinary civility to one of our proscribed order, is denounced by his equals as a person who descends to 'toady the press.'

"Now, how much the interests of the country, to say nothing of the interests of justice, suffer by this persecution, will appear by the following considerations. There is no higher aim can be proposed to a pure and honourable ambition than the direction of the public mind to ends which, in the judgment of those to whom the opportunity offers, seem to be just, and conducive to the public good. In a country like this, where so much freedom in other respects prevails, and where, consequently, so much depends upon whatever impression is made upon the public mind, the attraction of this ambitious aim would be most powerful. The press, therefore, notwithstanding the toils incident to its service, and even were it less productive of a liberal recompense to its labourers than it is, would naturally engage the first talent and the best dispositions in the country, were there not some powerful principle counteracting the natural tendency. Does the press engage the first talents and the best dispositions in the country? We care not how the question shall be answered, because we are prepared to take the dilemma.

"If it does, why is the press degraded—why are all connected with it studiously insulted in the courts of justice, and proscribed as a polluted *caste* elsewhere? If the press does not engage, as rationally it ought to engage, the first talents and best dispositions in the country, but engages a class of men whom it is proper to insult and proscribe—how does this happen?

"We give the explanation in three short words—THE LIBEL LAWS—laws sufficiently iniquitous in themselves, but made worse as they are administered. Let us, however, do justice to the press as we proceed. There are many able and learned and honest men connected with the press, even under the discouragements to which all are exposed, and although they live without hope of the consideration to which such men are entitled. Our question was put to those who would defend the present conduct pursued towards the press and law of libel, and to them we again repeat it shortly—how happens it that no respectable men will undertake the office of guiding the mind of England? And if the men who do undertake that office are respectable men, why do you treat them as outcasts?

"This injustice and folly is not committed in any other country. In despotic states, indeed, the press is altogether in bonds; but nowhere, save in England, is the absurdity committed, of letting the press enjoy freedom and power, and then insulting and degrading it."

FASHIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Scotch taffeta, or silk, is still the prevalent mode for morning dress. Thus, for town neglige, we may quote Scotch silk pelisse, with very small checks of white and grenat, black taffety scarf, a Paris point collar, bonnet of sown straw, edged and trimmed with violet coloured velvet, with a bouquet of heartsease on the side; grey and black bottines, Swedish gloves, glace silk parasols; and for town toilette, still, a Scotch silk dress chine, with two flounces, tight sleeves; a mantilla of the same; a capote of emerald green crape, without flowers, and bordered with a ruche of crape. Grey bottines, Swedish gloves, point collar and cuffs, white taffety marquise. A dress of gros Royale, black ground, with a flowering pattern, a wide flounce, short tight sleeves, long gloves of peu rosee. English lace cap, with pompous roses, English lace handkerchief, black satin shoes, and one bracelet, will be found an elegant evening neglige; and for evening toilette, one of the most recherche costumes that we have seen, is a dress of point crape d'Orient, trimmed with a puffing, short sleeves, with three puffings, corsage draped en cœur, white gloves and shoes, pearls in the hair and round the neck, and the whole completed with a bouquet of spirea. For ensemble de toilette, we recommend a neglige perjouir, of pink jaconet, trimmed round with a very small and low flounce, small sleeves tight to the elbow, small collar of plaited muslin; slippers of puce morocco, trimmed with plaited ribbon. Plaited cuffs. —*Court Gazette.*

TRINITY COLLEGE.

As the new statute for the Dublin University will be published in a few days, we content ourselves for the present with giving the following abstract:—

"1st—It repeals the restriction of celibacy for all present and future Fellows, making the necessary alterations in the Fellows' oath.

"2d—It compels the College to found ten new fellowships, one to be added every year in addition to any natural vacancies that may occur. The four senior of them to be tutors as the present tutors of College.

"3d—After the year 1849, when these ten fellowships will be filled up, it enacts that there shall be an examination every year, whether there be a vacancy or not; and that the persons elected shall succeed to the vacancies as they may occur. Also, that in no one year shall more than two Fellows be elected, whatever be the number of vacancies.

This is the sum and substance of the statute, which we fear, will be a great injury to learning and to the University in ways that are not foreseen. Our only satisfaction, is that we did all in our power to oppose it. —*D. E. Packet.*

POOR LAW DOINGS—OLD ROSS.

It being notified by the "Poor Law Commissioners," that the election of a guardian for the Old Ross division of the "New Ross Union," would take place on the ensuing week, the Rev Mr. Rickard, C.C. of Rathgarogue, a Mr. E. Sweetman, and old Hay. the agitator from Ross, attended at the chapel of Rathgarogue, on Sunday last, and harangued the people at great length in the most unwarrantable and disgusting language, telling them that on Monday the 25th the voting papers were to be delivered to the people in the adjoining parish of Old Ross, and that they expected that not less than ten thousand men would, on that day congregate on Lackin Hill, and follow the police from house to house, in order by threats and intimidation to force the Cesspayers, who had previously promised their respected neighbour Mr. Robinson, to break that promise and sign for Doctor Howlett the priests' candidate.—They then proceeded to lead the people across the country towards the chapel of Cushinstown, there being upwards of three hundred persons moving together, headed by Messrs. Rickard, Hay, and Sweetman, on horseback. On their way to Cushinstown they searched the houses of Mr. Tottenham's tenants at Lackin for the Cesspayers, who had fled on their approach. But finding a man named Forrestal one of the tenants, on the road near his own house, they immediately attacked him and raised him several times from the ground, endeavouring to throw him into a deep ditch or bog hole at the side of the road; thus being put in terror of his life, he promised to vote for Dr. Howlett the Magistrate, when they let him go, Priest Rickard, Hay, and Sweetman, looking on the whole time. There were at this time from 5 to 600 persons present, most of them from Whitemountain, clad in gray friese. Arrived at Cushinstown, they were joined by Friar Crane, from Ross, and they again harangued the multitude; denouncing all, who would dare vote against the Doctor; and exhorting them to prepare for the bill on Monday week. They then commenced searching the houses at Bigerin, Rochestown, and Meyler's Park, and dragged a tenant of Mr. Ram's nearly two hundred yards, endeavouring to force him to give up a note, he had previously received from Mr. Owen, the agent to the tenants; brought him a prisoner to his own house, ransacked every inch of it, opened his box and ultimately succeeded by force, threats, and actual violence, in coercing the poor man to give up the paper. The man believes they were all strangers that dragged him; but knows that Rickards, Hay, and Sweetman were by. At Cushinstown, Rickards struck one man a violent blow on the head, knocked off his hat, which was immediately torn in pieces by the mob, and all for merely saying Mr. Robinson would make as good a guardian as Howlett. They also dragged a respectable farmer named Hickey, at Meyler's Park, from his house, and forced him to promise to vote as they wished. Rickards, Hay, and Sweetman, still commanding and leaving them; the diabolical conduct continued for nearly the entire Sabbath, and in such terror has it put the whole district, that the people are in dread, that, should they exercise their own free will, in the coming election of a Guardian, their lives and properties will be in danger.—*Wexford Conservative.*

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—The *Chebor*, which sailed on the 16th ultimo, hence from China, put back on Saturday last, leaky.—Captain Smallwood, as soon as the leak was discovered, set the hands to the pumps, in the hope that the cause of the leak might be discovered and removed. It was not until the third or fourth day after the leak had begun that he finally determined to bear up for an English port. His intention was to run for Plymouth; declaring to his mate, that he could not face his owners by returning to Liverpool! At this time, though he had exerted himself to the utmost, even taking his turn at the pumps, he became extremely low and melancholy, occasionally wishing that the ship would sink. At length on the 2d instant, in a fit of temporary insanity, he swallowed laudanum. His officers, on finding that he had taken poison, took means to relieve the stomach, of the laudanum, in which they succeeded. At night he became more tranquil, and it was hoped he had abandoned all intention of destroying himself. in the course of the night, however, when there was no person in the cabin but himself, he threw himself out of one of the cabin windows, and perished. Captain Smallwood had been twelve years in the command of vessels, and was a steady, sober man, highly esteemed by his employers. He fell a victim to a morbid sense of the responsibility of his perilous situation. The mate, after the death of the captain, took the command of the ship, and bore up for Liverpool, instead of Plymouth.—*Liverpool Albion.*

On Monday last an inquest was held in the town of Borris-in-Ossory, on the body of Bridget Scully, a native of Mountrath, who came by her death under the following circumstances, which were detailed in evidence. It appeared that for the last twelve months she had been afflicted with a sore leg of such an inveterate nature, as to baffle all attempts made use of by her towards effecting a cure. However, having heard that a man named Comerford, residing near Dunkerrin, possessed a *Saint's bone*, of such miraculously healing property as to cure all distempers and diseases, by an application to the parts affected, she hastened to the shrine, but there found that three *layings* at different times were necessary to complete the desired object. Again did the infatuated woman, travel from Mountrath to Dunkerrin, a distance of sixteen miles, and upon the day she had performed her last and fatal pilgrimage, having no mode of conveyance to return by, she was compelled to walk. It was between eight and nine o'clock, in the afternoon, when she arrived in Borris in Ossory, in a state of extreme exhaustion. Having crawled into Mr. Leonard's Hotel, she sat upon a hall form, got one of the maids to open the bandage on her leg, when an effusion of blood burst out. She finally asked for a drink of water, but ere it could be procured, the victim of superstition expired.—*Leinster Express.*

A young gentlemen of wealthy and distinguished parents educated at Eton, and who a short time since was missed from the bosom of his family, has lately been accidentally discovered in the ranks of the second bat. Rifle Brigade at Windsor, into which regiment he had enlisted as a private.

About twelve o'clock, on Thursday evening last, an armed party of over twenty fellows met between Tory hill and Croom, and attacked the house of a man named Robin Irwin, who lives near Honeypound, close to Carass. They inflicted a severe beating on him for taking ground from which people had been dispossessed.—*Limerick Standard.*

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE AT SEA.—On Saturday last, while a number of fishing boats were off Ennishowen Head, fishing for cod, a heavy gale arose from the N.N.E., and continued to increase with much violence, the sea became so tempest-tossed as to leave no hope of escape to the unfortunate men who, to procure a precarious subsistence, had been consigned to its merciless strife. About four o'clock, P.M., the gale blew furiously, and maintained its violence during the evening, when two boats' crew, from Magilligan, containing eleven men, were lost. Five of their bodies have since been found. One from Glenagavony, with five men, and one from Greencastle, with six, experienced a like fate. Three other boats from Malin, about whom no intelligence has yet been received were cast off, perhaps to meet, in common with their unfortunate companions, a watery grave.—*Derry Journal.*

INDIAN CORN.

EDWARD LYNCH

OFFERS for Sale 1200 Barrels of YELLOW INDIAN CORN, 200 barrels of which is now landing from on board the steamer *Wm. Penn*, from Liverpool, and 1,000 barrels on board the *Devonshire*, WM. LOUTHER, Master, which vessel he expects daily to arrive from Liverpool.

E. L. is as usual supplied at his Oils, Colours, and Paint Shop, King street.

Also, at his Corn and Flour Stores, Hanover street.

Waterford, May 13, 1840.

BATHING.

TO BE SET FOR THE SEASON,
At ANNSTOWN.

THREE FURNISHED HOUSES with STABLES and COACH HOUSES. The Lodgers can be accommodated with Hay and Oats, also good grass for Cows and Horses.

Annstown is situated about Four miles from Tramore, and Nine from Waterford.

Application to be made to Mr. KENNEDY, on the premises, or J. D. LANGLEY, Esq., Annstown.

Annstown, May 26th, 1840.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

THREE or FOUR Respectable Young FEMALES will be taken as OUT DOOR APPRENTICES to the MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING BUSINESS,

ALSO,

TWO Respectable Youths, as OUT DOOR APPRENTICES to the SILK MERCERY, LACE, and HABERDASHERY TRADE.

No FEE WILL BE REQUIRED,

Apply at

JAMES CARROLL'S,
Commercial House, Quay.

May 27th, 1840.

SWINDLING ON THE CONTINENT.

A band of swindlers have succeeded in obtaining simultaneously, in different towns of Italy and Germany, by means of circular letters of credit of Messrs. Glynn's house at Florence, Turin, and Genoa, sums of £700 and £800. Besides an English engraver arrested at Ostend, who confessed that from 109 to 150 copies were taken of the forged engraving of the circular letter, a Mdlle. de Vaudry had been arrested in Belgium. It is said that an Italian banker is also implicated. The following is taken from *Galignani's Messenger*:—

The operations of the gang of swindlers, who have been defrauding various banking-houses in Belgium, Germany, and Italy, by means of forged letters of credit, purporting to be issued by a London house, appear to have been organised on a most extensive scale, and to have been carried into execution with great ability and success. The arrest of the Englishman at Ostend, under the assumed name of Ireland, which we noticed a short time since, is understood to have been of much value in putting the police on the trace of the other parties; and since then several important letters, written by the chief and leader of the whole plan, have fallen into the hands of justice. The man Ireland is an engraver, and was, it is stated, concerned in the forgery of the letters of credit, which are said to have been very well executed. The woman, Vaudry, has been signalised to the police along the Rhine and in France. She is thirty-three years of age, and travels with a male companion, wearing a black beard, in an elegant chariot. Only three persons in all have been arrested, but the band is numerous, and the police in France, as well as in Italy, are actively engaged in taking measures for their apprehension. The plan seems to have been to present the forged letters of credit simultaneously in Belgium, Germany, and Italy; their total amount being £30,000. The various agents, each of whom had a particular line of operation assigned were then to make their escape, and, the sum being remitted to the principals, a large per centage was to be allowed the agents for their trouble Among other sums so obtained are the following:—At Brussels, £700; Genoa, £1,500; Milan, £800; Turin, £600; Parma, £450; Rome, £1,500; Bologna, £200; Venice, £50; Trieste, £1,740; besides other amounts at Naples and along the Rhine.

Doctor J. W. Boyd is appointed medical attendant to the dispensary established within the last fortnight, at Old Ross.

A man digging his garden in the Faythe last Friday, uncovered two flat stones surrounded by many smaller ones placed edgewise. On removing them two urns were discovered containing on the top, ashes of a fine and perfectly dry kind, and filled with particles of calcined bones and wood. From the total absence of any large portions, it is perhaps impossible to ascertain whether they are of the human or brute race. The urns were of unbaked clay, nearly all of one shape and bell mouthed, about twenty one inches by nine, and destitute of any ornament. They seemed partly embedded in the solid rock which once formed an offset of Trespane. On exposure to the air, and rain falling at the time, but more particularly from the contact of ignorant curiosity, they have nearly crumbled to pieces.—*Wexford Independent.*

A DINNER FIT FOR THE QUEEN.—No sooner had he entered, than a rather smart looking person, in a greasy striped jacket, with pumps that just turned over the toes, and a napkin (bearing a striking resemblance to a coloured map) thrown carelessly over his arm, pointed out a seat, and in a rapid and somewhat sepulchral tone (the effect of constant habit), rolled into his ear with tremendous volubility, the following sentence:—"Roas' bee'—bile bee'! roas' mut'—bile mut'—roas' purk—bile leg pickle' same—froid zole, an' godzed—bile addick, an' stood heels—weal-an-am' —rum'-stik-poy, and mut' 'arigo—roas' 'are—roas' voul—kebg, brokley, ternips, car'ts and taters, salry, pudins, poys, an' Stilt' a 'Cheshoir cheese!" The last word was the only one that was intelligible to Davie. "Cheese," he repeated—"*Cheese!*" rebellowed the astounded waiter, and retired three paces, "You begen dinner wi' the cheese, in Lunnon?" remarked Davie with an air of great intelligence. "Roas' bee', bile bee,'" &c. &c. to the end of the catalogue, as before, was the waiter's reply. He did not distinctly hear Davie's question, having an eye to the spoons on the opposite table, where a very splendaciously attired individual, whom he naturally took for a swell mob man, was buttoning his outer garment, previously to taking his departure "May be, you'd hae a hotch potch or a haggis?" said Davie, with great trepidation, his entire face suffused with a deep blush, and his ears like live cinders, for he thought the eyes of the whole room were upon him. But he was mistaken. They were better employed—intent upon their trenchers! "Roas' bee,' bile bee," &c. was repeated by the waiter still more emphatically; and a fresh arrival fortunately drew him to another table. Now Davie was fairly nonplussed. He felt that he had journeyed to a city, into whose language he had not the slightest insight. A pure unadulterated Cockney, without so much as a *bon soir* in French, or a *meinherr* in German, would have found himself as much at home at a *table d'hote* in Amiens or Coblentz. At this instant his eye fell on a slip of written paper lying on the further extremity of the table. He seized it in his distraction, put it mechanically to his eyes, when with what ecstatic delight did they fall on the cheering announcement of "ROAST PIG!" This was the very first item in the bill of fare; and, beyond it Davie had no desire to travel, for he had very recently read Charles Lamb's delightful account of the origin of this sumptuous diet; so without more a do—"Wetter!" he cried in a tone of resumed self-possession and command. "Your pleasure, Sir!" "ROAST PEG!" gasped out Davie in his exultation at having overcome this preliminary difficulty, and succeeded in making a choice. "Good, Sir—French (bread) Sir, household, Sir, or taters?" Again Davie was nonplussed. "A' say (was his order), brung me planty o' breed." The waiter suspected the possibility of his divining what Davie was now driving at, and his next inquiry was, "any of-an of, el, or poater, Sir?" Davie's impatience had now risen to a perfectly uncontrollable pitch. So he dismissed the waiter summarily with, "I dinna ken what the deevil you'll be awter wi' your 'of-an-of.' Jist brang me the Roast Peg, and look ye, let me hae planty o' breed, an' a wee drap o' whosky."—*Davie Diddledoft, London Magazine.*

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given,

THE Capacious STORE, and adjoining Yard, held by the late Mr. RICHARD SHANAHAN, with an entrance from Colebeck street, and also one near the New Fish Market.

Application to be made to Mr. JOHN NEWPORT, solicitor.

(This to be inserted once only.)

TEETH.

Monsieur J. M. MALLAN,
OF THE FIRM OF
J. M. and S. MALLAN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
10, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of WATERFORD, KILKENNY, and CLONMEL, that he will visit the above Towns (for a short period) in the beginning of next Month.

N.B.—Particulars of Residence will be advertised in uture Papers.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED,

FOR ONE YEAR, OR FOR THE SEASON,
From the first of May,

COOLUM LODGE, the Property of the late Earl of CARRICK, a Comfortable and Convenient HOUSE, with Coach house, Stabling, &c.; and 14A. 1R. 31P. (per plantation measure) of Prime Land attached. The House is a new one, having been built within a few Years, and well calculated for any respectable Family as a Bathing Lodge, being close to the Sea, and within One Mile and a Half of Dunmore East.

Application (if by letters, post-paid) to THOMAS WRIGHT Esq., Folkesrath Castle, Freshford.

TO BE LET,

(For such term as may be agreed on,)
THE HOUSE, GARDEN, AND OFFICES, OF
MOUNT BOLTON,
With any quantity of Land that may be required.

MOUNT BOLTON is situated between Portlaw and Carrick, two miles from the former, and three from the latter, on the banks of the River Suir, of which it commands a delightful view to Waterford on one side, and nearly to Clonmel on the other, including the mountains of the counties of Tipperary, Waterford, and Kilkenny, and in the centre of a fine sporting country.

The Woodranger, on the spot, will show the premises.

Application to be made to Major BOLTON, 7 D.G. or to Mr. HACKETT, Mount Prospect.

Waterford, 18th May, 1840.

SUMMER FASHIONS FOR 1840.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

JOHN STUART,
CATHEDRAL SQUARE,

IN returning his sincere thanks to his Fellow Citizens, for the patronage and support they have kindly bestowed upon him, during the many years he has been in business, begs to acquaint them, that he has received the Summer Fashions from London.

He pledges himself to give work finished in the first style, as he employs none but superior workmen.

His abilities as a first rate cutter are so well known and appreciated, that he deems it unnecessary to allude to it further.

He confidently hopes by attention, punctuality, and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of that liberal support which he has enjoyed up to the present.

EXCHEQUER.

Lessee of Miss Sarah Fitzgerald against the Casual Ejector.

TO BE LET BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at SHANAHAN'S HOTEL, NEW ROSS, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of JUNE next, at 12 o'clock at noon, the House and Demesne of CASTLE ANNAGHS, being part of the Manor of Mount Boyle, otherwise Forstallstown, situate in the barony of Ida and county of Kilkenny, as now held by THOMAS KEOGH CARR.

These Lands contain about 335 Acres Irish Plantation measure; they will be Let for a term of 3 years, from the 29th of SEPT. next, provided Miss FITZGERALD's interest shall so long last; two solvent persons will be required to join the Tenant in a Lease, as security for the rent.

For further particulars apply to TANDY's & Co., Waterford; or 32, Anglesea street, Dublin.

May 21, 1840.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE DWELLING HOUSE and LANDS of ARDO, Situate near ARDMORE and within three miles of the Seaport Town of YOUGHAL, containing four hundred and ten acres and held for three lives and an unexpired term of one hundred years producing a Profit Rent of four hundred and fifty pounds a year, and possessing other advantages.

There has been lately expended on the Dwelling House, Offices and Demesne, a sum of over Four Thousand Pounds. The Dwelling House commands a beautiful and extensive prospect, and is fit for the immediate reception of a large family;—The Offices are also new and extensive, consisting of Stabling, Coach House, Granary, Cow Houses for sixty Cows, and all other Offices required for Farming purposes, and are all enclosed:—The Garden containing about two acres and is surrounded with a wall twelve feet high, and contains Trees in full bearing. The Lands are bounded on one side by the Sea, and near the centre is a Cove valuable for manure. The greatest abundance of Sea-weed, Sand, and Lime stone, which after supplying the Lands would set at over £100 a year, and the produce of the Lands can be conveyed by Water-carriage to Youghal or any other Sea-port.

For particulars, apply to PATRICK LAWLOR, Esq., Ardo, Youghal; to THOMAS FOLEY, Esq., Tourtane, Lismore, or 189, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin; or to Messrs. RICHARD and HENRY M'GRATH, Solicitors, Dungarvan, or 67, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin.

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.		
May	5 — 6	Morning.	May	2 — 6	Morning.
	12 — 11	Morning.		9 — 11	Morning.
	19 — 6	Morning.		16 — 5	Afternoon.
	26 — 9	Morning.		23 — 9	Morning.
June	2 — 6	Morning.		30 — 4	Afternoon.
	9 — 9	Morning.	June	6 — 10	Morning.
	16 — 2	Afternoon.		13 — 4	Afternoon.
	23 — 7	Morning.		20 — 8	Morning.
	30 — 2	Afternoon.		27 — 3	Afternoon

NORA CREINA.

FROM WATERFORD. FRIDAYS.			FROM BRISTOL. TUESDAYS.		
May	1 — 12	Noon.	May	5 — 7	Morning.
	8 — 7	Morning.		12 — 3	Afternoon.
	15 — 12	Noon.		19 — 7	Morning.
	22 — 7	Morning.		26 — 1	Afternoon.
	29 — 12	Noon.	June	2 — 7	Morning.
June	5 — 7	Morning.		9 — 1	Afternoon.
	12 — 12	Noon.		16 — 6	Afternoon.
	19 — 6	Morning.		23 — 11	Morning.
	26 — 10	Morning.		30 — 5	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 FRIDAY; and
From LIVERPOOL, every TUESDAY.
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.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, MAY 27.

Wheat, millers new	31s 0d to 35s 0d
Ditto, white	30s 0d to 36s 0d
Ditto, shipping	24s 0d to 30s 0d
Barley, malting	15s 0d to 16s 0d
Ditto, shipping	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Ditto, Chevalier	14s 0d to 16s 0d
Oats, black, new	14s 0d to 14s 6d
Ditto, white, new	16s 0d to 17s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per ton	£16 0s 0d to £17 0d
Fine Flour, per sack (old)	51s 0d to 53s 0d
New do. do.	46s 0d to 50s 0d
Seconds do. do.	44s 0d to 46s 0d
Thirds, ditto	40s 0d to 43s 0d
Coarse, thirds do	38s 0d to 40s 0d
Fourths, ditto	30s 0d to 32s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	40s 0d to 42s 0d
Scalded ditto	33s 0d to 35s 0d
Heads, ditto	23s 0d to 24s 0d
Offal, ditto	18s 0d to 19s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	26s 0d to 28s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	16s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto ditto	15s 6d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton, new	85s 0d to 90s 0d
Straw, per ton,	43s 0d to 00s 0d
Cork Whiskey, per gal.	6s 2d to 6s 4d
Mutton, per lb.	0s 5d to 0s 8d
Beef, per lb.	0s 4½d to 0s 8d
Veal, per lb.	0s 5½d to 0s 7d
Pork, per lb.	0s 4½d to 0s 0d

BUTTER MARKET.

	Firkins.	s. d.		s. d.
Saturday,	238	100 0	to	109 0
Monday,	68	102 0	to	105 0
Yesterday,	135	103 0	to	105 0

CORK MARKET, MAY 25.

Butter—To the Merchants—102s—102s—96s—88s—80s—70s. To the Country—92s—92s—86s—78s—70s—60s—per cwt.

KILKENNY, MAY 22.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	40 0	— 00 0	Wheat	34 0	— 38 0
Inferior	37 0	— 00 0	Do. inferior	28 0	— 30 0
Thirds	26 0	— 00 0			

WEXFORD, MAY 22.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d
Butter	105 0	— 107 0	Beans	21 0	— 23 0
Wheat	25 0	— 34 0	Flour, fine	53 0	— 00 0
Barley	12 0	— 16 0	Oatmeal	21 0	— 00 0
Oats	14 6	— 16 0	Pork, per cwt.	33 4	— 36 0

CLONMEL, MAY 22.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	100 0	— 104 0	Barley	13 6	— 17 0
Oatmeal	18 0	— 00 0	Wheat, per st.	1 8	— 1 11
Pigs' Heads	27 0	— 28 0	Oats, per do.	1 1½	— 0 1½

CARLOW, MAY 22.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	100 0	— 00 0	Wheat	26 0	— 33 0
Flour	40 0	— 00 0	Barley	00 0	— 00 0
—— Thirds	32 0	— 34 0	Oats	17 0	— 18 0

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—MAY 22.

We had a small supply of grain at this day's market, yet all descriptions met a dull sale, at previous rates, and we repeat our quotations.

White wheat	29s 0d to 39s 0d	Oats	16s 0d to 19s 0d
Miller's red	29s 0d to 38s 0d	Do. Canal	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Inferior	26s 0d to 29s 0d	Oatmeal	16s 0d to 18s 0d
Barley	15s 0d to 20s 0d	2d Flour	22s 0d to 24s 0d
Bere	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Rape	00s 0d to 00s 0d

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—MAY 22.

Nearly the whole of the new Butter that has arrived has been sold at our quotations. There is no old Butter left in the market. In any other article of the provision trade there is no alteration to notice.

Butter, Belfast 102s to 106s, Sligo 94s to 96s, Banbridge 92s to 98s, Derry 92s to 100s, Waterford and Carlow 90s to 116s, Cork (2d pickled) 108s to 110s, ditto (4ths dry) 00s per cwt.; bacon (short mid., no bone) 48s to 50s, ditto long (no bone) 00s to 00s per ditto; bladdered lard, 61s to 63s per ditto; hams, dry, 55s to 56s per ditto.

CORN MARKET—FRIDAY, MAY 22.

The great influx of Wheat and Flour from abroad, as specified in the early part of the week, is being mostly placed under lock in anticipation of lower duties; in that position several cargoes of each have been offering, and a few sales effected; but the difference between the sellers and buyers in point of price has been such, that from the close of Tuesday to the present day no investments of an extensive character have transpired. During the same period the transactions of free produce have been restricted chiefly to the limited wants of the smaller dealers for immediate consumption, and generally on terms varying little from those previously noted,

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET—FRIDAY, MAY 22.—Our arrivals of Grain are more moderate, this week. Our millers do not buy freely in consequence of the competition by American Flour in the Lancashire markets. The Wheat trade is nevertheless very firm, and last week's prices obtained. Barley rather more in demand, but no alteration in prices. Oats and shelling steady in price. Beans fully as dear.

Cattle imported into Liverpool from the 11th to the 18th May:—

Cows, 1651—Calves 5—Sheep 2526—Lambs 433—Pigs 3307—Horses, 103.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

22d—Dart, Clancy, Teignmouth, pipe clay.

23d—Flora, Pavey, and Challenger, Booth, London, m.g.—Placentia, Doody, Placentia, in 22 days.

24th—Osprey (steamer) Stacey, Bristol—Union, Howlon Swansea, culm, to Youghal—Concordia, Read, London, g.c.—H.M. Packet Prospero—Henrietta, Power, Swansea, coals, to Beerhaven.

25th—H.M. Packet Adder—Elizabeth, Fotheringham, memel timber, and deals—Susan, Williams, Newport, coals, for Cork.

26th—Confidence, Angel, Newport, coals.

SAILED,

22d—Alexander, Sommerville, Liverpool, ballast—Denis Carthy, Connor, Newport, sheep—Swift, Rees, Porthcawle, ballast—Diana, Nowlan, Baltimore, salt—Trende Venner, Svenungenson, Skein, ballast—Friends, Howell, Cardiff, grain.

23th—John and Mary, James, Milford, ballast—Harmony, Shaddock, Newport. ballast.

25th—H.M. Packet Prospero—Clonmel, Davies, Newport, ballast—Malcolm, Pond, Llannelly, ditto—William, Stamp, Newport, ditto—John Callum, Swanson, Liverpool, pipe clay—Elizabeth, Cotter, Swansea, ballast, from Ross—Union, Hanlon, Swansea, culm—Pilgrim, Power, Newport, ballast.

26th—H.M. Packet Adder.

Wind—W.N.W. to N.W. & W.S.W.

BIRTHS.

In the Main street, Clonmel Mrs. E. Fitzhenry, of a son.

MARRIED,

At Pallas Church, T. Going Stoney, Esq. only son of Thomas Johnston Stoney, of Harvest Lodge, county Tipperary, Esq., to Jane, only daughter of the late Thomas Legge, of Parsontown, Esq.,

At Carrigtwohill Church, the Rev. William Henry Nason, of Scissett, in Yorkshire, and second son of John Nason, of Newtown, in the county of Cork, Esq., to Catherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. Gaggin, Esq., of Midleton, and Ballyrichard, in said country.

DIED,

On Friday, at Garnakeevan, near Nenagh, from apoplexy brought on by the bursting of a blood vessel, occasioned by a fall from his horse George Lee, Esq., Solicitor, aged 37; this lamented gentleman has left a young and now wholly orphaned family to deplore his loss.

At Tipperary, of fever, Richard Bradshaw, Esq., of Ayle who has left a young wife and children to deplore his loss.

At her residence, in New Ross, Miss Deborah Glascott. She was distinguished for her benevolence of disposition and Christian fortitude.

In Wexford, aged 69, Mr. James Murphy, artist.

At New Ross, Mr. Patrick Kavanagh.

At Whitkirke Vicarage, near Leeds, at the house of his brother-in-law, the Rev. R. Martineau, Edward O'Brien, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, fourth son of the late Sir Edmond, and brother of the present Sir Lucius O'Brien, of Dromoland, in the county of Clare.

The 22d, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Pennefather, have marched from Dublin to Kilkenny: the head quarter division will arrive June 5, to relieve the 84th under Lieut. Col. Frederick Macbean.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons—Wednesday, May 20.

IMPEACHMENT OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Lord TEIGNMOUTH presented a petition from Marylebone, the prayer of which, at the request of Mr. Gisborne, was read at length by the Clerk. It stated that Lord John Russell had taken advantage of the excited state of the country to introduce an unconstitutional gens d'armerie or police force, for the purposes of centralization—that he had abused the power intrusted to him, and had endeavoured to sap and undermine the institutions of the country. The petitioners prayed that the noble lord might be impeached (a laugh.)

Mr. GISBORNE inquired if the noble lord (Teignmouth) had given notice to the noble lord, the Secretary of the Colonies of his intention to present the petition.

Lord TEIGNMOUTH answered in the affirmative, and he thought there was nothing unconstitutional in the prayer of the petition, and, therefore, it was his duty to present it.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL assented to the noble lord's opinion of the constitutional nature of the prayer of the petition, and said that if it had been placed in his hands he should have felt it his duty to present it.

STOCK IN TRADE NOT RATED.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that in Committee on the Poor-law Act Amendment Bill he would move a clause exempting stock in trade from rating.

Mr. HUME gave notice of an address to her Majesty in respect to the appropriation of Church property (as we understood.)

MEDICAL REFORM.

Mr. F. FRENCH asked if the hon. member for Bridport would state his intentions as to Medical Reform.

Mr. WARBURTON said he had looked to the order book and found—what with existing notices—what with race week, and what with Whitsuntide week—(laughter.)—no day open for his motion till the 16th of June, for which day he would give notice of a measure.

Mr. GRATTAN—Will it affect Ireland?

Mr. WARBURTON—Yes.

Mr. WAKLEY—Will my hon. friend move the reappointment of the committee.

Mr. WARBURTON—No; I mean to move for leave to bring in a bill; and then move that it be referred to a select committee.

Mr. LUCAS—Will the measure refer generally to England, Scotland, and Ireland?

Mr. WARBURTON—Yes.

Registration of voters (Ireland) Bill adjourned debate.

The order of the day for resuming the debate having been read.

Mr. HUME said, he would give the motion every opposition in his power.

Mr. LUCAS contended that a constituency, bolstered by so large a portion of its members who were unable to read or write, was fictitious—(hear, hear)—and he would prefer a £5 qualification with a definite test, such as could be furnished from ordinance or poor law valuation then progressing in Ireland, to the vague and indefinite system at present in existence—(hear, hear.) The vexations which were charged by hon. members opposite as objections to the present bill, were mutual, and not confined to one party; and the very remedies which the bill of the noble lord proposed was the very remedy in existence, after the passing of the relief bill, and before the passing of the reform bill, and exacted the name, residence, and qualifications of the lessee and the tenant for life—(hear, hear.) No doubt annual revisions were objectionable; but it was very extraordinary that hon. members opposite, who were the enthusiastic advocates of annual parliaments, should possess such an insuperable objection to annual revisions—(hear, hear.) The revision each year, as recommended by the bill before the house, was less operose and expensive than the existing system of revisions—(hear.)

Mr. GASKELL could not help expressing his surprise that after a majority of sixteen had declared that there were abuses in the registration of Ireland, that the government should have thought it consistent with their duty not to oppose the bill, but to interpose vexatious delay to its progress—(hear, hear.) Such a course of procedure on the part of the government could only lead to the universal belief that there was something in the system of Irish registration which could not bear the light. The abuses which this bill was intended to remedy were notorious. Were the abuses and grievances denied?—(yes.) Were they denied by her Majesty's ministers?—(hear, hear.) Had not bills of the same, or a very similar nature, been brought in to remedy those abuses by members of that very government?—(hear, hear.) What, then, was the reason of this opposition? It did really seem that the government had discovered that some valuable party purpose would be better served by continuing the abuses than by applying the remedy—(cheers.) As to the argument of the honourable member for Kilkenny, he could not understand how it could be contended that this was a bill of disfranchisement. The bill did not affect the franchise at all except by giving the means of removing fraudulent voters; and if such a removal would seriously affect the franchise, that circumstance formed, in his mind, an unanswerable argument in favour of the bill, and threw no inconsiderable light on the nature of the tenure on which several honourable gentlemen opposite held their seats—(hear, hear.) Whether the franchise in Ireland were too low or not was quite another question; but, whatever the franchise were, fraud ought not to be permitted; and for the purpose of putting an end to this iniquitous system he felt himself bound to support the bill.

Mr. O'CONNELL said, that instead of being at all displeased at the unnecessary introduction of certain allegations of fact by the noble lord opposite, which, if necessary, he could show were quite different, he was ready to concede to him that he had made out a case to a certain extent, that this bill would be one in favor of members of this house, and of those who had petitions to present against members. It was a bill equally advantageous to the £50 freeholder and to the clergy of the established church. It was a good bill for the rich, who could bear the expense of obtaining seats in parliament, or of struggling for them; but it would be hard to show that it was a good bill for the poorer classes—(hear, hear, hear.) The noble lord had on a former night exhausted a good deal of excellent resentment against him; but he would adjourn his retaliation on the noble lord until some future occasion—(hear, hear, and a laugh.) He thought there would be opportunity enough for that purpose whilst the forty clauses of the bill were going through the committee, and he would, therefore, adjourn it until then—(hear, hear.) Before he proceeded further, however, he must take notice of a quotation which had been made by the noble lord on a former evening from a speech that had been attributed to him (Mr. O'Connell), and which the noble lord had read from the *Mirror of Parliament*, of an allegation of his (Mr. O'Connell's) as to the £10 freeholders. The noble lord had recollected that the matter was in 1832; but in other respects his memory was quite fallacious. The noble lord had said, that his (Mr. O'Connell's) opinion must be changed from what it was in 1832; he wished, therefore, to set him right as to that—(hear, hear.) The same passage had been read against him on a former occasion when he was contending for a lower franchise; and he then took the book and said, that if he had said what the noble lord had found in the book, he should have talked arrant nonsense—he said nonsense, because it was totally inapplicable to the subject under discussion. It was said by Mr. Crampton, a gentleman not very remarkable for candour in his profession, and he (Mr. O'Connell) at once said it was the fault—and a very natural fault—of the reporter, who had not the act of parliament before him—and he then put it to the Solicitor-General—he did not blame him for not remembering the details—but he put it to that learned gentleman whether he had spoken in that way, and his answer was this; that he had no recollection of what he (Mr. O'Connell) had said, but that he had taken it from the *Mirror of Parliament*. He (Mr. O'Connell) then asserted, in the most solemn manner, perhaps more so than the subject deserved, that the passage was misreported; and yet it here rose up in judgement against him (hear, hear.) He had therefore got rid of that quotation, and he did not think the noble lord would again read that passage against him (hear, hear). There was one point more he must refer to before he went into the merits of the case between the noble lord and himself. The noble lord had accused him unjustly and untruly—he did not mean there was any want of courtesy in his doing so—of his having alleged that there were no franchises annihilated in England, and the noble lord mentioned several instances to the contrary. Now, the noble lord was not a lawyer, and he therefore could not be blamed for being inaccurate in this respect; but one that he mentioned was burgage tenure. That, however, was continued by the 31st clause of the reform bill, and that, too, without any reference to value. There were some English gentlemen listening to him, who were ignorant of the machinery by which obstacles were offered to the registration of Irish voters. They did not know the extreme length to which persons went to prevent electors from being registered. There were two documents he wished the house to attend to, which he thought would show the real obstacles that were thrown in the way of electors. The first of these was a circular issued by a Mr. Nettles, the Secretary to the Cork Conservative Association, and was written from Nettleville—an appropriate name, as was said by the hon. member for Kerry (a laugh). It was dated in March, 1839, and, after giving notice of certain persons who intended to register their votes, went on to say that the returns of Conservative members entirely depended on their being able to prevent the re-registration of their own servants (hear). The circular then went on to exhort those to whom it was addressed to exert themselves to effect this object, and wherever they learned that any certificate was to be produced for registration, to give notice requiring the personal attendance of the voter, when, if he did not appear, the registration could not take place; and this circular was signed by the honorary secretary of the association (hear, hear). There was no pretence that the vote which was to be opposed was a fictitious vote; the notice was not to be confined to cases where any intention to commit a fraud was alleged. No, the right of the voter was admitted, and yet this honorary secretary recommended such means to be taken of worrying him out of his franchise by forcing him to go to sessions. Were hon. members aware that those voters would have to travel upwards of 50 miles from Cork to the promontory of Beerhaven and Bantry? Would any English gentleman propose to deal in this way with English voters? (hear, hear). Another document which he held in his hand showed that in January, 1840, there were registered at the Westmeath sessions 52 Liberals and 6 Conservatives; and at Mullingar, 11 Liberals and 5 Conservatives.—This would explain the reason why the house was now called on to pass this bill (hear, hear). The most groundless objections were taken now to those who offered themselves to be registered; one of those who objected to a voter, on being examined, said he knew the claimant to be a fair worthy man, and yet he came forward to contradict this fairworthy man who must have sworn to his qualification. Another, on being asked if he knew the farm to the value of which he had sworn, said he did not know positively, but he believed it not to be of the required value, and it appeared that this man received an annuity of £40 a year for giving evidence against claimants (so we understood the hon. and learned member, who read these cases very rapidly and indistinctly.) The people of Ireland believed, that if the supporters of this measure succeeded, they would in substance repeal the Irish reform bill and the Catholic emancipation bill, not so far as regarded the wealthy classes, but as far as concerned those who belonged to the middle classes (hear, hear). The people of Ireland bade him tell the house that they imputed this bill to two motives—first, to a natural antipathy towards the Irish people (oh, oh)—and secondly, to the virulence of bigotry (ironical cheers). He was bound to show on what grounds the Irish people attributed these motives to the supporters of this bill, and if these grounds were just, the house ought to reject the bill; if not, what he said would go for nothing.—The antipathy to the Irish people was shown by the numbers on the other side of the house who, in electioneering addresses upon the hustings, and in speeches after dinner, had talked in disparagement of the Irish people. He had with him a bundle of papers amply proving this assertion, but he would not disgust the house by reading them. He had read them himself, and the Irish people had read them. But if those to whom those expressions were ascribed should say that they had been misrepresented, and their language misreported he would refer to their own pampered and wealthy press, which was rendered wealthy by their support.

Sir ROBERT PEEL said it was a source of great satisfaction to him that the time which he should occupy at this advanced period of the debate would be, comparatively, exceedingly limited. He did not intend to enter upon any consideration of the clauses of the bill. The whole progress of this debate had convinced him that that rule and practice of the house which reserved the consideration of separate clauses for the committee was a wise one. Upon the great question of principle whether they should make an attempt to improve the system of Irish registration, so far from being the main subject of discussion, four-fifths of this debate had been occupied upon a minute consideration of the clauses of the bill. That consideration had been necessarily imperfect; it having been conducted in so desultory a manner, and the discussion however protracted, had been perfectly useless (hear, hear). He assured the house, therefore, that to the clauses of the bill he should not advert. But what he should address himself to was this great consideration—was it or was it not fitting that parliament should make an attempt to cure the admitted abuses of the present system of registration in Ireland (cheers)? They had two alternative propositions before them—the policy of making an attempt to reform the system, or the indefinite postponement, if not the absolute abandonment of that attempt—as suggested by her Majesty's government (cheers). He acknowledged that this question depended not upon those who were the most actively concerned in party politics. His conviction was that there would be a decision in favour, not of this bill, nor of any particular clauses in it, but in favour of the principle that an attempt should be made to cure the admitted abuses of the existing system. His reliance was not upon the strength of party connections (ironical cheers from the ministerial benches)—his reliance was upon that portion of the house who had proved, by their absence on a former occasion, a conscientious conviction that the attempt ought to be made; and he did hope that those hon. members would have the courage and firmness to resist the appeals which had been made to them, and the attempts which had been made to induce the house to revoke the decision to which they had already come. They had the example of the noble lord, the member for Northumberland, and the hon. gentleman (the member for Halifax)—(cheers and counter cheers); they had the example of men whose party prepossessions were decidedly in favour of the government (hear, hear), and who had been the friends of every measure of a liberal nature (oh, oh), and who had told the house that they did not approve of many of the provisions of the bill (hear, hear.) But the house was not at this time discussing the provisions of the bill—they were discussing this point—whether the House of Commons would now retract the decision they had come to in favour of a reformation of the existing system of registration in Ireland. He would now ask that portion of the house which saw through the fallacy with which it was attempted to pervert their judgment, and which maintained firmness of intention in consequence of their conviction of the truth, he would ask them to compare the advantage which would result from voting for the measure of his noble friend, with that of permitting her Majesty's government indefinitely to postpone, if not altogether abandon, any attempt at improving the system of Irish registration (hear, hear.) He knew well the intentions of his noble friend in proposing that measure (oh, oh, from the ministerial benches.) He knew that his noble friend had been most grossly assailed (hear, hear.) Mind he did not state his belief only, but his perfect assurance that his noble friend did not (oh, oh)—He hoped that hongentlemen would not continue interruptions of that kind; they did not prevent him from stating his opinions, but they were exceedingly inconvenient for the house—(hear, hear)— and it would be much more convenient to the house to prevent such interruptions, though they did not disturb him. He was stating not only his belief, but his perfect and entire conviction that his noble friend had been most unjustly assailed. He knew that his noble friend had never meditated any unfair restrictions upon the franchise (cheers, and oh, oh.) He knew that his noble friend recognised the principle, for which he (Sir R. Peel) contended, that there ought to be every facility for establishing the franchise by those who had a legal right to it (oh, oh); but that there ought also to be every obstruction thrown in the way of the establishment of corrupt and illegal votes; and in giving every facility to the establishment of the legitimate franchise, they had only to take care that a proper check and control was put upon the establishment, and that they did not open the door to fraud, and give occasion for establishing illegal votes. That was the principle on which he (Sir Robert Peel) was prepared to go into committee on this bill; that was the principle on which his noble friend was prepared to go into committee, and if it could be shown that any restrictions which were placed upon the establishment of the legal franchise could be safely dispensed with, his noble friend had already stated that he would be perfectly ready to give any suggestions of that kind the fullest and fairest consideration. Was that not evidently the prevailing opinion of the majority of the house? What risks, then, did they run by going into committee? Did they believe even if he admitted, as it was asserted, that it was the intention on that (the opposition) side of the house to tamper with the franchise and prevent the legal voter from exercising that right which the law had conferred upon him—did they think, even if that accusation were just, that it would be in the power of that side thus to assail the franchise, against the prevailing sense of the House of Commons? Let them discuss these things in the committee; depend upon it whatever suspicions might be entertained as to the intention of the bill—granting for argument sake that these allegations were well founded—depend upon it they had the power to place a curb upon any such intentions. Honourable gentlemen opposite objected to the annual registration, they objected to the appeal to the judges. The hon. and learned gentleman who spoke last contended that such provisions were plain evidences of national antipathy, and of religious bigotry, and he made a proposal on the single ground, to refuse to go into committee on the bill. And here he must appeal again to the majority of the house; and he must ask them whether such an accusation was a legitimate and conclusive reason against proceeding with the bill in committee. He would prove that it was not. He could prove that the hon. and learned gentleman who now considered the proposal of such provisions as evidence of national antipathy and of religious bigotry, so lately as the year 1835 not only entertained no fear from such provisions, but drew from their proposal the very opposite conclusions. He had, then, no objection to the very principles which were embodied in this bill when they were proposed by honorable gentlemen on the benches opposite (cheers.) In the year 1835 Sir Michael O'Loghlen introduced a bill to amend the Irish registration, which was thus described by the hon. and learned gentleman the member for the city of Dublin. Therefore, said the learned gentleman, there could not be a greater error than to throw the appointment of the revising barrister into the hands of the judges. He thought it advisable to make the registry final for a year, and not to leave the votes to the decision of any committee, though such committee was bound by an oath; this system would put an end to committees, by making a final appeal as to the right of voting to the judges.

After some remarks from Viscount MORPETH,

The house then divided, the numbers were—

For going into committee	301
Against it	268
Majority against Ministers : . .	3

The announcement was received with loud and prolonged cheers by the opposition.

On our return to the gallery we found the house in committee. Mr, FRESHFIELD in the chair.

Mr. HUME hoped the noble lord did not intend to go on with the bill to night (shouts of laughter from the opposition benches, and considerable confusion, in the midst of which),

Lord J. RUSSELL said he would oppose taking any stage on the bill that night.

Lord STANLEY said that, of course, he did not propose to take any substantive step in the committee. He concluded the noble lord would not oppose a motion that the bill be read, paragraph by paragraph, *pro forma*, and that the preamble be postponed (loud cries of no, no, from the ministerial benches, and some confusion, the house being crowded in every part.)

Mr. HUME moved that Mr. Freshfield do now leave the chair (loud cheers from honorable members near him.)

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, that in such a case he had never known anything more attempted than to put the chairman in the chair.

Lord STANLEY had not the slightest wish to do anything unusual or taking any advantage. He presumed the noble lord would not support the motion that the chairman do leave the chair, as that would stop the whole proceeding. He was ready to agree to their reporting the no-progress they had made, and he would name Friday, with a view of considering in the meantime—[the noble lord was interrupted by loud cries of "no, no," responded to by cries of "order"]—with a view of considering what day he should fix for going on with the committee.

Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE wished to know whether the noble lord was really serious in his intention to endeavour to force this bill (shouts of laughter and ironical cheering from the opposition benches.) The noble lord must be aware that he had not the slightest chance of carrying it through, and that by persevering in it he was only keeping up a great excitement in the country (loud cries of "oh," and "question," from the opposition benches.)

Lord J. RUSSELL said he certainly thought it was far better that the committee should adopt the course proposed by the noble lord. He (Lord J. Russell) understood that the noble lord wished merely to report progress *pro forma*, and that he would state on Friday what was his intention with regard to the bill. He understood that the noble lord had no intention of proposing to go into committee on Friday (hear, hear, from Lord Stanley.)

Mr. HUME said, that as there was no progress made he did not wish to report any (hear, hear, and cries of "oh.") He wished the chairman to leave the chair, in order that the bill might be lost. They only wanted one or two members who might be conscious struck (laughter.) He wished to know whether the noble lord would support the motion, because if there was a separation there ought to be no division.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that as the hon. gentleman appealed to him he must say he thought that the house having decided, and in a very full house, to go into committee, he thought that question had been decided by the house, and that if any change took place on another division it would only be in consequence of members leaving the house in the expectation that there would be no further division.

Mr. H. GRATTAN wished to reduce the majority as much as possible, and, in fact, it was already gone. For the Tories had lost the vote of the chairman (Mr. Freshfield), and they (the ministerial side) had gained the vote of the speaker (loud cheers and laughter.)

Mr. HUME said, in consequence of what had fallen from the noble lord, he should not press his motion.

The CHAIRMAN then reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on Friday.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at two o'clock.

House of Lords—Thursday, May 21.

The Earl of RADNOR, on presenting eight petitions for the repeal of the corn laws from the county of Durham, took the opportunity of postponing the resolution of Earl Fitzwilliam from Tuesday next till Thursday the 11th of June.

Several petitions were presented by the Earl of ABERDEEN, the Marquis of BREADALBANE, and the Earl of GALLOWAY against the intrusion of ministers into the church of Scotland.

SPANISH CLAIMS.

In answer to a question from the Marquis of LONDONDERRY, put when presenting a petition, which was withdrawn on account of irregularity,

Lord MELBOURNE stated that the negociations with the Spanish government, respecting the claims of the British Legion, were still proceeding; on which the noble marquis gave notice that, on the 4th of June, he should move an address, praying that her Majesty would give immediate directions for the settlement of these claims.

The Marquis of NORMANBY presented some papers connected with the administration of the poor laws in Ireland, and stated that he had called the attention of Mr. Nichols to the illegality complained of the other night by the noble lord opposite (Ellenborough) in the instructions sent to the boards of guardians.

CHURCH LITURGY.

The Archbishop of DUBLIN gave notice that on Tuesday next he should present a petition from certain lay and clerical persons, on the subject of the subscription to the liturgy and articles of the church of England.

FINANCE—IRELAND.

The Earl of RIPON prefaced his motion for the production of certain documents respecting the finances of the country with observations on the financial state of the country. There might now be a greater probability of some matters connected with our foreign affairs being settled, and the internal state of the country might not cause the same alarm and anxiety; yet it would be the height of imprudence to advise that the military force, increased last year, in consequence of the then state of the country, should be diminished. As regarded one part of the united kingdom there was a volcano there, which might now be in a state of repose, but it wanted nothing but the signal—and God knew how soon it might be given—to burst out and desolate that unfortunate part of the empire, and expose it to all the horrors belonging to that pestilent system of agitation which had prevailed there for a length of time. But we had now in addition the impending hostilities with China, regarding which they were entirely in the dark. Nobody could tell when the hostilities might terminate, or pretend to define the amount of expense in which we might in consequence be involved. His lordship proceeded to recapitulate the statements lately made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was often desirable to modify the taxation at the risk of considerable diminution of the revenue; but without a surplus it might be dangerous to hazard the attempt. The noble earl alluded to the disorder produced in Ireland by the prevalence of smuggling, in consequence of the high duty on spirits. The loss of £800,000 to the revenue was incurred, by lowering the duties in order to put an end to smuggling, and he was enabled to do so because he had a surplus. The noble earl concluded by moving for certain returns relating to the revenue and expenditure.

Lord MELBOURNE adverted to the admission of his noble friend, that there now appeared to be a probability that some of the questions which at the beginning of the session appeared to be menacing, would be settled without much further delay. His noble friend, said his lordship, admitted that the state of affairs at home was more tranquil, and that even in that part of the empire which he likened to a volcano that only required a signal to break out into a frightful irruption—it was difficult, perhaps to imagine how a signal was to be given to a volcano (hear, hear, and a laugh)—but even in that part of the empire his noble friend admitted that there was a temporary calm; though he described it as one upon which the government had no right to rely. He (Viscount Melbourne) would not hazard any predictions, nor would he pass any praise or panegyric upon the present state of affairs. He would not say more than that which was obvious, plain, and manifest. He was always very much afraid of predictions—they were very apt to be falsified and to be followed by events directly the contrary of them. But he thought that, even upon the showing of his noble friend, her Majesty's government were entitled to thanks for the alteration and improvement that had already taken place, and that a well founded hope of further improvement might be entertained, without expressing any very confident prediction upon the subject.

Lord ASHBURTON argued strongly in favour of the policy of having a surplus.

The papers were ordered.

Adjourned.

House of Commons—Thursday, May 21.

The SPEAKER took the chair shortly before four o'clock.

Lord POWERSCOURT presented a petition signed by 200 persons, of every class, in Bath, praying that the attorney general should be instructed to commence a prosecution against Mr. O'Connell, and his chief coagitators, for the treasonable language they habitually use in advocating the repeal of the Union—(hear, hear.) If this were not done by her Majesty's government, then the petitioners prayed, as an act of justice, for the immediate liberation of minor criminals imprisoned for political offences.—(Checrs.) The petition was signed by persons of the highest respectability in Bath and its vicinity, and amongst the rest was Colonel Napier.—(hear, and laughter.)

Mr. HUME.—Does the noble lord mean to accuse my hon. and learned friend of treason?—(hear,)

Lord POWERSCOURT.—I only read what was stated in the petition.—(hear and laughter.)

Mr O'CONNELL did not mean to oppose the petition, but he thought, that, in courtesy, the noble lord should have given him notice of his intention to present it.

Lord POWERSCOURT had done so. He gave notice in a letter the day before yesterday: He left the letter on the table at the bar, and he saw the hon. and learned gentleman take up the letter and read it.—(hear, hear.)

Mr. O'CONNELL.—It was quite true. He now remembered having read the note, but he thought the signature to it was Eastcourt.—(hear and laughter,) He had been misled from not being able to decipher the name, and he now begged leave to withdraw his charge of want of courtesy against the noble lord.—(hear, hear.) As for the petition he had not a word to say, except that the allegations against him were entirely false.—(hear, hear.)

Lord MORPETH presented twenty three petitions from various dissenting congregations and others in Yorkshire, against endowment of churches out of the public funds.

Mr. HUME gave notice that on that day week he should move a humble address to her Majesty, praying that directions be given to the governor general of Canada to remove the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, and also the immediate dismissal or trial of an old gentleman, formerly a member of the executive council, now imprisoned for disaffection.

Mr. E.J. STANLEY moved for a new writ for the borough of Cockermouth, vacant in consequence of Mr. Horseman having accepted the office of a lord of the treasury.—(hear, hear.)

Mr. PEEL asked would the house sit on the 29th inst?

Lord J. RUSSELL Yes.

Sir R. PEEL reminded the noble lord that before the last holidays, the noble lord assured him that the papers respecting our differences with the United States on the boundary question, were about to be printed, and would be laid on the table very speedily. Now as those papers had not yet been laid on the table, he (Sir R. Peel) begged leave to ask whether they were printed?

Lord J. RUSSELL did not exactly say what the right hon. baronet seemed to have understood him to mean. His answer referred only to the papers in his own department, which had been some time ready; but he thought these had better not be presented until the other papers on the same question, but belonging to the foreign office, and now in preparation, should be ready for presentation at the same time.

Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice that on its being proposed that the house go into committee on the Irish Registration Bill, he should move that it be an instruction to the committee to define the franchise in Ireland, with a view to better legislation on the subject. Respecting the Bath petition, just presented by the noble lord opposite, he begged leave to say another word.—When he said that the allegations were false, he alluded to those charges that were of a criminal nature; for he did not mean to deny that he had agitated for repeal of the Union.

Lord J. RUSSELL wished to direct the attention of the house to another matter which he had intended to submit to the house to-morrow. It was a part of the Canada bill, which he could not introduce without a previous notice of a committee. But he hoped the house would agree with him to take the subject into consideration in a committee of the whole house without a notice. He referred to that part of the bill in which it was proposed to appropriate part of the Canada revenues to the uses of the civil list.

Sir R. PEEL would not object. But he must warn the government not to expect much accommodation on that side if their own friends took every fraudulent advantage to defeat motions coming on at this side—(cheers). If the noble lord could not influence his friends to desist from such practises, he must make up his mind for a good deal of future inconvenience. His hon. friend had applied for no more than the noble lord now asked—merely to waive a point of form.

Lord J. RUSSELL did not mean that the house should go into debate on that part of the bill to morrow. Having gone into committee the house might debate it or not as they pleased. He really thought that points of form should not be insisted upon except in cases of extreme necessity, and he would protest against it at any time (hear).

Mr. HUME protested against the charge of the right hon. baronet. He (Mr. Hume) made no objection on a point of form to the right hon. baronet. He was desirous, on the contrary, that the discussion on the motion should proceed now.

BEET ROOT SUGAR.

Mr. O'CONNELL then rose to call the attention of the house to the subject of a petition presented from Mr. Hercules Bradshaw, on the 7th of May, complaining of his having been subjected to a loss of £16,000 in consequence of his having been permitted to carry on the manufacture of beet root sugar in Ireland, for two years, at the expiration of which a measure was introduced affixing a heavy duty on sugar so produced, without any intimation of the intention to impose such a duty being previously conveyed to him. The hon. and learned gentleman contended that the case made out by the petitioner was one of great hardship, and concluded by moving for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the allegations made.

Lord CASTLEREAGH seconded the motion, but, in consequence of the absence of the president of the board of trade (Mr. Labouchere) the consideration of the motion was postponed till Tuesday next.

THE CENSUS.

Mr. F. MAULE, in the absence of Sir H. Parnell, moved for and obtained leave to bring in a bill for taking the population of Great Britain.

Mr. F. FRENCH rose to move for a select committee to inquire into the allegations contained in the petition of Mr. W. Roberts, which he presented on the 3d of April last. The honourable member proceeded to state that the petitioner had devoted much time and expense in the prosecution of the discovery of a process by which animal substances could be kept free from decomposition for a considerable length of time. He thought the case was one which the house was bound to inquire into, and he should, therefore, move that a select committee be appointed for the purpose.

Mr. C. LUSHINGTON seconded the motion.

Mr. WARBURTON thought he had a right to complain of the hon. member (Mr. French) not having given him any information of the day on which he intended to bring forward the motion.

After a few words from Mr. PEYME and Mr. WARBURTON,

Mr. F. FRENCH said that he had no hope of succeeding on a division, he would withdraw his motion.

An HON. MEMBER moved that the house should be counted, and there being only thirty two members present, it was adjourned at a quarter past seven o'clock.

In the Lords on Friday no business beyond the presentation of petitions was transacted.

House of Commons—Friday.

Viscount MORPETH gave notice that the Solicitor General for Ireland would on Tuesday next move for leave to bring in a bill for the amendment of the laws relating to the registration of voters in Ireland (loud cheers from the ministerial benches, and cheers and laughter from the opposition.)

Sir G. CLERK wished to call the attention of the house to a subject affecting their privileges. The house had been called on to grant a new writ for the borough of Cockermouth in consequence of Mr. Horsman having been appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury. He (Sir G. Clerk) held in his hand a document, dated the 18th May, which was an address to the electors of Cockermouth, from Mr. Horsman, stating that he had been offered the office of a Lord of the Treasury, and had accepted it, and would present himself before the constituency as soon as the debate on the Irish Registration Bill should be over (cheers and counter cheers.) The honourable member had by his own statement accepted office under government on Wednesday last, yet his vote was counted in the division on that bill on Thursday morning. He was aware that the house could take no step in the matter, as it might be said that the address was not an authentic document.

Mr. AGLIONBY wished to know from the Under Secretary of State whether it was true that a petition had been presented from Mr. Feargus O'Connor, praying that his imprisonment might take place in London instead of York, accompanied by a certificate that his health would materially suffer if removed to the latter place; and whether he would lay on the table the regulations of York jail; and was aware that Mr. O'Connor was undergoing the severest punishment in the felons' department of the prison?

Mr. FOX MAULE answered, that Mr. O'Connor had been ordered to undergo his imprisonment in York Castle, and the Secretary of State had no power to alter the terms of the sentence.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that it was his intention, on Tuesday next, to introduce two or at least one bill respecting registration of voters in England.

In answer to Lord STANLEY,

Lord J. RUSSELL said that he should feel himself perfectly at liberty, if he thought fit, to move as an amendment that the bill of the Solicitor General should be taken into consideration by the house in committee, instead of the bill of the noble lord. He did not pledge himself to do so, but he would consider himself at liberty to do so if he pleased. The noble lord ought to be the last person to complain of obstruction, as he had himself declared that he would obstruct the measures of her Majesty's government (cheers.)

The order of the day was then discharged, and the committee was fixed for the 4th of June.

The house shortly after adjourned to Tuesday, Monday being the day of the celebration of Her Majesty's birth day.

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