WATERFORD MAIL ONE PENNY

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Monday, July 6.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH presented a petition from an individual named Moore, residing at Tullamoore, calling on their lordships to withdraw the powers granted to the poor law commissioners in Ireland, those powers having been used in a most tyrannical manner towards him.

IRISH MUNICIPAL REFORM BILL.

On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, this bill was recommitted.

In the committee several of the postponed clauses were agreed to.

On the proposition that schedule A be agreed to,

Lord WYNFORD rose to move an amendment upon it. He proposed to strike the word "Dublin" out of the schedule, with the object of exempting the corporation of that city from the operation of the bill. He was most anxious that justice should be done to Ireland; but if this schedule were passed in its present shape, that justice for which Mr. O'Connell and his followers had long been clamouring, would not be done to that country. On the same principle on which their lordships had exempted the corporation of London from the operation of the English municipal reform bill, he called upon their lordships to exempt the corporation of Dublin from the operation of the Irish municipal reform bill. The bill, as affecting the corporation of Dublin, had been strongly petitioned against by upwards of 7,000 persons as an act of the grossest injustice. For his part, he could see no distinction between this case and taking an estate from a man's heirs, and giving it to any other inhabitant of the same district. It was impossible for their lordships to proceed with this species of legislation without shaking the foundation of all property. He readily admitted that in the well known "pipe water case," their lordships had decided against the corporation of Dublin, and stated them to be in the wrong; but they had made the fullest compensation for the ill which they had done, and paid up their deficiencies to the last farthing. He denied that any charge of impropriety had been made against the corporation of Dublin as a body; and he asked their lordships, therefore, by what right they proceeded to invade their property? The corporations of Ireland had been originally established for the purpose of supporting the small minority favourable to British connexion against an overwhelming majority composed of Roman Catholics, bitterly opposed to that connexion, and determined, if possible, to destroy it. This was his answer to the charge of exclusiveness preferred against these corporations. It was said that it might be proper enough in the time of James the First that the corporations of Ireland should be exclusively Protestant (hear, hear) but that now they should be free to admit Roman Catholics. Everything convinced him (Lord Wynford) of the absolute contrary of this. The priests of Ireland were charged with the most scandalous conduct in the management of elections. In fact, it was utterly impossible that anything like a fair election could, under the existing system, take place in Ireland. Thus in the elections of the poor law guardians, those same Roman Catholic priests were found denouncing persons from the altar who were known to have the intention of voting for their landlords. This was the more to be deprecated where the duty was simply one of charity, and not at all connected with politics, but exclusively for the benefit of the poor (hear, hear.) He trusted that conduct like this would meet with neither support nor approbation in either country. While these scenes, then, were presented at the other side of the Channel, he begged leave to ask their lordships whether this was a time to do away with that exclusiveness which he held to be so absolutely necessary to the integrity of the connexion between the two countries? If what he had asserted was true of the country districts, how much more true was it where there was the question of Dublin, and where the safeguard of an exclusively Protestant corporation was so eminently needed? That corporation must be either exclusively Protestant, or exclusively Roman Catholic. It would be made the latter most effectually by this bill; and if passed into a law, in a very few years the connexion between this country and Ireland would be destroyed. The sole means of preserving that connexion appeared to him to be the preservation of those exclusive corporations. There was a town in Ireland where the experiment of opening the corporation had been tried, and with the precise effect which he had described to their lordships. In short, it had become a Catholic corporation. He alluded to the borough of Tuam, where their lordships had an instance of the mode in which a Catholic corporation would deal with the municipal property. The original donors of this property were Protestants; and at the present moment there was not, in the corporation of Tuam, a single Protestant. The Catholic members of the corporation had proceeded to divert the property to Catholic uses. Property that would let for about four hundred pounds a year had been disposed of to the Catholic Archbishop of Tuam for £250 a year. In Dublin the Roman Catholic electors were much more numerous than the Protestant. Out of the 15 districts there would only be one alderman and three councilmen of the Protestant persuasion returned; nor would it be difficult for the Roman Catholics to return the whole body; and what would be the effect were such the case? The corporation would, in fact, become a Roman Catholic parliament, and the whole of Ireland would soon be under its control. The Lord Mayor would be a very different person under this bill from what he was at present. At present the Lord Mayor had no great income, and was elected but for one year; but he would undertake to say, that if this bill passed, a certain gentleman would be Lord Mayor as long as he lived; while the whole of the property of the corporation would be at his disposal. He was unable to do full justice to the subject, but he was quite sure that there was none of their lordships who would not see, that if this bill passed, it would tend very materially to destroy the connexion existing between the two countries. He should, therefore, conclude by moving that the word "Dublin" be excluded from schedule A.

The Marquis of NORMANBY said, that various plans had been suggested for the reform of the Irish corporations, besides that of the present bill, but this was the first time it had been proposed to omit Dublin from the operation of the measure. The noble and learned lord had made a novel proposition, but had brought forward no new matter in support of it; for his speech was only a repetition of what they had so lately heard stated with so much ability at the bar of the house. One novelty, however, the noble and learned lord had introduced. He had found out that this introduction of Dublin into the bill must be displeasing to Mr. O'Connell, but he (Lord Normanby) had never heard that Mr. O'Connell had moved the omission of Dublin from the schedule of this bill. The opinion of Mr. O'Connell, to which the noble and learned lord had alluded, had been delivered six years ago, and it was not likely that he had then anticipated that a reform of the corporation of Dublin would have preceded that of the other corporations of Ireland. The noble and learned lord said, that justice would not be done to Ireland, unless Dublin, like London, had a separate bill for itself; but London had had a reform more like what this corporation would be than Dublin was at present (hear, hear.) The noble and learned lord had also alluded to the constitution of the Irish corporation commission. Now, the commission was, he contended, very fairly constituted, for it consisted of seven Protestants and five Roman Catholics, selected by the then law officers of the crown, who were by no means violent politicians. In the speech which had been recently delivered at the bar of the house, it was said that all the witnesses were notorious partisans, and that many of them were without character. But the fact was, that the majority of these witnesses were actually the officers of the corporation. Such a charge of falsification of evidence was, therefore, perfectly groundless. If they looked at the evidence of Alderman Montgomery, they would find that there was no foundation for the statements which the learned counsel had made at the bar. The noble and learned lord had said that on a former occasion he (Lord Normanby) had pledged himself to prove the misconduct of the corporation of Dublin; but what he had said was, that he would endeavour to give the best reasons in his power against the motion which the noble and learned lord had now submitted to their consideration. That, however, was a very narrow ground on which to defend this bill; and it was not on that occasion alone that this bill was brought forward. He thought that the conduct of the corporation of Dublin being in debt to the amount at the lowest calculation of £200,000, and, according to the majority of instances, £300,000, was pretty good proof that they had not managed their funds in the most judicious manner. But the point of the greatest importance was, that the corporation was exclusive (hear, hear.) The sheriffs who were appointed by the corporation in regard to the pipe water rate, was fraud; that was, malversation of public funds. But the noble and learned lord, it would appear, had been instructed that this was not an agreeable part of the case of the corporation. The learned counsel at the bar had also said that there had been no misconduct, but he had not said a word about the pipe water rate. In regard to that rate the facts were these: in the reign of George III., an act was passed to enable the corporation to levy a rate for laying down pipes for supplying Dublin with water. Now, what had the corporation done? They had voted themselves one thousand five hundred pounds a year under this act, because, as they said, they had advanced money at separate times to produce a supply of water for the town. Under the metal main act the corporation was required to keep separate accounts, and to submit them at stated periods to the Lord Lieutenant, but no accounts had for eight years been rendered. They had, however, voted themselves another £1,000 a year, and, moreover, the Lord Mayor and treasurer had allowed themselves a per centage. They had, then, in place of that per centage, voted £1,000 a year to the Lord Mayor, and £1,000 to the treasurer. The fact of the corporation of Dublin were actually obliged, in order to show that they had not in the slightest degree abandoned those extreme principles, and those strong prejudices, upon the faith of which they were elected, to propose and drink a specific toast which was notoriously offensive to the Roman Catholic population of Ireland. Those prejudices, he regretted to say, operated throughout the whole system of the administration of justice, and even affected the appointment of grand juries when they happened to be connected with the corporation. The noble and learned lord had alluded to the corporation of Tuam as an exclusive corporation, because the great majority of its members were Roman Catholics. Now although it would be fair to apply that test to the corporation of Dublin, in order to prove it was exclusive, it was not applicable to the case of Tuam, because there the population was Roman Catholic. If their lordships really wished to show favour to a body which was the most exclusive of all the corporations of Ireland, and which was also the most delinquent—he did not mean as to personal dishonour, but as regarded the management of the corporate funds—if they wished to show favour to such a body as that, then would they agree to the motion of the noble and learned lord. But if their lordships did give up that motion, they must not expect that the country for which they were legislating, and the other house of parliament with which they were legislating, could consider their lordships sincere in their endeavours to settle this question (hear, hear.) Now for the first time, had the noble and learned lord brought forward such a motion as the present, although this was the fifth bill which had been introduced upon the subject. He hoped their lordships would show by a large majority against the motion of the noble and learned lord that they were sincerely desirous of settling a question of so much importance to the prosperity of the sister country (hear, hear.)

The Earl of CARBERY read some documents, but in a very low tone of voice, to show that the valuation which had taken place in Dublin under the poor law act had been set aside in the case of upwards of 300 houses, for the purpose of raising their valuation, and thereby conferring on the occupiers of those houses the parliamentary franchise. And who was to be found at the head of those upon whose supervision and recommendation that change had been made? No less a person than Mr. Seaton, an electioneering agent of Mr. O'Connell's (hear, hear). With that simple fact before his eyes, he could arrive at no other conclusion respecting this bill than that it would have the effect of transferring the power, at present possessed by the Protestants, into the hands of the Roman Catholics, and of establishing Popish domination in Ireland—(hear, hear).

The Earl of WICKLOW said, that he had listened with attention to the speeches of counsel at the bar, and to those which had been made by noble lords near him, and he confessed he could see in them no arguments in favour of the present motion, however there might have been in favour of the bill (hear, hear).—If any motion of the kind ought to be made, it should in his mind be for the exclusion of all the other corporations excepting Dublin, which seemed all along to have been the principal corporation in view with the projector of the bill. The bill was framed particularly for Dublin, to which he thought it applicable, while he did not see any applicability in it to the other towns. He could not therefore support the proposition of his noble and learned friend. It was said that this bill transferred power from the hands of one sect to another, but in his opinion it transferred power from a section to the great body of the people. He did not consider that the power would be transferred as much to the Roman Catholic as to the Radical party, which greatly preponderated in Ireland. Protestants would be found in the corporation of Dublin and those of other great towns, though perhaps not in Tuam, which had for the most part a Roman Catholic population.—He therefore considered that any change which might take place would be not of a sectarian but of a political character. He admitted that the altered circumstances of the present time rendered corporations almost unnecessary; but at the same time, if they were retained in this country, he was of opinion that a similar principle of legislation should be extended to Ireland. That country was now too strong to be governed in any other manner than by supplying to it the principles of the British constitution, and he, for one, would never give his consent to any other course. The effect of the proposition read by his noble and learned friend would be to throw out the bill altogether, for it would be a mere mockery to pass the bill with the exclusion of Dublin. He had been opposed to the exclusion of Galway as a most unwise proceeding; but if a motion were made to exclude from the operation of the bill any town in which the majority of the inhabitants were opposed to becoming burdened with the expense of municipal institutions, it should have his support.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH supported the amendment, but in doing so he denied that he was actuated by any desire to have the bill thrown out. He considered that it was an act of great injustice to include Dublin in this bill, as there was not, in the evidence which had been published, with respect to the corporation of that city, anything to bear out the charges which had been made against it. With respect to the argument founded upon the fact of similar bills having been five times under the consideration of parliament, he did not think that it was conclusive in favour of this bill. He would, however, admit that their lordships might become wise by posthumous information (laughter.) He meant subsequent information, though the word "posthumous" would apply, as the former bills were defunct (hear, hear, and laughter.) He had no objection to the introduction of a bill for the purpose of amending any defects which might be shown to exist in the corporation of Dublin, but, as he said before, none of the allegations of that sort had been made out in the reports, though the commissioners had not been most properly selected, as the names of Mr, Purin and Mr. Hudson, and the nature and bearing of the questions proposed to the witnesses, would show. It was a singular fact that all the commissioners had been provided for either by death or by lucrative situations (hear, hear, and laughter). He meant all those of them who survived had been well provided for, but he must remark that levity on such a subject did not become the highest court of judicature in the empire. If their lordships had to deal with a question involving private property no matter how small the amount, it would be discussed most gravely, and the same rule should apply equally to corporate property. The charges against the corporation, he would again repeat, had not been made out, and there was not a single fact in either report which would induce their lordships to hang a dog upon. With respect to the case of the sheriff, the noble marquis (Normanby) had stated that the conduct of the sheriff in the election of juries proved the exclusiveness of the corporation. He (the Marquis of Westmeath) denied that the sheriff could misconduct himself with respect to the election of juries. The noble earl (Wicklow) had stated, that the corporations would consist of the Radical party. Was it not fair for him (the Marquis of Westmeath) to state that that party would be the poorest? (cries of no, no, from Viscount Melbourne and the Marquis of Normanby.) He (the Marquis of Wastmeath) could prove that the houses inhabited by the Radical party were of the poorest description. He thought he had answered pretty nearly the noble marquis's speech. He was only doing his duty as an honest man, coming from Ireland, in opposing this bill. He begged their lordships to hear his warning voice. By passing this bill they would be jumping into an abyss which they were not prepared to sound (laughter.) The noble marquis might try to turn what he said into mirth, but he could not answer it.

The Earl of GLENGALL said his objections to this clause standing part of the bill stood on entirely different grounds to what had that night been alluded to. He objected to the enormous amount of the corporation funds (£150,000) been thrown into the hands of the Repealers and enemies of both Ireland and England; for if they thus transferred these enormous sums, he was prepared to say that the connexion between Ireland and England would very shortly be dissolved. It was the state of things in Ireland at this moment which made him hostile to this clause. The state of society in Ireland now was totally different to what it had been at any other period. They had the Radical society organised in full force, and also the Ribbon society; and if the funds of these corporations were given to these men, he did not hesitate to say that it would not be long before Ireland ceased to form an integral part of the British empire. What had been the cause of all these societies failing in attaining their objects in former years? It was the want of funds (hear, hear.) He contended that this kind of societies, when before in existence, in Ireland had invariably tended to produce insurrections. All these societies had formerly merged into the Society of United Irishmen—a society which had produced the most disastrous consequences in Ireland. He contended that the Society of United Irishmen and the Society of Repealers were the same in their objects. There had of late appeared in Ireland a new power in a new class of priests. They were a totally different description of men from the ancient priesthood, who were generally a respectable class of men. The present order of priests were sprung from a lower class of society—from the sons of small farmers; and it was known that to become priests, there was no surer road than the political violence of their parents. The young priests were the first at the polling booths at elections, they were the first at elections of poor law guardians, and they would be the first in the elections of town councillors. They would be the persons who would elect the town councillors and others of the city of Dublin. If these men gave as much time to circulating the truths of their religion as they did to circulating seditious papers, he should not complain of them; but they appeared to have thrown away the Prayer book for the *Dublin Evening Post*, and to have taken up the *Pilot* instead of the *Douay Bible*. There was not a man in Ireland who did not believe that the Corn Exchange agitators had all the power and the patronage of Ireland in their hands. It was a most unfortunate state of things when persons of indifferent repute were placed in situations of responsibility, and when agitators should have the power of distributing rewards and emoluments. He would wish to ask, was not the Vice President of the Board of Trade a Repealer?—(laughter on the ministerial benches.) He begged that noble lords would not laugh at, but answer him. He had himself heard that right hon. gentlemen declare that he was so in the court house in Clonmel—(hear.) Let there be a complete assimilation in the municipal laws of England and Ireland, and he would be perfectly satisfied, or let them give Ireland Lord Stanley's bill, and they might then have as many corporations as they liked, Dublin included.

After a few words from the Marquis of NORMANBY.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, that at that late hour of the evening he should confine himself to simply stating the grounds on which he should give his vote on this question, which was merely that the word "Dublin" be omitted in the bill. The speech of his noble friend who had last addressed their lordships was against the entire bill and against the corporation system in Ireland—(hear, hear)—and certainly there was no man more firmly of opinion than he (the Duke of Wellington) was, that it would have been better at first that no corporations whatever should be created in Ireland. That was his opinion originally; but however, in another place another opinion prevailed so strongly that he had yielded his own opinion, and it was now the duty of the noble lords opposite to take care that the bad consequences which his noble friend apprehended did not follow from this bill. That to which he would now address himself was the amendment which had been moved by his noble and learned friend on his left. After their lordships had had this subject before them during five years, the corporation of Dublin had thought proper this year to present a petition against this bill, and to employ counsel to plead their cause in support of that petition—He must say that their cause was most ably pleaded, and he should certainly have expected that the noble lord who moved to call counsel to the bar, or his noble and learned friend, would have thought it proper to examine witnesses in support of what was stated by counsel, if either of them had intended to found on that statement such a motion as had been made by his noble and learned friend. No such thing, however, was done, and it appeared by what fell from the noble marquis, whose statement had not been contradicted that the learned counsel was not unfortunately supported by the fact in a great part of what he said—(hear, hear, from the ministerial benches.) That speech, therefore, must for the present be put out of consideration. He confessed he should be very desirous, if he could possibly find the means of doing it, of preventing the great mischiefs which he apprehended might be occasioned by the establishment of a corporation in Dublin. He certainly should be very sorry to see a society, such as existed in Dublin at the present day, and which he hoped would continue to exist there, placed under the government of such a corporation as might be elected, if great care were not taken to prevent it. He entreated their lordships to look closely into the powers given by the law, and particularly at the powers of taxation, and to take care that such great powers should not be lodged in the hands which might abuse it. He, however, entreated their lordships to consider the state in which the question stood, and not to vote for the amendment of his noble and learned friend (cries of hear, hear.) Let the bill go through the committee, and let amendments be introduced into such parts of the bill as would remedy and avert the inconveniences which might result from lodging great powers in the hands of those persons who, however they might be called responsible by the noble lords on the other side of the house, were responsible to nothing but a wild democracy, which tyrannised over every rank in society. He should vote against the amendment proposed by his noble and learned friend, and he should do so for the reasons which he had stated. He was prepared to go into every other part of the bill, and he should endeavour to send the bill down to the House of Commons as perfect as it could be made.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH thought that the noble duke was rather mistaken in supposing that the statement of the learned counsel, who had been heard at their lordships' bar, was not supported by facts. The learned counsel objected all through to the manner in which the evidence contained in the report had been taken, and he thought that the noble marquis ought to have been called on to disprove what the learned counsel had said (a laugh.)

The Earl of GLENGALL said that the learned counsel was prepared to prove every word of the statement which he had made.

The Bishop of EXETER rose to an act of justice, if not to Ireland, at least to an Irishman. It was with very deep regret that he had heard the noble duke say, that in consequence of an allegation in a single part of the learned counsel's speech being contradicted by the noble marquis, the whole of that speech must be laid aside. He must say that this was not like the usual mode in which that just man, the noble duke, dealt with questions that came before him. Now, he did believe that Alderman Montgomery could have said he sat on the grand jury with three Catholics, but the short hand writers of the corporation told the members of the corporation so, and also the learned counsel. With regard to the toast which the sheriffs of Dublin gave, there was no greater reason for taking exception to it than to the church service which was performed on the 5th of Nov. He objected to this bill, because, as the noble earl opposite had avowed, the power of the corporation would be transferred from Protestanst to Roman Catholics. The noble earl said that the democratic principle was the very essence of a reformed corporation.

The Earl of WICKLOW—The democratic principle of election, I said.

The Bishop of EXETER was quite content with the noble earl's explanation. The noble earl said that he believed the corporations would not be exclusively Catholic, but that they would be exclusively Radical. Now, as he (the Bishop of Exeter) believed that a large portion of the great Conservative body opposite would vote against the amendment, he hoped it would not be upon the principle professed by the noble earl. Upon these grounds he would cordially support the motion of his noble and learned friend.

The Duke of WELLINGTON explained that his intention in alluding to the speech delivered by the learned counsel at the bar, was simply to refer to the statement commented upon by the noble marquis opposite, as affecting the general authority of the learned counsel's speech.

The Earl of WICKLOW must protest against the misconstruction which had been put upon a passage in his speech by the right. rev. prelate. He had never asserted that his reason for supporting the bill was, that these corporations would be composed of "Radicals." He had admitted, that in all probability they would be found to be Radicals, in the first instance, and that the change to less violent principles would not be so immediate as the change which had taken place in the remodeled corporations of England. Those were the words which he had used; and if words like those could bear the interpretation which had been put upon them by the right rev. prelate, then he (the Earl of Wicklow) knew nothing of the meaning of language.

The Bishop of EXETER was glad to have afforded the noble earl the opportunity of making this explanation. He must at the same time state, that to his ear and to his mind the words of the noble earl had conveyed the meaning which he had ascribed to them.

The Earl of WICKLOW observed that noble lords who sat near him entertained a totally different view from the right rev. prelate.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE could state with the most perfect confidence to their lordships, that the learned counsel who had addressed them from their bar on behalf of the corporation of Dublin, had been utterly mistaken as to every particle of that evidence upon which he was called on to comment. He made this statement deliberately, after having referred to the evidence in minute detail (hear, hear.) The learned counsel had boldly stated that no instance of malversation, nor the slightest ground of complaint could be adduced against his client (hear.) Now, to disprove this allegation, it was only necessary to refer to the testimony of Alderman Beresford that "the boundaries had been in many instances altered and diminished, that perpetuities had been lost through the negligence of the members of the corporation, that leases in perpetuity had been renewed at nominal rents, that renewals of leases had taken place for two houses where there was a conveyance made of twenty four or twenty five houses; that their estates in short, had been mismanaged for a period of 50 years, that a prejudice had been created in the public mind that leases would be given to none but corporators; and that, in point of fact, leases had very often been made to corporators." Alderman Smith came after this witness and confirmed his testimony as to all these subjects. This was the virtuous corporation that sent counsel to their bar, to ask on what possible point they could be found fault with! Why, not less than 240 streets and 60,000 poor inhabitants had been robbed of their pipe-water by this immaculate corporation, as was recorded upon their lordship' journals. They derived large funds from the "shippage and anchorage," and not one shilling of this money had been applied to the improvement of the navigation of the river (hear, hear.) He appealed to the right rev. prelate's sense of justice as to his opinion of the mode in which they had administered the most sacred and solemn of all their functions, that which had relation to the administration of justice. They had farmed out the court of conscience, and their sole solicitude had been for the enlargement of their fees. He had little fear of the working of this measure in Dublin more than in the other towns of Ireland, and he objected strongly to leaving out Dublin, because there was before their lordships a quantity of evidence, with regard to the corporation of that city, to make out a case for a measure of reform for that body itself, independent of any other corporation. It was not, however, upon that ground he stood, but upon the broad principle of introducing and enforcing a principle of local government, founded not on self election, but on the free election of persons, to remain responsible to the public for their conduct and for the management of the funds entrusted to their care. He must therefore vote against the amendment of the noble and learned lord.

The house then divided, when there appeared—

Content	35
Non-Content	82
Majority against the amendment	47

The remaining schedules and the preamble of the bill were agreed to, the house resumed, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Thursday.

Their lordships adjourned at half-past eleven.

House of Commons—Monday, June 6.

Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice of a motion for next day for suspending the proceedings at law connected with the governor and company of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.

The SPEAKER informed the house that he had received a letter from Lord Aukland, containing a grateful acknowledgement of the vote of thanks passed by that house on the 5th of February last to the British army in Western India, for their gallant services.

Mr. E. TENNENT brought up the report of the committee on the copyright of designs.

Sir R. PEEL made several inquiries as to the precise bearings of the orders in council respecting reprisals on Chinese vessels.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the orders in council made no difference in our actual relations with China, but would receive their definite character from subsequent events. In case of an amicable adjustment, ships and cargoes, whether Chinese or neutral, would be restored: in the event of hostilities, Chinese vessels would be condemned and neutrals released by a court of admiralty duly commissioned.

Lord STANLEY said that, though it would not perhaps, be quite in order for him to refer at present to the bill which he had introduced upon registration, yet it would, probably, be convenient that he should, on that day, and at that hour of the evening, state the course which, after full consideration, he had determined to pursue with regard to that measure. The bill, as the house would recollect, had been introduced at an early period of the session, and, considering the nature and degree of opposition which it had experienced, hon. members would readily acknowledge that it had made considerable progress. It reached its second reading as early as the 25th of March. It was at that time impossible for him to fix an earlier period for its committal than some day after the holidays. Other circumstances, to which it was not then necessary for him particularly to advert, had led to the postponement of the committee till the 13th of May (hear, hear.) The question of going into committee was debated during three days, and he was not enabled to proceed with it further, notwithstanding various debates and divisions on the 11th, the 18th, the 25th, on the 26th of June, and on the 2d of July. In the course of these proceedings there had been ten divisions in that house; upon five of those divisions the whole force of the government had been exerted to throw out the bill, and had been exerted in vain (hear.) In these ten separate divisions government had succeeded in one and that only partially; in nine of the number his bill had remained untouched (cheers.) If, in the prosecution of this measure, he had encountered opposition of an unusual kind, he was enabled to refer, with extreme pleasure and gratitude, to the cordiality and enthusiasm with which he had been supported. He felt that he did not exaggerate when he said that that support was unprecedented. Day after day and week after week had his hon. friends attended in that house in great numbers to record their votes in his favor—(some hon. members on the back benches of the ministerial side cried out order, order.) If hon. members thought that his remarks were out of order, he undertook to conclude by making a motion —(loud cheering.) He repeated that he had been supported by a cordiality which he believed was unequalled, certainly not surpassed on any former occasion. There was, perhaps, no instance in which hon. members, sacrificing day by day for a period of three weeks their personal convenience, had attended there, 320 in number, without a single defaulter, to record their votes, or to do that which, according to the known practice of the house, was equivalent to actually recording their votes. He believed there was not an instance of a measure proceeding to such an extent, and so triumphantly in opposition to any government. As long as he felt that there was any chance of its passing into an act of parliament, he should not hesitate to tax the kindness, consistency, and perseverance of his hon. friends to the utmost—(loud cheers.) But he should rather have to apologise for abstaining from so taxing them than for unduly drawing upon their support. They had recently been occupied nine days in the discussion of this measure, during five of those days they had been in committee on the bill, and had only succeeded in disposing of three clauses out of 46; one of the remaining clauses was a money clause, the passing of which would take so much more of the limited time remaining of the session. Since it would be necessary that that clause should be submitted to a seperate committee, and a report thereon brought up—now, when he considered all these circumstances, he felt that he should not be treating the house well if he endeavoured to induce them to go on with the measure in the opposition, to which he saw no reason for anticipating any relaxation of energy or any alteration of character—(hear.) On the last day that this bill was under consideration no progress had been made. The house was occupied the whole of that time in discussing an instruction which had already been negatived. There was every reason to believe that that species of opposition would be continued, and nothing could be more clear, if it were persisted in, than that it must be successful. At this period of the session, even a fair and candid opposition would render any further proceeding with the measure hopeless. In stating this much, however, he was bound to notify to his honourable friends, that their exertions would not be fruitless. The house had affirmed the great principle of the bill; the house had declared that the system of registration in Ireland required an immediate remedy, and they had declared themselves favourable to his remedy (hear) in preference to that of the government; the house had also determined that they would not mix up other points with the discussion upon the subject of the franchise. He repeated that all the important principles of the measure had been agreed to, but, nevertheless, looking at the opposition with which he was now met, he felt that by proceeding further with it he would be bringing public business to a stand. He had no wish to harrass the government, or be instrumental to further defeats of the administration, unless he saw that some practical good was likely to result from such a proceeding (cheers.) Other measures of importance were yet to be brought forward, and he felt that it would be inconvenient, if not impossible, to bring the measure to a successful issue. Under these circumstances he felt that further discussion would be productive of public inconvenience. But let the house recollect that an important precedent had been established with respect to registration, and of that he was resolved to avail himself (hear, hear, hear.) Upon that principle he was prepared to rest, and if he abstained from pressing this bill in the present session he would distinctly state that, profiting by the experience of this session, and knowing the opposition he was likely to encounter, he should take the earliest opportunity in the next session (hear)—of again inviting the consideration of the house to this measure and should bring it forward at so early a period of that session (hear, hear)—that he trusted the act would be brought into operation at no later a period than that which he had proposed for the measure in this session. He should therefore, move the order of the day for going into committee on this bill for the purpose of being discharged.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied.

The order for going into committee on the Irish registration bill was then read and discharged.

On the motion of Mr. GREENE, the following members were appointed to constitute the select committee on select committees of the two houses of parliament:—Mr. Greene, Sir James Graham, Mr. Wilson Patten, Mr. Hume, Sir George Clerk, Mr. Pendarves, Mr. Hawes, Lord Stanley, Mr. Sanford, Lord G. Somerset, Mr. Estcourt, Mr. John Parker, Sir D Norreys, Mr. Slaney, and Sir G Grey.

The house adjourned at half past one o'clock.

House of Lords—Tuesday.

The Canada Government Bill went into committe, after which their Lordships adjourned to Thursday evening.

House of Commons—Tuesday.

Leave was given to Lord MORPETH to bring in a bill for taking an account of the population of Ireland as also leave to bring in a bill to amend the Prisons (Ireland) Act, 7, George 4, c. 74.

Mr. PIGOT obtained leave to introduce a bill for combining and amending the laws for the relief of insolvent debtors in Ireland.

The house adjourned at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Nicholas Dunscombe, of Mount Desert, Esq., a magistrate of the county of Cork.

WATERFORD MAIL

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	176
3 per Cent Consols	91¼
3½ per Cent. Stock	99¾
3½ Debentures	92

LATEST PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Consols, 92⅞	Bank Stock 173¾
India Bonds, — p.m.	India Stock, 250½

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1840.

It will be perceived that both the anticipations in which we indulged, in our last publication have been realised. The Irish Municipal Reform Bill has passed the House of Lords, without any other alteration or amendment than those proposed by Lord Lyndhurst; and the factious obstructions thrown in Lord Stanley's way have determined him to withdraw, for the present, his bill for reforming the Irish Registration.

For the latter event we endeavoured to prepare, and to console our readers:—the first by shewing the slow and tedious rate at which its clauses were progressing in committee; the second by affirming, what we now repeat, that the principal and leading details of the measure having received the frequent sanction of the house, it had become morally impossible but that sooner or later, in this session or the next, the bill must become the law of the land.

And in truth, to the Conservative party, it makes little difference whether the bill were passed now or at an early period of the ensuing session. Its provisions were all calculated expressly to come into operation on the 20th of July (in whatever year it should pass) in order to meet the Registration in the ensuing August. But it being physically impossible that the bill could pass in the present session in time to meet that exigency, it became a matter of indifference whether it should pass this year or the next; and Lord Stanley with great propriety and good feeling deferred to the convenience of the house, certain that at an early period next year he will be able to set its whole machinery in operation.

Lord Stanley has thus marched off the field with flying colours and the prospect of a glorious victory. But what a position do ministers stand in! The system of Irish Registration is, upon their own confession, one blotch of corruption, fraud, and perjury. So glaring is the abomination and so widely does it stink in the nostrils of mankind—that they—even they—shameless and fraudulent as they are, could not pretend to give it *open* countenance; and though they fed and fattened on its rottenness, they were fain to turn up the nose and affect a very zealous desire for its purification. Twice they made a show of Reform: once did the present judge Perrin, their then Attorney General—and once more did the Master of the Rolls, their then Attorney General—bring in a bill as if for the purpose:—but most carefully did they provide that neither of these bills should pass; and thus from year to year they played the farce of reform—and thus from year to year did they continue to batten on the rank and pestilential vapours of a corrupt representation. Meanwhile, of course, they affected to be grievously distressed with the putrid state of the registry; until an honest Conservative pitying their conscience and willing to relieve their misery came to the rescue and said:—Lo, I will liberate your souls—I will purify the *Augean Stable*; I will effect the purpose you seem so anxious to effect; I will put your two bills into ship shape form and carry them through both houses of parliament. This was in fact the language of Lord Stanley: his bill was identical with the two Whig bills in principle and in the leading details: but there was this difference between them—he was in earnest—they were *making game*; his was a real reform; theirs but a mockery and a pretence. Of course, they would not, if they could prevent it, suffer his bill—or their own—to pass; but unable to resist it by reason or fair play, they had recourse to all the artifices which fraud and faction united could devise; and having found in Mr. O'Connell a congenial instrument, they unblushingly resisted the reform which their own acts prove to have been necessary. And thus they stand—the avowed abettors of fraud—the fomenters of perjury—the protectors of corruption—the perpetuators of a state of registration too abominable for even them to defend—except by a sinister manœuvre.

We durst not, without a guilt very near akin to treason, venture to congratulate her Majesty on being directed by such advisers.

John Blake, collector to the Mendicant Asylum, acknowledges to have received £1 1s from Mr. Robert Kent, and £1 from Mr. Thomas Meagher, being their annual subscription to the above Institution, due the 1st of May, 1840; also £1 donation from Captain Fleming, per the hands of the Very Rev. Dean Lee.

The *Wexford Conservative*, in alluding to the visit of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant on Saturday to the delightful and hospitable mansion of Thomas Boyse, Esq., says:—

"A sumptuous dinner awaited his arrival at Bannow; one that was worth travelling 83 miles to partake of. Lord and Lady Carew, and a few more of the *elite*, were invited by Mr. Boyse to meet his Excellency. They all attended Divine Service at the Church of Bannow on Sunday; and we were most happy to see that Mr. Boyse also attended. This looks well. Baron Fortescue, we are told, is a religious man, and a strict churchman; and so is Lord Carew; and the good example of such men must produce its proper effect on Mr. Boyse; we trust he will henceforth cease from lending his influence in this county, to those who are exerting themselves, might and main, to destroy that Church, of which he professes to be a member."

A return has just been made to the commons on the motion of Mr. Ellis, member for Newry, of the expenditure on account of the commissioners for the improvement of the River Shannon, previous to the passing of the act for the improvement of that river during the last session of parliament, stating the names of every person receiving more than £100 salary and pay. The total expense amounts to upwards of £200,000.

The Marchioness of Westmeath has arrived at St. James's palace, from a continental tour of four years. Her Ladyship had apartments granted to her in the palace of King George the fourth, after her separation from her Lord.

Judge Johnson has declined going the Circuit, and, in consequence, Judge Perrin takes his place on the Leinster Circuit, and Judge Ball goes the Munster Circuit in place of Judge Perrin. Sergeant Moore will probably be the second Judge in Leinster, and Sergeant Greene in Munster.

Sir Hugh Palliser and his amiable sister Mrs. Lockhart are now amongst their happy tenantry at Carne, county Wexford, dispensing those blessings they have always so literally bestowed.

The election of commissioners for the lighting, watching, &c., of the town of Tipperary for the ensuing three years, from the 1st of August, under the 9th George IV. c. 82, will take place on Wednesday the 15th instant. No person is entitled to attend or vote at the meeting who has not attained a certificate of occupying a house in said town of the value of £5 or upwards.

Charles A. Walker, Esq., M. P. has with his usual benevolence contributed £20 in addition to his former munificent donations to the Wexford poor fund.

In the case of Lemon *v.* Lemon, tried in the Consistorial Court of Armagh, a short time back, before the Rev. George Miller, D.D., Surrogate, some important facts respecting the marriages of Dissenters and Roman Catholics with members of the Established Church, were brought to light. The object of the suit alluded to was to determine a claim to the administration of the effects of Thomas Lemon, deceased. The administration was first claimed by Jane M'Quitty, as widow of the deceased; a caveat was then entered by Eleanor Lemon, as having been previously married to him, and the suit was brought by the former as Jane Lemon to set aside the caveat and establish her own pretension. It appeared in evidence that William Charleton, who, it was alleged had celebrated a marriage between the deceased and the impugnant, *had* received holy orders as a minister of a Presbyterian congregation though not then in connexion with any, as also that neither of the parties were Presbyterians, the impugnant being a Roman Catholic, and the deceased a member of the Established Church. The learned Surrogate who laid down the provisions of the several acts for the accommodation of Protestant Dissenters at considerable length, and for the consideration of which we are unable to afford space this post, concluded by saying:—

"The marriage law of this country, thus understood, is not ill adapted to its circumstances; for the marriages of Romanists and Protestant Dissenters have been regulated by statute, so far as was necessary; and provision has also been made by the statute of the 9th of George II., for restraining undue marriages with minors, in certain, even very moderate, circumstances of the possession, or the expectation of property. The chief inconvenience actually experienced is in the irregular interference of Dissenting Ministers, which, however, it may be hoped, will be discontinued when the matter is better understood, and it is known that no marriage can be recognised as legal, which has been performed in a manifest evasion of the law. That no matrimonial right can be claimed in an Ecclesiastical Court, except by those who in their marriages have conformed to the law, has indeed been established by a decision of the delegates in England, on an appeal, in the case of Hayden and Gould, antecedent to the Marriage Act; in which, the marriage appearing to have been performed by a mere layman, an administration which had been granted to the alleged husband was repealed, and granted to the sister of the deceased.

Upon the whole, I feel myself authorised and required, to pronounce distinctly, that engagements not solemnised agreeably to the order of the Established Church, except, as in the cases permitted by statute, for Protestant Dissenters and for Roman Catholics, are not lawful marriages; *and that those members of the Established Church, who have entered into such engagements before Dissenting Ministers, under the evasive pretext of paying for a seat in a meeting house, are, by law, in a state of concubinage, not of matrimony.*

In applying this conclusion to the case actually before the Court, I can find no difficulty. The promovent has not produced any proof of marriage whatsoever, not even of reputation of marriage, and is described on the will of the testator by her own names, Jane M'Quatty, and as the mother of his sons, not his wife. Her claim then, as a widow, may be wholly disregarded. She has, indeed, been named as a legatee, together with her sons; but, as there is not on the will any residuary clause, it does not appear but that there may be other effects to be administered, besides those which are there mentioned. The impugnant, on the other hand, pleads, that she had been married by William Charleton, an unplaced Dissenting Minister; nor has any proof been offered, that the parties so named were Protestant Dissenters, or one of them a Protestant Dissenter, the other a Roman Catholic. I, therefore, feel it to be my duty, to pronounce this not to have been a lawful marriage, and to reject also the claim of the impugnant. The Administration accordingly, I assign to the next of kin, if any of them should be willing to undertake it; if not, the disposal of it would be matter of further consideration. The costs of the present suit, I direct to be paid out of the effects of the deceased."

TEMPERANCE PROCESSIONS—PROCLAMATION OF LORD EBRINGTON AGAINST SAME.

By the Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland:—

"EBRINGTON.—It having been represented to the lord lieutenant, that processions of Temperance societies have in some instances borne an appearance hurtful to the feelings of a portion of their fellow subjects, as seeming to partake of the nature of party displays, his Excellency feels bound, especially after his proclamation respecting other processions, to give a caution to the members of these societies.

"To the benefit which the Temperance pledge has conferred upon Ireland, in the improved habits of the people, and the diminution of outrage, his Excellency bears a willing and grateful testimony; but it is not the less his duty to impress upon all persons who have associated themselves under that pledge, that their processions become amenable to the law, equally with those of any other societies, if they exhibit any party emblems, or are accompanied by music playing party tunes.

"He trusts, therefore, that all friends of sobriety and good order will be particularly studious to avoid any demonstrations which can possibly be construed into party exhibitions, or can give reasonable cause of offence or alarm to any of their countrymen.

"Given at her Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 7th day of July, 1840.

By his Excellency's command,
"N. H. MACDONALD."

The Kanturk fair, which took place on Monday last, was thinly attended by buyers. Milch cows fetched from £8 to £10—prime, from £11 to £12—heifers, from £5 to £6.—Fat sheep rated at 25s to 35s—store, from 20s to 30s—fat pigs, in good demand, from 35s to 38s per cwt.—store, high, from 32s to 45s.—Lambs from 10s to 15s.—Mr. Pigott, of Gurranes, disposed of an excellent ram (yearling) at £2 5s.—The day was inclined to be wet, which prevented a better attendance of buyers and a larger show of cattle.

At the Old Bailey, last week, true bills were found against several eminent London book sellers for selling the poetry. Warrants are issued against Messrs. Simpkin and Marshall, Saunders, and Ottley, Fraser, and Mr. Moxon; the proprietors of the book prosecuted.

The Kanturk quarter sessions terminated on Saturday last, having held nine days. Over 1800 civil bills were entered.

A statement of the account of the county and city of Cork General Annuity Endowment Society will be laid before the members of the society on Tuesday next.

The steward at the Nenagh poor house, named Donovan, was arrested a few days back charged with having presented a pistol at one of the labourers in the employment, and threatening to show "the light through him."

Three young men, deserters from the 38th regiment, stationed at Limerick, were arrested on Friday last, for having four heifer cows, the property of Edward Parker, Esq. of Lissinaska, in their possession, which were feloniously stolen on the night before. Informations were taken against two of them.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

A man named William Ryan of Burgess near Nenagh, was arrested by the police on Saturday last, for attempting to commit a felonious assault on a girl named Catherine St. Ledger, only 13 years of age.

Loftus Richards, John Coghlan, and James Furlong, Esqrs., are candidates for the office of medical attendant to the Wexford Poor House, about being erected in that union.

The branches of the Agricultural Bank at Kilkenny and Thomastown are issuing deposit receipts, payable in three months, bearing six per cent interest, and signed by the proper officer in Dublin, in payment of all sums due to the public over ten pounds.

An epidemic called the *Stanley Miasma*, is very prevalent in the vicinity of London, particularly in the neighbourhood of St. Stephen's Chapel, but what is very remarkable, it has no *killing* effect on the Tories; its baneful influence is confined to the Radicals alone. We have O'Connell as authority for stating, that the Tories are in perfect health there; not one of them is ever absent on account of illness; but the Radicals are so dreadfully terrified at the very idea of breathing the same atmosphere with Stanley, from the mortal effects produced on a few of their number, that many of them are afraid to show their noses in the city; and dare not at all enter the House of Commons.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

Fethard, July 9, 1840.

SIR—Having read in your paper of yesterday a paragraph in which, (after adverting to the distress which prevails among the poorer classes, in common with most other parts of Ireland) an attempt is made to impugn the liberality of the Marquis of Ely, in justice to his lordship, and from a knowledge of his kindness and ready munificence towards his tenantry on many occasions, (which a long residence on his estate has given me ample means of ascertaining,) I feel called upon to say, that the insinuation is altogether unfounded.

A subscription amounting to £41 has been raised amongst the residents to meet the present wants of the poor; his lordship has forwarded to the treasurer £40 more and should five times forty be required to relieve their wants before a kind (but now chastening,) Providence may send us the fruits of the earth, however the poor may fare in other quarters, I can speak from past experience, the mere notification of their necessity to his lordship will bring them prompt relief on this estate.

A RESIDENT OF FETHARD.

[The paragraph alluded to was copied from a contemporary.]

CONCERT AND BALL.—In directing the attention of our readers to the announcement in our advertising columns of the Concert and Ball which takes place on Monday evening at the Town Hall, we should be doing an injustice to the talented individual who will take a prominent part on the occasion, Signor Jacobowitch, as well as to the public in general, did we not notice the almost unprecedented powers which have been hitherto brought by him so powerfully to bear upon the feelings of his auditory. On Monday night we trust to witness a full meeting which shall be fully recorded. Signor Jacobowitch bears testimonials from the first musical characters in the world, but we think that a few moments attention to his extraordinary powers will prove that those records of admiration are weak indeed, when compared with the thrilling effect of his performance.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

The following shocking narrative is published by the *Droit*:—Mr. C. was formerly at the head of a commercial house of considerable importance, but having failed in business, became reduced to take a situation as shopman. He lived with his wife a woman of good family, his daughter, aged, 16, and three sons all younger. Madam C. received assistance from her father, but he resisted all importunity to place her daughter in a boarding-school, and give her a superior education, alleging that it would be inconsistent to bring the girl up as a lady, while her brothers were obliged to earn their own living as journeymen. Mademoiselle C. was in fact sent out as an apprentice, but her mother, during the absence of M.C. sent for her home on Saturday last, loaded her with caresses, and then sent her back again to her business. In the evening her mother retired with her three sons to their chamber, put them to bed, and after fastening the door and writing several letters, lighted several braziers of charcoal, and seating herself at the foot of the bed in which her sons were all asleep patiently awaited for death to come upon them all. On Sunday M.C. returned, and not finding his wife or children stirring, but their chamber closed, had it broken open, and found their corpses. Madame C. was still at the foot of the bed, with her hands clasped as if in prayer, but the boys, from the position of their arms and their clenched hands, had evidently suffered great agonies. Two of them left their beds and dragged themselves to their mother. Amongst the letters was one by Madame C. to her father, entreating him in the most affectionate terms to continue the education of her daughter, as by the death of herself and her three sons he was delivered from a heavier burthen." Yesterday the Rue de Petit Carreau, in which this unfortunate family resided, was crowded with people to view the mournful procession of three hearses hung with white, in which were the coffins of the three boys, followed by a fourth with black drapery, bearing the remains of their infatuated mother to the cemetery.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

At the annual conference of the Synod of Munster held last week at Clonmel, the attention of the meeting was directed to a call from Princes street, Cork, given to a Mr. Hincks, from England, who had been chosen as assistant to the Rev. Mr. Hort during the past year. In the course of the investigation, it was elicited that Mr. Hincks had never been licensed to the ministry by any ecclesiastical body; that the call had been secretly got up and unfairly subscribed, and that the sum was specified for the support of the minister, although this condition had, in other cases, been most stringently adhered to. Upon these disclosures having been made, the whole of the proceedings relative to this election seemed, to a considerable number of the members of the Synod, altogether irregular, unpresbyterian, and contrary to the usages of the body itself. After some discussion, a motion, made by Richard Dowden, Esq., of Cork, to the effect, 'that a committee be appointed to ordain Mr. Hincks,' was immediately followed up by an amendment, proposed by Mr. Ferris and seconded by Mr. M'Corkle founded on the foregoing statements. On the reports of the congregations it appeared that two Elders had been delegated by the church assembling in Strand street, Dublin. To this strong objections were made, and it was argued that only one representative from that congregation could be placed on the roll, it having ceased to be a collegiate charge, and, the more so, as no official intimation was given of an intention to elect a successor to their late pastor. In connection with this matter, it was stated, that the unconstitutional course proposed to be taken on the present occasion, for which no precedent could be furnished, had all the appearance of an attempt to add, by any means, whether warranted or not, another vote to the Unitarian party. It was moved by the Rev. Mr. M'Corkle, of Limerick, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Ferris, of Fethard, 'that one Elder only be received from Strand street.' The motion was put and lost. The Rev. Mr. M'Corkle, of Limerick, ultimately read protests against the decision in the cases of the Cork call, and the Dublin Elders. The name of the newly elected clerk of the Synod, the Rev. Mr. Hunter, of Bandon, has been added to the committee on lapsed congregations; the committee same as last year; the Rev. Mr. M'Corkle to be the convener.

At the Court D'Oyer Hundred, Cork, on Monday, it was resolved—"That the Houses of Parliamen be addressed, entreating that all elections of Civic Offices made agreeably to ancient charter, previously to the passing of the pending Corporation bill, shall, if the same should pass into a law, be respected, (the elected officers being approved of in the usual manner by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council) and that the operation of the proposed bill shall, as it regards the election of corporate officers be deferred until the period at which the duties of the officers so elected shall have expired, and that the following gentlemen, namely,—John Cotter, Esq., John Saunders, Esq., George Foster Sadlier, Esq., Andrew Spearing, Esq., and Sir Thos Deane, be a Committee to carry this resolution into effect."

On Sunday last the Right Reverend Ludlow Tonson, Lord Bishop of Killaloe, preached in Doneraile church to a most dense congregation. His lordship selected his text from the 6th chapter of the epistle of Paul to the Romans and 23d verse, "The wages of sin is death."

The Lord Lieutenant has given full power to the respected agent of his estates in this county to meet any distress by alms and employment that may possibly exist therein.

On Wednesday, 17 prisoners left Clonmel, under an escort of the 60th rifles, for trial at Nenagh Quarter Sessions.

There are 19 prisoners to be tried for murder, and 1 for bribing to commit murder, at the ensuing assizes for the south riding, county Tipperary.

A few days back, a skeleton was found with a very curious pin near it, by the workmen employed in digging the foundation for the Tipperary Fever Hospital. The pin is a great piece of antiquity; and is now in the possession of Doctor William Burgess. It is supposed that it is the description of pin in general use in the fourteenth century.

The Wexford Knot of Friendly Brothers meet at White's hotel, on Monday next.

There is not a prisoner for trial at Limerick City Assizes, the Recorder having, at the recent Sessions, cleared the jail of all offenders.

Mr. Carmichael has subscribed £500 to the fund for effecting medical reform.

William Paton, Esq., is elected sovereign of Armagh for the ensuing year.

POSITION OF THE MELBOURNE MINISTRY.

(From the Times.)

Of the supreme contempt entertained by the ministerial journalists for the minds and morals of their readers, we have seen no stronger proof than the question, frequently repeated by them of late, as something quite, axiomatic. "How, if Lord John Russell find a difficulty in getting on with a *majority* in the House of Commons, does Sir Robert imagine that he could proceed, with nothing better than a *minority* in that assembly." These people must be well aware that even their own employers, unscrupulous as some of them are, feel an utter loathing at the use of fallacies so gross and so transparent. They know, too, that among the people at large every man endued with even the smallest modicum of common sense can detect, and every one who has preserved a decent portion of common honesty will reprobate, the adoption of assumptions, which, oft as they have been repeated of late, have never once been employed without the most entire consciousness of their utter falsity. Whenever Sir R. Peel shall be called to the helm of government, he will undertake that duty with the fullest assurance of being adequately supported—in the first place, even by a majority in the House of Commons; but still certainly, and much more decidedly, by those who elect the House of Commons—by the various constituencies of the empire. Do those who even vaunt themselves on Lord John Russell's "clear, decided, and unquestionable majority"—that majority fluctuating as it evidently does, between 7 and 0—do they forget their constant excuse during the years 1835 and 1836, when they really felt ashamed of the government majorities of 33 and 40? "True," they used then to say, when Lord Brougham called such a balance "a measuring cast majority"—"true, the government is not so strong as it ought to be; but remember this is Sir Robert Peel's House of Commons, and whenever we get a fair opportunity of dissolving Parliament, we shall show you another sort of an assembly." They obtained such an opportunity, and they used it to the uttermost. All that the cry of "the Queen and the Reform ministry" could do—all that the bugbear of "the King of Hanover" could effect—and, more than either, all that official influence, taxed to its utmost exertions, could achieve, was done, and the result of the whole was the present—the genuine Reformed, Melbourne and Russell House of Commons. Having now, then, at last obtained a Parliament of their own, and a place of their own—having reformed the House of Commons to their heart's content, and possessed themselves of the prejudices and goodwill of the Sovereign, what more could the Whigs desire? True, the House of Lords interposed some difficulties in their way; but the remedy for this obstruction was obvious. "Have patience: bombard the Peers with good measures; appeal to public opinion, and the result, though a little delayed, is perfectly sure." Such were the promises held out a year or two back, as we might quote, if necessary, hundreds of the ministerial papers to prove. The path was clear, the end altogether certain. As to the "Tories," their condition was ludicrously pitiable. Well, we are now in the year 1840, and what is the state of this great controversy? With every advantage on their side, with the Queen indubitably prejudiced in their favour, and with the people, according to THEIR account, just as decidedly wishing them success, what has been the progress, what have been the triumphs of the Melbourne-Russell administration? Is it not somewhat strange, is it not rather surprising, that the return to this inquiry must be made in the brief official phrase "*Nil*"?—nay, worse that in this "Melbourne Parliament," the very reins should have been ignominiously plucked from Lord John Russell's hands, and the broadest of all possible hints given, that his lordship was only to consider himself in future as nominally "the 'leader of the house?'" The fact is unquestionably altogether new in English history, that a minister of state should offer to the House of Commons to make a great question, then before it, the business of government; that he should even go to the length of bringing in a rival bill to the bill of an individual member then proceeding in its ordinary course; and that after all this condescension on his part, the house should abruptly reject his advances, and bid him stand aside, while the proposition of an "opposition member" was gravely considered. Still more strange was it to see the noble lord, the organ of government, adopt a plaintive tone, and plead that the necessary business of the administration was impeded by this unusual course; and still, even when pleading in this humble and unaccustomed manner, fail in his object, and find himself compelled to surrender to his antagonist "a government night," to forward that bill which all men knew to be essentially a death blow to the government! Such is the predicament to which the present ministry have brought themselves; and ludicrous to the last degree is it to hear their retainers chirping forth their preposterous query—"Could Sir Robert Peel do any better?" Our answer is, that if Sir Robert Peel did not feel entirely assured that he could proceed in the conduct of the government in a manner more consistent with the Queen's honor, and with his own, than this, he would not for an instant contemplate to allow his friends to entertain a hope of his resumption of the helm of the state. To answer further, and more practically, we say, that if the Melbourne ministry were to take tomorrow the only honourable course that remains to them, there could not be the slightest difficulty in the progress of a Conservative ministry, *either* with the present House of Commons or with a new one. As to the present House of Commons, it is true, indeed, that *nominally* the present administration is supposed to have a majority in it. But is this any more than a nominal majority—a grand array *upon paper*? In the matter now before the house what expedient has Lord John Russell left untried? He has pleaded the necessity of proceeding with the government business, he has even gone so far as to prepare a rival bill, and to offer to make it a government measure, if the house will but go with him on these terms! The competitors confront each other—Lord Stanley on the one hand, Lord John Russell on the other, and each with an Irish registration bill in his hand. The house deliberately decides, and that with almost the fullest attendance ever known, that it will go on with Lord Stanley's bill, and say nothing at present to that offered by the government. And this is what the ministerial journals call "having a clear decided, and unquestionable majority." Four great divisions have been taken on this one bill. The ministry has succeeded once, and been beaten *three* times! and yet, in the face of these facts, we are coolly asked, "If Lord John Russell cannot get on, how could Sir Robert Peel hope to be supported?" Our answer is, that already in the Melbourne parliament—in the parliament elected with the greatest possible effort of the government officers in behalf of Whig candidates—Sir R. Peel stands on a level with Lord John Russell But only reverse the position of the two men for about four and twenty hours, and the Conservative leader at once distances his competitor. In May, 1839, the Whig administration fell sick, and threw up all in despair, although it had then "a clear, decided, and unquestionable majority" of no fewer than five votes. For a few hours Sir Robert Peel was apparently premier, We merely allude to a fact which is perfectly notorious, when we say that in the course of those few hours the offers of support from men heretofore reckoned among the Whigs were very numerous. Indeed, we are merely doing justice to many respectable men when we say, that among those who usually divide with ministers in the House of Commons, there are many who profess their chief object to be to support some government in the country, and who unreservedly declare that whenever it shall be seen that the Whigs are really unable to go on, they will honestly and freely give all the support they can to whatever government her Majesty may be able to form. Granting the present ministry a clear majority of ten, (which they would be rejoiced to be able to *realise*,) and supposing the persons above described to be no more than thirty, (*a very low estimate*,) it would follow that Sir Robert Peel would begin his government with a majority of fifty—a majority far exceeding any that the Melbourne ministry has ever had at its command. So much for the present House of Commons, beyond which the parties whose queries we are noticing seem to be unable to extend their view. It is probable, however, that considering the constitution of the present house, it would seem right to Sir Robert Peel to appeal to the people, at an early period, for a decision which must, in the nature of things, be considered final. We have said that the journalists whose speculation we are noticing seem never to contemplate such a circumstance as this. Yet what more natural than such a step? The present house, it must be admitted on all sides, is so equally divided, that anything like free and unconstrained movement on the part of the government is nearly impossible. If either of the two great parties in the state, then, can reasonably expect to gain by a dissolution, it is their duty, whenever it may be in their power, with a view to the strengthening of the government, to appeal to the people. That the Conservatives would do so on the very first opportunity, we cannot doubt. The reason is sufficiently obvious. Radnorshire, Cambridge, Lewes, Sudbury, Ludlow—one county and four boroughs in a single month—have all returned conservative members, and in nearly every instance in the room of a Whig Radical. A more miserable prospect for a dissolution could hardly offer itself to any government. To go on, indeed, may be irksome, difficult—all but impossible; but to dissolve is to rush upon certain destruction. Why is not this course adopted on the other side? Bearded by their opponents, deserted by their friends, unable to induce the House of Commons, even by representations of state necessity, to prefer their measures to those of their adversaries—why, if the ministry entertains the least hope that the voice of the people would be given in their favour, why is such an appeal delayed? The ministry knows, then, that the people detest it, and would eagerly embrace any opportunity of scattering it to the winds. The House of Lords has never concealed its dislike—the House of Commons has now become unmanageable. What, then, is the last, the only hope, of these miserable men—some of whom, too, strange to say, actually assume to be gentlemen and men of honor? Their last resource is to shuffle through the government business, giving up postponing, or renewing merely for a year every measure which threatens the least delay. By such beggarly expedients as these they calculate on getting the session over in three weeks from this time, and then, Lords and Commons, and people too, may all "go hang themselves, if they please;" we are safe for at least two quarter-days more; so, hey for Windsor and Brighton, &c., and let England and her colonies shift for themselves.

MELANCHOLY FATE OF DR. WOODFORD.

APRIL 29.—We have been permitted to publish the following letter from Captain Neville of her Majesty's 63d Regiment, addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Logan, commanding that regiment, reporting the particulars of the melancholy fate which befel Dr. Woodford on the 18th instant, as announced in our last number.—The party consisted of Captain Neville, Doctor Woodford, and Doctor Moreton, H.C.S., attached to her Majesty's 62d Regiment, which latter gentleman appears to have had an almost miraculous escape from meeting with a similar fate; indeed, though the circumstance is not dwelt on in Captain Neville's report, yet there is every reason to believe that Dr. Moreton's safety resulted from the firmness and intelligence displayed by that officer in these very trying circumstances. A more appalling situation cannot well be imagined, than that in which Captain Neville was placed, with one of his companions at the point of death, and the other wandering in the jungle in the night, with the roars of tigers distinctly heard around him. To the happy thought of firing the jungle Doctor Moreton's safety may be ascribed; for we understand that gentleman had gone so far from the river's bank as not to have heard the shots and shouts of Captain Neville's party, while he distinctly heard roars of tigers in different directions, and at one time actually found himself close to one of these animals. We have understood that the party had been previously warned by some natives to beware of the spot where they had put up for the evening, as it was known to be infested with tigers, and if this be the case, we would point out to all future explorers of the jungle the danger of delaying any advice they may receive from the natives of the country, who must be well acquainted with any dangers that exist, and whose advice is tendered to them with kindness and friendly attention to their safety.—The friends of Doctor Woodford must be grateful to Captain Neville for his success in bringing his remains to town there to be laid in consecrated ground. They were interred on the evening of the 22d instant, with military honors, attended by Lieutenant Colonel Reed, commanding the troops in the provinces, the Commissioner, and all officers of the station, civil and military, by whom he was very generally esteemed and respected:—

"Right bank of the Attaran river, March 20,
"About 180 miles from Moulmein,
"By the course of the stream.

"It is with the most deep and heartfelt sorrow that I have to announce to you the melancholy death of Doctor Woodford, in consequence of being struck down by a tiger, whilst shooting in the Teak Forest here, the particulars of which are as follow:—I had just come in from fishing in the river close by where we dined at about 6 p.m. on the 11th inst., when I saw Dr. Woodford stagger towards me; he said, 'Neville, I have been struck down by a tiger, and am a dead man!' He then fell to the ground. I instantly had him removed into our boat, and called out for Dr. Moreton, who had just gone out. Dr. Woodford, on somewhat recovering himself, stated that on seeing several peacocks close about, he took his gun and stole after them behind some jungle; he heard a roar, and he saw on turning his head a tiger in the act of springing upon him; he turned his gun backward on the instant and fired, and was rolled over by the tiger, but the monster being frightened by the fire, dropped him, and retired. Dr. Woodford was uncertain whether he hit him or not. Moreton not returning I began to fear that he had shared the fate of our worthy comrade; however, I assembled as many people as I could, armed them with what we had, and proceeded in quest of him, firing shots at intervals to let him know assistance was at hand, but without avail, and I gave him up for lost, as I myself had from the river seen two tigers, and hastened back to warn my friends. It was now quite dark, and, seeing nothing further to be done, I set fire to the jungle, remaining as near as I could with any chance of safety; at half past 10 o'clock, strange to relate, I heard a voice in the distance calling for help. With people I hastened toward the spot, and met Moreton uninjured, who stated that in taking a walk he had lost himself in getting as well as he could out of the way of tigers he heard about. He hastened to render every assistance to our lamented friend, but saw at once that he had got his death blow. Woodford himself from the first said he was sure to die, and he bore up with cheerfulness and firmness to meet the decree.

"Hearing that a tiger was seen some time after near the spot where the accident took place, Moreton and I proceeded to the place on the 13th, mounted into trees, and there awaited for a considerable time (for a chance perhaps of killing the monster that had so savagely attacked our poor friend), but we left without seeing anything further.

"I write this in haste, in order that if I should meet with a light boat, to send the remains of poor Woodford down quicker than we can go, for it is Dr. Moreton's wish, as well as mine, that his remains should be brought down if possible."—*Calcutta Courier.*

On Monday last agreeable to act of Parliament, an election of 21 commissioners, for Lighting, Watching, &c., took place, when 13 Roman Catholics and 8 Protestants were appointed. As usual the Radicals used every possible exertions to have the appointments placed exclusively in their hands, but were frustrated. The following are the names of those chosen as above, for the ensuing three years:—Philip Daniel, T. M. Murphy, Thomas Stokes, Joshua Malcomson, John Hacket, Henry Pedder, Henry Tydd, Edward Phelan, M. D., James Burke, Patrick Quinn, B. P. Phelan, Patrick Feenelly, Edward Lane, Charles Bianconi, James O'Farrell, William Smith, Thomas Prendergast, John Lacy, Richard Quiton, Patrick O'Neill, D. F. O'Leara.

Mr. Colclough has given directions to his agent in the county Wexford to relieve the destitute on that part of his estates to the utmost of his power.

EXECUTION OF COURVOISIER.

On Monday the murderer of Lord William Russell was executed at the Old Bailey. Hundreds of applications had been made to the sheriffs for orders of admission, but very few were issued, considerable inconvenience having been experienced at some of the former executions in consequence of the number of visitors introduced. The sheriffs were peremptory in their directions on the subject, and even the secretary of state, who was aware of the arrangements, refused to write a single order; but being desirous of accommodating three gentlemen who had never witnessed our English mode of disposing of great offenders, applied to the sheriffs to admit them to the interior.

Amongst the noblemen and gentlemen who were present on the occasion we noticed Lord Glentworth, Lord Lowth, Lord Paget, Lord Fitzbarris, the following distinguished Russian noblemen—Prince Labanoff, Count Nesselrode, Count Cressfowitch, and Messrs. Kowdriaffiky; Mr. G. Duncombe, M. P.; Mr. Baldwin, M.P.; and several other members of the House of Commons; Mr. Kean, the tragedian, &c.

It was ascertained by Mr. Cope, the governor, on the preceding night, that Courvoisier had devised a plan for anticipating the hangman's business. Indeed, the governor suspected, from the moment of conviction, that the murderer would exercise all his ingenuity to dispatch himself, and two of his most active and vigilant turnkeys were appointed to remain with him night and day. The suspicion Courvoisier acknowledged shortly before his execution to be well founded. He had been, he said, constantly occupied in meditating upon finishing his career by murdering himself, notwithstanding the extraordinary readiness he had shown to join in prayer, and to read and quote the Scriptures with the ordinary and Sheriff Wheelton. At half past ten o'clock on Saturday night the governor went into Courvoisier's room and told him that it was time for him to strip and go to bed. There was an evident repugnance on the part of the prisoner to take the hint. He hesitated very much; but finding that the governor was resolved to be obeyed he did as he was required. By the direction of Mr. Cope the mattress on which the prisoner had lain since his imprisonment in Newgate was removed and another substituted. The governor himself then searched the clothes of Courvoisier, and found rolled up in the corner of his coat pocket a strip of dark cloth, which, notwithstanding the rigorous search made both before and after condemnation, never met the eye of any of those appointed to watch his movements. When the governor asked Courvoisier where he got the strip of cloth, and what he intended to do with it, he replied with one of those numerous shakes of the hand, with which he was in the habit of confessing his crimes, that he meant, if the governor had not prevented him by suspecting his sincerity, to make a corpse of himself before the execution arrived; that he had gone into the water closet, and torn up the strip of cloth along the inside seam of his trousers, and that he intended to tie it so tight round his arms as to develop as much as possible the large veins which, in the darkness of night, he purposed to open, so that in the morning he should be found dead. He submitted that to a man in his circumstances, with an ignominous death immediately before his eyes, the alternative of a silent departure was the most eligible choice, and, notwithstanding all the religious exhortations, public and private, which he had received, he had made up his mind on the matter. "But how could you have bled yourself?" said Mr. Cope. "Your regulations completely put all my hopes to flight," said Courvoisier, for the mattress which you sent away had concealed in it a small piece of wood, which I had sharpened in such a manner that I could easily have opened my arm with it. I had been long looking out for a pin, but not finding one, I took up a bit of stick, with which you light your fires, and managed, by giving it a point, to put it into my mattress." "So, then," said Mr. Cope, "you have been all along contemplating self destruction?" "Not a doubt of it, sir," said Courvoisier, "I would have ended myself if I could." No piece of wood was found in the mattress. In the hurry and confusion of removal it might have been lost, or the prisoner might have indulged himself in another lie before his exit. The murderer slept well until 4 o'clock. He then rose, and at six o'clock Sheriff Wheelton and Mr. Carver, the ordinary, repaired to the room, and they were joined by him apparently with fervor in prayer. Mr. Baup, a Swiss clergyman, who has been frequently with the prisoner since the first day of his confinement, soon afterwards arrived. The latter reverend gentlemen, it appears, was impressed with the idea before the trial took place that Courvoisier was guilty of the murder, who has since declared that from his early youth he had an unconquerable propensity to lying.

At half past seven o'clock the sacrament was administered to him by the ordinary, and at a quarter to eight we were admitted to the room in which he spent his time since his conviction, and in which Greenacre, and several others who have left the world in like manner, received the offices of preparation. He appeared to be in complete possession of himself, and told those who addressed him that he was perfectly at ease, and hoped for mercy. Sheriff Evans received from him a letter, addressed to him by his sister, which deplored, in the most affecting manner, the disgrace and misery which her wretched brother had brought upon his family; and besought him to spend his last moments in an appeal for the only mercy he could meet with—the mercy of Heaven. At the request of the sheriffs, who asked him to write, a few minutes before he was led up to execution, something on the envelope, he wrote, with as steady a hand as any man in the room possessed, the following words:—

"FRANCOIS BENJAMIN COURVOISIER,
The 6th of July, 1840,
The day of my execution."

The governor led the way to the place of execution, followed by the sheriffs, the under sheriffs, the murderer, the ordinary, and the visitors. The death bell then tolled. When they reached the door called "the debtors' door," which leads directly to the scafford, Courvoisier shook hands with the sheriffs, the ordinary, and several others, and walked up the steps in the most firm manner.

The executioner soon put the rope round his neck, and the cap over his eyes, and the ordinary had scarcely uttered ten words of the service when the drop fell, and the light of this world for ever closed upon the murderer.

It appears that Courvoisier's sister sent a petition to Lord John Russell, praying for a commutation of punishment for the wretched convict. The poor woman's letter to her brother upon the enormity of his offence deeply affected every one who heard it read.

It appears that the work called "Jack Sheppard" has had, in the opinion of those who had opportunity of observing the prisoner, nothing at all to do with the murder. Courvoisier himself denied that he had ever seen the book or the dramatic performance of that notorious robber.

THE CIRCUITS—SUMMER ASSIZES.

The following is the list struck for the ensuing assizes:—

MUNSTER CIRCUIT.

County of Limerick, at Limerick, Thursday, 16th.
City of Limerick, the same day.
County of Kerry, at Tralee, Saturday, 25th.
County of Cork, at Cork, Friday, 31st.
City of Cork, the same day.
Judges—The Right Hon. Justice Perrin and Mr. Sergeant Greene.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

Wexford, at Wexford, Wednesday, 15th.
Waterford, at Waterford, Thursday, 16th.
City of Waterford, at Waterford, the same day.
Tipperary (Southern Division) at Clonmel, Monday, 20th.
Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, Monday, 27th.
City of Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, the same day.
Tipperary (Northern Division) at Nenagh, Thursday, 30th.
Judges—The Hon. Justice Johnson, and the Right Hon. Justice Ball.

HOME CIRCUIT.

County of Carlow, at Carlow, Tuesday, 14th of July.
Kildare, at Athy, Thursday, 16th.
Queen's County, at Maryborough, Monday, 20th.
King's County, at Tullamore, Thursday, 23d.
Meath, at Trim, Thursday, 30th.
Judges—The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice, and the Right Hon. the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

At the Cashel Quarter Sessions 61 persons were convicted—four of whom were sentenced to transportation for seven years, and the remainder to confinement (varying from 12 months to 14 days) with hard labour.

The Board of Excise have it in contemplation to make several alterations in the Revenue Police department.

John Leahy, Esq., of South Hill, Killarney, has ordered a cargo of oatmeal from Liverpool, which is shortly expected, and which he intends to dispose of at first cost price, one moiety for Liverpool, and the other for Tralee.

The quarter sessions at Newtownbutler and Enniskillen, which were held last week, were unusually heavy, in consequence of instructions to the magistrates to return *all* informations to quarter sessions except those of the most serious description.

TO BE LET OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

THE CORNER HOUSE in Barronstrand-street, lately occupied by Mrs. MEADE, situate next the Great Chapel, and within four doors of the Quay. The situation needs no comment, as it is acknowledged to be one of the best in Waterford. There are 46 years of the Lease unexpired.

Application to HENRY SHARPE, 41, Market house, Quay.

NEW ARRIVALS.

Satin Scarfs, Shawls, London Muslins, and Long Cloths, Flowers, every description of Straw Bonnets, Bonnet Materials, Parasols, French Cap and Bonnets Flowers, Ribbons, French Mousellsine de Laines, Chene Muslins, Sattinets, Laces, Muslin Collars, and Robes, Cashmere Bordered Shawls and Handkerchiefs, French Cambric Handkerchiefs, Batisti Cambric, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES CARROLL,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford, and its vicinity, the arrival of the above Goods, which have been selected by

MRS. CARROLL,

in London, during the last fortnight, and from various circumstances connected with trade, at this particular season, she has been enabled to make her purchase upon such advantageous terms as those who have not as yet supplied themselves, will now find it a favourable opportunity for buying.

300 Mousselaine de Laine Dresses, from 4s 5½d the Dress.
100 Pieces of Rich Gauze Cap Ribbons, 3½d per yard.

FOR GENTLEMEN—Satin Scarfs, India Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Gloves, ready made Shirts, from 2s 2d each, Collars Hosiery, &c. &c.

The entire of the above Goods will be Sold for Ready Money, at the smallest possible profit.

NO ABATEMENT made upon any pretence whatsoever.

Waterford, July 9, 1840.

EDUCATION.

DUNGARVAN—COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

The Rev. OSWALD MARRIOTT, B.A.
Late of St. John's College, Cambridge,

HAVING been for some years engaged in the instruction of Youth, receives into his House a limited number of young Gentlemen as Boarders.

The system of Instruction comprises (in addition to the ordinary routine of a sound English Education,) a well digested course of Reading in Classics and Science, through which the Student is conducted from the earliest rudiments to the more advanced stages of Classical learning, and from a simple knowledge of Euclid to the higher branches of pure and mixed Mathematics.

The pupils participate in all the comforts of a private family, experience the kindest treatment that the most anxious parent can desire, and are placed under no restraint not absolutely required by the discipline of Education.

Dungarvan is a pleasant and healthy sea-port Town, and commands, by excellent roads and numerous conveyances, an easy and expeditious communication with the interior districts.

Terms vary from 30 to 40 guineas per annum, according to the age of the pupil,

References of the highest respectability will be given upon application.

*** Vacation ends the 3d of August.

PRESBYTERIAN ENDOWMENTS—NEW REGULATIONS.

According to the *Northern Whig* the following is the new arrangement made by the Lord Lieutenant respecting Presbyterian endowments:—

Rules to be observed from and after the 1st of April, 1841, for the endowment of Presbyterian Congregations.

I.—ANNUAL CERTIFICATES.

1st—To entitle any congregation to be placed on the annual estimate, the Presbytery to which it belongs must, through its moderator and clerk, certify to the Irish government, within fourteen days after the 31st of March, in each year, according to the annexed form, that the several conditions hereinafter specified have been fulfilled during the period of one or more years, as hereafter required, ending the said 31st of March.

2d—The certificate must, in all cases, show the total amount of income actually received by the minister during such period, distinguishing its several sources—the amount derived from each of these—and the annual value of any free house or glebe.

II—ENDOWMENT OF UNENDOWED CONGREGATIONS.

1st—Any unendowed congregation, formed prior to the 1st of January, 1839, will be placed on the estimate for the year commencing the 1st of April, 1841, on its appearing from the certificate, that the four following conditions shall have been fulfilled during the preceding year, viz.:

1—That the congregation has had a regular church or meeting house of its own, in which it has worshipped during such year.

2—That the congregation has had an ordained minister during such year.

3—That, during such year, the congregation has consisted of at least twelve resident Presbyterian families—the term family being understood to comprise the head and the majority of its other members; or, of fifty resident Presbyterian individuals, such Presbyterian families or individuals being *bona fide* constituents of the congregation. And

4—That, during such year, the minister has been in the *bona fide* receipt of a congregational income of at least £35, of which £20 has been contributed by the said Presbyterian families, or individuals being constituents of the congregation.

2d—Any unendowed congregation, formed prior to the 1st of January, 1840, will be placed on the estimate for the year commencing the 1st of April, 1842, on its appearing from the certificates that the like conditions shall have been fulfilled during the two preceding years.

3d—Any other unendowed congregation, whether now or hereafter to be formed, will be placed on the estimate, for the year commencing the 1st of April, 1841, or for any succeeding year, on its appearing from the certificates, that the like conditions have been fulfilled during the three preceding years.

But, in such cases, it will be necessary that an annual certificate shall have been transmitted to government for each of such year.

III—CONTINUANCE OF ENDOWMENT TO ENDOWED CONGREGATIONS.

1st—When once a congregation has been endowed, it will be continued on the estimate, for each successive year, commencing the 1st of April, on its appearing that the like condition shall have been fulfilled during the preceding year. But, with respect to the fourth condition, it will not be indispensable, that, of the £35 congregational income, £20 shall have been contributed by the families or individuals, being constituents of the congregations.

2d—In any case, where it shall appear that the required conditions have not been fulfilled for the specific period, the congregation will not be placed on the estimate, until it has been certified that they have been again fulfilled during the preceding year.

3d—In case of a subsequent non fulfilment of the conditions, within the period of ten years, the congregation will not be placed on the estimate, until it has been certified that they have been again fulfilled during the two preceding years. And,

4thly—In any case where such non fulfilment shall have lasted more than two consecutive years, the congregation will not be replaced on the estimate, until it has been certified that the conditions have been again fulfilled, during the three preceding years.

The Messrs. Leahy (father and son), County surveyors for the East and West Riding of the County Cork, have been declared by the board of works, contractors for the Tralee Ship Canal. The works it is expected, will proceed in the course of the present month.

Beamish and Crawford, of Cork, are making a stir in London to increase the sale of their porter. Their agents have placarded it throughout London, with a drawing of a brawny Irishman flourishing his shillela while proclaiming its merits. It has entered the field directly in opposition to Guinness's, and will ultimately make head way even against the popular beverage,—Both are designated 'stout.'

Lieutenant-Colonel Ronald Macdonald, who accompanied Lieutenant General Lord Keane in the arduous situation of military secretary to his Lordship, throughout the campaign in Affghanistan, has returned to England with his Lordship, on leave of absence; but we understand he goes back to Bombay in the course of a year, to resume his appointment of deputy-Adjutant-General to the Queen's troops there.

CONCERT AND BALL.

Under the immediate Patronage of the Earl and Countess of Huntingdon and the Lady Mayoress.

THE ROYAL POLISH VOCALIST,
SIGNOR JACOBOWITCH,

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry of the city of Waterford and its vicinity, that his second Subscription CONCERT and BALL will take place at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, TOWN HALL, on MONDAY, the 13th JULY, 1840; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets for Concert and Ball 5s
For the Concert only.................. 3s
Back Seats and Schools half price.

To be had of the Signor at Mr. JAMES POWER'S, Bailey's New Street; of Mr. BUCKRIDGE, Waterford County and City Club House; and at the Town Hall.

AUCTION OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, DRESSING GLASSES, &c,

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, in the Lower Sale Room of the City Auction Mart, Quay, to close accounts with the Manufacturer.

80 Dozen Knives and Forks.
200 Sets of Fire Implements.
78 Brass, Bronzed, and Painted Fenders.
60 Dressing, Pier, and Chimney Glasses.
6 Dozen Trays and Waiters.
60 Liqueure and Cruet Stands.
5 Dozen Britannia Teapots and Brass Kettles.
12 Copper and Iron Coal Boxes.
20 Gross German Silver Candlesticks.
Plated Coasters; Butter Coolers; Dish Mats; Doylies, Dish Covers, &c.

After which an Eight Day Clock and some Articles of Furniture; and a Draught Horse at 3 o'clock.

WILLIAM SHARPE,
Auctioneer.

Waterford, July 10, 1840.

PAPER HANGINGS.

ON PRIVATE SALE,

During the remainder of this, and the whole of next Week,
AT THE CITY AUCTION MART, QUAY,

THE Extensive and Valuable Stock of the late Mr. MATHEW BYRNE, which in taste and variety cannot be excelled. It composes several Thousand Dozens of the most approved Patterns and newest designs; the principal part of the Stock is of first rate manufacture, and assorted for the Drawing Room, Parlour, Hall, Staircase, Offices, &c., with an immense selection of Gold, Silver, Flock, and Satin Bordering.

Paper Hangers, or Persons fitting up, will find this a most desirable opportunity of supplying themselves.

Approved bills will be taken for any sum above £20.

WILLIAM SHARPE.

Property of every description received for Auction or Private Sale at the Mart.

Waterford, July 7, 1840.

THE POOR OF DUNGARVAN.

AT a MEETING of the Clergy, Gentry and Inhabitants of the Town and Parish of DUNGARVAN, held at the COURT HOUSE aforesaid, on the 7th of JULY, 1840.

R. B. H. LOWE, Chairman.
A. CARBERY, Secretary,

It was Resolved, that in consequence of the high price of provisions and the great distress at present prevalent in the town and neighbourhood, that a Committee be appointed to collect Subscriptions for the purpose of relieving the miseries in existence.

It was also Resolved, that our Secretary, Mr. CARBERY be requested to write forthwith to the different Proprietors of property in this Town and Parish requesting their co-operation.

R. B. H. LOWE, Chairman.

In pursuance with the above resolutions I have the honor to solicit your co operation in promoting this work of Charity; and I may be permitted to add, that there seldom has occurred an occasion which calls more imperatively on the charity of the humane and benevolent than the present. The population of the Town and Parish amounts to FOURTEEN THOUSAND persons, whose wants are so urgent that the distribution commences to morrow.

I beg to annex a List of the principal persons who have already subscribed to this purpose, with the sums paid by each, and have the honor to remain

Your Obedient Servant,
A. CARBERY, Treasurer.

	£	s.		£	s.
Rev. Dr. Halley, P.P.	20	0	Wm. Magrath, Ballycallane	2	0
John M. Galwey	21	0	Widow Walsh, Mount Odell	3	0
Andrew Carbery	20	0	Mr. Morgan	2	0
Michael Keating	20	0	Thomas Tobin	2	0
John Dower	10	0	Ed. Flynn, Killoscragh	1	0
Michael Mahony	10	0	James Morresey, do.	1	0
Richard B. H. Lowe	5	0	Patrick Daniel	1	0
John Hudson	5	0	Æneas Higgins	1	0
Provincial Bank	5	0	James Keane	1	0
Sir J. N. Humble	10	0			
Henry Bagge	3	0			
Lewis Fitzmaurice	3	0			

The other Subscriptions in the town and neighbourhood are numerous and respectable.

A. CARBERY, Treasurer.

INDEPENDENT WEST MIDDLESEX ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Opposite the Bazaar,
BAKER-ST., PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON;
South St. David's street, Edinburgh; Ingram street, Glasgow; and Sackville-street, Dublin.

Empowered under the several Acts of Parliament of 14th Geo. III., c. 48;—22d Geo. III.;—53d Geo. III., c. 141; 3d Geo. IV., c. 92;—and 1st Victoria, c. 10.

MANAGERS.

James Alexander, Esq. | H. R. Perkins, Esq.
Samuel Eyre, Esq. | Thomas Price, Esq.
Robert Ferguson, Esq. | William E. Taylor, Esq.
Thomas Hope, Esq. | John Wilson, Esq.
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IMMEDIATE BENEFITS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE RATES
Reduced 30 per Cent. per Annum lower than any other Office.

LIFE ANNUITY RATES,
CALCULATED ON EQUITABLE PRINCIPLES!

FOR EXAMPLE.

FOR every £100 deposited, this Association will grant the Annuity placed opposite the age of the party depositing. From £50 and upwards, in proportion.

Age, 30 to 40	to 45	to 50	to 60	
£8 0 0 per Cent.	£8 10 0 per Cent.	£9 0 0 per Cent.	£9 10 0 per Cent.	£10 10 per cent.

Age, 60 to 65	to 70	to 75	to 80
£12 10 0 per Cent.	£15 10 0 per Cent.	£20 0 3 per Cent.	£25 0 0 per Cent.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE RATES,
Reduced 30 per Cent. per Annum.

LIFE ASSURANCE RATES.

Age,	20	to 25	to 30	to 35	to 38	to 45	to 50
	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s
Pr.	1 11 6	1 15	2 0	2 6	2 10	2 15	3 5

This Company make no Charges for intermediate Ages under 50 Years.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

	s	d	
Common Insurance			
Private Houses and Shops (not hazardous,)	1	0	per cent.
Hazardous	2	0	do.
Double Hazardous	3	6	do.
Farming Stock	1	6	do.

Secretary—G. E. Williams, Esq.,
HENRY BUNN, Agent at Dublin, No. 7, Upper Sackville-street.
Surgeon—W. H. Parkinson, Esq., M.D., Lower Gardiner-street.
Surveyor—W. Murrey, Esq., 72, Lower Gardiner-street.
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Agent for Waterford—Mr. SAMUEL B. ARDAGH, No. 10, the Mall, three doors from the Town-hall.

TO BE LET,
FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,
And Immediate possession Given,

THE BACON CONCERN in BRIDGE STREET, lately occupied by Messrs. JOSEPH NASH, and Co., it is in perfect repair.

Application to be made to GEORGE SMITH, on the Premises.

Waterford, June 12, 1840.
(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

TO BE SOLD,

A CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE, of about Six Horse Power, in excellent order, having lately undergone a thorough repair.

Also, a LARGE STORE on the QUAY, with OFFICES, to be LET.

Apply to
SAMUEL WHITE,
Hanover street.

LONDON AND WATERFORD SHIPPING ASSOCIATION.

REGULAR WEEKLY DESPATCH.

THE MERCHANTS and TRADERS of the City of Waterford and neighbouring Towns are respectfully informed that the Vessels of the London and Waterford Shipping Association have commenced plying between the Ports of London and Waterford, and that a Vessel will be despatched from each Port every THURSDAY, full or not full—thereby, securing to Shippers and Importers the advantage of a regular weekly Communication.

Agent in London, J.R. WILLIAMS, Clements' Lane.
Agent in Waterford, JOSIAH WILLIAMS.
Waterford, March 9th 1840.

To be in Waterford during the Assizes week.

MR. LALOR,
DENTIST,

BEGS to intimate to the Gentlemen, &c., whose distance from town might render it convenient to consult him during their attendance at the Assizes, that he will be again in WATERFORD on MONDAY, the 13th inst., and until the end of the week, at

MRS. PARR'S,
NEXT CLARKE'S AUCTION MART, QUAY.

The exorbitant charges and deceptions of many advertising Dentists, make necessary a statement of Mr. LALOR'S MODERATE FEES, which will be found not one half those usually charged, viz:—

STOPPING A DECAYED OR TENDER TOOTH, with Foil or Succedaneum, 5s; with Gold Platinum or Anodyne Cement, 10s; Scaling, 5s; Extracting a Tooth, 5s; an ARTIFICIAL TOOTH, 7s 6d to £1; &c. &c.

Saturday, July 4, 1840.

TO BE LET,
FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and DEMESNE of BALLYDAVID, situated in a beautiful country and most respectable neighbourhood within five miles of Waterford, four of Dunmore East, and one of Woodstown Strand, which it overlooks, and where there is good Seabathing.

The Demesne consists of Fifty-two and a half Statute Acres; there are upon it, Capital House, Offices, Stables, Walled Garden, and two Slated Cottages, with small Gardens attached, which are tenanted. The Demesne is tastefully planted, and well divided for Farming and for Pleasure Grounds; the Soil is good, and the Garden extremely productive.

The House has recently been added to, commodious Out Offices have been erected, and upwards of £1300 laid out in general and permanent improvements.

The Furniture, if required, may be had at a valuation.

Proposals will be received from persons preferring to purchase the Earl of CLANCARTY'S Interest of Ballydavid, by the Hon. W. LE POER TRENCH, Ballinasloe.

Further particulars may be known by application to
WILLIAM SHARPE,
City Auction Mart, Quay.

Waterford, Jan. 23, 1840.

KILKENNY COLLEGE.

PATRONS.
THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

VISITORS.
THE LORD BISHOP OF OSSORY AND FERNS, AND THE PROVOST OF T.C.D.

The Reverend Doctor BAILLIE, Principal,
(Previously Scholar of T.C.D.,)
Aided by Four Assistant Masters in Science, Classics, French and English.

THE course of Education comprises the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, and English Languages; Mathematics, including Hutton's and Dalby's, as preparatory to the Military Colleges; Astronomy, with familiar Lectures on the Planetarium and Globes; Mensuration both theoretical and practical, with a delineation of Charts; Natural Philosophy; Ancient and Modern History and Geography; Composition in all its branches; Book Keeping, Arithmetic, Elocution, and an extensive Course of English Literature.

The University Honours obtained by Pupils who have received Instruction from Dr. BAILLIE, in Kilkenny College, have been Two Fellowships, several Scholarships, Premiums, and Honours of First and Second Rank in Science, Classics, Hebrew, Divinity, Composition and Extempore Speaking, varying from Two to Twenty Pounds. Also Two of Dr. BAILLIE'S Pupils held the highest place in their respective Classes in Sandhurst and Woolwich, having obtained several Prizes, including one of Fifty Guineas.

The Religious Instruction of the Pupils is attended to by the Principal, in Family Lecture and Prayer, each Morning and Evening; Sabbath School; and Annual Examinations each December, held by the neighbouring Clergy, in the Hebrew, Greek, and English Scriptures; the entire management and instruction of the Pupils being referred to the Standard of the Word of God.

Vacation will end on the First of August.

NEW MEDICAL NEWSPAPER

Now Publishing every Week,

THE MEDICAL TIMES containing all the Medical News—Valuable Lectures now in course of delivery (including those of Lawrence, Barnaby Cooper, Guthrie, Carmichael, Brodie, Veipeau, &c.)—Original Scientific Papers—Hospital Reports—Medical Portraits of the most celebrated living Professional Characters—Scenes and Stories of Hospital Management—Critiques on the Coroner—Caustic Commentaries on passing events—Reviews of New Works—All the best Papers from the German, French, and Italian Journals—Provincial Intelligence—Scientific Societies—Notes, Notices, Promotions and Appointments, &c. &c.

STAMPED EDITION
OF THE
MEDICAL TIMES.

We have much pleasure in announcing to our supporters, that our STAMPED EDITION is now ready. The Stamped Copies will be charged the price of the Stamp extra, and thus for Fourpence the Journal may be sent to any part of the Kingdom, the Colonies, and France, POST FREE. The ordinary edition will continue as before, Price THREEPENCE.

The Stamped Copies may be ordered of any Bookseller or Newsman, or may be obtained direct from the Office, by forwarding the Subscription in advance:—

	s.	d.
FOR A YEAR	17	4
HALF-YEAR	8	8
QUARTER	4	4

A Half Sovereign (which may be sent for a single postage) will pay Thirty Weeks' Subscription, or any Gentleman wishing to be supplied, may deposit in the nearest post office the amount of Subscription for what period he thinks proper, and ask of the Postmaster an order on the London Post Office in favour of the Proprietors of the "Medical Times." This order will cost sixpence, which may be deducted from all Subscriptions of six months and upwards. It will be furnished upon a sheet of letter paper, in which the Subscriber can write his name, address, and post-town. He has then only to fold it into the form of a letter, direct it "Medical Times, 10, Wellington Street North, Strand, London," and return it into the hands of the Postmaster. The order will be complied with by return of post.

Orders, Communications, and Books for Review, to be sent, post free, to the OFFICE, Wellington Street North Strand, London.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, JULY 11.

Wheat, millers new	31s 0d to 36s 0d
Ditto, white	30s 0d to 35s 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	£18 0s 0d to £19 0d
Flour Fine, per sack (old)	49s 0d to 50s 0d
New do. do.	46s 0d to 47s 0d
Seconds do. do.	44s 0d to 46s 0d
Thirds, ditto	36s 0d to 40s 0d
Coarse, thirds do	35s 0d to 36s 0d
Fourths, ditto	30s 0d to 35s 0d
Indian Corn, white, per cwt.	32s 0d to 33s 0d
Do. do. Yellow	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Indian Meal, white, per cwt	14s 0d to 15s 0d
Do. Yellow	14s 6d to 15s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	40s 0d to 41s 0d
Scalded ditto	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Heads, ditto	24s 0d to 25s 0d
Offal, ditto	18s 0d to 22s 6d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	26s 0d to 29s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	16s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	15s 6d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton, new	60s 0d to 65s 0d
Straw, per ton,	35s 0d to 38s 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.
Wednesday,	320	91 0	to	95 0
Thursday,	410	91 0	to	95 0
Yesterday,	124	91 0	to	94 0

CORK MARKET, JULY 9.

BUTTER. To the Merchants.—90s—88s—84s—78s—72s—60s. To the Country—80s—78s—74s—68s—62s—50s—per cwt.

KILKENNY, JULY 6.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	40 0	— 00 0	Wheat	35 0	— 38 0
Inferior	37 0	— 00 0	Do. inferior	30 0	— 32 0
Thirds	26 0	— 00 0			

WEXFORD, JULY 6.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d
Butter	80 0	— 90 0	Beans	21 0	— 23 0
Wheat	25 0	— 34 0	Flour, fine	48 0	— 00 0
Barley	12 6	— 16 0	Oatmeal	21 0	— 00 0
Oats	14 6	— 16 6	Pork, per cwt.	30 0	— 35 0

CLONMEL, JULY 6.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	90 0	— 94 0	Barley	00 0	— 00 0
Oatmeal	19 0	— 00 0	Wheat, per st.	1 8	— 1 11
Pigs' Heads	27 0	— 28 0	Oats, per do.	1 0	— 0 14½

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—JULY 9.

White wheat	28s 0d to 38s 0d	Oats	16s 6d to 19s 0d
Miller's red	28s 0d to 37s 0d	Do. Canal	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Inferior	26s 0d to 27s 0d	Oatmeal	16s 6d to 19s 0d
Barley	00s 0d to 00s 0d	2d Flour	22s 0d to 24s 0d
Bere	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Rape	00s 0d to 00s 0d

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET—MONDAY, JULY 6.

The supply of all descriptions of stock at market to day has been very large, and the quality, in proportion to the quantity, middling. There was a full attendance of buyers and dealers, and good beasts in tolerable fair demand, but holders of cattle were not willing to give way in price until a late hour in the day, when there was a reduction in price from our last quotations of nearly ½d per lb. Good sheep and lambs were sought after at about last week's prices, and the principal part of them were unsold, those remaining unsold being of an ordinary description; but there were a good many beasts left unsold at the close. A few of very good beasts sold in the early part of the day at 6¾d, but the average price was 6½d, second ditto 6d, and a few ordinary at a shade less. The best wether mutton sold at 7d, second 6½d, ordinary and ewes 9d, and lambs from 6½d to 7½d per lb, sinking the offal.

Head of cattle at market:—Beasts, 1,028; sheep and lambs, 11,236.

Cattle imported into Liverpool from the 29th of June to the 6th of July:—Cows, 2,124; calves, 29; sheep, 7,782; lambs, 2,529; pigs, 2,606; horses, 152.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET.—JULY 6.

There is a moderate supply of cattle at market this morning of all descriptions, and the demand being more active than on our last market day, the trade is rather better, but much will remain unsold. The inferior sorts of beef, as also prime Scots, fetch 4d per stone higher rates. Choice descriptions of mutton from 2d to 4d, and the coarser sorts of lamb full 4d. Veal and pork unaltered.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET—JULY 6.

We had a very good show of all kinds of stock even as compared with last week's supply. The demand being by no means adequate to the stock offered, caused the market again to recede in value, and beef, mutton, and lamb, were each ½d per lb lower than last week. A number of all kinds unsold.

Number of cattle at market:—787 beasts, at 6d to 7d; 3,640 sheep, at 6d to 7d; 4,248 lambs, at 6½d to 7½d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—JULY 7.

Butter, Belfast 93s to 96s, Newry 91s to 93s, Sligo 92s to 94s, Derry 92s to 95s, Waterford and Carlow 92s to 96s, Cork (2d pickled) 86s to 88s, ditto (3d dry) 86s per cwt; bacon (short mid, no bone) 49s to 53s ditto long (no bone) 46s to 52s per ditto; bladdered lard, 60s to 62s per ditto; hams, dry, 52s to 60s per ditto.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

7th—H.M. Packet Prospero—Ida, Robinson, Miramachi timber and deals.

8th—H.M. Packet Jasper—Nora Creina, Pond, Bristol, gen. cargo.

9th—Wm. Penn, (steamer) Clarke, Liverpool, gen. cargo—Lovely Mary, Egan, Pembray, coals—H.M. Packet Adder.

SAILED,

7th—Friends, Richards, Llannelly, ballast—Eliza, Dempsy, Cork, culm, from Neath—Osprey, (steamer,) Stacey, Bristol, g.c.—Sultan, Read, London, g.c.—Jack Tar, Malcolm, Liverpool, ballast and iron—Rover, Beynon, Llanelly, ballast.

8th—H.M. Packet Prospero—Challenger, Booth, London, g.c.—Aurora, Williams, Llannelly, ballast, from Ross—Superb, Harvey, Cork, coals, from Llannelly—Kate, Bragg, Limerick, g.c. from Bristol—Simeon, Leer, Cork, coals, from Flint—Prudence, Angel, Newport, ballast.

9th—Gleaner, Mc'Mullen, Cardiff, ditto—Mary, Jenkins, Newport, ditto, from Ross—Francis, Davies, Cardiff, ditto—Ann and Ellen, Jones, Limerick, salt, from Liverpool—Robert Boyle, Crowley, Cork, coals, from Newport—Two Friends, Base, Kinsale, ditto, from ditto—Nicholas, Hetherington, Archangel, ballast, from Ross—Dundonald, McFeden, Bathurst, ditto—Thomas, Perry, Cork, slates, from Bangor—Jane and Mary, Runnan, Cork, culm, from Neath—H.M. Packet Jasper—Albion, Barker, Gibraltar, g.c. from Liverpool—Dispatch, Thomas, Cardiff, ballast—Jane, Rose, Swansea, flour—Vigilant, Anthony, Llannelly, ditto.

10th—H.M. Packet Adder—Wm. Penn, Clarke, Liverpool, g.c.

Wind—N.W.

DIED,

In High Street Kilkenny, from the effects of sudden indisposition, Mrs. Poyntz, wife of Luke Poyntz, Esq. and sister of Sir Thos. M'Kenny, Bart., one of the Alderman of the city of Dublin.

On Friday week, of fever, at his residence at the Old Turnpike, Mr. John White Larkin, of Nenagh. Mr. L, for many years carried on the business of Apothecary and Druggist, on an extensive scale in that town. His remains were interred on Sunday, in the grave yard of Lisbunny, on the Dublin road; the Mathewites, of whose Society he was a member, marched in funeral procession.

Since the valuation of the houses in Clonmel, under the poor law act, their value has reduced from 15 to 20 per cent, much to the injury of the landlords. The town valuation should be reduced at least 10 per cent. to make it equal to the rural part of the union; if this be not done, the town will be paying an exorbitantly unequal portion of taxation.

The troops at Bombay were, by the last accounts, in good health.

OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA.

CHINA.

MACAO, MARCH 26.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Governor Lin has enlisted about 3,000 recruits, who are being drilled daily near Canton, in the military exercises of the bow, the spear, and the double sword. The latter is a weapon peculiar, we believe, to China. Each soldier is armed with two short and straight swords, one in each hand, which, by being knocked against each other, produce a clangor, which it is thought will intimidate the enemy.

(From the Pekin Gazette.)

THE PALACE.—The Empress has died, and in consequence of this mournful event the whole nation is to go for one month into mourning, whilst the Mandarins are not to shave for 100 days. She was not long married to Taoukwang, and bore him, if we do not mistake, three children, the eldest of whom is seven or eight years old. She is allowed to have been a woman of singular beauty, who during the years 1835 and 1836 exercised great power over her husband, and exerted a paramount influence over public affairs.

Great sacrifices had been prepared for one of the departed empresses, and the mandarins were all assembled to commence the ceremonies, when all on a sudden the cry of fire was heard. On examining the cause of this disturbance, it was found that a coal fire had reached some rafter, at least such is the report, but with some exertion on the part of the overseer in the temple, it was extinguished. Old Taoukwang is very indignant in this want of caution, and has given orders that the attendants should meet with condign punishment; and they are likely to lose their heads. From the frequent repetition of the same occurrence in the very centre of the imperial palace, fears of the existence of some dangerous plot are entertained, of which the object does not appear to be very patriotic.

One of the imperial princes having behaved with great impropriety at the annual examination, has been banished from the court, and sent to Mantchooria to serve in the army.

EDICT FOR RE OPENING PORTUGUESE TRADE.—The Commissioner Lin has issued a special edict, dated Canton, March 9, re-opening the trade with the Portuguese.

OPIUM SMOKING.—A high civilian in the metropolis of Keangse was denounced for having smoked opium. He at first denied the charge, was tortured and then confessed. When the cause was brought before the tribunal, the customary punishment of one hundred blows and banishment was considered too light, and he was therefore sentenced to be transported to Ele, in order to strike terror into evil doers of the same description. Several officers in Shautung have been delivered over to a court of justice on a similar charge. Soldiers belonging to the eight standards who were found inhaling the noxious vapor, have been banished to Chekeang.

INDIA.

(From the Bombay Courier, May 23d)

Our letters from Jellalabad to the 12th instant, confirm the intended movements of his Majesty Sha Soojah, the envoy, and the troops towards Cabul, which was to take place on the 20th instant; a change is much required, as the Hindostanees are getting very sickly. The European regiment and the 48th are to go to Kayjur, represented to be a most lovely spot at the foot of the Sufferd Koh, 4,600 feet above the level of the sea, and only 25 miles from Jellalabad.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The bank of Bombay is now settled and flourishing its notes in circulation, and in all its ramifications nearly entirely arranged.

But what has become of the project of a joint stock bank. It has struck us that there never was a better opening than the present for such an undertaking, particularly as the bank of Bombay is restricted from discounting European bills. We are of opinion, therefore, that if a joint stock bank, with branches at the principal cities in the interior, were once established, in which government had no share, that the principal rich Soukars would immediately support it with all their credit, particularly when unembarrassed by the government connection, which, however promising to the stability, is always a drag chain on the operations of a mercantile society. If free and uncontrolled, left to the superior sagacity of its directors, we might look for such an addition to commercial skill and enterprise as would astonish the present patient ploddders of this island. We are old enough to remember the introduction of steam boats and gas lights in England, and remember the outcry that was once raised against such innovation. The old saying of "nothing venture nothing have" is too often exemplified in India. Enterprise is the soul of commerce—and let every man who, as Figaro says, "wishes to change his notes into gold" keep his attention open to this subject.—*Bombay Gazette*, April 29.

CALCUTTA.

By the arrivals of the Charles Forbes and Caledonia on the 8th and 9th instant, we have advices from Macao to the 25th ult. The Red Rover, with the December overland mail, had arrived, and in consequence of the intelligence of warlike preparations by the Bengal government, the Americans had all given notice that they would receive no more consignments of English goods, nor orders for produce, being desirous of winding up the affairs, and leaving Canton without delay. The Chinese were threatening to renew their attempt to destroy the English shipping at Toonkoo, by means of fire rafts. H.M.S. Druid, from Sydney, 18th of January, arrived at Macao on the evening of the 24th ultimo, and sailed the following morning for Toonkoo. Reports had reached Macao that the Water Witch had been cut off on the coast, at Chimoo, by mandarin boats, but it was not generally believed at Macao, from which place it is said Chimoo is only two days' sail. A letter of the 25th ult. says—"No further accounts of the Water Witch; the Chinese again report her being taken on the coast." She had little or no opium left, but a large amount of treasure on board.

The export of teas to Great Britain from 1st October to 24th ult. only amounted to 15,000,000lb., but were expected to reach 22,000,000lb. by the end of April. The following vessels were loaded and engaged to load for Great Britain:—*The General Kyd, Royal Saxon, Mangalore, Frances Ann, Asia, Eliza Stewart, and Glenelg*, for London, the *Panang*, for Liverpool, the *Tyer*, for the Clyde, and the *Susan*, for Leith.

An arrival from Ternate, at Batavia, reports the total destruction of that island by an earthquake on the 14th of February. All descriptions of property had been annihilated, and the island was to be totally abandoned.—*Calcutta Courier, May 5.*

AGRAUKHBAR.

The following extract from a letter from Cabul, dated the 14th of April, contains the latest intelligence from that quarter:—

"I have no items of interesting news to offer you. The King and minister return here at the end of the present month, and a cantonment is being laid out for three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery. Whether the regulars will occupy them or not is a matter of conjecture. Dost Mahomed has, no doubt, been handsomely treated at Bokhara, and the Russian envoy has arrived there, and will, as certainly effect a treaty with the King in their favor. Their army is powerful, and as they advance every good position is untouched. What they acquire they secure, unlike ourselves who have done nothing to enable us to resist contingencies which may, but I do not say will happen. The best thing that could happen to our cause, would be the death of the present King and the elevation of his son Timour. The former is thoroughly hated and despised; the latter is, I have reason to think, liked, and is certainly a gentleman in address and behavior.

"The positive state of affairs at Herat is decidedly bad, and they have been mismanaged. Thousands have been thrown away, and no equivalent received. Indeed we pay first, and ask afterwards. If this system were revised, it might be conducive of good. Yar Mahomed, the minister, indeed King there, the man whose vigor defended the place against Persia, has no idea of tasting of 'British moderation and forbearance.' We have had a noble season, and a full harvest must ensue; but at present grain is dear, and much misery has been induced, which, of course, the people have contrasted in his favor with the time of Dost Mahomed. That man was certainly a just, good ruler, and highly popular. A disgraceful event has taken place at Banecan, in my idea. A villager refused to sell grass, and after some altercation fired upon a political party. In consequence a detachment was ordered out, who stormed the place, put every man to death, 13 in number, who killed and wounded 18 of the assailants. Contrasted with the cool way in which Lieut. Inverarity's murderers were treated this looks more like butchery at political shrines than fair play. They were his Majesty's subjects, and thus we render him popular indeed."—*Englishman*, May 7.

MAY 6.—The following contains the latest intelligence from Caboul, and may be relied on as the most authentic information there current:—

"The latest intelligence from Abbot reaches up to the 5th of March, being less than two months, which may be considered quick, as, owing to the hostility of the King of Bokhara, his letters came round by Herat. The Russians, in consequence of the great depth of snow upon the ground, were still in their entrenched camp, and were not expected to resume their March before April, so that we shall not hear of their arrival at Khiva till June. Some 30,000 Usbecks, who attempted to carry off camels and even attack the camp, were so severely handled, that Abbot thinks they will not attempt to offer further opposition to the Russian advance. The Russian force, to be able to halt so long, must have a very large commissariat with them, as from Orenburgh to Khiva is a good two months' march, the distance being about 700 miles, and from Orenburgh to Bokhara is nearly the same distance as it is from Loodianah to Candahar. The British made a much longer march than that—cannot the Russians do the same? And a Russian army of 12,000 men does not march with six times that number of camp followers. Sir A. Burnes positively asserts, that the Russian army amounts to nearly 30,000 fighting men, and 72 guns, and that they will be at Bokhara before summer is over. Shortly after our arrival at Caboul, this talented officer declared that a Russian army would be somewhere in Central Asia, either at Herat or Bokhara, before a year was over. Lord A.'s account also tallies with Burnes, that besides Cossacks there are 12,000 of the line of their infantry."

The following extract, from a letter from Affghanistan, communicates the latest intelligence of the movements of the Russian army, and the state of British interests at Khiva:—

"Assuming the intelligence to be correct, we deeply regret the unfortunate result of Captain Abbott's mission, as it will, we apprehend, materially interfere with our obtaining accurate and frequent *reuseignmens* regarding the proceedings of the Russians. We shall look most anxiously for further advices, for we cannot permit ourselves to believe that the Khan would run a risk of a quarrel with the British government at a time when its friendship must be in some degree necessary to the integrity of his dominion.

"We have lately had some interesting news from Khiva, which perhaps may not be news to you; however, I will give it you, in case it should not have reached Calcutta. Abbott reached Khiva in safety, and was at first well received by the Khan, but at the first interview made a sad boggle of the business, and has since been thrown into prison. At the audience the Khan asked him what terms he had to propose. Abbott stated, the liberation of the Russian prisoners, we paying for them; then a treaty offensive and defensive, and not to allow a single Russian to remain in his country. The Khan, fancying we were afraid of the Russe logue, immediately rode the high horse, asked what he was to get for doing this, and told Abbot to show his authority. He unfortunately had none, and, what was worse, no money, so the Khan kicked him out, and threw him into prison, where he now lies. The Russians are within seven miles of Khiva. On their approach, the Khan sent out his army to wait their opposing one, which amounts to 24,000 men and 72 pieces of cannon, but at the first fire they all took to their heels. The Khan then sent out word that he would deliver up the captives, amounting to 80, and requested the Russian general to retire, who replied that he was very comfortable where he was, and, far from retiring, that he should do the reverse, as he had something to do with the Bokhara chief, and ended by asking how he would like the air of Siberia? The Russian general demanded the person of Colonel Stoddart, and the Bokhara man was willing enough to free him, but Stoddart refused, saying that if his own countrymen would not liberate him he would not be indebted to strangers: he is now at large, and save doing penance as a mussulman, is comfortable enough. This has come from an authentic source, and will, I should think, startle the G. G. and council. It appears that the Russians will not retire, and if they do not, of course be up to their eyes in intrigue ere long, and will cause us a world of trouble, although they will not of course come in direct collision with us for the present. Had the Affghan expedition occurred five years ago, instead of when it did, it would have been better; however, even as it is, with a good force in this country and the people friendly towards us, which there is every probability of a continuance, we may defy Russian intrigue and invasion to boot. Should there be anything more worth communicating I will write."—*Englishman*, May 12.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 12.

Ere this reaches you, you will doubtless have heard of the incarceration of Captain Dunbar, of the Cowasjee Family, for shooting his chief officer; and as the circulation of any imperfect news on this point is likely to be prejudicial to the prisoner, I may as well give you a true and correct version of the affair, obtained not only from Captain Dunbar himself, but from several respectable gentlemen, who attested to the prisoner's right in having acted as he had done. It appears that both the captain and the officer were not in a state fit to restrain their passion; but the temper of Captain Dunbar was exceedingly provoked from the insubordinate conduct of the officer, and his refusal to obey orders in performing the duties of the ship. In such a state of affairs it was thought proper to put the officer under arrest! but he insisted on acting as he had commenced, and afterwards very deliberately went to his cabin, got a loaded musket, and levelled it direct at the captain, who fortunately escaped, probably from the unsteadiness of the aim, and the almost total insanity of the officer. After this he fired off one of the guns of the ship, and was very nearly blowing up the cuddy of the Royal Saxon, which vessel was lying just next to the Cowasjee Family, and which circumstance would have occurred had the gun been properly directed. On this the captain was determined that affairs should be brought to a more decent bearing, and accordingly levelled one of his pistols at the officer, with words to this effect, "If you don't go to your cabin I shall shoot you," and not a moment had elapsed when the officer fell, crying out, "Now, I suppose, I must go." This is the whole story, and you may guess what could have been the fault of Captain Dunbar, when the officer himself acknowledged on oath that he was in fault, and that his conduct was sufficient to provoke the temper of any man, and that he hoped nothing would be done to the captain.—*Bengal Hurkaru, May 6.*

CEYLON, MAY 1.

We regret to learn that his excellency the governor, who arrived in Colombo from Kandey a few days ago, is suffering from another attack of jungle fever.—*Bombay Courier.*

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

THE ROYAL IRISH.—This fine regiment we understand, is in high spirits at the prospects of the approaching campaign in China. The Rattlesnake was to have been ready for sea on Friday, but she is not calculated as a troop ship for a warm climate, her lower deck, where nearly 200 sons of Erin are to be stowed, being only five feet four inches high between the beams; it will therefore be hot work.

We have learned with extreme regret that a most awful mortality prevails among the troops at Trincomalee; and the 18th Royal Irish are losing several of their comrades, and it is a melancholy reflection that many a poor fellow who was preparing for the China expedition with all the animation and gallantry which so peculiarly characterise the Irish, is now hurried off to his grave in the flower of manhood. The headquarters of the 18th embark on board the Rattlesnake about the end of this week. The command of the regiment is nominally given to Colonel Burrell, but as that distinguished officer is entitled to promotion from the long promised brevet, we are certain that his commission as major-general (well earned by his long and gallant services) will throw the command into the hands of General Oglander, late of the 26th. So perfectly convinced are we of the chivalrous feeling which actuates Col. Burrell, that we should not be at all surprised at his expressing feelings of disappointment because he is not allowed to go on active service.—*Bombay Herald.*

PENANG—SUPPLIES FOR THE CHINA EXPEDITION.—The whole settlement, but particularly the northern extremity of Beach-street, has exhibited a scene of hustle and employment which has not been witnessed since the year 1811, when the principal part of the expedition, destined for the conquest of the island of Java sojourned for a short time here. The activity then prevalent in all the public departments, conducted by their respective heads, was conspicuously manifested. The commissariat (and a very extensive one it was) had its own officers, who made their principal purchases without reference to the government. The paymaster has only to draw as much money as he required to disburse, and account for it afterwards; yet in the present instance of the China expedition with comparatively limited means, how much has been effected in the short space of a fortnight. Upwards of 1,100 head of cattle, with an abundant supply of other live stock, purchased and collected for shipment to Singapore in several vessels which have been chartered for that purpose, one of which sail for that station to day, and the rest are to follow on Monday or Tuesday next. It is quite gladdening to perceive what an incentive these preparations have produced amongst our population, European as well as native, and to know that all are benefiting by their enterprise and industry.—*Gazette.*

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM PERSIA.

Extract of a private letter, dated Moul, April 20:—"News has reached here this day that the Persian army have taken the city of Silaimania, belonging to the Pashalic of Bagdad. If this be true, and I believe it is not to be doubted, the Persians may become so strong in the mountains that it will be difficult to dislodge them. The Pasha of Masul is also preparing an army to send against the Turkish Pasha of Amadia, to depose him from his Pashalic."

REVOLUTION IN SYRIA.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, in the *Malta Mediteraneo*:—"A well planned revolution has broken out in various parts of Syria against the army and government of Mehemet Ali. Beyrout has been actually taken by the Druses and Maronites of Mount Lebanon. This intelligence was brought overland, and confirmed by the *Nile* steamer, which arrived on the 13th with fresh despatches from Ibrahim Pacha, earnestly urging his father to send him every possible disposable force, both military and naval. Not a moment was lost, and four Egyptian frigates, three corvettes, and several small craft, took their departure on the 11th, provisioned for 3 months, and filled with warlike stores."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR—Henry III. had his "*Parliamentum insanum*;" Henry IV. his "*Parliamentum diabolicum*," and the proceedings of the minister and his supporters in the House of Commons last night prove their determination to procure for the first Parliament of Queen Victoria the double title of "*Parliamentum sordidum et stolidum*."

The shabbiness, stupidity, and fraud were so ably exposed at the moment, that I should deem it an unjustifiable abuse of your indulgence were I to add one word towards the developement of such guilt; and I shall, therefore, solicit admission for some documentary proofs of the gross, and it must be, wilful and deliberate falsehood of the Dublin ministerial journals of last Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in their endeavours to excite among the Roman Catholics of Ireland at this moment a factious hatred of the British people and the Conservative leaders.

They shall be met by facts, which cannot be controverted even by those hardy and habitual calumniators.

On the 28th of November, 1835, "Impostor" addressed a letter to the editor of the *Leeds Times*, containing these words:—"The moral power of the British people carried the emancipation of the Dissenters and of the Catholics."

So far as to the "British people;" now as to the Conservative leaders. On the 10th of January, 1793, the Duke of Wellington commenced the work of Catholic emancipation in the Irish Parliament, as seconder of the address to the Crown in its favour, and on the 13th of April, 1829, he completed that work, in the Imperial Parliament, as Prime Minister of the Crown!

In 1830, a committee of the House of Commons, containing a majority of Whigs, including Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, Sir Henry Parnell, and several supporters of the present Government, including "the Impostor" himself, bore the following testimony to the state of Ireland at that time, under the Wellington administration. They said, in their report, "It is admitted, on all hands, that an improved spirit of public opinion is rapidly extending its salutary influence in Ireland; that the administration of justice has improved, and that crime has diminished; and various classes hitherto separated by distrust and jealousy are now reconciled, or are in progress towards reconcilement; that agriculture is improving, and commerce and internal trade rapidly increasing."

Such is the Whig testimony to the results of Conservative government on the eve of its conclusion. The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, honestly and naturally anxious to secure the countenance of such results, introduced the following passage into the speech of the new sovereign, King William IV., on his accession to the throne, when proroguing Parliament on the 23d of July, 1830—viz., "While I declare on this solemn occasion my fixed intention to maintain, to the utmost of my power, the Protestant reformed religion established by law, let me at the same time express my earnest hope that the animosities which have prevailed on account of religious distinctions may be forgotten; that the decision of Parliament with respect to those distinctions having been IRREVOCABLY pronounced, my faithful subjects will unite with me in advancing the great object contemplated by the legislature, and in promoting that spirit of domestic concord and peace which constitutes the surest basis of our natural strength and happiness."

Such was the last *act*, as to the Catholic emancipation, of the Conservative government; let us turn now to the last *declaration* of the Conservative leader in the House of Commons in relation to that subject. Five months have elapsed since Sir Robert Peel made his justly celebrated statement respecting Catholic emancipation, and the circumstances connected with its enactment. I beg leave to annex hereunto a full extract from the corrected report of his speech; and, if the sense of gratitude and of shame be not utterly extinguished in Ireland, the perusal of that extract cannot fail to effect the Roman Catholic community, particularly those ecclesiastics who have been most prominent in modern agitation:—

Extract from the corrected report of the speech of Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons on Sir J. Y. Buller's motion, on want of confidence in the government, January 30, 1840.

"I have reserved for the last place *the most important question of all*—namely, those that are involved in the consideration of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, the policy of maintaining it, the spirit in which, if maintained, it ought to be executed, especially with reference to the administration of affairs in Ireland.

"The question has been repeatedly and reproachfully put to me out of this house—Do I contemplate the repeal of the Emancipation Act? Do I sanction the proceedings of those who are exciting public discontent with its enactments with a view to the re-imposition of disabilities? *Sir I should be ashamed of answering such questions, of thus implying any doubt as to the stability and permanency of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill.* Is there any man living who has greater interest than I have in maintaining that bill, or who ought to view with greater pain obstacles to its satisfactory and conciliatory operation? Can it be justly required from me to contradict every newspaper report, to disclaim the speech of some utter stranger to me or my opinions, who may choose to declare his belief that I repent of the part I took in the passing of the Relief Bill? Repent, indeed! My repentance must either be from conviction that my motives were dishonest or corrupt, or that the course I took in 1829 was justified by no considerations of necessity of true policy. As to motives, I may say without presumption, that I can claim credit for having incurred, in the performance of a public duty from which I might have shrunk, not merely obloquy and vituperation, but the heavier sacrifices of the alienation of private friends, the severance of party connections, the interruption of yet nearer and more binding ties. I say nothing of the loss of power. I look with scorn and contempt on the insinuations that, having opposed Catholic emancipation while it was profitable to oppose it, I became a convert for the sake of retaining office. Who could doubt that the certain consequence of my proposing the Relief Bill must be that which actually followed—the loss of the support of those with whom I had heretofore acted, and the inability to conduct the government?

"The right hon. gentleman prophesies a speedy renewal of those feelings of dissatisfaction ('disgust,' indeed, were the words used) with which the Tory party viewed the course which my noble friend the Duke of Wellington and myself felt it our duty to pursue in regard to the Relief Bill. I do not deny the existence of those feelings at that time. They were prompted, I believe, and not unnaturally, less by the decision to which we came than by the circumstances under which it was our painful duty to act—the apparent reserve which he maintained until the last moment—the apparent distrust of those with whom he had previously cordially co-operated in public life. The events of those days are now becoming matters of history; and I have been supported through all the reproaches I have endured and the sacrifices I have made by the conviction that justice must be ultimately done, and that the light of truth will at last dispel every mist, every shade on our character, that imperfect knowledge and unjust suspicion may have thrown.

"Why did we conceal from our friends the course we had determined to pursue? Because we had not the power consistently with our duty, with our solemn obligations to the Crown, to declare it. Immediately after the session of 1828 my noble friend and I came to the conclusion that it was impossible for us, as Ministers, consistently with our views of the public interests, to continue our opposition to the settlement of the Catholic question. We felt it absolutely necessary that an united government should consider that question either with a view to permanent resistance, or to early concession; and that we could not advise the attempt to form a government on the principle of permanent resistance. We felt deeply impressed with the belief that, in the state of the public mind, and in the state of parties at the time, that attempt must fail, and that its failure would only serve to aggravate every evil. It is notorious that the Sovereign in whose service we were, whom we were bound to advise, not as party men, but as responsible Ministers, had decided objections to the alteration of the then existing laws. These objections were not abated or relaxed until a very short period before the meeting of Parliament in 1829. It was not until the month of January of that year that we received permission to consider the Catholic question in Cabinet, and if the Cabinet should be agreed to tender our united advice as a Cabinet to his Majesty, his Majesty reserving to himself the entire power of acting upon or rejecting that advice. How was it possible for us, under such circumstances, to make any communication to our friends and supporters? My own impression in January was, that I should be permitted to relinquish office being at the same time prepared out of office, to make every sacrifice which the resolution zealously to co-operate with my noble friend in bringing this question to a settlement might have required. I remained in office, because my assistance in office was absolutely indispensable; but so uncertain was I, so uncertain was my noble friend, of the tenure by which we held office, that on the very day before I brought forward the Catholic question in the House of Commons we actually resigned it. I moved the Relief Bill in the House of Commons on the 5th of March, 1829; but it is the fact, that on the preceding day the Duke of Wellington, Lord Lyndhurst, and myself, after a long interview with his Majesty at Windsor Castle, felt it necessary, on account of his Majesty's scruples with respect to parts of the intended measure of relief, which we deemed indispensable, to tender our resignations of office. Those resignations were actually accepted, and we returned from Windsor on the evening of the 4th of March no longer ministers of the Crown. In the course of the night we were reinstated in office, having received from his Majesty the full authority which we required to proceed with the Relief Bill. Such were the circumstances under which we felt ourselves precluded from entering into communications on the subject of that bill, and of the course we meant to pursue, with a great body of attached friends and supporters, whose confidence and esteem were of inestimable value.

"There are some, however, who do not question the motives of our conduct in undertaking the Relief Bill but deny the necessity for the measure. We felt the necessity imperative, not from the dread of violence, not from submission to menace, but from the fact that, in four out of five Parliaments preceding 1829, the House of Commons had declared in favor of the measure, and that the influence of public opinion in this country, united with the undivided Roman Catholic feeling in Ireland, was too powerful to be resisted, or made it impossible at least to continue the system of open questions and divided Cabinets. If it were no longer possible to maintain disabilities in 1829, surely to dream of imposing them now is among the wildest visions that ever disturbed the imagination. Repeal the Emancipation Bill! and what next? Will you leave to the Roman Catholics the privileges which they held before the Relief Bill, and independently of it? But those privileges, (the elective franchise in particular,) and the substantial power which they conferred were the main instruments by which the Relief Bill was carried. If you are prepared to withhold those privileges (and withhold them you must,) the measure you advise is not the mere repeal of the Emancipation Act, but the retracting all the steps of gradual concession for a century back, till you remount to the penal laws and absolute servitude. Can any man who reflects on the state of Ireland, and on its relation to this country, entertain for one moment so absurd a speculation?

"Then comes the question, if the Relief Bill cannot be repealed, in what spirit shall it be executed? Shall it be nominally retained on the statute book, but be defeated, so far as civil office and distinctions are concerned, through the distrust of the Crown? I answer, decidedly not. And is this answer now extorted from me for the first time? It is true that I have countenanced, by silence, an opposite opinion? What could be more explicit than the declaration which I made, not in paragraphs of newspapers, but in my place in Parliament, in the month of April last year?

"I then observed—'As the law has decreed a civil equality to all classes in Ireland, without reference to religious distinctions, the Crown ought not, by the interposition of its prerogative, to create practically a difference which the law does not recognise. I think the Crown ought to act on the principle of the law, and not make the religious opinions entertained by any man the ground of disqualification for the exercise of civil functions.' I then claimed for myself what I now claim—the same right which, you exercise, and which every government ought to exercise—that of preferring its own friends and supporters to such appointments as imply mutual trust and confidence, and which could not be usefully filled for the public service without a concurrence in political opinions. But I added—'I have never taunted the noble lord with selecting Roman Catholics for such appointments. I defy him to produce the instance in which I have sought thus to limit him in the exercise of his patronage.'

"I adhere to these opinions; and having avowed them, not once, but repeatedly in Parliament, I consider myself relieved from the necessity of recording them, during the recess, in letters to newspapers or speeches after dinner. I readily subscribe to the position that the Crown ought to act on the great principle of the law; but, in fully recognising the principle of civil equality as the rule of action for the Crown, I beg distinctly to declare that I consider it an abuse and perversion of that rule to patronise agitators because they are Roman Catholics. I would place Roman Catholics, in this respect, on a footing of equality with Protestants; and, as I would withhold grace and favor from the Protestant agitator, so would I, without hesitation withhold them from the Roman Catholic.

"There is but one qualification which I would not place on the principle of civil equality, and that is a qualification distinctly recognised by the law, recognised by every advocate of the Roman Catholic claims, recognised and fully assented to by the Roman Catholics themselves. It is this—that concurrently with the enjoyment of civil privilege by the Roman Catholics, the Protestant Church shall be inviolably maintained as the Established Church, and protected in the possession of its rights and privileges as such. The respected authority of Mr. Grattan was decisive and unvarying in favor of the maintenance of this principle; every bill which Mr. Grattan brought in for the relief of the Roman Catholics recited almost ostentatiously, in its preamble, the absolute right of the Established Church to protection; his dying declarations were in favor of this combined principle of civil equality and the maintenance of the Established Religion in Ireland as well as in this country. I will conciliate no support by the concession or compromise of that principle.

"I am accused, however, of having acted, in respect to the administration of Ireland, on a different system from that which I profess. I have had but little connection with the government of Ireland since the passing of the Relief Bill but is it just to draw an unfavorable inference from the experience of that connection? In 1835 I was called upon to constitute a government for Ireland. Of whom was it composed? Of Lord Haddington as Lord Lieutenant, an uniform and able supporter of the Roman Catholic claims, and the intimate friend of Mr. Canning; of Sir Henry Hardinge as Chief Secretary, the friend and relation of the late Lord Londonderry. For the office of Lord Chancellor I selected the chief ornament of the bar of England, a man conspicuous for the mildness and moderation of his opinions, who, in the course of his short career in Ireland, conciliated the esteem and respect of the bar in that country, and the warm approbation of his political opponents. My attorney general had been the attorney general of Lord Melbourne; my under secretary of state had been his; my solicitor general was Mr. Pennefather—and can any man hear the mention of that name without admitting its claim to honor and respect? What better indications could I give of the intention to govern Ireland with justice, with impartiality and with kindness, than such appointments as those to the chief offices that constituted the government? You complain of the injustice and absurdity of condemning the existing government of Ireland for trivial acts, such, for instance as the invitation of Mr. O'Connell to the table of the Lord Lieutenant. Did you extend that forbearance to Lord Haddington's government? Is it not the fact that the chief, almost the only, accusation that you could find to prefer against him, was, that some vagabond waved an orange flag in a Dublin theatre over the box of the Lord Lieutenant? Do I make fight of the studied exhibition of a flag, if intended as an insult? No; but I complain of the grievous injustice of making Lord Haddington responsible for an act of which he was utterly unconscious, and which he was the first to reprobate.

"I have done. I have fulfilled the purpose for which I rose, by specifying the grounds on which I withhold my confidence from the present government, and by declaring the course I mean to pursue on the great question of public policy, on which the public mind is divided. I cannot answer the question you put to me—'What principles will prevail if a new government be formed?' but I can answer for it, that if the principles I profess do not prevail, of that government I shall form no part. It may be that by the avowal of my opinions, I shall forfeit the confidence of some who, under mistaken impressions, may have been hitherto disposed to follow me. I shall deeply regret the withdrawal of that confidence; but I would infinitely prefer to incur the penalty of its withdrawal than to retain it under false pretences, or under misapprehensions which silence on my part might confirm."

Neither argument nor comment could increase the value of this most valuable illustration of the conduct and views of Sir R. Peel.

I still trust that we shall, at no distant day, witness a termination of that system of agitation which places my country in the ignominious condition of a mere rocking horse for the entertainment of "the Impostor," without any progress towards public improvement—ever plunging, never advancing. The Roman Catholic clergy, no longer distracted by political controversies, may then turn their cares to other and more suitable reforms, such as the improvement and increase of churches and school houses, and enclosure of grave yards; as also providing for attendance on the burials of the poor, the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, the abolition generally of those parochial visitations named "stations." But these desirable reforms, so well deserving their care, cannot be entered upon so long as they devote their labors to the promotion of political agitation.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
ENEAS MACDONNELL.

Westport Cottage, Haverstock hill,
July 3, 1840.

COURVOISIER—CHAPEL OF NEWGATE.

On Sunday the Rev. Mr. Carver, the ordinary of Newgate, preached what is called the condemned sermon in the chapel of Newgate. The sheriffs, in consequence of the innumerable applications made to them for admission to the chapel, determined to open once more the gallery, which had been closed since the execution of Fauntleroy, and to issue cards. Although the service was not to commence till half past ten o'clock, the avenues to the common door of entrance to the prison, as well as to the door of the governor's house, were completely blocked up before nine o'clock by those to whom the sheriffs had kindly given the privilege. The arrangements were, however, so judiciously made by the sheriffs and the governor, that not the slightest inconvenience was sustained.

We observed amongst the congregation Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord Coventry, Lord Paget, Lord Bruce, several members of the House of Commons, and a few ladies.

Immediately before the service commenced Courvoiser entered the chapel, attended by two of the turnkeys, and sat on a bench before the pulpit. He appeared to be quite aware of the situation in which he was placed, and never once raised his eyes during the service. In fact his looks denoted extreme sorrow and contrition, and he seemed to suffer great inward agitation when the ordinary particularly alluded to the crime for the perpetration of which he stands condemned. He was as attentive as possible to the service, and held the book of Common Prayer with a steady hand.

The ordinary took his text from Job, chap. xxxiv., ver. 21, 22:—"For his eyes are upon the ways of man and he seeth all his goings. There is no darkness nor shadow of death where the workers of iniquity may hide themselves."

After Courvoisier left the chapel he was visited in his cell by the Swiss consul, who handed to him a letter from his mother, conveying her forgiveness, her blessing, and her farewell. He wrote with a steady hand a few lines in answer to the letter, and received a promise from the consul that it should be delivered. The answer was an attempt to console the unhappy parent for the misery and disgrace which his crime had brought upon his family.

He was subsequently visited by the Swiss clergyman, who has been frequently to see him since his conviction.

Oxford sat behind Courvoisier, and between two turnkeys. He also seemed to pay attention to the service, and he sometimes joined in the responses. When the ordinary was uttering the prayer for the Queen he looked up with a foolish grin, but immediately after resumed his attention to the service, and behaved with decent seriousness.—*Morning Herald.*

At a meeting of the poor law guardians of the Clonmel union, on Monday, bonds for the advance of £2,300 were perfected by them for building the addition to the workhouse.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF HANOVER—HANOVER, JUNE 24.—Dr. Graefe has arrived from Berlin, and it is positively affirmed that he will certainly perform the operation on the eyes of the Crown Prince. His Royal highness has decidedly expressed his resolution to submit to the operation now. Some apartments in the Prince's summer residence (George's Par) have been assigned to Dr. Graefe during his stay here.

THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—A variety of experiments have within these last few days been tried on the railway laid down between Shepard's Bush and the Great Western Railroad, across Wormholt, or as it is more commonly called, Wormwood Scrubs, for the purpose of testing the efficacy of the atmospheric tubes, the working of the air-pump, and the speed of the carriages propelled along the rails. It is gratifying to know that the results of these experiments have all been satisfactory. Amongst those who were present at the experiments on Monday last was his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who expressed himself fully satisfied with the result of the experiments. The mere rate of the carriage, with its passengers, weighing 8 tons 3 cwt., was 30 miles an hour; with the carriage and passengers of 5 tons 13 cwt. it traversed the rail at the rate of 36 miles an hour, and during the time of the Prince's inspection its rapidity was still greater.

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