The Waterford Mail.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Monday, July 13.

Their lordships met at a quarter before five o'clock

The timber ships' bill was read a third time and passed.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY gave notice that he would next day put a question to the noble viscount at the head of her Majesty's government, in reference to a letter which had appeared in the public papers from Sir De Lacy Evans, on the subject of the claims of the British Legion.

Lord LYNDHURST asked of Lord Melbourne whether any arrangement had been come to with the Sicilian government on the subject of the sulphur trade?

Lord MELBOURNE had every reason to believe that an arrangement had been made to do away with the monopoly.

Lord LYNDHURST—And to give compensation to British subjects.

Lord MELBOURNE—To give compensation as soon as the claims can be ascertained.

On the motion of Lord ELLENBOROUGH the Commons' amendments to the vaccination bill were agreed to, and the bill was passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE CROWN—THE REGENCY.

Lord MELBOURNE rose and in a low tone said—"My lords, a message from her Majesty" (loud cries of hats off.)

The LORD CHANCELLOR then read the message as follows:—

"The uncertainty of human life, and a deep sense of my duty to my people, render it incumbent on me to recommend to you to take into consideration the contingency which may hereafter occur, and to make such provision as the circumstances may seem to require, for the exercise of the royal authority.

"I shall be prepared to concur with you in such measures as may appear best calculated to maintain unimpaired the power and dignity of the Crown, and thereby to strengthen the securities that protect the rights and liberties of my people."

Lord MELBOURNE then gave notice that he would next day move that the message be taken into consideration.

CANADA.

Viscount MELBOURNE moved the third reading of the Canada government bill.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said he still entertained the same opinion of this bill as he did on the second reading, but he would recommend their lordships to allow the bill to go down for the further consideration of the other house of parliament. With respect to what had taken place in relation to the question of local responsible government, in his opinion they ought to have had—they could not have had the opinion of the legislature of Lower Canada, but they ought to have had the unbiassed opinion of the legislature of Upper Canada, who had assisted her Majesty's governor in subduing the rebellion, and driving out what he would call the foreign enemy. They ought to have had their opinion unbiassed by any influence, or anything that would lead to the supposition of evidence, and measures ought first to have been taken to make known as early as possible the opinion of her Majesty's government, and that in the most authoritative and authentic manner on the subject of that question, which, if it did not originate in the published report of one of her Majesty's servants, was at least considerably excited and fomented by that report. And it was, therefore, peculiarly incumbent on the successor of the noble lord to state the matter aright in the most authoritative manner. It appeared that some officers of the government in Upper Canada threw up their offices because they could not support the measures of the government (hear, hear). But, after the publication in March of the despatch of the 14th of October, a contested election took place, and the Solicitor General became a candidate for the representation of Toronto, and he claimed the support of the constituency on the ground of his being an advocate for the principle of local representative government. He was elected, and notwithstanding the statements in the despatch of the 14th of October, he was continued in his office as Solicitor General—that is, in fact, a member of the government (hear, hear.) The truth was, that the principle of local representative government was secretly encouraged in Canada (hear, hear). The noble duke, who concluded in a tone nearly inaudible, was understood to recommend that the bill should be sent down to the other house as amended.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH was exactly of the same opinion with the noble duke, and for the same reasons as those given by his noble friend, he would not take all the means which he otherwise would to procure the rejection of the bill. He concurred with the noble duke in reprehending the conduct of Mr. Thomson in not publishing the despatch alluded to.

Viscount MELBOURNE said, he regretted that the noble duke and the noble baron had taken their present course. The noble duke had repeated his animadversions on his noble friend for not publishing the despatch of the 16th of October, 1839, earlier than March last. His noble friend had acted to the best of his judgment, and as he believed from sound policy, thinking that to be the safer course for the service and benefit of the state. He had often felt it extremely difficult to know what to do in similar cases. When an erroneous opinion took possession of the public mind, it was by no means an easy task to say what should be done, at all times. He greatly lamented that the noble duke should again express his disapprobation of the bill and his distrust of its effects; and he only hoped and trusted that the anticipations and prophecies of the noble duke would not be found hereafter to be characterised by the usual sagacity and foresight of the noble duke (hear.)

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, what he insisted upon was, that a full declaration, an authoritative declaration, should have been made, that the question of "independent responsible government" was totally inadmissible (hear, hear.) He believed that to be the opinion of her Majesty's servants, but he said that, considering the state of Canada, they ought to have taken care to make that opinion public in that country (hear.)

Viscount MELBOURNE—That was the question. It was a question for prudent consideration.

The Earl of GOSFORD suggested the propriety of making some alteration in the qualification, which consisted in the possession of real property to the amount of £500.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE observed, that when their lordships saw the pains taken by the government to impress on their supporters the necessity of supporting them in this measure, to which they had made up their own minds, it was not very strange that the people of Upper Canada should be weary of the contest. The fact was, that they were tired out, and felt that they had been sacrificed upon this occasion.

The Earl of RIPON said, if this bill was to pass, their lordships must all wish that its provisions should be carried into effect, and that the objects of it should be attained. He must say, however, that if the government were to employ persons in high and responsible situations, who, on great fundamental principles of government, entertained opinions diametrically opposite to those which the government had in the most public and solemn manner avowed, it was absolutely impossible that this measure should succeed (cheers.)

Lord BROUGHAM need hardly state to their lordships that he retained the opinions which he had already expressed upon this subject, and that his objections chiefly referred to the want of consent on the part of the colonies, and he thought that this bill must lead to a separation between the colonies, and the mother country.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned at twenty minutes to seven o'clock.

House of Commons—Monday, July 13.

CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD RAILWAY.

Sir H. VIVIAN begged to call the attention of the house to the statements contained in a petition, which had been presented on the subject of the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the best line of railway communication between London and Dublin. That petition was signed by the hon. member for the county of Carnarvon, the hon. members for the Carnarvon burghs, and others, and contained the following passage:—"These opinions are strengthened by the reports of Sir Francis Smith and professor Barlow, James Gordon and Captain Beechy, R. N., documents which contain assertions the most unfounded, and recommendations the most mischievous." Now, he trusted that the honorable member did not mean to apply these observations to the reports of these gentlemen.

Mr. R. O GORE had no hesitation in saying that it was not intended, by the parties who signed the petition, to cast any imputation or reflection whatever on Sir F. Smith or Professor Barlow.

Sir D. NORREYS presented a petition from medical practitioners in the south of Ireland, praying that grand juries might be empowered to grant remuneration to medical witnesses in cases of misdemeanour as well as felony.

MESSAGE FROM THE CROWN—THE REGENCY.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL appeared at the bar with a message from the crown, which was read by the Speaker, every member being uncovered.

[It was literally the same as the one brought forward in the Lords.]

Lord JOHN RUSSELL then rose and said—Sir, as it is intended by her Majesty's advisers to introduce the proposed measure in the other house of parliament and as it would not be respectful to the crown to delay the acknowledgment by this house of her Majesty's gracious message, I beg leave to move that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, thanking her Majesty for her most gracious message, and to assure her Majesty that this house will, with the least practicable delay, proceed to the consideration of such measures as appear best calculated to maintain unimpaired the power and dignity of the crown, and thereby strengthen the securities which protect the rights and liberties of the people.

The address was agreed to, *nemine contradicente*, and ordered to be presented to her Majesty by those members who were of her Majesty's most honourable privy council.

NORTH AMERICAN BOUNDARY.

Sir R. PEEL said that he had asked the noble lord for some papers relative to the boundary question before the Easter recess. Those papers had been promised at an early period, but had not yet been produced (hear, hear). He should not think it a satisfactory answer to state that further papers had been since received, as the first batch of all ought to have been laid upon the table before this.

Lord PALMERSTON must take the responsibility of the non production of those papers upon himself.—He had been anxious to lay on the table, at the same time with those papers, the report of the commissioners who had been appointed to make the survey. Those papers and that report were now printed, and would be laid on the table in a few days.

Sir R. PEEL—Will that report be laid upon the table *in exteneo*?

Lord PALMERSTON—Yes.

Sir ROBERT PEEL—Without omission or abridgement?

Lord PALMERSTON—Yes. There was one point of the boundary which the commissioners had not been able to survey as minutely as could be desired, and he had since appointed two other commissioners, who had now completed the survey.

Colonel SIBTHORP—I shall object to allow the expense of those commissioners (roars of laughter.)

Lord PALMERSTON thought it might be satisfactory to state to the house that her Majesty's government, since the communication from the United States government during the last year, had sent out to the United States for a definitive convention finally to settle the boundary question.

Sir R. PEEL—Is that proposition founded on the basis of the proposition made by the United States government, or is it a new proposition which the government may feel at liberty to accept or reject?

Lord PALMERSTON—It is founded on the basis of the proposition made by the United States.

Sir F. BURDETT wished to ask if any order had been sent from the Home Department to the magistrates at York, desiring them to prevent Mr. F. O'Connor from forwarding petitions to the house?

Mr. F. MAULE knew of no such order.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said the vote for education would be taken in its ordinary course in the committee of supply. He had given notice of it expressly for Tuesday.

Mr. GOULBURN said, the notice he had given, he understood, the other night, for the votes in the committee of supply for Friday, and at the same time it had been stated that the vote for education would be postponed till Tuesday.

CRACOW.

Sir S. CANNING then brought under the consideration of the house the circumstances of Cracow. He wished to treat the subject without party feeling, though he did undoubtedly disapprove of the general policy of the government. He then proceeded to take a review of the history of Cracow, from the declaration of its independence under the treaty of Vienna to the military occupation of it by Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and thence to the present time. The occupation, which was still a continuing one, required the best efforts of England to determine it—efforts which it especially behoved her to make, inasmuch as she, with France, was a guarantee for the independence of Cracow as established by the treaty. Lord Palmerston had four years ago assured the house that within one month from that time a consul should be stationed at Cracow. This assurance had not been fulfilled, and its non fulfilment was wholly unexplained.

Mr. GALLY KNIGHT expressed his indignation that a British government should stand by and timidly see a gross wrong committed. The injustice inflicted upon Cracow was, perhaps, without parallel in history. She might well bear upon her gates the celebrated inscription from *L'Inferno*, for she was now indeed "*la citta dolente*."

Lord PALMERSTON said, that the British government had fully expressed its disapprobation of the conduct of the three powers; but it certainly had not thought proper to take hostile steps against those powers for the enforcement of its opinions, and a time was now arrived when, from the altered relations of Europe, the occupying states would be disposed to take a more lenient course. Austria, indeed, had declared her intention of actually discontinuing her occupation at no distant period. The hon. mover had overstated his case with respect to the commercial importance of Cracow, and there was documentary evidence showing that the German commerce of England had, since the occupation of the town, been in fact considerably increased. The government felt a sincere sympathy with the people of Cracow, and he trusted that a better day was not far distant; but he could not concur in the policy of using strong language in cases where it was not fitting to adopt strong measures.

Sir ROBERT PEEL, admitting the general truth of the noble lord's concluding maxim, yet felt that a British House of Commons ought not to carry that forbearance too far. He would say nothing of an irritating tendency; he was not insensible to the weight of those considerations which had induced the three powers to the course they had adopted, and he trusted that they would ere long spontaneously restore Cracow to that independence which it was the general interest of Europe that small states as well as large ones should enjoy. He did not give much credit to the argument founded on the general increase of our commerce with Germany; for this commerce might very probably have increased in a vastly greater degree, if there had been no occupation of Cracow. Government might have had good reasons for not sending the promised consul to Cracow; but then the noble lord should have abstained from making the public declaration that he would establish such an agency—a declaration which, at the moment, had served to get rid of a hostile motion in the House of Commons, but which had probably very much enhanced the difficulty of bringing the three powers to a right understanding upon this subject. He would repeat his hope that those powers, the great guarantees of Conservative principles in Europe, would speedily restore the desired independence of Cracow, acting on their own discretion, and unmenaced either from England or from France.

Mr. HUME, condemning the conduct of the three powers, desired to know what sort of protests the British government had put forth against their acts? He hoped that no man in that house, whatever his party, would sanction such proceedings.

Mr. COLQUHOUN read an extract from a memorial of the London merchants, complaining that, by the occupation of Cracow, the trade of England with that city was wholly destroyed.

Lord ELIOT said that the noble lord (Palmerston,) though he had declared the intention of the allies to withdraw their forces from Cracow, had not declared any intention of theirs to restore its independence. He hoped the noble lord would not relax in his efforts to accomplish that object.

Sir H. VERNEY expressed his suspicion that the severity inflicted upon Cracow had been pursued with a view to force her into an incorporation with some one of the three protecting powers.

The discussion having terminated without a division, and the question being put that the SPEAKER should leave the chair, for the purpose of going into committee,

Colonel SIBTHORP rose to animadvert upon one item in one of these estimates—a grant of public money to Dr. Bowring, extending over a period of two years, six months, and five days, during the whole of which time that gentleman was a member of that house.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, the committee was certainly the proper stage for the discussion, and he hoped the house would consent that the Speaker should now leave the chair.

The house then resolved itself into a

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Mr. M. O'FERRALL said, it now became his duty to move a supply to her Majesty of £165,023, for the special and additional service of the navy.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, that a sum not exceeding £101,748 be granted to her Majesty, to defray the charge of wages, &c., for 2,000 additional men for her Majesty's fleet for ten months, from the 31st of March, 1841, and to defray the increase of pay for naval officers and for marine officers on shore, as recommended by the naval and military commissioners for nine months, from the 31st of March, 1841.

Sir G. CLERK said, that of course he could have no objection to the proposed addition to the navy estimates, because in February last he had himself pointed out what appeared to him to be a great mistake on the part of the government, viz., as to the number of men required as complements to the ships in commission. He was glad that the mistake had now been corrected, because he had felt at a loss to know what circumstance in the foreign relations of the country could have led to the expectation that any reduction in the number of men could be effected (hear.) But the disposition to blunder on the part of her Majesty's government seemed to continue, for at first they were quite irregular (hear, hear.) It was necessary first to obtain a vote of the house as to the number of men, and he begged to ask whether her majesty in council had declared her royal pleasure that 2,000 more men should be voted? (hear, hear.)

Mr. M. O'FERRALL said there had been a mistake. One paper had been put in the hands of the chairman instead of another (a laugh.)

Sir G. CLERK said, that when he had the honour to belong to the admiralty, it was usual for one of the lords of that department to bring forward this vote, and make himself acquainted with all the circumstances relating to it.

Mr. M. O'FERRALL said, that there could be no doubt that the vote would be irregular, if it were proposed without application having been made to the Queen in council. He had not himself been in town, but he presumed that the usual forms had been complied with.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he had no doubt that the application had been made, but his impression was that the form had not been completed (laughter.)

The vote was then withdrawn amid much laughter.

Sir R. PEEL moved that a sum of £29,953 be granted for the British Museum. As the printed paper furnished full information with respect to the grant, he did not think it necessary to trespass on the time of the house.

After some discussion the vote was agreed to.

Mr. MACAULEY, in bringing forward the remaining army estimates, observed that they were for the purpose of carrying into effect the recommendations of the military and naval commission, which it was scarcely necessary for him to say had been composed of the most eminent men. The whole sum which those distinguished individuals recommended would amount to a charge of about £30,000 yearly, but would be reduced in the course of a few years to about £15,000. The present charge was estimated for three fourths of the year, and would be £22,000. The whole of that sum would be given to those who were clearly and best entitled to it; a part of it would be given to old and meritorious officers; and a part would go to increase the pay of the adjutants of the army. He therefore moved, that a sum not exceeding £22,000 be granted to carry into effect the recommendations of the naval and military commission.

Sir A. DALRYMPLE supported the vote.

Mr. HUME hoped the right hon. gentleman would give a specification of the votes before the report was brought up.

Mr. MACAULEY would then state that there would be a permanent annual charge of about £15,000 for retired full pay to old and deserving officers. This and the other charges were made up in the strictest conformity with the recommendations of the commission, to which he begged to refer the hon. member for Kilkenny. Vote agreed to.

Sir H. VIVIAN then brought forward the supplemental ordnance estimates. The first he should propose was a sum not exceeding £4,781 towards improving the defences of Gibraltar, and erecting forts and barracks in Great Britain.

The vote was agreed to, as were also the following:—

£430 for the formation of libraries and regimental and female schools.

£3,147 (for three fourths of the year) to defray the additional expenses consequent upon the naval and military commission, applicable to her Majesty's royal artillery, &c.

Mr. R. GORDON then moved "that a sum not exceeding £70,000 be granted to complete the estimate for civil contingencies," when

Colonel SIBTHORP moved that the sum be reduced by £3,579 10s, the amount intended to be given to Dr. Bowring for travelling about the Continent under the pretence of making commercial arrangements for the government. The doctor was a member of parliament at the time, and the precedent was a very dangerous one.

Several hon. members supported this view of the case, and Sir ROBERT PEEL particularly quoted the celebrated statement of Queen Anne as having been distinctly violated in the employment of the doctor.

At length a division took place, and the members were—

For the amendment	66
Against it	98
Majority	32

The vote of £70,000 for civil contingencies was then agreed to, and the house resumed.

PRISONS (IRELAND) BILL.

The house went into committee on the prisons (Ireland) bill.

Colonel PERCEVAL moved that the Chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Lord MORPETH said he should divide the house on the motion of the hon. and gallant member. The bill was brought forward solely with a view to the public convenience, and he could not, therefore, consent to its postponement.

Colonel PERCEVAL would persist in the motion, as he attached blame to the government for bringing in the bill at a period when so many of the Irish members were absent.

The committee then divided, when there appeared—

For the amendment	18
Against it	29
Majority	11

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

House of Lords—Tuesday, July 14.

THE REGENCY.

Viscount MELBOURNE rose amidst cries of "the order of the day." The noble viscount moved that her Majesty's gracious message be read by the clerk at the table. The message was read accordingly, after which the noble viscount said that his noble friend the noble and learned lord on the woolsack would forthwith prepare a bill in terms of her Majesty's most gracious message. All, therefore, that was left for him was to move that an address be presented to her Majesty, thanking her for her most gracious communication, and assuring her that their lordships would immediately adopt those measures necessary for carrying into effect the objects of her most Gracious Majesty's message. The address was then agreed to *nem. con.*

The LORD CHANCELLOR then gave notice that he would on Thursday bring forward a bill in terms of the message, and the vote of their lordships for an address. On that occasion the noble and learned lord said he would fully state the details of the measure.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE, at the request of the Marquis of Normanby, withdrew his motion respecting the record trial of Jones for "Ribbonism" in Ireland.

The Earl of CHARLEVILLE wished to know from the noble marquis if a letter which had been produced at the late investigation at Pallaskenry, but which had not been returned with the other papers, in compliance with his motion, would now be produced? The ground on which the noble marquis had refused it was, that it contained an opinion of one of the law officers of the crown; it appeared, however, that such was not the case.

The Marquis of NORMANBY said he would make further inquiry on the subject.

Lord LYNDHURST asked whether there was any objection to lay upon the table of the house the terms of the arrangement entered into by the government with regard to the sulphur question?

Viscount MELBOURNE said he would make inquiry.

SPANISH LEGION.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY, who had given notice of his intention "to ask questions relative to the payment of the British Auxilary Legion in Spain," said he wished to know from the noble marquis whether the statements which had been put forth in a letter by Sir De Lacy Evans with regard to the arrangements said to have been entered into for the payment of the arrears due to that legion, were correct? The circumstances of the case were detailed in that document with great accuracy, and therefore the public might be led to regard it as a true and safe document. The certificates which had been issued to the claimants had been up to the present time of no value at all, being at a discount of five per cent.; but the publication of that document had caused them to rise 50 or 60 per cent. in value. Now, one of the officers in a letter before the public had stated that many of those certificates, through the necessitous condition of their holders, had fallen into the clutches of insatiable usurers. That being the case, the government ought to give a fair and positive declaration as to the accuracy of the statements of Sir De Lacy Evans. If the noble viscount did not feel at liberty to do so, he (the Marquis of Londonderry) would give notice of a motion for copies of any despatches from her majesty's ambassador at Madrid relating to any arrangement for the settlement of the claims of the British Auxiliary Legion. If the government then would make a plain declaration of the accuracy of the statement of Sir De Lacy Evans, it would have a very satisfactory effect.

Their lordships then, at a quarter to 7 o'clock, adjourned till Thursday next.

House of Commons—Tuesday, July 14.

REFORM ACT.

Mr. HUME gave notice that on the 28th inst., he should move for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the Reform Act as it related to the rights of freemen, to extend the elective franchise to all householders, to prevent intimidation at elections, and to shorten the duration of parliament (hear.)

Mr. LABOUCHERE gave notice of his intention tomorrow to bring in a bill for the better regulation of linen and cotton manufactories.

POST OFFICE.

On the motion of Mr. GOULBURN, a return was ordered of the gross amount of receipts and expenditure of the General Post Office from the 1st of July, 1839, to the 1st of July, 1840.

NEW WRIT.

On the motion of Mr. R. M. BELLEW, a new writ was ordered for the county of Louth, in the room of Mr. H. Chester, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Mr. HUME moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, that she would be graciously pleased to recommend to the trustees of the British Museum, and to the trustees of the National Gallery, that these places be opened for the admisson of the public, on Sundays after Divine Service, at such hours as the houses of licensed victuallers, or sellers of beer, and of gin shops, are now open to the public.

Mr. GOULBURN strongly opposed the motion. he trusted the House of Commons would never recognize so dangerous a principle. Once admitted, and it would be impossible to tell where it might end.

Mr. HAMILTON rose to second the motion of the hon. member for Kilkenny. He considered that motion as a sort of commencement of the best Sabbath Bill ever brought into the house (hear. hear.)

The question having been put from the chair,

Sir R. INGLIS said that he had hoped some member of her Majesty's government would have stated their opinions on the subject, as being official conservators of public morals it was their duty to have done so; but as no gentleman connected with the government had risen to address the house, he would state in a few words the grounds of his opposition to the motion. The hon. member for Kilkenny seemed to be labouring under an extraordinary self delusion when he represented that the object of his motion had a tendency to promote morals and religion (hear hear, from Mr. Hume, and cheers from the ministerial benches) and he seemed to regret that he had not included Good Friday Christmas Day in his motion (hear.) He believed the tendency of the motion would be to shock what the hon. member might call the prejudices, but what he must call conscientious scruples, of the great body of the people respecting the sanctity of the Sabbath. If there were no other objection that alone would, in his opinion, be sufficient. He would like to know in what part of the Divine law, the hon. member found that it was permitted to divide the Sabbath into two parts, and to keep one part holy and to desecrate the other. The hon. member for Kilkenny seemed to forget that there were other parties who, if his motion were carried, would be compelled to work seven days of the week, or 365 days during the year; that the officers of all these institutions would be compelled to labor additionally without any provision being made for it, and that solely to minister to the pleasures of the people. He trusted that the better sense and better principle of the house would lead them to join with him in meeting the motion with a direct negative.

Mr. WARBURTON thought it would be quite enough to meet the argument of the right hon. baronet by saying that the motion of his hon. friend did not allude to the seventh day of the week, nor to any day set apart upon divine authority, but that it was a day set apart upon human authority, for the exercise of religious worship.

Mr. GOULBURN said that this was the commencement of a course of proceeding to recognise the principle that all places of public amusement should be open on the Sabbath day—(cheers)—and if the house sanctioned that principle in one instance, it would soon be called upon to recognise it in others. He looked upon the proposition as tending to injure the religious feelings of the whole community.

Lord J. RUSSELL strongly opposed the motion.

After a few words from Mr. Aglionby and Mr. Luntz, the house divided.—

Ayes	44
Noes	82
Majority..............	38

IMMIGRATION TO THE BRITISH COLONIES.

Mr. MACKINNON rose to propose the motion of which he had given notice for a committee of inquiry into the propriety of extending immigration, not to the Mauritius only but to the entire of their colonial possessions.

Viscount SANDON seconded the motion.

Mr. V. SMITH.—The hon. gentleman has brought forward this very interesting subject at a late period of the session, and with a thin attendance of members; and without attributing that thin attendance to the deficiency which the hon. member so modestly put forward at the commencement of his address to the house, he (Mr. Smith) thought that the hon. member had not put the motion in such a way that the house would be warranted in entertaining it. The object of the motion could not be to obtain a committee during the present session, and, without pledging the government to the course it would pursue on the ensuing session, he would inform the hon. gentleman that it was not necessary to excite the attention of the colonial office upon the subject. They would continue in the course they were pursuing, and devote all their attention steadily, but cautiously, to the progress of this important matter.

Viscount SANDON was glad to hear that the attention of the government was directed to the subject. He hoped his hon. friend would not press the motion after what had been elicited from the government.

Mr. C. BULLER thought the new born anxiety on the subject which was felt on the other side of the house was not sufficient to make amends for the injury they had done to the question at an earlier period of the session. The motion of his hon. friend opposite could not be attended with practical importance; it was a subject the interference with which ought not to be put off till next session. The result of what had been done in their colonies was, that a market had been erected for slave grown sugar.

Mr. WARBURTON said that, if the emigration of the Hill Coolies was desirable, unless it took place with the approval of that large portion of the population of this country who took part in obtaining the abolition of the slave trade, it was impossible to think it could be successful. The emigration proposed early in the session was to the Mauritius, and most unpromising for the experiment of all their colonies, and therefore it was supported. But if the experiment were to be tried, let it be tried in a colony more favorable to the success of such an experiment, for example British Guiana. If the government were to provide a suppy of labor, great care should be taken to avoid any thing like jobbing.

Mr. Elliot was proceeding to address the house, when an hon. Member moved that the house be counted, and only 35 members being present, an adjournment took place to next day.

MOST DARING ATTACK ON LORD DUNRAVEN'S KEEPERS!—TWO MEN SERIOUSLY WOUNDED, AND THE CLOTHES AND BODIES OF SEVERAL OTHERS PERFORATED WITH SLUGS!!!

Between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock on Sunday night last, a party of fellows attacked a number of men employed by Lord Dunraven for the purpose of watching the fishery on the river Maigue. Finding that they were scarcely strong enough to outnumber the keepers, they fired a signal shot, and, in a few minutes after, a large party of armed fellows from the direction of Kilcurley and Currabridge joined them. A general attack was then commenced on the keepers—several shots were fired at them, and the result was, that two of them were severely wounded, and that the clothes and hats of most of the others were perforated in every direction with slugs, balls, and small shot. One of those who were severely wounded received two slugs in the side,—the second a slug in the head; and the former has been conveyed to Hospital in a very bad state.

On the same night another armed party of men attacked the houses of Mr. James Molony, of Cross Hill, and the Widow Hogan, of Phillisteed, they broke the windows at both houses, and having found an entrance and being disappointed in getting some powder which the inmates had produced for blasting stones on the river, they beat Molony severely with the butt ends of their guns, and cut his head in three places. They dragged Mrs. Hogan outside her door in a complete state of nudity, notwithstanding her entreaties to be let put on even one article of clothing, and the flogged her savagely with a stirrup leather.—*Limerick Standard.*

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

(From the Morning Post.)

As to the time when the above very desirable event will take place nothing can at present be known with any certainty even by ministers themselves; but, nevertheless, we think it right to give the speculations upon the subject, conflicting as they are, of two eminent ministerial journals. If our readers were partridges, we should venture, in a matter so interesting to them, to hazard the conjecture that parliament will be up before the 1st of September.

(From the Examiner.)

It is not expected, we believe, that the business of parliament will allow of the prorogation before the first week of August. It will not, however, be later than that period, and may take place in the last week of July.

(From the Observer.)

There are various surmises as to the day upon which the present session of parliament will close. Some will have it that the public business will be concluded in the first week of August, while others think that the session must be protracted for some days farther.

A MODERN JEZEBEL.—An old man, over whom the grey mare had tyrannised for many years, was visited on his death bed by the clergyman of the parish, who urged on him most faithfully the great importance of preparing for an eternal journey, on which he appeared just about to start. The veteran in carelessness appeared perfectly callous to the touching admonitions of the messenger of peace, when the clergyman struck a more alarming note about the King of Terrors, and his fearful sway over his subjects. "Weel, weel," said the hardened sinner, "I'm no fleyed [frightened] for the King o' Terrors; for I hae lived this six and thretty years wi' the Queen o' them, and the King canna be muckle waur."

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

This Assizes will afford many of our country Subscribers an opportunity of discharging their Accounts, which shall be very acceptable.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	214
3 per Cent Consols	99¾
3½ per Cent. Stock	99¾
3½ Debentures	92⅝

LATEST PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS.

Three per cent. Consols, 91¾	Bank Stock 173½
India Bonds, 2 p.m.	India Stock, 254

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1840.

The business of the session has ceased to be of much general interest; for though parliament will not rise until nearly the middle of August, the subjects to be laid before the collective wisdom will consist either of matters of official detail—motions of course, or measures of financial arrangement. The Queen's message, recommending the appointment of a regency with reference to an approaching crisis, sets conjecture at rest as to the expectation at least of an heir to the crown. The bill for conferring the honors and power of the regent upon Prince Albert will pass without opposition. Had Ministers persevered in their original intention of investing the Duke of Sussex with those functions, the case would have been far otherwise. The unnatural conduct of the royal Duke towards his own children—Sir Augustus and Madamoiselle D'Este—has led the world to think that he could be no tender guardian to the children of others who had proved himself so capricious and unkind to his own.

The circuit intelligence now in progress is both important and interesting with respect to the state of the country. Ribbonism for the first time has been subjected to a wide and accurate scrutiny; and the result of the inquiry is a proof either of the culpable ignorance or the wilful mendacity of that government (Lord Normanby's) which would fain have persuaded the world that no such conspiracy was in existence. Since the trial and conviction of Jones in Dublin, nearly twenty prisoners charged with the same offence, have been convicted in Longford and Cavan; and a vast number remain to be tried in other counties—particularly those within the Northern and Western circuits. The extent and ramifications of the conspiracy, with much of its organisation have been thus developed; but it is still to be lamented that—much of its designs as have been brought to light—still it is evident that much more, from the peculiarly deep and cautious organisation of the society, remains a mystery and a fear; and is likely to continue so. It is quite obvious that it is only the lower and more popular part of the system—that which embraces the enrolment and discipline of the lower orders—the mere multitude—that has been subjected to legal scrutiny; but it is impossible to imagine that a system so profound and a secret so well kept could have been the contrivance of or have been left to the discretion of such poor, low, ignorant, and wretched creatures as those who have been already detected. JONES, Dardis, and Brady, appear indeed to be men of some intelligence and education; but they have no position in life which could of themselves give them the authority which they are known to have wielded. It is, therefore, a natural if not a necessary, conclusion, that they were but the heads of the lower developement of the conspiracy, and that they were in their turn the creatures and subordinate instruments of the more wily and more influential contrivers of the plot, who have had the dexterity to keep their secret still undiscovered.

Time and the agitation of repeal will probably bring the mystery to light.

The Hon. Captain Godolphin Hastings, brother of the Earl of Huntingdon, is appointed Inspecting Commander of Coast Guards in Waterford district in the room of Capt. Bolton, whose term of service has expired.

MICROSCOPIC ENGRAVING.—Our attention has been drawn to an exquisite specimen of minute engraving, which may be unquestionably regarded as the very acme of perfection in this beautiful art. It is the production of those eminent artists PERKINS, BACON, and Co. and comprises, within an incredibly brief space, a number of designs of the most varied, chaste, and beautiful character, including a Bust of our beloved Sovereign on a ground of most chaste and elaborate lace work; with the name of an article of deservedly high repute among the fashionable World, repeatedly nearly 1,500 times, and comprising no less than 29,028 letters. When we add, that this admirable production of the graver is intended for the *protection against counterfeits* of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, we feel that we have stated enough to interest our readers in a specimen, so *admirable in itself*, and so perfectly adapted *to guard the public against fraud and imposition*.—See Advertisement.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES UPON THE BANK OF ENGLAND—APPREHENSION OF THE FORGERS.

BIRMINGHAM, SUNDAY.—About two o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Superintendent Stephens, accompanied by Inspector Hall and Serjeant Hidson, proceeded to a house in Henry Street, recently taken by an elderly widow, named Mary Pritchard. Having procured a ladder, Inspector Hall ascended to the top story, where he observed a man and a woman working a small iron press. He immediately communicated the fact to his brother officers, when suprintendent Stephens and Serjeant Hidson broke in at the lower window, while Inspector Hall threw up the sash, and entered the room in which the parties were at work. The three officers entered at nearly about the same time, and discovered the man and woman employed on each side of the press turning the rollers. Underneath was the plate of a forged Bank of England note for £5, in other parts of the room were found notes in all stages of preparation for issuing, but only a few completed.

It is understood that the prisoners were engaged when disturbed in getting up an order of 250 £5 notes and 250 £10 notes for certain parties from Manchester, who were waiting in Birmingham for its completion. In the course of a few hours the order would have been finished, and Manchester and its neighbourhood in the course of a week inundated with forged paper. The notes completed were for £5, dated Nov. 14, 1838, and signed "J. Booth." The press and implements employed are in every respect perfect, and the notes well executed.

The situation of Assistant Military Secretary at the Horse Guards hitherto held by the Lieutenant Colonel Maling, has been abolished on that officer's retirement. In future the duties will be performed by Messrs. Lindsay and Fergusson, of the Commander in Chief's department, gentlemen well known and respected by the army at large.

ELOPEMENT.—Considerable excitement was manifested in Tenby on Friday last, among the higher order of society, on its being known that a young lady of high connexions had in the course of the night, eloped with a young gentleman of good fortune. Their plans were well concerted, which rendered pursuit unavailing. The lady prudently took her maid; their destination is supposed to be Gretna Green.—*Cambrian.*

WATERFORD SUMMER ASSIZES.

CITY COURT—THURSDAY, 14TH JULY.

At 4 o'clock, Serjeant Moore took his seat on the Bench, when the Queen's commission having been read and the grand jury re-sworn, Mr. Serjeant Moore addressed them as follows:—

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the grand jury—It is quite unnecessary for me to say one word to you with respect to your duties, but I may congratulate you on the fact, quite unprecedented in this or any other city of equal extent, that there is not one prisoner for trial and no bill to go before you, with the exception of a nuisance case, which is more in the nature of a record than a criminal proceeding. I hope that the same cause may long contribute to produce like effects. I am therefore correct in stating that there is not a single crown case for the jury.

The learned Judge then went into appeal cases on the registry, after which he fiated the presentments, and the grand jury having found a true bill on the indictment for the nuisance were discharged from further attendance.

Civil bill appeals were next heard; after which the court adjourned to a quarter before nine o'clock on Friday morning, when the juries were directed to be in attendance.

COUNTY COURT—THURSDAY, JULY 14.

At 4 o'clock Mr. Justice Perrin entered the County Court House, and on the Grand Jury being re sworn he entered immediately upon the presentments, No. 36 he directed to be divided into four presentments in future, specifying the names of the parties.

Bartholomew Delandre, Clerk of the Peace, Esq., Henry Dennehy, Esq. Clerk of the Crown, were directed to make affidavits to the amount of their fees in future before their presentments would be passed.

The presentments were then gone through and passed.

Thomas Ryan, Esq., Governor of the County Jail, made application on behalf of John Moor, a prisoner in his custody charged with murder, and who was discharged last Assizes. As he was destitute of the means of procuring professional assistance in order to defend him. His Lordship directed that affidavit be made to that effect and he would order him to be defended.

The Court then adjourned to 9 o'clock to morrow morning (Friday.)

CITY COURT—FRIDAY, SECOND DAY.

At a quarter before nine o,clock Sergeant Moore took his seat on the Bench, and after a few preliminary remarks in the case of the Queen, against Thompson for a nuisance, which came down by certiorari from the Court of Queen's Bench for trial, the following special jury was sworn, viz.:

Thomas Fogarty, Foreman; Tobias Wilson, Edmond Walsh, Samuel Woods, Thomas Murphy, John Barden, Patrick Keane, Patrick Tobin, John Kearney, Edward Fennessy, John Irwin, and James Larisy.

Counsellor Harris—My Lord, and gentlemen of the jury, in this case Counsellor Hatchell is with me, but as he has not yet arrived in court, it becomes my duty shortly to state the case to the jury.—After reading the indictment, he stated that in this case the prosecution was got up by Mr. Edward Roberts, the county treasurer, who has a residence within four miles of this city. The traverser was the proprietor of a factory of the same kind, carried on in Johns Town, and at the instance of some gentlemen, he was indicted for a nuisance there, convicted, and judgment suspended on his abating the nuisance. Mr Thompson then commenced the present factory, which he established between two public roads, when it was productive of great public inconvenience. It is not necessary to prove that the stench was injurious to health, but if he proved it was productive of annoyance to the inhabitants of a well frequented neighbourhood, it would establish the nuisance complained of. He had no further observations to offer, but would proceed so call his witnesses.—

Edward Roberts, Esq., sworn, and examined by Counsellor Hayes—Lives at Killoteran, on the road from Waterford to Cork; knows the gut factory is a nuisance from the smell, and guts flying in the air; first observed it about a year since; passes the road every day; it is likely to annoy the public very much; the house where the factory is carried on is within 60 or 70 yards of the road, and parallel to the road to Tramore; don't go the Tramore road often; found his horse affected by the guts flying in the air; some time since was riding into town with a person who was riding a young horse when the horse refused to pass the factory, but when forced to pass he trotted on as he did before he came to the factory; the guts flying are like penants in the air.

Cross Examined by Counsellor Brewster.—The Mail Coach horses pass the road two or three times a day, my horses are more spirited and their senses stronger than the Mail Coach horses; sometimes witness went the old road; there are other factories of the same kind in Johnstown; cannot describe the sensation the horses feel; they shy on passing; the horse the man was riding the other day stopped altogether; he trotted very well before he came up, and trotted very well after he passed it.

Counsellor Brewster—It would appear as if he wanted to enjoy the smell (a laugh.)

Captain Bolton corroborated the testimony of Mr. Roberts.

In his cross examinaiion by Counsellor Wall—He stated that he was sometimes obliged to put his handkerchief to his nose on passing a chandler's shop, as well as in passing this factory; it is diminished with in the last month or six weeks.

Mr. Charles Smart sworn—resides in the Manor; it is the outlet which leads to the factory; has found the smell at the Manor wall, nearly half a mile from the factory; was sometimes obliged to go another road to avoid the smell; considers it a very great annoyance; it was a favourite walk but has latterly been deserted by the citizens.

Cross examined by Counsellor Brewster—When the guts are hung up the smell is more offensive than at other times; the Penitentiary is nearer to the factory than witness's house; don't ride; the smell is sufficient to affect the senses.

Charles Smart, jun., sworn—Lives at the Manor; knows the gut factory; has passed it by and found the smell horrible; has found the smell at his own house when he came home at night and the wind blowing from the factory.

Cross examined by Counsellor Wall—There is another factory at the back of witness's, house, at about half this distance.

Michael Dunn sworn—Is steward to Mr. Henry Alcock, who has a farm adjoining the Gut factory; when the wind was blowing from the factory has found the smell very bad on the farm; so offensive that the cattle would not graze near the factory.

Cross examined by Counseller Brewster—The field next the factory is a grazing field; the grass is not heavier on that field near the factory than on the other parts.

John Whelan sworn—Lives at King's Meadow, at a quarter of a mile from the factory; has found the smell sometimes at witness's house; has found no inconvenience more than an unpleasant smell.

Case closed for the prosecution.

Counsellor Brewster addressed the jury for the defendant, and in a humorous strain said the first witness called has a fine complexion and is good humoured, and therefore neither his health or spirits were injured by the factory; and it would appear that the gentleman preferred the otto of roses to the smell of the factory. Another witness, whose chief employment appears to be walking to and fro, complains that he is deprived of the company of the ladies in the neighbourhood of the factory. He would call his witnesses and prove that the factory was not injurious to health, and that it was of use in employing 30 or 40 persons, who would be thrown out of employment by declaring it a nuisance.

Laurence Power, of King's Meadow, proved he was the nearest house to the factory, and was never annoyed in his dwelling house.

Cross examined by Counsellor Hatchell—When passing the road is annoyed by the smell; knows the Tramore road, but seldom passed the road; disliked the smell very much; never smelt it at his house; was never obliged to take his dinner elsewhere in consequence of the smell.

Ralph Hunt—Is governor of the Penitentiary; it is the nearest building to the factory, has smelled it there once or twice; does not often go that road; the smell is latterly less, has observed it to be abated for the last 5 or 6 weeks.

Doctor Carroll sworn—Proved it was not injurious to health.

Robert Nicholson—Lives at the Manor; is the nearest house to the factory, has walked on the road and observed a bad smell; lives nearer to it than Mr. Smart; has not been annoyed by it.

Counsellor Hatchell addressed the jury, commented on the evidence, and left the case to the jury.

The Judge charged the jury and told them they were the sole judges, and that it was not because a business caused a bad smell that it was to be put down, if that was the case soap boilers or lime kilns would not be allowed, but if the business caused general inconvenience or annoyance it ought to be abated.

The jury retired and after an absence of an hour the foreman came into court and stated that there was no probability of their agreeing, as eleven of the jury were one way and one obstinate juror refused to agree with the other eleven.

The judge told him to return and endeavour to persuade the obstinate juror to agree with the other eleven.

After an absence of another half hour the jury came into court with their verdict for the defendant with six pence costs.

When the jury had retired in the former case the following county special jury was sworn:—

Beresford Boate, John Quinlan, Henry Langley, John Hearn Watters, John William Langley, John O'Reilly, James Allen Merritt, Henry Lane, Washington Hobbs, Lewis Fitzmaurice, Arthur Powell Hunt, and Davis Croker Flynn, Esqrs.

John Hackett, Esq., Plaintiff; Eleanor Hay, widow, Defendant.

This was an issue directed by the Court of Exchequer.

William Newell Barron, Esq. opened the case and stated that it was an issue directed by the Court of Exchequer to try whether the Defendant jointly with Francis Wyse, Esq., Defendant's son-in-law, executed a warrant of Attorney to confess a judgment for the sum of £3,000, at the time of the execution of a certain Bond conditioned for the payment of that sum.

Mr. Hatchell, Q.C., stated the case shortly as follows:—That it was alleged by said Mrs. Hay and Francis Wyse, that two judgments for £3,000 against said Mrs. Hay and Francis Wyse were fraudulently entered on a forged bond and warrant of attorney. That the affidavits used on the notice by Mrs. Hay were fully answered by the plaintiff. That the bond was produced in court on the motion, and admitted to be genuine by the defendant. That the defendant finding that part of the allegation proved false, and that the warrant of attorney was not produced, owing to the confusion of the papers of the attorney who entered the judgment, part being in the hands of his assignee and the remainder being generally scattered, the defendant fastened on this, and insisted that the warrant was forged That plaintiff offered to take an issue to try if it was forged, and, as a last resource, and hoping from the aforesaid circumstances and from the length of time since said judgments were entered that the warrant and all evidence of its execution might be lost, the Defendant joined issue. That fortunately there was strong circumstantial proof of its existence. That it was charged in the Bill of Costs furnished on the occasion of the sale of the lands of Newcastle and Ballywater. That said bond and warrant were muniments of title for said John Hackett to said land, and were executed on the same day and at the same time, "27th April, 1833," as the deed of conveyance of said lands. That a similar bond and warrant were executed by the same parties, and on the same occasion, for the security of George Ivie, Esq., who was a necessary party to said deed of conveyance. That to sum up this case, and to save the time of the court, he would now produce to the court the said warrant of attorney which had, at the eleventh hour, been found.

Upon which James F. Carroll, witness, was called, and produced the warrant of attorney. Said Francis Wyse, being summoned into the court, upon examining said bond and warrant, admitted both to be genuine.

His lordship directed the jury to find for plaintiff, with costs.

We shall give the remainder of this day's trials in our next.

COUNTY COURT—FRIDAY, SECOND DAY.

At nine o'clock this morning Judge Perrin took his seat on the bench, when the following jury were sworn:—

Samuel Smith, Thomas Fitzgerald, William Poole, Gregory Lymberry, Roger Hudson, Andrew Carberry, A Fitzgerald, E. Mulcahy, Christoper Ussher, George Roche, Morris C. Kennedy, Stephen Gamble.

John Daniel and Terence Shanahan put on their trial.

John Daniel was charged with having feloniously endeavoured to kill some persons unknown on the 25th March last; pleaded not guilty—Discharged.

Terence Shanahan was indicted for conspiracy of murder. His trial was put off last assizes. He was acquitted. He was charged on a second indictment for forgery, for which he was also acquitted.

Martin Foley was next placed at the bar, charged with rape, on the 8th July last.—Postponed till next assizes.

Mary Murphy was found guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, for stealing a firkin of butter and other things from John Walsh, of Knockavalan, on the 8th of July last.

Michael Doran, Patrick Doran, and others, were indicted for a riot, and were discharged.

Ellen Gorman was charged with stealing a pair of sheets on the 18th June last, from Thomas Toole, at Kinegar.—Discharged from this court to be brought on Quarter Sessions.

Thomas Hanly, for stealing two ewe sheep, to be imprisoned 12 calendar months.

Michael Cleary, for bigamy, sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

[We shall give the above trials in full in our next, together with the other cases that may come before the court.]

WEXFORD ASSIZES—MONDAY, JULY 13.

Mr. Sergeant Moore opened the commission this morning at ten o'clock.

His lordship charged the grand jury, and said he was very happy to state that upon the present occasion their duties would be very limited in extent, both as to the number of the cases, and the crimes with which they were charged. It did reflect the highest honour upon a county so populous and extensive, that there were so few individuals awaiting their trial at the assizes. This was mainly owing to the manner in which the law was administered by the magistrates and others connected with the administration of the law.

Stephen Forrestal was indicted for having solicited James Roche to kill Cornelius O'Neill.

It appeared by the examination of Roche (the only witness), that he was the half brother of the prisoner, by the mother's side; and that the mother had left some property to which the prisoner, as her eldest son, would be entitled, but of which he (the prosecutor) was in possession. He stated that he was asked to commit the murder in August, and although he lived close to O'Neill, he did not put him on his guard for many months afterwards.

His Lordship charged the jury. They would say whether, under all the circumstances of the case, they could return a verdict of guilty.

The jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of acquittal.

Mary Byrne was found guilty of poisoning a cow.

TUESDAY.—Ellen Murphy was indicted for stealing £180 in notes, the property of Miles Morphy.

It appeared that the parties were related, and the prosecutor admitted on cross examination, that he proposed marriage to the prisoner after she committed the robbery.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended her to mercy on account of her previous good character.

Laurence May, John May, and Laurence Bennett were indicted for breaking into the dwelling house of Laurence Kelly, at Ranen, and taking £28 his property.

The jury returned a verdict acquitting Bennett, and finding the two Mays guilty.

Sentenced to ten years' transportation.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF NEMOURS.

Dover, July 13.—This day the Duke and Duchess of Nemours arrived from Boulogne by the French packet the Courier, Captain Langlais. In attempting to enter the harbour the vessel went on the bar, and must remain there till next tide. This accident will detain their Royal Highnesses till to-morrow morning (Tuesday), as it will be impossible to get the carriages and baggage on shore before ten or eleven o'clock to night. Their Royal Highnesses were landed by Lieutenant Madge and Smithett, commanders of the Government steamers, and proceeded to the Ship Hotel, under a salute from the heights.

The Navy Board have ordered an apparatus to be fitted up in several ships of war by which sea water may be converted into fresh water, one of those machines calculated for supplying a crew of 600 men, yields about 105 quarts per hour at an expenditure of about 20lbs. weight of coals; and the water procured is said to be as pure as any fresh water.

The whole of the Light Cavalry will have the blue clothing, with the exception of the Lancers—the Earl of Roslyn having made a special request that his regiment might be allowed to retain the scarlet. The 13th Light Dragoons resume their former facings of buff, instead of green, as lately worn by the regiment.

THE CHURCH.

The annual visitation for the diocese of Lismore is to b held by the Lord Bishop of Cashel in St. Mary's Church Clonmel, on Tuesday, the 11th of August. The visitation sermon to be preached by the Rev. James Ridge, incumben of Cahir.

The Lord Bishop of Clogher, on Friday, the 10th inst. consecrated the new Church, erected by the late General Archdall, in the parish of Derryvullen. His Lordship was attended by the Archdeacon Russell, his chaplain, the Rev Robert Tottenham, and Dr. Robinson, of Armagh, and was met at the church door by a considerable number of the neighbouring Clergy, who assisted in the solemn service appointed for the occasion. A most appropriate and impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Millar, the highly gifted Rector of the parish.

The Perpetual Curacy of Kildimo, in the county of Limerick, in the gift of Archdeacon Maunsell, is void by the death of the Rev. George Franklin, one of the oldest Clergymen of the diocese. During his long illness the respected Archdeacon officiated for him every Sunday.

The Rev. Robert Hedges Eyre Maunsell has resigned the Curacy of Killarney, on succeeding to the Galway estate of his late highly respected uncle, Robert Hedges Eyre, Esq., of Macroom. The inhabitants of Galway anxiously desire his appointment to the Vicarship of that Cathedral, vacant by the Rev. Mr. Morgan's death.

A memoir of that excellent Prelate, the late Archbishop of Tuam, is being compiled, at the request of his family, by the Rev. J. D. Sirr, Rector of Kilcommon, Claremorris.

The Lord Bishop of Elphin held a confirmation in the parish Church of Boyle, on Friday, the 10th instant, when one hundred and three were admitted to the rite, of whom fifty four were of the parish. The prayers were read by the Rev. L. H. Strean, M. A., Vicar of Eastersnow, after which a sermon was delivered by the Rev. John Maguire, B. A., from Acts viii., 14, 17, showing that this ordinance is conformable to Scripture and the custom of the Primitive Church.

METROPOLITAN CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting of the above society was held on Monday night—

Samuel Fewtrell, Esq., in the chair

ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT.

The committee recommended the election of Lord Rathdowne as president, in the room of Dr, Hoskisson, deceased.

Mr. Cathcart moved that the standing order be rescinded, and his lordship elected unanimously and with acclamation. He was sure that his brother Conservatives would heartily respond to the proposition.

Mr. Tibeaudo seconded the motion, and observed that the society would be deficient in its duty to itself and the public if it did not select Lord Rathdowne as their president.

The Chairman then put the motion. His lordship, he said, had always proved himself to be a steady and determined supporter of Conservative principles. What he was as Lord Monk he was now as Lord Rathdowne.

The motion was carried unanimously and enthusiastically.

ATTENDANCE OF BRITISH SOLDIERS AT IDOLATROUS RITES.

Mr Norman then brought forward a petition on this subject, in pursuance of a resolution adopted on a preceding evening,

The petition was adopted, and the meeting separated.

CONSUMMATION OF THE UNION OF THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The Synod of Ulster met on Friday morning, at seven o'clock, and was constituted by prayer.

The remaining business of the Synod having been transacted,

The Ministers and Elders formed in procession, about seven o'clock; and, having been joined by those of the Secession Synod, both bodies, including upwards of 400 members, proceeded, in this order, to Dr. Hanna's meeting house.

The house was densely crowded; the deepest solemnity pervaded the whole congregation; and every countenance evinced a deep interest in the impressive scene which the magnificient building presented.

The moderators of the two synods having taken the chair conjointly, the services of the first session of the united body were commenced by singing the 133d Psalm, (in which the entire audience seemed to join,) and by an impressive prayer from Mr Rentoul. The 17th chapter of the Gospel of John was then read by Mr. Elder,

The Rev. Dr. Reid then read the articles of the Act off Union, reciting in legal form the names of the origin of the two Synods and their Union. The general name which the united body is to bear is—THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND; and the annua meeting is to be denominated—THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND.

When the question was put, "Does this act pass?" all the members simultaneously arose, and with one voice said—Pass.—*Newry Telegraph.*

A few days back a young lad named Maher who was walking on the quay near the gas house bridge, at Clonmel, was seized by three vagabonds who, having tied his hands firmly behind his back, flung him into the river, calling him a Protestant turncoat, and telling him that was his doom. The poor fellow would have met an untimely grave, being unable to exert himself, but for the prompt assistance of a passer by. Two of the party are in custody. No reason for the outrage can be assigned except the boy's being a Protestant.

The Cork merchants have memorialed the Post Master General to make the speed of the conveyance of the mails to that city the same throughout the year as also that the speed generally be accellerated. Great delay at present prevails in the delivery of the correspondence, English and Irish, received at the Post Office, by the evening mail, to the great inconvenience of the merchants who complain that the Cork coach is the slowest in Ireland.

The Rev. Mr. Mathew has subscribed the sum of ten pounds towards the relief of the poor of Tallow, and five pounds for the purchasing of musical instruments for the amateur band in that town.

Mrs. de Abbadie, of Paris, has forwarded the sum of £20 to the committee appointed to manage the funds for relieving the poor of Thurles. The announcement of this generous lady's contribution would never appear but, at her own request, in order that it may tend to stimulate other absentee proprietors to come forward in a similar manner.

POSTAGE ENVELOPE.—A new stamp for the postage envelope is already prepared, to supersede the Mulready landscape of savages, camels, barrels, and Britannias. It consists simply in a well executed likeness of the Queen, resembling the label, but circular in form, and is to be printed on the right hand upper corner of the envelopes and covers. Some expense will be incurred by the change.

On last Saturday, a man named Gleeson, while attending the masons at the New Jail in Nenagh, lost his footing on the scaffold and was precipitated from a height of about 30 feet, and, extraordinary to say, escaped without any serious injury. The superstition of some of his fellow labourers at the New Jail attribute his escape to the miraculous influence of a Mathewite medal which he wore about his neck at the time.

Mr. Dunn, the would-be-lover of the millionaire, Miss Burdett Coutts, was last week committed to Clerkenwall prison, in default of bail for his further annoyances towards this lady. His persecuting impertinences became latterly most insupportable.

The commissioners of Education in Ireland have paid into Bank the sum of £240, being the month annual instalment in repayment of a loan advanced by the government for the purpose of building a School House at Clonmel.

At the assizes of Ennis on Saturday, O'Gorman, Mahon, when addressing Judge Ball, was dressed with a silk gown.

Lady Harriett Kavanagh and family have returned from Italy to Borris house, Carlow.

The *Limerick Chronicle* is wrong in stating that the brother of a Roman Catholic Bishop is in jail on a charge of forgery.

RAILWAYS—ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The Chamber of Peers in the sitting of Thursday, the 9th of July, voted the projects of law of the railroad from Paris to Rouen, by a majority of 98 to 22.

In the report of the select committee of the Chamber of Peers, brought up on the 17th July, they speak with the utmost satisfaction of the alliance of English and French capital in this great undertaking.

"What, gentlemen, they say, has particularly struck your committee has been the names amongst the other subscribers of those English capitalists who have so powerfully contributed to the establishment of those lines of railway which at present cover their own country, and which, opposite our own shores, reach to Southampton, &c. Half of the capital has been subscribed in England, and will be spent in the payment of French workmen. This union of English and French capital is a happy omen of the continuation of that alliance which causes these two great nations, mutually assisting one another, to march at the head of civilized Europe, and, in consolidating peace, to ensure the welfare of all."

In the report of the speech of M. Guizot, at the fete given by the town of Southampton to the directors of the railway which connects that town with the metropolis, on the 20th June last, that accomplished statesman observed:—

"Both our countries are now united in the bonds of an intimate friendship; but the more they approach each other, the more they know each other, the more intimate will be their union, and more fruitful of good to both. I hope that this will be the result of the great works which are now undertaken in the two countries; and I have been happy to contribute to the utmost in my power to the undertaking of the great railroad between Paris and Rouen, and which shall certainly be continued to Havre. Thus these two countries, which have each much to give and much to receive, will be mutually united, not merely by an intimate friendship, but by a common interest."

We hail with delight these anticipations of our neighbours, and know that they are cordially responded to by our countrymen.

The report of the committee of peers terminates in calling upon the government to undertake next year the line from Rouen to Havre; and we are given to understand that the French ministers have consented to begin this line forthwith; so that we have not only a confirmation of the assurance expressed by M. Guizot, at Southampton, that the railroad from Paris to Rouen will certainly be continued to Havre, but also that the two undertakings will be completed abou the same time.

The importance, in an international point of view, of the Paris and Rouen railroad will justify our devoting these observations to it.

THE IRISH CORPORATIONS.

Will the Bill pass? Mr. Daniel O'Connell says no, but he means yes. At one of the Corn Exchange meetings for repealing the Union, yesterday, he said—"the last advice I gave on leaving London was, that the Bill should not be accepted." By this he meant to cajole the Lords into the passing of the Bill in a shape which they would not give it if they thought it would be accepted; but his cajolery and knavery will not pass current in that quarter. Take the Bill he will, if any point can be gained by its acceptance—no matter how small that may be—and we are, therefore, anxious that the Lords shall labor to make the measure as harmless as possible, if they shall find themselves compelled to pass it. The *Morning Herald* of yesterday speaks of a job sought to be effected by Mr. Recorder Shaw, which would, if perpetrated, brand with an indelible stain any Conservative Lord who should lend himself to the carrying of it. It is to be hoped that our contemporary has been misinformed. Mr. Shaw should devote much more of his time to the discharge of his judicial duties than any other person filling a similar office in this country, and an exception in his favor would be a gross act of partiality, which would reflect disgrace upon his party and upon the legislature.

The article of the *Herald* will be found elsewhere. Now, as to the probabilities and improbabilities of the passing of the bill this session, we have to consider the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington, on the bringing up of the report, respecting the taxing clause. Will Ministers attend to that suggestion? If not, the Lords will not agree to the Bill, should it be returned to their House with the slightest alteration, as returned to them it most probably will be. Then as to the freemen's municipal rights. What will the Lords do in that respect? If they shall not insist upon preserving these, the noble Duke and his friends will be charged with cowardice, and with having sacrificed the Protestants of Ireland. They will not, we trust, subject themselves to such charges. As they must be convinced of the determination of Mr. O'Connell to take whatever he can get, they should give him as little as possible, and thereby prove to the Protestants of the empire that they are anxious to preserve the integrity of the Constitution. The proceedings in the lords on Friday next will let in a little more light upon the subject; and, till then, we shall hold to our old opinion of no bill this session.—*D. E. Packet of Tuesday.*

The President, the largest steam ship in the world, made her first experimental trip on Saturday last in the Mersey. Her engines, which are of 540 horse power, made by Messrs. Fawcett and Preston, acted admirably, the ship going occasionally 10½ knots the hour. On Tuesday the President made a second experimental trip, and ran down to Cork, visiting Dublin on her return. On the 1st of August she takes her station in the line, and sails from Liverpool for New York.

"HINTS TO NINON'S DE L'ENCLOS"—(*Long Clothes.*)—We do hope some lady of ton and taste will volunteer and set a fresh fashion in dress, for the present appears to be the most unbecoming, and slovenly, and immodest, that ever was worn. What can be more unbecoming than to find a lady's gown made so outrageously long and slatternly as to trail along the streets; and what so immodest as the act imposed by the necessity of keeping this unbecoming and unnecessarily long dress from the pollution of the streets, as the clumsy haul up of the front, which, on dusty days as well as wet ones, we find the damsels reduced to do. There ought to be a common sense medium between the outrageously short and outrageously long dress, just sufficiently long to show the ancle. We have heard that this senseless and tasteless fashion is followed, forsooth, because her Majesty has got heavy ancles, and does not wish to show them. Upon this principle, if her Majesty had no nose, and wore a thick veil to conceal her physical deficiency, every maid, wife, and widow in the land would be bound to ensconce each human face divine, because loyalty set the fashion. Beards were worn in the Court of Francis of France, because his Majesty had a great scar on his chin which he wished to conceal. Out upon such humbug in a free land like England! Let all who have thick ancles or swelled ancles conceal their imperfections, and wear the long slattern dress, every body will know the reason; but we do protest against the biding of a foot and ancle formed in Nature's best mould. That baby-face bonnet too is an abomination, which, because, it is said to suit the choice of a full faced young lady just out of her teens, is god-a-mercy, to forthwith be adopted, as the most becoming to all and every of the varied physiognomies of the female world. We hope these remarks will be appreciated by some independent leader of ton, and that a different and more becoming modest and sensible fashion will be the order of the day.—*Age.*

When Erskine and Curran dined with the Prince of Wales, afterwards George the fourth, the Prince gave as a toast, "The bar!" Erskine said he owed every thing to the bar; and Curran added, "Then what must I say, since it has raised me from the condition of a peasant to the table of my Prince." Erskine, when first at the bar, was afraid to go to his chambers lest he should encounter the ire of his washerwoman; he finally took courage, and entering the same, found to his infinite joy, a brief with twenty guineas by its side! The attorney who sent the brief, did so from a conviction of his great powers of eloquence, which he displayed while conversing with a knot of persons in Lincoln's Inn Hall, and near to the spot where his statue now stands.

FATAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE EFFLUVIUM IN METROPOLITAN GRAVE YARDS.

We have been favoured with a communication from Mr. J. C. Atkinson, Surgeon, of Romney Terrace, Westminster, on the health of the poorer inhabitants of the metropolis, as it is affected by a want of cleanliness and free ventilation in the districts which they frequent. His attention has been particularly called to this subject by a perusal of Mr. Walker's "excellent and interesting 'Gatherings from Grave yards.'" Mr. Atkinson, in his remarks dwells on the necessity for an extensive purification of the localities in question; and in the course of his observations on the effects of animal and vegetable putridity, relates the following cases as having come to his knowledge: William Green, a grave digger, while employed in his vocation in the church yard of St. Margaret's Westminster, was suddenly seized with faintness, excessive chilliness, giddiness, and inability to move his limbs. He was seen to fall, and was immediately taken to a public house, where warm beer, brandy, and other stimulants were given to him. Slight reaction seemed to take place. He was removed home, and his usual medical attendant was sent for. Carbonate of ammonia, æther, and other stimulants were again resorted to, with but little hope of his recovery. The poor fellow's impression was that "he should never leave his bed alive; he was struck with death." He was, subsequently, removed to the hospital, where he died in a few days, with all the symptoms of typhus gravior, in its last stage:—this I learnt from the medical attendant. No hope was entertained, from the first, of his recovery. Mr. B., the medical attendant, was seized with precisely the same symptoms. Erysipelas supervened, and the disease put on the same typhoid character; the tongue foul; the mouth and gums coated: respiration laborious; the urine depositing a black and fœtid sediment; the stools dark and offensive; pulse rapid and fluttering; coldness of extremities, &c.; pain over the whole surface of the body. He was attended by me; I apprehended from the first a fatal result; he died four days after the decease of the grave digger. The fatal effects of this miasm did not end here. The servant, a sickly looking girl, of leuco-phlegmatic temperament, was seized on the day after the death of her master with giddiness, and loss of motion in her lower extremities; incoherency of language; much vomiting of a dark, highly offensive fluid; tongue foul, &c. With the exception of the erysipelatous appearance of the face, the symptoms varied but little from those of her master, and she sank in a few days. They were both in a depressed state, as regards the vital power. There can be no doubt of the fact that the miasm or effluvium from the grave was the cause of the death of these three individuals. The disease appeared from the first to be perfectly unmanageable; its cause, the morbid matter received into the constitution, which it was impossible for medical art to remove. No particular organ seemed to be affected; no essential part, as it were, attacked, but the general system, the whole animal economy, had received a shock which paralysed the influence of nature, in every effort to gain an ascendancy; so uncontrolable a power had this miasm produced on the frame, that it progresed, heedless of aught that was done to arrest the fatal results. The total inefficiency in the three cases, of all remedial means, showed the great power of the virus, or miasm, over the animal economy, from the commencement of the attack. I see mention made of a fatal occurrence in Aldgate church yard, where two lives were lost, from the effluvium of a grave, used for the wholesale interment of the poor; a similar dangerous nuisance has existed in Bishopsgate church yard, where it is said a common receptacle is kept open for the interment of paupers: such glaring facts call aloud for the interference of the Legislature, and demand attention from every thinking inhabitant of this metropolis.—*The Lancet.*

Notwithstanding the late proclamation of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant against Mathewite processions and public demonstrations, some of the members of that society, in this town, took it into their heads on last Sunday, to have a bon fire gathering, with music and the rest of the *etceteras*, at the old Turnpike. They could not contain themselves within the bounds of sober decency; they should have some pretext to let the fermentation of the old leaven evaporate. What were Viceregal edicts or individual safety to them; they considered because they were Mathewites they could with impunity rampantly display their mischievous and ridiculous antics. The probability is we would not have thought it worth our notice to make a passing observation on this "Mathewite demonstration," had not it been likely to prove fatal to a very worthy clergyman the Rev. Mr. Synge of Lacken, near Parsonstown. This Rev. Gentleman happened to have occasion to pass that part of the road on which the bone fire (or bale fire) had been raised, and though much shortened for room of passage, he contrived to make his way as quietly as possible, He had scarcely effected a passage, when a fellow (the fool or mummer for the time being) dressed out in rags, with his face disguised, and armed with a long wattle, to which was affixed a bladder, rushed up to him, with a number of others in his wake, and demanded money; and because the Rev. Gentleman did not deem it fit to acquiesce with the scoundrel's demand, his horse was struck in such a manner as to cause the animal to run away, break the window of a house in the neighbourhood, smash the gig (which was purchased for a month ago for £30), and endanger the life of Mr. Synge and others. Assuredly these are proceedings which the Rev. Mr. Mathew never contemplated would result from members of his society. Verily, we fear we shall be obliged to change our opinion with regard to the Mathewite body.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

The Rev. Mr. Mathew has handed over to the Rev. S. M. Lonargan, of Caher, the sum of eight pounds, being the entire amount received by the latter Rev. gentleman for medals and cards, in order to be appropriated to the relief of the destitute in his parish.

At the Longford Assizes a policeman named Thomas Fox was sentenced to seven years' transportation for stealing a £3 note from one of his comrades.

On Sunday evening a man named Hayes dropped dead suddenly at his residence in Cornwallis street, Limerick, he had but just returned from a funeral. "In the midst of life we are in death."

Flour made of rye possesses the most deleterious properties; at the Limerick Petty Sessions on last week, a flour dealer was convicted and forced to refund the money received by him for some of the flour sold, by which nine persons became dangerously ill.

New potatoes are being sold in Nenagh market from 7d to 8d per stone.

Robert Otway Cave, Esq., M.P., has forwarded to the committee for the relief of the Poor of Nenagh, the sum of Ten Pounds.

The Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees is about to call a meeting of Conservatives in Dublin in order to lay his views of the hazardous state of the country before them, and to impress on their minds the necessity of adopting some precautionary measures to guard against the perils which he fears threatens the loyalists of Ireland.

On Friday night, Sub Inspector Comyns, of Thurles, arrested James Moran, charged with the murder of Patrick Stapleton, at Westhill, near Ballyeahill, on Christmas night 1838. There were four persons concerned, and Mr. Comyns had three of them arrested and convicted; but Moran, the fourth, absconded, and kept away up to this period. The man in whose house he was found is committed for trial for harboring Moran, knowing him to be accused of a felony.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

The Mallow races commenced on Tuesday. The first was a flat race won by Mr. Quin's horse of the county Clare. Second was a hurdle race, well contested by five horses—Mr. Lockwood of the county Tipperary, was in first by great odds—and of course won the race.

POST OFFICE ROBBERIES.—In consequence of the apprehension, by two of the Police this morning, of one of the employes, named M'Kay, in the Post Office, it is likely that the various robberies that have been committed there, in the abstraction of money from letters, are likely to be brought to light. It is unnecessary to say how desirable this would be, as it would restore the confidence of the public, which more or less must have been shaken. It appears that M'Key when in the custody of the Police succeeded in swallowing some bank notes, saying at the same time that he would suffer himself to be choked sooner than give them up. Since the above was written we have been informed that the Post Master, in consequence of suspicion, had the Police waiting in the office, till the person suspected came to his duty, when he was taken into a back room and searched; also that the Police had a hard scuffle with him, to prevent his destroying the notes. Informations have been taken by the Mayor, and Alderman Gibbings—The Prisoner made no observation, and stands committed for trial at the approaching Assizes. We understand that M'Kay was recently appointed by the Postmaster General, at the instance of Mr. Fitzpatrick, M.P. for the Queen's County—*Cork Standard of Wednesday.*

THE RECORDER OF DUBLIN.

(From the Morning Herald.)

Mr. Recorder Shaw, who throughout the progress of the Irish Municipal Bill has displayed so little regard for the interests of others, is now exceedingly anxious to take care of his own. He is, in fact, we are credibly informed, busily canvassing for a job of his own, on Friday night, in this very bill, which, however, we trust needs only to be exposed to be defeated.

As the bill now stands, the recorder of every borough is directed to hold a sessions of the peace at such times as he thinks fit, or *at such times as the Lord Lieutenant shall direct.*

Among the amendments of which Lord Lyndhurst gave notice, was one *striking out these latter words in the clause relating to the recorder of Dublin*, while no such alteration was made in the clause relating to other boroughs.

The object and history of this proposition are quite plain. The sessions of the city of Dublin ought to be held, at least, once a fortnight. The salary, exceeding £2,000 a year, is quite sufficient to secure to the citizens of Dublin the constant and regular services of a competent barrister to administer speedy justice. No possible doubt could exist that any lord lieutenant must exercise the power confided to him by this bill to order the sessions for Dublin to be held frequently. This, however convenient for the citizens of Dublin, however conducive to the good order of the city and the interests of justice, would be very inconvenient for Mr. Shaw's parliamentary manœuvres, and accordingly the amendment we have alluded to was managed to be inserted among those proposed by Lord Lyndhurst.

The matter, however, would not bear the light, the fact being plainly that Dublin is, of all others, the place in which frequent and regular sessions are both necessary and attainable—necessary on account of the extent of the population, and attainable because the situation is one quite good enough to induce a respectable barrister to give up his entire time to its duties, which is not the case in the smaller boroughs. Lord Lyndhurst, to do him justice, did not press this amendment. Lord Wicklow and Lord Devon both remonstrated against the job, and without much hesitation Mr. Shaw was abandoned to his fate. In fact the job was indefensible. It was monstrous, while the recorders of all other towns are obliged to hold their sessions regularly, that a special exemption should be personally made for the recorder of the metropolis.

Then it was for the first time that Mr. Shaw felt personally the inconvenience of the bill. Ready as he had shown himself to sacrifice the rights of others, he was sensitively alive to any interference with himself; and we have heard that, by dint of entreaty, he has persuaded Lord Lyndburst to try a second time to exempt him from this clause on the bringing up of the report on Friday night. Certain we are that he has used every exertion to canvass for votes in support of such an amendment. He who, from beginning to end of this transaction, had unscrupulously consented to give up all the rights of those to whom he owed his all—he who had used every influence to defeat every exertion on behalf of the corporation of Dublin—HE now is canvassing to insert in this bill a job for himself.

What can be said in favor of such a proposition we cannot possible conceive. We repeat, if there be one single case in which such a provision is necessary, it is in the case of the city of Dublin. The interests of the citizens demand it. We trust Lord Lyndhurst will have nothing to do with the repetition of the attempt to strike it out; it was quite enough to have made it once. Let Mr. Recorder Shaw be subject to the same regulations as all other recorders are obliged to submit to, and let the citizens of Dublin, as they pay highly for his services, have the full benefit of them.

We are sure we have said quite enough on the subject to defeat this monstrous job. There is nothing which would more disgrace the Conservative party, and lower the character of the House of Lords, than the fact, that the one could propose, or the other adopt, alterations in a clause regulating a judicial office—not upon any principle of public convenience or justice, but in manifest opposition to both, simply to consult the personal convenience of a political partisan.

Lord Dunalley has remitted Dean Holmes £20 for the poor of Dolla and Kilmore, and £10 to the poor relief fund in Nenegh.

Out of 76 prisoners brought before Major Sirr at the Head Police, Dublin on Monday last, 51 were charged with being drunk, and fined 5s each.

The general quarterly meeting of the Society of Friends, will be held in Limerick on to morrow, when members of the Society from all parts of Ireland will attend.

Thomas Dawson, Esq., is elected Portreve, and Mr. R. Thompson, Town clerk, of the borough of Charlemont, county of Armagh.

Captain Rose, 69th has joined the depot at Nenagh.

A statement which originated with the *Limerick Chronicle*, purporting that Major Tomlinson's retirement from the 11th Hussars was owing to a dispute on a point of etiquette with his commanding officer, is incorrect in every respect; no dispute on any ground whatever having ever occurred between the parties. The cause of Major Tomlinson's retirement arises solely from the gallant officer's extreme deafness owing to a service of thirty five years in tropical climates.

The ordnance survey of the city of Cork, and its liberties is now in progress under the direction of Lieut. Fenwick.

The Rev Mr. Mathew has subscribed the sum of £15 towards the relief of the poor tee-totallers in Clogheen; as also £13 10 for the benefit of the Temperance society in Clonmel, and 600 medals for gratuitous distribution.

A paragraph which is going the round of the Radical press to the effect that a person named Roche, a tenant of Lord Stanley was ejected at the last Cashel sessions is perfectly untrue. The ejectment was brought for non payment of—*four* years rent! but the rent being paid by the tenant in the interim, no further proceedings were entered into. So much for radical veracity.

The sum collected at the dedication of Saint Peter and Paul's chapel, Clonmel, on Sunday week, was £116.

A meeting of the Medical Association for the southern district of Tipperary, will be held at Clonmel, on Thursday next.

Since November last 135 persons were committed to Clonmel jail for drunkenness.

There are at present 312 prisoners in Clonmel jail, 61 for trial at the South Riding assizes, and 54 for the North Riding.

A mob has paraded the streets of Mallow for some days past, headed by a man with a loaf of bread steeped in blood on a pole.

Constable Orr, of the Carrick station, has succeeded in arresting two noted thieves, one for sheep stealing, and the other for robbery of a firkin of butter

Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq. is to be created a baronet; a tribute to untiring zeal in the great cause of philanthropy joined with exemplary personal worth which will give great satisfaction.

Capt. Courtenay Boyle, R.N. nephew to the Earl of Cork is appointed groom of the chamber to Prince Albert

Last week the Rev. Mr. Mathew administered the pledge to no less than 30,000 persons at Castledown Delvin. In accordance with the desire expressed by the Lord Lieutenant in the recent proclamation no flags or banners were exhibited.

At the Court for Insolvent Debtors, at Clonmel, on Monday, eighteen Insolvents were discharged, one remanded, five petitions dismissed, and one order for hearing discharged.

A mail coach is about to be run from Dublin to Cork, via Cashel, and another, a day mail, from Dublin to Belfast.

WATERFORD BRIDGE.

THE Proprietors of the WATERFORD BRIDGE are requested to take notice that the General Half Yearly MEETING is appointed to take place at the TOLL HOUSE, on TUESDAY next, the 21st inst., at ONE o'Clock.

CHARLES AMBROSE, Chairman.

PAPER HANGINGS.

ON PRIVATE SALE,

During the remainder of this, and the whole of next Week.

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

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

Waterford, July 7, 1840.

TRAMORE BOARDING SCHOOL, BAYVIEW HOUSE,

Mr. H. JAMES, Principal.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS of the Pupils in the above Establishment have this day terminated, and the following young Gentlemen distinguished themselves for superior merit in their respective classes:—

IN THE SACRED SCRIPTURES.

1st Class—R. F. Cashel, R. W. Chambers, W. Smith. 2d Class—W. E. James, H. N. Barron, S. G. N. Barron. 3d Class—W. Griffith, R. Grandy.

SPELLING.

1st Class—W. Smith, R. W. Chambers. 2d Class—P. M'Swiny, E. M'Swiney, R. H. Duke. 3d Class—W. E. James, E. J. Heard. 4th Class—T. E. Harding, J. W. Peppard.

READING.

1st Class—R. W. Chambers, R. F. Cashel, E. M'Swiney. 2d Class—R. Herbert, S. G. N. Barron, W. E. James. 3d Class—H. N. Barron, E. J. Heard. 4th Class—T. E. Harding, W. H. Griffith.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1st Class—E. M'Sweeney, R. W. Chambers. 2d Class—W. Hayes, S. G. N. Barron. 3d Class—E. J. Heard, J. W. Newport.

GEOGRAPHY.

1st Class—R. F. Cashel. 2d Class—P. M'Swiney, E. M'Swiney, W. Hayes. 3d Class—W. Smith, E. J. Heard, T. E. Harding. 4th Class—J. W. Peppard, W. H. Griffith.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

1st Class—R. F. Cashel. 2d Class—P. M'Swiney, W. Smith, E. M'Swiney. 3d Class—F. Herbert, R. H. Duke. 4th Class—E. Heard, J. W. Newport.

ROMAN HISTORY.

1st Class—R. F. Cashel, R. W. Chambers. 2d Class—P. M'Swiney. E. M'Swiney, W. Smith, W. E. James. 3d Class—R. H. Duke, F. Herbert.

GRECIAN HISTORY.

1st Class—R. F. Cashel, W. Smith, P. M'Swiney, E. M'Swiney. 2d Class—W. E. James, H. N. Barron, S. G. N. Barron.

ARITHMETIC.

1st Class—R. F. Cashel. 2d Class—W. Smith, P. M'Swiney. 3d Class—R. Herbert, E. J. Heard. 4th Class—W. E. James, F. Herbert, J. W. Peppard, H. N. Barron.

PRACTICAL GEOMETRY.

1st Class—R. F. Cashel, R. W. Chambers.

MENSURATION.

1st Class—R. F. Cashel, R. W. Chambers. 2d Class—P. M'Swiney, E. M'Swiney.

TRIGONOMETRY.

1st Class—R. F. Cashel, R. W. Chambers.

LAND SURVEYING.

1st Class—R. F. Cashel, R. W. Chambers. 2d Class—P. M'Swiney.

MAPPING AND PLAN-DRAWING.

1st Class—R. W. Chambers, R. F. Cashel. 2d Class—E. M'Swiney, W. Smith.

EUCLID.

1st Class—R. W. Chambers, W. Smith. 2d Class—W. E. James, E. J. Heard.

ASTRONOMY.

1st Class—R. F. Cashel, R. W. Chambers. 2d Class—P. M'Swiney. S. G. N. Barron, W. E. James. 3d Class—R. Herbert, E. J. Heard.

GLOBES.

1st Class—R. W. Chambers, R. F. Cashel. 2d Class—E. M'Swiney, S. G. N. Barron. 3d Class—W. Smith, R. Herbert, E. J. Heard.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1st Class—R. F. Cashel, P. M'Swiney. 2d Class—W. E. James, W. Smith.

Certificates for moral conduct, &c., have been given to those young Gentlemen who merit that distinction.

Vacation is at CHRISTMAS ONLY, and then but for three weeks.

Bayview House, Tramore, 13th July, 1840.

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Samuel Eyre, Esq.	Thomas Price, Esq.
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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.

HIS MAJESTY the EMPEROR of AUSTRIA having Authorised and Guaranteed several Distributions of MONEY PREMIUMS, which (though they are no Lotteries) offer many possibilities of obtaining LARGE FORTUNES,

HEINE BROTHERS at HAMBURGH,

are now Selling Shares for the said Distributions. Persons desirous to purchase may receive PREVIOUS to giving any order, the Prospectus and Particulars, upon addressing, without delay, a line to HEINE BROTHERS at Hamburgh.

P.S.—The next Distribution contains

700 Money Premiums amounting to	£72,170
The smallest Premium is	£50
The largest ditto is	£25,000

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.

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.

IN CHANCERY.

Edward Courtney Clibborn,

PLAINTIFF;

Charles Lennon, John Carroll, Jun., Pierse Edmond Forstall, Jane Grant, Mathew Hughes, John Forstall, Edmond Forstall, Henry Winston Barron, Roger Hayes, Letitia Carroll, Paul Carroll, Mary Walsh, Executrix of Thomas Walsh, John William Angell, and John Cowan, Administrator of Robert Adair.

DEFENDANTS.

PURSUANT to final Decree of her Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland made in this cause, bearing date the 11th day of FEBRUARY, 1840, I will on FRIDAY the 31st day of JULY instant, at the hour of ONE o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers on the Inns Quay, Dublin, Set up and Sell by Public Cant to the highest and fairest bidder ALL THAT and THOSE, that part of the Town and Lands of ROCHESTOWN, containing about 571 Acres late Irish Plantation Measure or thereabouts, lately in the occupation of the said Defendant PIERSE EDMOND FORSTALL, or his undertenants, and the fee and inheritance thereof situate lying and being in the Barony of Ida, Igram, and Ibercon, and County of Kilkenny, with the appurtenances to the same belonging or so much thereof as will be sufficient for the purpose of said Decree.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1840.

THOMAS GOOLD.

For particulars apply to Mecredy and Bate, Solicitors for the Plaintiff, No. 38, Summer-hill, Dublin; or to Messrs. Ivie and Geraghty, Solicitors for the Defendant Forstall, No. 22, Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin, or Waterford.

NEW LABEL.

IN Consequence of the great variety of Counterfeit Wrappers of "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL," now in circulation, and which so nearly resemble the Original as frequently to deceive the unwary—the Proprietors, acting under a sense of duty, and regardless of expense in the attainment of their object, the protection of the public from fraud and imposition, have employed those celebrated artists *Messrs. Perkins and Bacon*, who have succeeded in producing "A NEW LABEL" from steel, of so complicated and intricate a nature, and of such excessive difficulty in its execution, as to amount to an impossibility of Imitation, and to be considered by connoisseurs a Masterpiece in the art of Engraving.

The Label forms a combination of beautiful designs—a portion encircling a BUST of her Majesty the "Queen"—which surmounts the words, in two lines

ROWLAND'S

MACASSAR OIL.

(the ground work is composed of the most elaborate and chaste patterns of lace-work.) Under which are the Signature and address of the Proprietors, in *red*,

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, London.

Counter-signed ALEX. ROWLAND.

The Label is backed by a design so exquisite and minute as to defy competition: it comprises the words "*Rowland's Macassar Oil,*" written nearly 1,500 times, and containing 29,028 letters.

20, Hatton Garden, London,

January 1, 1840.

THE LOWEST PRICE is 3s 6d; the next 7s; or Family Bottles (containing 4 small) at 10s 6d; and Double that size, £1 1s.

Some IMPOSTORS call their trash the "GENUINE MACASSAR OIL" *and sign it* "*A. Rowland Son,*" *omitting the* "&" *and offering it for sale under the lure of* "*cheapness.*"

*** *Be sure to ask for* "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL."

Sold by all respectable CHEMISTS and PERFUMERS.

AS COACHMAN.

WANTS a situation as COACHMAN, a man who understands his Business, and who has lived in some of the first families in the Kingdom; is of the Established Church; has no objection to town or country; his character will bear the strictest investigation.

Commands addressed for H. R. at the office of this paper, or 107 Quay, will be immediately attended to.

To be heard of for one month if not sooner engaged.

LLANELLY, CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES.

NEW VESSELS FOR SALE,

AND EARLY READY TO BE LAUNCHED,

A BRIG, of 195 Tons O. M. Register, of from 300 to 330 tons Burthen; will take the ground well.

Also, a SLOOP of 43 tons O. M., will go without ballast, and burthen from 60 to 65 tons, completed and ready to be launched.

Also, a SCHOONER, new built, in frame, of 65 or 80 tons O. M.; will burthen 100 tons; of light draught of water; can be got ready in two or three months.

Also, a SHIP, just begun, of 300 tons O. M., will burthen near 500 tons, copper fastened, and of the modern build.

All these Vessels are worthy the attention of ship owners and such as the different Vessels may suit.

For particulars apply to

Mr. JOHN MANSFIELD, Ship-Builder, Llanelly, Carmarthen, South Wales.

TO BE LET,

For such Term and in such Portions as may be agreed upon,

THE EXTENSIVE and COMMODIOUS Concerns in BRIDGE-STREET, lately occupied by Mr. JOSHUA MASON, in the Corn, Chandlery, and Tobacco business; Comprising a Dwelling House, with every accommodation for a large Family, Corn Store capable of containing Five Thousand Barrels of Grain, with a new Kiln on the most approved plan, and Shop and other offices. The premises require but little outlay for carrying on the several branches of that or other similar business on an extensive scale. There is an abundant supply of Water, and the Concern is in all respects well adapted for the Bacon and Butter Trade, or any other requiring room.

Immediate Possession can be given.

Apply to RICHARD FARRELL, Mirror Office, Waterford.

Waterford, July 18, 1840.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, JULY 18.

Wheat, millers new	31s 0d to 36s 0d
Ditto, white	30s 0d to 36s 0d
Ditto, shipping	24s 0d to 30s 0d
Barley, malting	15s 0d to 16s 0d
Ditto, shipping	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Ditto, Chevalier	14s 0d to 16s 0d
Oat, 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)	54s 0d to 55s 0d
New do. do.	50s 0d to 52s 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 brl	37s 0d to 00s 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	40s 0d to 45s 0d
Old Hay, per ton	80s 0d to 00s 0d
Straw, per ton	35s 0d to 38s 0d
Cork Whiskey, per gal.	6s 2d to 6s 4d
Mutton, per lb.	0s 5½ to 0s 8d
Beef, per lb.	0s 4½ 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	205	93 0	to	95 0
Thursday	393	93 0	to	95 0
Yesterday	161	93 0	to	95 0

CORK MARKET, JULY 16.

BUTTER. To the Merchants.—93s—91s—87s—83s—79s—65s. To the Country—82s—80s—76s—72s—68s—54s—per cwt.

KILKENNY, JULY 14.

	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 14.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	85 0	— 90 0	Beans	24 0	— 25 6
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 14.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	92 0	— 93 0	Barley	00 0	— 00 0
Oatmeal	22 0	— 00 0	Wheat, per st.	1 8	— 1 11
Pigs' Heads	27 0	— 00 0	Oats, per do.	7½ 0	— 0 8

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE JULY 14.

There was no alteration in the corn market to day, and we report the quotations of Friday:—

White wheat	31s 0d to 39s 0d	Oats	17s 6d to 19s 0d
Miller's red	31s 0d to 38s 0d	Do. Canal	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Inferior	28s 0d to 30s 0d	Oatmeal	17s 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

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET—JULY 15

The shew of beasts was rather inferior to that of last week both in quality and quantity, but of sheep and lambs fully equal. There was a fair demand this morning, and the prices of both beef and mutton were the turn dearer, especially for the best; nearly all sold.

Number of cattle at market:—637 beasts, at 6d to 7d; 3,403 sheep, at 6d to 7d; 3,356 lambs, at 6d to 7¼d; 45 calves, at 6d to 2d. Total, 7441.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

15th—Oakwell, Jones Neath, culm—Glengary, Whelan, Swansea, ditto—Elizabeth, Jenkins, Milford, bark—Rose, Butler, Cardiff, coals—Maria and Martha, Evans, Llanelly, ditto—Margaret, Duck, Cardiff, ditto—Hope, Beer, Swansea, culm—Malcolm, Pond, Llanelly, coals—Gratitude, Jenkins, Swansea, culm—Elizabeth, Griffiths, Cardiff, coals—Rover, Benyon, Llanelly, culm—Mary Jane, M'Grath, ditto, coals—Denis Carthy, Conner, ditto, culm—Milford, Owen, ditto, ditto—United Friends, Lewis Porthcawl, coals—Hannah, Lodwig, Liverpool, wheat—James Murphy, Brown, Llannelly, culm—William and Henry, Power, ditto, ditto—Isabella, Moye, Cardiff, coals—Tyne, Chapman, Llanelly, culm—Wm. and Sally, French, Llannelly, coals—Hope, Lewis, London, m.g.—H.M. Packet Advice—Nora Creina, (steamer) Pond, m.g.—Samson, Harris, Newport, coals—Penrhyn Castle, Lewis, Cardigan, slates.

16th—Confidence, Angel, London, m.g.—Amazon, Hayes, Quebec, timber and deals—Ann, Trick, Newport, coals—Rover, Doyle, Gloster, salt—Friendship, Evans, Cardiff, coals—Nymph, Earwaker, Portsmouth, bark—H.M. Packet Prospero—Wm. Penn, (steamer) Clarke, Liverpool, m.g.

17th—Maria, Fitzgerald, Baltimore, potatoes.

SAILED,

15th—H.M. Packet Prospero.

16th—Queen Victoria, Pavey, Newport, provisions and oats—Concordia, Read, London, provisions—Hopewell, M'Namara, Newport, ballast—Samuel and Julia, Nicolle, Gloucester, provisions—Agnes, O'Brien, Llannelly, flour—H.M. Packet Advice—Tottenham, Brown, Quebec, ballast—Liverpool, Johnson, London, provisions.

17th—Samson, Harris, Youghal, coals—Peter and Mary, Gibbons, ditto, culm—Glengary, Whelan, ditto, ditto—H.M. Packet Prospero—Nora Creina, (steamer), Pond, Bristol, g.c.

Within the last two mouths the army have lost by desertion in Ireland—viz., Inniskilling Dragoons, one; 10th, one; 18th, three; 19th, one; 22d, seven; 32d, one; 37th, one; 38th, ten; 39th, one; 48th, two; 59th, two; 60th, one; 46th, twelve; 66th, one; 68th, three; 69th, three, 77th, one; 83d, three; 84th, one; 94d, one rank and file.

HIGH SHERIFF TOMLINSON'S SECOND OFFICIAL DINNER.

High Sheriff Tomlinson gave his second official dinner on Tuesday evening at Radley's Hotel, College-green. Upwards of one hundred and twenty of our fellow citizens partook of the generous hospitality of the High Sheriff. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, High Sheriff Falkner, Aldermen Archer, Sir R. Baker, Hyndman, Carolin, &c., were amongst the guests. The dinner and wines were excellent, and the arrangements altogether reflected great credit upon Mr. Radley. After the cloth was drawn, the High Shertff proposed the first toast—

"The Church and Queen."

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

The next toast was

"The Queen"—Drunk with three times three, and all the honours, and one cheer more.

"The Protestant Prince Albert."—Drunk with three times three, and great enthusiasm.

"The Dowager Queen Adelaide."—Three times three, and the Conservative fire.

"The King of Hanover, and the rest of the Royal Family."—Conservative fire.

"The Lord Lieutenant and Prosperity to Ireland."—Hisses, cheers, and cries of away.

The Chairman then proposed the health of

"The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

He had been raised to the highest station it was in the power of the corporation to bestow; and the confidence placed in him had been in nowise forfeited—(cheers.)

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor returned thanks.—He said he had been for 20 years a corporator, and his acts had been always before them; and during that time he hoped he had merited their confidence, and when he retired from office he trusted to meet with their approbation—(loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor concluded by proposing, in highly complimentary terms, the health of

"High Sheriff Tomlinson,"

which was received and drunk with the utmost enthusiasm, and all the honors.

Mr. High Sheriff Tomlinson expressed his acknowledgments, and said that, from the manner in which his health had been responded to, he was convinced his duty had been fulfilled to the satisfaction of his brother corporators and fellow citizens (cheers.) If any error arose, it was to be attributed not to the heart (loud cries of hear.) In conclusion he proposed, with feelings of old and undecayed friendship, the health of his brother,

"High Sheriff Falkner"—(loud cheers, and one cheer more.)

High Sheriff Falkner returned thanks in brief terms. After thanking the company for the honor conferred upon him, he said it had been his intention from the outset to carry out the principles of Protestantism (loud cheers.) And although those principles had been thrown into the shade—(hear) it was his intention still to support them against "the powers that be" (loud cheers.) He had endeavored to prove that to the corporation, and would continue to do while he lived (cheers.)

The Chairman next gave—

"The Glorious, Pious, and Immortal Memory of King William the Third (loud cheers and Conservative fire, with cheers repeated.)

The Chairman then gave—

"The Primate and Church of Ireland."

The Rev. George Blacker returned thanks in suitable terms, and was loudly applauded.

The High Sheriff said the next toast was one which afforded him much pleasure in proposing. It was the health of one who was now present, and who, he was sure, stood high in the estimation of his brother corporators. He had accepted an invitation at a short notice (cheers.) He felt much pleasure in giving the health of his hon. and valued friend

"Professor Butt"—(loud cheering.)

Mr. Butt on rising was received with loud cheers. Sir, I am sure I need not do more than thank you, which I do from my heart, for the kind manner in which you have proposed my name, and to you, gentlemen, for the kind manner in which you have received it (cheers.) I shall, with your permission, avail myself of this opportunity, not for the purpose of returning thanks for a personal compliment, but of entering into an explanation of some matters relating to our political position (hear, hear.) I am sure you will pardon me, if, under the unprecedented circumstances in which this ancient corporation is placed, I venture to employ this festive occasion for the purposes which, even on such an occasion, must be nearest to the heart of every one around me—(cheers.) I had intended, Sir, to have taken this opportunity, an opportunity which I was very sure your kindness would have afforded me of reviewing the struggle in which we have been engaged. I feel that such a review is necessary in justice to you, in justice to a great cause, in justice to myself; but the time for it is not yet come. While the fate of the measure is still finally undecided, I do not think it possible to enter into explanations as full as, at a future time, may be expedient. Whatever, then, I may feel it right to say, I will reserve for another opportunity; and when the time does come, whatever I know of the private, I may perhaps say the secret, history of this measure, the Protestants of Ireland shall know They shall know who have been their friends, their enemies, and who have betrayed them—for they have been betrayed—(enthusiastic cheering for some time.) But while still there is a possibility that this accursed bill may be lost—that Providence may once more avert from us the threatened blow—the time is not come for speaking plainly—(hear, hear.) But perhaps you will permit me to avail myself of this opportunity—and none can be more legitimate—to allude to one or two statements which have been attributed in the public prints to Lord Normanby and Lord Lansdowne—(cries of hear, hear.) These noblemen are represented as having, in their places in the House of Lords attributed to me that statements which I made at the bar of the House of Lords were not maintained. Permit me to trespass on your indulgence while I may briefly call your attention to the points in which these noblemen have asserted that I was in error—(hear.) Lord Lansdowne is made to refer to several charges which he has extracted from the evidence taken by the commissioners of corporate inquiry, to form a case of delinquency against the corporation. I ought, perhaps, to say, that on what passed in the House of Lords I have neither the right nor the wish to comment; on what is attributed to these noble lords in the newspapers, it is fairly within my province to observe—(hear; hear.) Lord Lansdowne, then, in his speech in the public papers, refers first to some charges made in the report of the commissioners against the management of the port and harbour of Dublin, and triumphantly quotes these charges as accusations to which the advocates of the corporations have not replied—(laughter.) I need not say here, Sir, that with that management the corporation has nothing in the world to do; since 1783 it has been under the Ballast Board, a perfectly separate corporation—(hear;) yet, the noble marquis, as represented in the public papers, actually quotes these charges as proofs of the deliniquency of this corporation—(cheers)—so little is it, now a days, necessary for cabinet ministers to be informed of the grounds upon which they rest a measure taking away rights long held sacred in the constitution—(cheers.) This, Sir, is the only attempt of the noble marquis to find a charge in the report. His next attempt is to draw matter of crimination from the evidence—you shall judge with what success. Give me leave, Sir, to remind the noble marquis that on this evidence I and my learned friend have never had an opportunity of commenting. After an interval of five years, it was laid on the table, not by the voluntary act of the commissioners, but in obedience to an order of the House of Lords. The report was the authentic document, if any authority is due to the commission at all—(hear.) It was the document in which the commissioners professed to state the result of the evidence they had taken—to state the changes which, in their judgment, that evidence recommended. On this report, however, the report of his own commissioners, the noble marquis threw a slight; and resorts, as the more authentic document, to the minutes of the evidence which had been laid on the table but a few weeks. Could I believe the noble marquis capable of being influenced by such motives? There is an obvious reason for preferring the evidence—it is new—it was unknown—(hear, hear)—the advocates of the corporation had never had the opportunity of examining it—(hear, hear.) It was voluminous, and misrepresentations would be more easy—(cheers.) But notwithstanding these advantages, I did think a cabinet minister was bound to believe the report of his own commissioners to be authentic—(cheers.) I am sure no one will readily believe that that commission had omitted to make any charge against this corporation which the evidence warranted—(loud cheers.) The noble marquis, however, quotes the evidence of Alderman Beresford. That gentleman, as you are aware, had been employed by the corporation to examine into their property. In the course of his inquiries he found properties often had diminished by that species of inattention which was but too common a fault in Ireland, by which I am sure there are few families of old estates that have not suffered. It is very true that this evidence was given by Alderman Beresford; but it is also true that this evidence was accompanied by another statement, which the noble marquis scarcely fairly expressed: that nothing of this kind had occurred within the last sixty years.—Thus, unsuccessful alike in the report and in the evidence, the noble marquis is next made to travel beyond the limits of both, to make statements for which he condescends to give no authority in either. He charges the corporation of Dublin with leaving, at least I believe, 60,000 people destitute of water—(laughter)—and with collecting fees in British, to which they were only entitled in Irish, currency. The latter statement refers, I believe, to some fees in the Court of Conscience—the former it is not so easy to understand, I am not aware of any one except the noble marquis who ever heard of the 60,000 persons left without water—(laughter.) I now come, Sir, to the speech attributed to Lord Normanby—a speech which formally professes to be a reply to my address—(loud cries of hear, hear.) With the main body of the facts which were adduced he does not, however, attempt to grapple; he points out what he believes to be inaccuracies in some statements I had made. I can't say much either for the success of the attempt or the spirit and good feeling with which it is made—(cheers.) I shall endeavour, however, in my reply, to avoid anything like an expression of feeling, which I do not hesitate to say I entertain. It is the privilege of parliament to cast imputations without the possibility of being asked for an explanation—(cheers.) The noble marquis has used that privilege—(cheers)—as regards me. Mine be it only to defend myself from reflections which, if made elsewhere, I confess I would resent—(loud cheers.) The noble marquis is first made to allude to my comments on the evidence of Mr. Alderman Montgomery. That gentleman, so deservedly high in the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens, is made by the commissioners to say that he had served on twenty grand juries, and had served with but three Roman Catholics. Part of my instructions for your defence was a minute of this very evidence taken by a short hand writer, employed by this corporation—to the correctness of this report I am told the person who took it was ready to swear—(hear.) All this I stated at the bar, and professed our readiness to adduce testimony to prove it; on the faith of this, I said the evidence was misrepresented—(hear, hear.) Lord Normanby, in the report of his speech—of course I am bound to know of nothing else—contradicts me on the faith of the minutes of the evidence supplied by the commissioners. That is, after all, only the accuracy of one short hand writer against another—(hear, hear)—but he added to this statement, that the minutes supplied by the commissioners were correct, for that Alderman Montgomery had the opportunity of revising them. This statement of course settled the question as regards the correct version of the evidence, no one in the house ever dreaming that it was made without foundation—(hear, hear.) Upon whose authority the noble marquis made it, he has never stated—(hear, hear.) Pressed upon another occasion by Lord Glengall on this subject, he gave no authority whatever for this positive assertion—(hear, hear.) I need not tell you, who know the history of that commission, that it has not a shadow of foundation in fact. I state, on the authority of Alderman Montgomery, that the evidence was never revised by any of the witnesses—(cheers.) So far from this I believe the fact to be, that the notes of the short hand writer were never copied out until in obedience to the recent order of the House of Lords, on the motion of the Marquis of Westmeath—(hear, hear, hear.) But on another occasion, in the public prints, the noble marquis is represented as being questioned upon this point by the Earl of Glengall, and not venturing to repeat his assertion—not attempting even to say that he had been misled—admitting its untruth—but meeting the noble earl's positive contradiction by the observation that it was a matter of no importance (laughter and cries of hear). Of no importance that a British peer should carry his point in debate by an assertion, for which he had not the most remote foundation in fact! (cheers)—of no importance that in the highest assembly in the land the confidence which in all other assemblies, is usually given to a gentleman's word, should henceforth be considered dangerous and unsafe (cheers)—of no consequence that a cabinet minister should stand before the country as having made a statement for no better reason than that it is one which served his purpose at the moment! So much for this assertion, or that the matter still lies between the accuracy of the two short hand writers.—On four different occasions, it appears by the public prints, the addresses of the counsel at the bar were brought under the notice of the house; by Lord Roden on the 22d of May, the Bishop of Exeter on the 19th of June, and the Marquis of Londonderry on the 20th of June. On not one of these occasions did he hint a suspicion of the truth of our allegations (hear and cheers). Nay more—on the notice of motion to exempt Dublin, the Marquis of Westmeath is made by the papers pointedly to address Lord Normanby, and tell him, that after the speeches delivered at the bar, he hoped the noble marquis would be prepared with some reason to justify his opposition to the motion. Here was a distinct challenge, and Lord Normanby is made to reply—what? That our statement was unfounded? No; it was then possible to move for evidence; that he would give the best reasons he could (hear, hear). Thus cautiously, I will not say designedly, was the denial reserved until the very last moment—until I could not have even the opportunity of apprising any one of my friends in the house of the real facts of the case—(cheers.) And after this I do say it was scarcely fair in Lord Normanby to cast his denials into a shape in which certainly they appear very like personal imputations on myself. Lord Normanby is made generally to say that he could dispute the accuracy of our statements. Could! this potential mood is most convenient. You remember, perhaps, what the Dublin school boys used to call Tallaghthill talk (laughter and cheers.) The Wexford rebels were very fond of boasting, but took care never to boast until they were out of the reach of the loyalists—until they were over Tallaght hill. Lord Normanby has been long enough among us to learn the value of Tallaght hill talk. He never mentioned his bold denials until he was safe; or the motion that evidence should be called, until he was at the other side of Tallaght hill (cheering and laughter.) For myself I have not much to say. I repeat I cannot know what passed in the House of Lords. Judging from my opinion of what is due to that august assembly, I can scarcely believe that the speeches attributed to Lord Normanby were really made in that assembly. I have endeavoured to speak temperately and to suppress feelings which I am not ashamed to say I feel, if the papers correctly report Lord Normanby; but the privilege of parliament is to speak what no one can call you to an account for. Lord Normanby as regards me has used that privilege to say what he dare not say without its protection (cheering.) I question not that privilege, I defend myself from imputations which if made elsewhere I would resent; but I tell him that he dare not make them elsewhere. I am bound to believe that he never made the speeches imputed to him—that they are falsely imputed to him by the press (hear, hear.) If they were not, I would I tell him that the privilege of parliament is to him what the vow in heaven is to his associate (cheering)—and of course he may avail himself of the license (cheers.) I only can know that he is reported to have cast upon me the personal imputation of untruth. And while that imputation remains unretracted or disavowed, there is no one who will not think me justified in repeating that he dare not make it where he had no privilege to protect him—(great cheers.) I must not believe these speeches to be really made by him. The privileges of the peerage forbid me.—The learned gentleman continued to say that he regretted being obliged to speak on a private occasion. He came there with great reluctance, but he had no choice. Personal imputations of untruth upon him had been attributed by the noble marquis. It would be for those who believed the newspaper reports to judge him, for such displays were discreditable either to the courage or the generosity of the noble marquis to cast imputations upon one who had no right to ask for explanations. To reserve his denial until evidence was out of the question, did not speak much for his courage in whatever way they used the term. To use the privilege of rank and station to cast reflections upon a young man, which might injure him—which would injure him if the noble marquis bore the respect that ought to belong to that rank and station—did not speak well for his generosity (cheering.) After again alluding to the present state of the question on the municipal bill, and pledging himself that, though mere prudential motives implied silence, when the proper time arrived, the Protestants of Ireland should know all the secret management of the measure that he knew; the learned gentleman resumed his seat amid loud cheering.

The Chairman then proposed the health of "Lord Wynford and the other noblemen who voted in support of his motion for the exemption of Dublin from the corporate reform bill." The toast was drunk amidst loud cheering, and the remainder of the evening passed off with the utmost hilarity.

THE NEW MASTER IN CHANCERY.—It is confidently stated that the Mastership in Chancery, vacant by displacing Lord Henley under the recent-passed act of Parliament, has been offered to John Romilly, Esq., the son of the late lamented Sir Samuel Romilly, and that the learned gentleman will accept the appointment.—*Observer.*

RIBBONISM—LONGFORD ASSIZES—FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

Michael M'Grath, James Cowen, John M'Cormick, William Dempsey, Michael Dempsey, James Quinn, Patrick M'Govern, and Patrick Farrell, Ribbonmen, were severally indicted for having assembled on the 4th of May, at Granard, and having signs, tokens, and written pass words, and belonging to a secret society, contrary to law. The prisoners were all farmer's laborers. They pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Schoales, Q. C., stated the case on the part of the Crown, and gave an outline of those facts which were afterwards proved in evidence. In the course of his address the learned counsel read the words which were written on a slip of paper found with M'Grath, which were as follows:—

"Will we have Repeal?
In what cause;
The corn laws.
It is the cry of the people.
May Justice prevail.
No man can object to it."

Mr. Schoales went on to state that these words were given out by the head of the society, or county men, then handed down to parish masters, from the parish masters to the guardians, and from the guardians to the great body of the society, and changed quarterly, at each change small sums of money were paid, and when collected sent to the head board, or supreme council, as they called it, which sat occasionally in Dublin, a leading member of which had been, a few days before, tried and sentenced to transportation, for an offence precisely the same as that with which the prisoners stand charged. As he (Mr Schoales) had stated, the society has no defined object, and the only thing that was certain concerning it was, that it was exclusively confined to members of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and that it extended its ramifications even at present, through various parts of Ireland, for during the present circuits, there were trials similar to the present to take place in Cavan, Tyrone, Down, Louth, and other places.

James Hanaway, sub constable of police, was the first witness, he proved that the prisoners were taken when assembled at Keily's public house in Granard, on the 4th of May last.

John Leary, head constable, gave similar testimony, identified the prisoners, and also identified some papers which the prisoners attempted to destroy when taken into custody.

The evidence of Henry Vass, sub constable of police, and George Dobbyn, Esq., sub inspector of police at Granard, merely corroborated that of the foregoing witnesses.

Michael Kiernan, an approver, was next sworn.—Was born in this county, near Drumard, near Ballinamuck, and lived there till his marriage. When he lived at Drumard there was Ribbonism in that parish, or party business. Was admitted into that society himself. He took no pledge, but he took a promise. The members of the society knew each other by renewals or pass words, which they got quarterly. They call them renewals when they are changed. Quarterly words are used when they go to fight, that they may know each other. Does not know if it exists any where else. They also knew each other by signs. The county men got the signs and words first; parish masters then; guardians after that; and then the body at large. These things are known by the name of renewals:—"Have you anything fresh?" Answer, "The monarchy yet stands firm." The quarrelling words are—"Do you strike the first?" Answer, "Hold the peace." The signs are, to put the right hand to the side of the head, and the answer, put the left hand up to the side of the head. Did attend meetings himself of thirty or forty people. The meetings were held quarterly, sometimes yearly, paid for renewals from 2d to 2½d, different prices. Was at a meeting at Ballinamuck. Can't tell the objects of the society, but was bound to aid and assist upon all occasions. Knew of the firearms being taken up. Was at the taking up of arms himself, these arms got into the possession of the man who swore him in as a Ribbonman. Was sworn in on a new year's day, better than five years ago. Can't tell his age, thinks he is about twenty four? none but Roman Catholics can become Ribbonmen.

This witness was cross examined by Mr. Doherty, but his evidence remained unshaken.

Peter Stamford, an approver, brought from Cavan jail, proved that he was himself a member of the Ribbon Society; that he lived in Mohill, in the county of Leitrim, till last October, when he removed to the county of Cavan, but peremptorily refused giving any further evidence which would either implicate himself or any person else, and was removed in custody, to stand his trial at Cavan, for cow stealing.

Edward Flood, sergeant of police, from the county of Cavan, identified Patrick M'Entire and the papers which were in his possession.

Mr. Doherty submitted to the court that these papers were not evidence against the prisoner, the transaction occurring in another county.

The court overruled the objection, and gave reasons for so doing at some length.

The witness then read the papers found at Kill on the 2nd of April, at Andrew Clarke's public house, they were as Mr. Schoales, Q. C., had already stated.

The evidence for the crown ended here.

Mr. Doherty addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoners, and called Reilly, the owner of the house in Granard as a witness for the defence.

Reilly was cross examined by Mr. Schoales, but nothing material was elicited.

Ellen Fitzpatrick, servant in Reilly's house, was also examined for the defence.

William Webb knew Farrell for a long time. He is a good character.

Mr. Schoales then said—We will give you the benefit of Farrell's evidence, if you choose.

Mr. Doherty agreed, and an issue was sent to the jury to acquit Farrell, which was done accordingly.

Farrell was then put on the table. He was in the fair that day. It was evening when they went to Reilly's house. Was there about half an hour before the police came. Never heard of Ribbonmen in the country, nor of party business. M'Govern was going out of the room when two police came in.

Robert Speer examined—Knows James Quinn; lives near him; he was a very good character in the country. Knows M'Govern also for twenty years; they were both of fair character.

Mr. Burns, one of the jurors, knew M'Cormick; lived near him, and he is of good character in the country.

Mr. Doherty for the prisoners, then shortly addressed the jury, after which Baron Pennefather summed up at some length.

The jury, after a few minutes' consideration, brought in a verdict of guilty against M'Grath, acquitting all the other prisoners.

In passing sentence, the judge said that the jury brought in a very proper verdict. He was sorry to find that a Ribbon Society existed in the county, of the most dangerous tendency, as the members of it were obliged to execute the orders of their confederates in guilt, no matter how atrocious the crime was, which they were about to perpetrate, whether it were the commission of murder, or the possessing themselves of arms for that purpose. He trusted that the strong arm of the law, and the example that would be set, would deter the unfortunate people from a course which was destructive of the welfare of the country, and entailed ruin particularly on themselves. The sentence of the court was, that the prisoner should be transported for seven years.

M'Grath—it is all over now, and I know what I say will be unavailing, and I declare in the presence of God that I never saw that paper till I saw it in the policeman's hand. It was never in my hands at all; I am innocent.

Baron Pennefather—I hope all the rest of you at least are innocent?

M'Grath—Quite innocent entirely, your lordship.

The unfortunate man was then removed, and the other prisoners liberated.

THE FAIR QUAKERESS.

An Interesting Episode in the Life of George III., from the M. S. of the Duchess of Kingston,

The only authentic portrait known of this admired fair one, the early favourite of George the Third, when Prince of Wales, is at Knowle Park, the seat of Lady Plymouth. It is described as the 'Portrait of Hannah Lightfoot,' that being her married name. How it came into the possession of that noble family, none of the present race are able to explain.—It is, however, suspected to have been sent there by Edward Duke of York, the brother of George the Third, before his marriage to the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, as a deposit for safe preservation until it could be disposed of elsewhere. The picture has been attributed to Gainsborough; but if so, must have been an early production of that clever artist: The late Duke, Frederick of York, had a beautiful enamel from this portrait mounted in the lid of a snuff box, which, after his death, was in the possession of George the Fourth, and might now, perhaps, be found at Bifrons, the seat of the Dowager Marchioness of Conyngham.

The father of Hannah Lightfoot was a linen draper, residing in St. James's market, then a place of great traffic, and the leading thoroughfare from Leicesterfields of St. James's. He afterwards failed in business, then went upon the Stock Exchange, and being supported by members of the Society of Friends, eventually amassed a large fortune as a broker.—Miss Wheeler was a very beautiful girl, and with the natural vanity of a fine woman, universally admired, was very fond of displaying herself at the window, where she first attracted the notice of George the Third, when Prince of Wales, as he took his daily rides in his way from Saville house, Leicester square, to St. James's Palace. The celebrated Miss Chudleigh, afterwards Duchess of Kingston, was the Prince's confidant upon this occasion; she was then one of the ladies in waiting on the Princess of Wales, the mother of George the Third, and in her the spirit of intrigue was predominant from an early age; added to which, she is known to have entertained a great dislike to the Earl of Bute, who then exercised a tyrannical control over both the Prince and his mother. To frustrate that wily minister's views, or perhaps to create a breach between him and his royal pupil, and thus to revenge herself upon the Earl, is supposed to be the chief incentive for her interference in this mysterious affair. However, certain it is that she undertook the difficult task of introducing the enamoured Prince to the object of his affection; and when it is considered that the young lady was one of that shrewd, retiring, and moral sect, denominated Quakers, it may be readily conceived that her office was one of great difficulty.—The lovers are said to have had their first interview at a house in the Haymarket, where lodgings had been engaged by Miss Chudleigh expressly for the purpose. Here Colonel George—the *sobriquet* of the Prince—and Hannah Wheeler continued to enjoy each other's society, in stolen interviews, for some time previous to the death of Geo. the Second. That a private marriage was solemnised between the Prince and Miss Wheeler in the year 1759, in the name of George Guelph, it has been asserted, is still capable of proof, Miss Chudleigh and Edward Duke of York being, as it is said, the witnesses thereto. There is reason to suppose that Lord Bute was the first to discover this affair, which created great uneasiness in the cabinet at Saville House, where the mother of George the Third then resided. On the matter being communicated to her she interfered, and not then suspecting it was anything *more* than an amour, she pressed for and obtained a promise from her son that he would discontinue the connexion.—Lord Bute was not, however, satisfied with this promise, and discovering by some means that the intimacy was still persisted in, he sought an interview with the friends of the lady, when very *important disclosures* took place. The result was, a determination of the Prince's mother and the ministers to obviate, as far as possible, the consequences of this imprudent amour, by accelerating the marriage of both parties, and for this purpose a negociation was opened with Mr. Wheeler, the father of the lady, who, foreseeing nothing but disgrace to his daughter and his family, from the threatened exposure of such a connection, readily lent himself to the minister's views, the more so, perhaps, as it was proposed to contribute a marriage portion for the lady on the day of her being affianced to Mr. Lightfoot, a person of her own persuasion, and a suitor whom her parents had been long before anxious she should have married. The Prince, then young and unsuspecting, although devotedly attached to the fair Quakeress, was naturally timid and irresolute, and being completely under the dominion of his mother and the Earl of Bute, was easily beguiled into acquiescence, under a belief that if the lady had any *legal* claim, her subsequent marriage and the power of the crown might annul it. Of this, however, the Prince very quickly repented, and determined that, happen what might, he would not resign the society of the lady. Accordingly, while the ministers thought themselves quite secure in the success of their scheme, and the parents of Hannah Wheeler were contemplating an equally satisfactory result in the approaching nuptials of their daughter, the lovers proved themselves by far the cleverest diplomatists.

It was agreed between them, the better to disguise their intentions, that the lady should consent to this marriage with Mr. Lightfoot, and on the same evening elope with her royal lover, who provided a safe retreat for her. Of this fact there is no doubt. The lady was so married to Mr. Lightfoot, at the Quakers' Meeting House, then in St. Martin's lane, and on the same evening, before consummation, she stole away privately from her father's house, and surrendering herself to a trusty friend of her royal lover, was conveyed away with such secrecy and scrutiny that no traces of her could afterwards be discovered. Among the papers of the Earl of Bute there was found a very severe letter from George the Third, remonstrating with that nobleman for his interference in this matter, and particularly censuring his conduct in making it known to his mother the Princess of Wales. The lovers continued to meet occasionally until very shortly before the King's marriage with Queen Charlotte, when the lady was with her children, for a time removed to Devonshire; but eventually she returned to Kew, where she assumed the name of Oxford, and afterwards, it is said, died in childbirth. So cautiously was this intimacy managed, that the lady's father, her husband, and family, could never discover her retreat.—Mr. Lightfoot, it is said, once caught a glimpse of his wife in a carriage, driving along Pall Mall—but as it was some years afterwards, he might have been mistaken—however, before he could approach the vehicle it had started off with increased speed, and was soon out of sight. It is due to the memory of George the Third to state that he provided handsomely for his two sons by this connection. One afterwards obtained high rank in the British service, and is, I believe, still living; the other, a singularly clever but perverse person, obtained a lucrative situation in a government office, which he resigned; he was afterwards employed by Mr. Pitt, as an 'attache' in foreign affairs, and in that capacity was very useful at the commencement of the French revolution; eventually he quarrelled with the minister, and published spirited letters; he had a small pension, and died a few years since at his residence at Foley place, having an only son wholly unprovided for, to whom his late Majesty, Wm. the Fourth, behaved very kindly. Two relations of Hannah Lightfoot, the present Henry Wheeler and brother, of the Stock Exchange, both highly respectable men, the former living in Regent's park, are immediately descendants of the fair Quakeress.

The circumstances here narrated are said to have been the primary cause of the mental affliction of Geo. the III., who could never forget his first love. This I do not believe, and for this reason—if there was any marriage ceremony between him and the fair Quakeress, which is doubtful, there were at that time nothing but political motives to prevent the Prince avowing it. The Royal Marriage Act did not pass till many years afterwards, namely, in 1782; and not only had the King's brother, Edward Duke of York, married a private lady, said to be a descendant of the Stuarts, but the Duke of Cumberland and Gloucester had both of them married subjects of this realm; the first being united to Mrs. Horton, relict of Colonel Horton, and daughter of Lord Irnham, and the latter to the Countess Dowager of Waldegrave. That which tended more than any thing else to justify a suspicion of such an occurrence, was the reported second marriage of their Majesties, George the Third and Queen Charlotte, performed as it is said, at the latter's particular request, at Kew, in the year 1765, by Dr. Wilmot. But the registry of C——street Chapel for the year 1759, if it could be found, would put the matter to rest.

ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY TO LORD KEANE.

A most splendid banquet was given at the London Tavern on Saturday evening, by the Directors of the East India Company to Lord Keane, on his return to this country, and in honor of his lordship's brilliant victories in the East Indies. There were present the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Melbourne, the Marquis of Normanby, Lord Hill, Lord Abinger, Earl of Munster, Lord Morpeth, Lord Seaton, Sir John Hobhouse, Sir George Grey, Sir James Macdonald, Lord Denman, Sir George Murray, Sir Hussey Vyvian, Sir C. Dalbiac, Sir Charles Adam, the Vice Chancellor, the Attorney General, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Shiel, Sir E. Paget, the Deputy Chairman of the Company, and many officers who have been connected with the armies of India.

The banquet provided on the present occasion was one of the most splendid, perhaps, ever given by the company. The tables were crowded with a gold and silver service, and upon few occasions is it that such a display of orders glistened at a public dinner, as those worn on the present occasion. The most prominent object of attraction was Lord Keane, who sat on the right of the chair in military costume, and wearing the many decorations he has received for his gallantry in the service; and last, though not least, the insignia of the order presented to him by her majesty, in approval of the heroic conduct his lordship exhibited in the siege and capture of Ghuznee.—The chair was occupied by Mr. William Butterworth Bailey.

The dinner having been concluded, the first toast was, "The Queen." Then followed, as a toast, "Prince Albert, the Consort of our beloved Queen."

The Chairman then said they were met, on the present occasion, to mark their sense of the valuable services of Lord Keane (loud cheers.) Before his lordship proceeded to India he had distinguished himself both in Africa and America (cheers). He (the chairman) need not recapitulate the services of the noble lord, as there were so many gallant officers present who were fully acquainted with them. These services had recommended his lordship to the government of India, and he was appointed to the command of the army of Bombay. The public service destined the noble lord to the command in Affganistan; and all were acquainted with the difficulty and danger he sustained, and the noble exploits of his lordship and the army under him, at Ghuznee (great applause.) All knew of his (the noble lord's) triumphant entry into that fortress. Nobly had he prosecuted the siege and nobly had he carried this hitherto considered impregnable fortress (cheers). The East India Company had taken the first opportunity, after his lordship's return, to testify the sense the directors entertained of his noble and gallant victory (cheers). His lordship had sustained in India the honor and bravery of the British nation, and by decision, promptitude, and perseverance, he had proved victorious, and had strengthened British power in India (cheers). He proposed as a toast "the health of his noble friend, Lord Keane, with three times three." The health of his lordship having been most warmly received,

Lord Keane said he felt deeply the honor that had been done him, and especially for the kind notice that had been taken of his late services in India by the chairman. He (Lord Keane) had the good fortune to be appointed to the command in Bombay in 1833—an army inferior to none, and he now felt a soldier's pride, next to the approval of his Sovereign, at thus being honored with that of his noble master: With the stout hearts and gallant bravery of the army of India, he (Lord Keane) had not entertained a doubt as to the success of the expedition he had commanded. He hoped that his humble exertions in the strife would be considered as having raised the British name in India (hear.) In the march to Ghuznee, and in the successful siege of that fort, he (Lord Keane) did think the army he had commanded had overcome difficulties as great as Alexander the Great had ever encountered. (cheers.) His lordship thanked the company for the toast, and, in return, drank to all their good healths.

The Chairman, in proposing "Lord Hill and the Army," eulogised his lordship in having added to the glory of the British army, as also all those gallant officers who had been associated with him.

Lord Hill expressed his acknowledgments.

The next toast was—"The Navy."

Sir P Durham returned thanks.

The Chairman observed that the interests and well-being of India depended, in a great measure, upon the approval and favor in which the measures of the Indian government were held by the ministers of the day (hear, hear). There was an identity of interest between the East India Directors and her Majesty's ministers in that respect; and he would therefore, propose "The health of Lord Melbourne and her Majesty's Ministers" (hear.)

Lord Melbourne considered that the cordial manner with which the last toast had been received showed that there was an identity of interests and councils on the subject of the affairs of India between the East India Company and her Majesty's Ministers (cheers.) Long may it continue for the interests of India and this country. On behalf of himself and his colleagues, he returned thanks for the honor that had been done to them. On the present occasion he was happy to do honor to the gallant officer who had so nobly served the East India Company. Everybody well knew the story of the ridicule heaped upon the sophist of old who declaimed before Hannibal on the principles of war. Lest he (Lord Melbourne) might deserve the same reward, he would not enter upon the subject of the military achievements of the noble lord, but he would state that those services were not only of the greatest importance as respected India, but also in connection with the relations of England and the rest of Europe (hear, hear.) The noble lord had enhanced the character of the British crown in India. In the arrangement of the armament which had succeeded so signally, every character of a British soldier had been exhibited, especially that promptness and decision which often decided the fate of battles and sieges—which frequently decided the fate of empires and nations (cheers.) Happy are the nations who are served by such men as the noble lord (cheers).

The Chairman next proposed "The health of Lord Auckland, Governor General of India, and the other Government of India."

The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Eden returned thanks.

The Chairman proposed, "General Welsh and the Army of India." (cheers.)

General Welsh could bear testimony, after fifty years' experience, to the bravery and zeal of the Indian army (cheers).

"The health of the Chairman" was then proposed by Lord Melbourne.

Mr. B. Bailey briefly returned thanks.

The Chairman next proposed "The health of Sir J. Hobhouse and the Board of Control.

Sir J. Hobhouse returned thanks.

There were several other toasts given during the evening, which were acknowledged by Lord Denman, Lord Seaton, and Lord Clanricarde, after which the chairman retired, and the company broke up.

3,400 barrels of gunpowder and a large quantity of shot and shells were shipped on board the *Nemo* transport which sailed from Woolwich last week for Gibraltar.

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