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The Waterford Mail.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Monday.

The Bishop of EXETER presented a great number of petitions from Beverley, from Stockton-on-Tees, from Durham, from Newmarket, from the clergy of Exeter and other places, as well as several places in Canada, against the Clergy Reserves (Canada) Bill.

Mr. BERNAL with other members of the Commons, brought up the Militia Ballot Suspension Bill, the Militia Pay Bill, and the Census Bill which were read a first time.

Lord LYNDHURST presented two petitions from individuals praying compensation in the event of the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill passing into law.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY presented a petition from a great many persons of the Presbyterian persuasion in the north of Ireland against the Scotch Benefices Bill. He felt bound to present it notwithstanding his noble friend had withdrawn the bill. The noble marquis also presented a petition from Belfast against the church patronage as exercised in Scotland; likewise a petition to the like effect from the superintendent clergy of the Presbyterian body of Ireland.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE presented a petition from a Protestant congregation, against countenancing idolatrous practices in India.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a similar petition from the congregation attending Salem Chapel, Leeds.

The Duke of WELLINGTON gave notice that on this day he would move for the production of copies of the bye laws of the different town councils, as passed under the 19th section of the Corporation Reform Act.

STATE OF THE COUNTY LIMERICK.

Viscount MELBOURNE was about moving one of the orders of the day, when

The Earl of CHARLEVILLE had to entreat their lordships' indulgence and attention, while he expressed how painful it was to him to bring forward any motion connected with the state of Ireland at that late period of the session. Nothing, indeed but a strong sense of his duty, and a conviction of the general importance of the particular subject to which he was about referring, could have induced him, at that advanced time of their labours, to undertake a task which was as irksome to himself as it could be to their lordships. He had been obliged, on a previous occasion, to call their lordships' attention to the very disturbed state of the county of Limerick. The place to which he would fix his observations was a circuit of seven miles round the hill of Kilkteely (as the noble earl was understood) which was situated about the centre of the barony of Kenry. In this particular locality the disturbances and disorder had been increasing for the last eighteen months, until they had arrived at their present alarming condition. In 1838 there had been four attacks and robberies of arms from houses. Up to September 1839 there had been 15 robberies and attacks for arms. From last September up to April in the present year the number of attacks on houses and robberies of arms had increased to 22, and from that last mentioned period up to the present date, 25 cases of a similar nature had been reported to him. Was such a state of things to be suffered to remain? But that was only one species of crime. There had been the ordinary run of crimes besides. There had been besides the shooting and cropping of cattle, turning up of ground, posting threatening Rockite notices, and a variety of other agrarian outrages. Under all these circumstances there had been a meeting of the magistrates in the city of Limerick, at which 26 gentlemen in the commission of the peace had assembled for the purpose of endeavoring to devise some remedy for the disturbed state of the country. That meeting—and it was essential the fact should be known,—had not been influenced by any political or party feeling whatsoever. Yet all present at it, who were of every different shade of political opinion, had concurred that the country was in a disturbed state. So strongly were they of that opinion that they had subscribed their money for the purpose of rewarding such as might give them any information likely to lead to the conviction of the perpetrators of those outrages. The Hon. Mr. Massey, a conservative gentleman, had presided over that meeting. But then Sir David Roche, a member of the other house of Parliament, professing what was now-a-days called liberal opinions had moved a resolution at the meeting in question, and that resolution had been seconded by a Mr. O'Grady, who was also a supporter of her Majesty's present Government. Several gentlemen's names, of liberal opinions, appeared in that subscription, amongst which was that of Colonel Fitzgibbon, the member for the county. This state of insubordination and disturbance was admitted to be what he had stated; and it was also admitted that it was next to an impossibility to bring the offenders to justice. The subscription, therefore, which the magistrates had entered into at that meeting, was for the purpose of obtaining secret information. However, the effect which they hoped would be produced by this course of proceeding had not been produced. The disturbed state of the country had continued to increase, and, on the 2d of May last another meeting of Magistrates had been called at Pallaskenry, at which a great number of the resident gentry and local magistracy attended, amongst whom were three officials connected with the Government—namely, Mr. Redmond, a stipendiary magistrate, Mr. Blake, a sub inspector of constabulary, and Mr. Jackson, a chief constable of the district. At that meeting too, a gentleman, whose name he did not want to conceal, a Mr. Langford, had stated, and he had not been contradicted, that the condition of the country about was disturbed by so much crime that life and property were completely insecure. That statement had not been attempted to be denied. Even the stipendiary magistrate admitted that it was necessary to have the police increased, and all the neighbourhood strictly patroled. A capture of men with arms in their possession had been made by three policemen named Moriarty, Geraghty, and Murphy (the noble marquis smiled at the euphoniously sounding names of these persons), and the magistrate had said, that then was the time for them to dispose of their money subscribed to advantage, by rewarding those policemen and thus give an additional stimulus to the suppression of crime. According to the rules and regulations of the police force, Mr. Jackson should have sent the account of any outrage which he heard of to the nearest magistrate; but he thought proper to disobey these regulations, and to send to Mr. Redmond, passing over all the justices of the peace who lived in the immediate vicinity. What reason had he assigned for thus departing from his duty? Why, that he had been a gentleman in Kerry, but he was never asked to any of the gentlemen's houses in the county of Limerick. He was constantly invited by them in Kerry; never in Limerick, and he could not force himself into the society of any men. Thus, it appeared, that he had neglected his duties, because he had received no invitations from the magistrates. Was it upon such authority as this that the character of Mr. Langford was to be assailed? He hoped that, upon the records he was about to move for, some reparation might be grounded for assuaging the wounded feelings of Mr. Langford. Mr. Jackson made a second report to the government, and he intended calling for that letter also. In reply to it a letter signed W. J. Hamilton was written from Dublin Castle, dated the 29th of April, 1840, and from which also it appeared that Mr. Sub Inspector Jackson had neglected his duty in consequence of which the chance of finding a gun and shot pouch in the house of one Michael Madigan was lost. He would call for another paper which would enable them to understand the whole case. He would move for the instructions sent to Mr. Redmond, relative to riband papers found in his district.

The Marquis of NORMANBY—There is no such paper.

The Earl of CHARLEVILLE said that there must be such a paper, for Mr. Redmond produced it at the meeting of the magistrates at Pallaskenry, but not until he had for two hours and a half been endeavouring to cause a different course to be pursued, until the magistrates had threatened to adjourn. Then it was that Mr. Redmond, for the first time, produced a document which the noble marquis now declared to have no existence in reality.

The Marquis of NORMANBY—It was the opinion of the law officers of the crown.

The Earl of CHARLEVILLE denied that it was so, though it did state that it was the opinion of the crown counsel that a search for arms would not be justified under a warrant of so old a date as that under which Mr. Langford had acted. The letter went on to say that if Mr. Langford thought a new warrant necessary, he should have given the usual notice to the Government, according to the provisions of the Arms Act. It happened that the crown counsel were more explicit, for they stated the clause upon which their opinion was founded—the act of the 53d of George III., cap. 53 which stated that two justices, on suspicion of concealed arms in any house, might report the same to the Lord Lieutenant, and on having so reported Government would use its discretion to issue the warrant, or the contrary. Now it was true that Mr. Langford had acted upon a warrant of the previous year; but it was the practice in Ireland to continue these warrants for an unlimited period, and it was the usual custom of magistrates to act upon them as long as the country continued in a state of disturbance. Unless the noble marquis could show that Mr. Langford was actuated by vexatious or improper motives, he thought a severe measure of justice had been meeted out to him, in having met with the severe reprehensions and severe condemnation addressed to him by the Irish Government. When he remembered the state of this part of the country in which this gentleman was acting, he must say that the conduct of the Government towards him in this case was not defensible. He should contend, that it required no warrant to justify a magistrate in acting as Mr. Langford had acted in such a state of the country. He had merely committed, at the utmost a technical mistake. If there were sworn informations he might have ordered out the police force to search for arms, but he had certainly not got the warrant signed by the second magistrate. When, however, their lordships considered the great number of crimes which were perpetrated in that district, he thought their lordships would rather think that Mr. Langford was entitled to thanks instead of reprehension; and, in one point of fact, he had received the thanks of his brother magistrates. He might have committed an error, but he would defy any one to say that Mr. Langford could have been actuated by any other motives than a sincere desire to do his duty and restore that part of the country to a state of peace. Who, he would ask, was this Michael Madigan?—the man whose house Mr. Langford searched. He found riband papers in his house, and arrested and committed him to jail. He was brought to trial at the assizes, which were just concluded. He was found guilty, and the judge passed upon him the severest penalty of the law—the sentence of death was recorded against him. The merciful habit of commuting the punishment of death had saved the life of Madigan, but his person would be consigned to everlasting slavery in a penal colony, for the term of his natural life. About the time these occurrences took place, it was Mr. Langford's chance to receive some important information, in consequence of which he searched the house of a man named Whelan; he searched it at all hours of the day and night, in order to find concealed arms and riband documents. There were two of Whelan's sons, whom he also was informed he would find there, and whom he was anxious to apprehend, on an information that they were participators in the attack on the house of Mr. Royse, a magistrate of the county. He found the papers, and arrested the sons. It appeared, however, that the Temperance Society of Limerick felt itself greatly aggrieved by allusions which had been made to a supposed connection between the temperance and riband societies. Their lordships who had been members of the committee of last year, on the state of crime in Ireland, would remember that it was given in evidence that no members were admitted to the riband societies except those who would not be likely, from their temperate habits, to betray the mystic rites of the society. The Temperance Society called for an investigation. Whelan himself, it appeared, was a man of the best character, much looked up to and respected in his sphere of life. He thought that Mr. Langford had used a wise discretion in not dragging such a man to an unavailing trial. It was necessary to prove that the party had those papers knowingly in his possession. Now, though he had found papers in his house, it would be impossible to bring home to him the guilty knowledge. On Saturday last, a man named Morough was tried at Tyrone for having such papers in his possession, and he gave the same account as Whelan—namely, that he had picked them up on the road, and did not know their meaning. Fortunately a washing bill was found attached to them, and this lead to the discovery of a very large number. So, in the case of Whelan, it was said that the paper was picked up by a little boy of his, and copied into his copy-book. What return had Mr. Langford received for his services in tranquillising the county? Reproof insteads of thanks. Mr. Redmond wrote to the castle in reference to the letter of his excellency of the 20th, desiring him to attend the inquiry at Pallaskenry, stating that the case of John Whelan had caused very considerable excitement, and, in addition to the charges against Mr. Langford, suggested that the inquiry should be extended to the finding of a blunderbuss (Mr. Langford having, in the interim, found some more riband documents and a blunderbuss) thus seeking to throw discredit on the finding of the blunderbuss; and joining the Temperance Society in implying that these findings were got up by Mr. Langford and Mr. Lynch. Not content with making these insinuations, he asked if the evidence should be taken down—if Mr. Langford was to be examined on oath—if he was to be cross examined—and if he was to be called upon to disclose privately to the Government the names of the parties who had given him the private information. It was clear that Mr. Redmond was jealous of the successful efforts of this local magistrate, and he was anxious to disjoin him from the parties who had given him the information, in order that he might himself profit by those channels for the future. The investigation was held, and the Temperance Society made a miserable failure in the attempt to prove that Mr. Langford had fabricated the papers. The majority of the magistrates adopted a resolution, to the effect that there was no evidence to show that the papers had been fabricated, or that the riband had anything to do with the temperance societies. Mr. Redmond was not satisfied with this resolution, but said, notwithstanding the ample report of the proceedings in the *Limerick Standard*, that he would make it all right in his private report to the castle. What! was it then true that Mr. Redmond alone was entrusted with the peace of the country, or that the local justices had no share in the important trust? Were the magistrates altogether suspended? In a letter which he subsequently wrote to the Irish Government he stated that there were no riband combinations in the country, that any outrages that might have taken place were of an agrarian, and not a political character. That report had produced its effect upon the Irish Government, for, on the 20th of June, Mr. Langford received a letter from Mr. Norman M'Donnell, to the effect that the attention of the Irish Government had been drawn to the inquiry in Pallaskenry, and to other transactions, in which the Lord Lieutenant regretted that Mr. Langford had assumed arbitrary powers, not warranted by law, and subversive of the rights of the people. He had, in the first place, searched for arms, in 1840, under a warrant issued in 1839, which, if necessary to have might have been applied for to the Government, according to the act of Parliament, and would, no doubt, have been granted. This was a virtual admission of the disturbed state of the country, and yet the Government was prepared to issue a warrant to Mr. Monsell of Tervoe, or any other magistrate in the country, except Mr. Langford, though the latter gentleman possessed the confidence of all classes, for having, with the blessing of the Almighty, restored peace to that distracted neighbourhood. A letter was written to Mr. Monsell, of Tervoe, who, seeing that the name of Mr. Langford was not in the warrant, declined to act, on the ground that Mr. Langford was the person in possession of the information, and that he only allowed his name to be in the warrant in consequence of his confidence in Mr. Langford, and unless his name was inserted he must beg to withdraw his own. It was to be remarked that government had waited a fortnight before sending the letter to Mr. Monsel. If they had waited a fortnight in the case of Madigan he would never have been brought to justice. That very day week the gun with which Mr. Dawson had been shot five years before was taken from the house where Mr. Langford expected to find it, and, had the delay of a fortnight occurred, one of the evidences for bringing the parties to justice would have been lost. He should be told that the reason of the government acting as he had described was, their determination to confine magistrates to the strict letter of the law. Their lordships were aware of the great difficulty, amounting almost to an imposibility, of procuring evidence such as to bring prisoners to trial. They would recollect the manner in which the state of the country had been described by a noble lord who gave evidence before the committee last year, when he said, "I never took an information without fearing that the person who gave it was more likely to suffer than the person against whom it was given." This was a dreadful state of society—a state of society which we must all equally deplore. But when such a state of society did exist—when life and property were exposed, as they were in that district, to imminent peril, he thought it would be but just not to expose a magistrate to insult for acting with energy in the performrnce of his duty. If Mr. Langford had been in error, his error was a slight one—if he had acted rashly or imprudently, he could not be accused of having acted partially, or from corrupt motives. It could not be said that he had wantonly entered the house of those parties, or that his search was a malicious or an unnecessary one. But when the Government talked of being governed by a desire to keep magistrates to the strict letter of the law, let him call their attention to the case of another stipendiary magistrate, Mr. Barnes, who was a partisan and a political supporter of the Government. Nothing but the state of the country could justify that gentleman's conduct; but had the Government found fault with him or censured him? Mr. Barnes, as Langford, arrested eleven men on suspicion, committed them for re-examination, and detained one of them in jail for that purpose, confining him over two general jail deliveries and three quarter session, thus depriving a British subject of the advantage to which he was entitled, of being brought to trial without any unnecessary confinement. He (Lord Charleville) had felt it his duty on a former occasion to call the attention of the noble viscount opposite to this matter, and Mr. Barnes, having then come over here, communicated to him the facts of the case, and showed him the information upon which he had acted. The fact was, that the extreme danger, and the great impediments thrown in the way of a successful prosecution of prisoners, by the circumstance of the accused being entitled to a copy of the informations, was the cause of Mr. Barnes acting as he had done, much of the information of which he was possessed being derived from secret sources. He took upon himself a fearful responsibility. He (Lord Charleville) did not impeach him; but when the Irish Government and the noble viscount not only had not censured him, but had supported him in the discharge of a painful duty, he thought he was not asking too much of the Irish Government in calling upon them not to condemn the conduct of Mr. Langford, so strongly, so violently, and in such unmeasured language as had been used, and not to deprive him of the means of protecting the lives and property of the inhabitants, his crime being, that he searched the house of a person who had since been condemned and convicted as a criminal, who had been sentenced to the loss of his life, that sentence being afterwards commuted to slavery for his natural life; while Mr. Barnes had kept one man in jail for eight months, and ten others for a considerable time. He thought some reparation was due to Mr. Langford, and he asked it not only on behalf of that gentleman himself, but also of all the inhabitants of that disturbed and distracted district. In order to give their lordships all the necessary information, he should move, amongst other papers, for the correspondence which had taken place between the Irish Government and Sir Aubrey De Vere, the chairman of the justices of the peace assembled at Pallaskenry by order of the Government. The noble lord then read an extract of a letter from Mr. Langford, stating that he had inquired of Sir Aubrey De Vere whether any investigation had taken place into his conduct or character, but that he refused to answer the question. He thought that Mr. Langford had a right to know what had taken place having reference to him. He would move for the returns, which he hoped their lordships would enable him to obtain.

The Marquis of NORMANBY observed that the noble earl had said, at the commencement of his speech, that considering the time of the session, and the important business which was before the house to night, he should not have been inclined to bring this subject forward, had he not been compelled by a sense of imperious necessity to do so. He had, therefore, listened very attentively to the noble lord for the last hour and three quarters, and he assured their lordships that he could not bring his mind to bear upon any one object which the noble earl could have had in view in bringing it before them. He had expected to hear some grave charge made against his noble friend at the head of the Irish Government, instead of which the most trivial circumstances had been detailed at considerable length, and their lordships' attention occupied with mere squabbles arising out of the circumstance of Mr. Jackson being or not being invited to dinner. These were a sort of things that we never heard of in England—that house was never troubled with the particulars of petty squabbles which took place at quarter sessions. The speech of the noble earl might have done very well some six weeks ago, before the assizes, if there had been some cases of violence which the Government had neglected to prosecute. But he denied that there had been any such neglect. The noble earl himself admitted that a large additional force had been sent to the district of Pallaskenry. But he said it was almost impossible for offenders to be brought to justice. Did he not know that, at the last Limerick assizes, eleven persons out of this district had been brought to justice by the exertions of the police and the energy of the Government, and had been sentenced to transportation for these very offences. And he (Lord Normanby) was far from admitting that Mr. Longford was the only person qualified to bring them to to justice, or in fact that in many instances they had been brought to justice by his instrumentality. He regretted that on a former occasion, the noble earl should have indulged in harsh language, saying that the constabulary did not do their duty, because they thought their best chance of promotion was in abstaining from it. He did not know what good could countervail the mischief of such declarations, distressing and annoying as they must be to gentlemen who had served their country for many years in a military capacity, and since in the performance of duties connected with the constabulary, under his friend, Colonel M'Gregor. The noble earl had also talked of Mr. Jackson as a spy—a gentleman who was spoken of by Lord Clarina, and many others of the highest respectability in the neighbourhood, as a most upright and deserving individual. He was sorry that, on this second occasion also, the noble earl had not refrained from the use of similar language, in applying the term "spy" to persons who had been diligent in the discharge of their duties. The noble earl divided his complaints into two heads, the first relating to a search for arms by Mr. Langford, under a warrant which the noble earl himself admitted to be illegal—

The Earl of CHARLEVILLE was understood to deny having made such admission, and to say that Mr. Langford would have been justified in acting without any warrant at all.

The Marquis of NORMANBY said the noble earl was likely to act as magistrate himself, and he hoped his noble friend, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, would keep a strict watch upon him. It was important that he should be informed by persons qualified to advise him as to the state of the law. He trusted the noble earl would be better advised before he proceeded to carry into effect his opinion of the legality of acting without a warrant. As to Mr. Langford, the warrant was granted in March, 1839, under special circumstances, by the lords justices, before his noble friend had assumed the government of Ireland, and in fifteen months afterwards Mr. Langford took upon himself to act upon that warrant. Then the noble earl said the warrant was given to delude Mr. Langford into a situation in which he would be exposed to insult. Why, Mr. Langford had been told to apply for a new warrant, but instead of that he chose to act upon the old one. He (Lord Normanby) was sure that if any such proceedings had been brought under his notice when he was in Ireland, he would have conveyed to the party his reprehension of his conduct, from the very motives stated by his noble friend—namely, a desire for the permanent preservation of peace and good order, and the enforcement of obedience to the laws. The other case referred to by the noble earl was that of Michael Whelan; and the noble earl, in referring to that case, seemed to attach a degree of importance to a document stated to have been found in the house of Michael Whelan, which had not been affixed to it by Mr. Langford himself; for Mr. Langford sent the document to the *Limerick Standard*, in which a paragraph was published, involving the Temperance Society in a connection with the Riband Society. This led to proceedings, in which the Temperance Society was completely exculpated from any such connection. Mr. Langford being subsequently questioned as to his having sent the document to the paper, said that he considered it of no consequence; thus evidently showing that he did not participate in the noble earl's suspicion of any deep design connected with it. The noble earl stated that some papers had been withheld. He (Lord Normanby) was not conscious of any having been withheld. All the papers which had been sent over to him he had put into the hands of the noble earl, and begged of him to select such as he thought necessary. The noble lord talked of some report of Mr. Redmond, and the instructions of the Government to Mr. Redmond. He believed the instructions had been directed to Mr. Langford——

Lord CHARLEVILLE said, Mr. Redmond had produced the letter from the Government, and promised a copy of it to Mr. Langford, but afterwards retracted his promise. The noble marquis had promised all the papers, and he hoped he would furnish this.

Lord NORMANBY said he would make inquiries about it; he saw no objection to the production of all the papers, and he was sure his noble friend at the head of the Irish Government would be desirous of it. He certainly objected to the production of the opinions of the law officers, but he should be perfectly willing, so far as he was concerned, to consent to the production of all other papers. He must repeat, that in his opinion his noble friend had done no more than his duty in conveying to Mr. Langford his reprehension of that gentleman's conduct in the case to which the noble earl referred, and also in another case relating to a person of the name of Byrne, in which Mr. Langford gave a mere written order to a constable to arrest a person, without stating his offence. Now one word as to the present state of Pallaskenry. From all that had come to his (Lord N.'s) knowledge, the state of that district was not worse than it had been in 1837, or than it usually was in years of scarcity. There did at such times exist there a want of employment, and a consequent dearth of sustenance, almost amounting to starvation, which led to disturbance and outrage. He did not mean to palliate the conduct of the parties, or to excuse the Government from the duty of punishing the offenders, as had been done at the last assizes—he was now only stating a fact. He had a report setting forth the number of serious offences, homicides, aggravated assaults, attacking houses, firing into dwelling houses, sending threatening notices, and appearing in arms, from which it appeared that the number in 1839 was 32; and in 1840, down to the 29th of May, 31; so that instead of an increase, there was a diminution of these outrages. With regard to the county of Limerick, the number of offences for the first six months of the year was 110 in 1840; and 118, in 1839. The returns of the constabulary were very satisfactory as to the general state of the country. Indeed, the noble earl did not dispute this point—he could not have attended the assizes in the west of Ireland, without finding a remarkable improvement in the conduct of the people. As the noble earl had referred to the temperance societies, he (Lord Normanby) must bear his testimony to the great utility and services of those societies, the great change which they had wrought in the moral habits of the people, the improvement they had effected in their social condition, and the benefit which Ireland was likely to derive from their institution. With regard to the correspondence with Sir Aubrey De Vere, there was nothing that came under that denomination.

Lord CHARLEVILLE—The fact has been admitted.

The Marquis of NORMANBY doubted if anything had been admitted relative to the correspondence between Sir A. De Vere and the Irish Government. There might have been a private letter or so, but no correspondence. Therefore the return to the noble lord's motion would be *nil*. If the noble lord chose to persevere in his motion he should not oppose it.

The Earl of GLENGALL did not agree with the noble marquis opposite as to there being great reason for congratulating the house on the result of the Limerick assizes, because a fewer number of offenders had been brought to justice for whiteboyism than had been usual. The noble marquis had read a frightful list of crimes in the former sessions, but the present calander showed a list equally deplorable, there being no less than 25 cases of breaking into houses for arms. There was another point which the noble marquis stated as a ground for palliating these enormities, that the people were starving, and that distress, occasioned by a scarcity of provisions, very generally prevailed. But what these casualties had to do with breaking open houses for arms he was quite at a loss to know. He (Lord Glengall) considered that his noble friend was perfectly right in taking up the cause of a gentleman who had, to say the least, been most harshly treated. What was the offence for which Mr. Langford had been censured? Why, because he searched the house of a person for arms with a warrant a year old. He (Lord G.) was glad to find this question about warrants brought forward, for every magistrate in Tipperary had been in the habit, for a number of years, of acting on similar warrants. He could speak to the fact that magistrates had acted on warrants received eight years back. He (Lord G.), as a magistrate, had so acted himself, and he had done so because he conceived that a warrant was good until recalled by government. What was there in the act of parliament against this view of the question? Could any noble lord point out any clause which defined the term during which a warrant was only to be used? Why, to such an extent was this warrant system practiced, that a vast bundle of them was sent down by government to his noble friend, who distributed them to his brother magistrates, and consigned a bundle to him (Lord G.). If Mr. Langford did use a warrant a year old, he did no more than every other Magistrate had been in the habit of doing for a number of years. If Mr. Langford was in error, why did not the Attorney General proceed. If an action were brought against Mr. Langford, he felt no doubt but that the act of Parliament would befriend him. There was only one other way for a magistrate to proceed, and that was by information before two magistrates. He should be glad to learn from the noble lord, who had expressed himself so horrified at Mr. Langford's proceeding, at what time a warrant might be considered as discharged. Mr. Langford gave a temperate and gentlemanly explanation of the matter when called upon, to which one of the most outrageous letters ever sent from one gentleman to another was the reply. The letter intimated that what Mr. Langford had written was not true; whereas the proof of its truth was quite clear. If it was a crime to search for offenders at night, then no criminal could be apprehended, for nearly all the captures that took place were, of necessity, made at night. He (Lord G.) thought, before Government wrote letters in reply to statements, it would be more proper if they made inquiry into the truth of what had been laid before them. There was one part of the noble marquis's speech, in which he took credit for the diminution of crime in Ireland, which it was necessary to say a few words upon. There was a paper which gave quite a different view of the matter. That paper was a return of the number of rewards offered by the Lord Lieutenant since January 1836, to April 1840, for the apprehension of offenders. The number of rewards was 814, out of which 37 only had been claimed and paid; showing thereby, that a vast amount of crime yet remained unpunished. If any one could explain how this melancholy state of things existed, in a country calling itself a civilised country, otherwise than by the fact that intimidation was so effectually exercised over the minds of the common people, who were the principal witnesses in cases of crime, that it was quite impracticable to bring criminals to justice, he should be glad to hear what could be urged. While on this topic he would take the opportunity of drawing the attention of Government and the house to the system of intimidation which generally prevailed in Ireland. It was only necessary to inquire of Judge Moore as to his opinion of the state of crime at the last assizes. If he (Lord Glengall) had been rightly informed, both the charge of the judge and the evidence of witnesses had been disregarded by the jurors. The jurors were afraid to convict. If they returned a verdict of guilty, they went home in the fear of having their lives sacrificed, or their houses and property destroyed. The result of this state of fear was, that they would not find a criminal guilty; so that, by finding no verdict, an apparent though not a real decrease of crime took place. One of the evils was the practice of trying offenders by neighbors; and as long as this prevailed there would be no security that justice would be properly attained.

After a few words from Lord CARBERY, which were quite inaudible, the motion was agreed to.

ECCLESIASTICAL DUTIES AND REVENUES BILL.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY proposed that the bill be referred to a select committee.

The Bishop of WINCHESTER approved of the course.

The Bishop of EXETER conceived it would be advisable for the house to sit on Wednesday.

Lord MELBOURNE had no objection to expedite the bill by moving the suspension of the standing orders, in order to bring on the third reading on Thursday.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said Wednesday was always considered a holiday. Their lordships must excuse him from being present if they intend to depart from the old practice.

Lord MELBOURNE said the house would only sit *pro forma* on Wednesday.

Motion agreed to.

The house adjourned at nine o'clock.

House of Commons—Monday.

Mr. TROTTER, the new member for West Surry, in the room of Capt. Perceval, now Lord Ardee, took the oaths and his seat.

Mr. R. ALSTON presented a petition from Bishop Stortford against the encouragement of idolatry in India.

Lord SANDON presented a petition from attorneys of Liverpool, for the adoption of measures for the removal of the courts of law to a more convenient situation; also a petition against the traffic in opium. He gave notice that early next session he would call attention to the expediency of compelling the East India company to separate themselves from the growth of, and traffic in opium.

Mr. HUME presented a petition from bankers, &c., of the county of Meath, against the Bank of Ireland monopoly. Also a petition from the hawkers, complaining of the heavy tax imposed on their particular class.

Mr. E. J. STANLEY moved for a new writ for Waterford county, in the room of J. Power, Esq., who had vacated by accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. FRESHFIELD gave notice, that, next session, he would move an address to her Majesty for the speedy settlement of the affairs between this country and China (a laugh.)

On the motion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL the report of the consolidated fund bill was presented by Mr. Bernal.

Mr. HUME inquired whether it contained the clause of appropriation.

Lord J. RUSSELL—It does.

On motion of Mr. LABOUCHERE, the report of the Linen, &c. Manufactures (Ireland) Bill was presented and agreed to, after the introduction of some amendments to the clause; bill ordered to be read the third time to morrow (Tuesday.)

POSTAGE.

On motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, the report of the Postage Duties Bill was presented.

Mr. HUME inquired whether any progress had been made with America and other countries, respecting the reduction of the postage rates, so as to correspond with the reduction of postage duties in this country?

Lord PALMERSTON answered that correspondence had taken place, but that no progress had been made in the effort to promote reduction of postage duties; they all appeared to be desirous of waiting to see the result of the experiment in this country—(some laughter.)

Report agreed to, and bill ordered to be read a third time to morrow.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (IRELAND) BILL.

Lord MORPETH then rose to move that the house should resolve itself into committee on the Municipal Corporations Bill for Ireland, and in doing so he had to state that the bill, as now sent down from the House of Lords, owing partly to the state in which the bill was sent up to their lordships, and partly owing to some cessation of the disagreements of former years—he had to state that the bill differed far less from the state in which it had been sent up than did the bills of former years. He could not, however, but say that some of the amendments sent down exhibited differences of some importance. He alluded to the way of making the rates, and to the appointment of the sheriffs. The approaches, however, which had been made between the two great parties in the state—the reciprocal advances which had been made—and the feeling of satiety which had been exhibited in the discussions on both sides, led him to recommend that the house should take these amendments into consideration. The balance of good which would be effected by the passing of the bill justified him, he thought, in coming to that determination. He hoped that Parliament would feel itself justified in bringing that long-contented question to an issue (hear, hear). He did, therefore, call the attention of the house to these amendments, with a view to an arrangement of the differences which had arisen. He should confine the disagreement to certain clauses, and to matters of mere detail, and which affected the machinery of the bill. He would propose that the amendments should be put as they should arise; and his learned friend, the Solicitor General for Ireland, who had devoted so much of his valuable time to the progress of the bill, would explain what alterations were considered necessary, as the clauses to which he had alluded should come before them. He should now move that the house should resolve itself into committee on the bill.

Mr. J. GRATTAN objected to the clause relative to the recorder of Dublin—(Hear, hear), which he thought had been most improperly introduced. The question was, whether that gentleman should be sit-

ting week after week in his judicial duty in Dublin, or sitting night after night as a member of that house—(hear hear.) He (Mr. J. Grattan) conceived that the first duty of that hon. and learned gentleman was, to be in his place in Dublin.

Several of the lords' amendments were then agreed to, and some new verbal alterations introduced.

On the clause as to the power of the crown to grant charters of incorporation having been put,

Mr. D. PIGOT said that by this clause it was provided that the crown should be empowered to grant charters of incorporation on the petition of the majority of the rated inhabitants. In England such charters could be granted on the petition of the majority of the inhabitants. But as by an amendment of the other house, the right of election was confined to £10 householders, and yet all the inhabitant householders would be rateable, he thought it unjust to give the £10 householders such a power of creating a taxing body over the rest of their fellow townsmen over which they would have no control. He would, therefore, agree to the Lords' amendment, but he would add a proviso, by which the crown would be restrained from granting a charter, except on the petition of a majority of the inhabitant householders.

The proviso was then agreed to.

On the clause relating to the recorders being proposed.

Lord MORPETH said that, with reference to the exemption of the Recorder of Dublin, he did not himself see the grounds of the exemption, and it seemed to him to be objectionable in its nature; but in the spirit in which he had already said he should call on the house to consider the amendments now sent down, and as he collected from the votes of the other house that this point had been matter of recent special conflict, he should put it to his hon friend, not dissenting from the views he had expressed, not to call on the house to divide on his motion. At the same time he was bound to state that after the opinion expressed in the house in the course of the present session, as to judges having seats in the house, and after they should have adopted the regulation by which the Lord Lieutenant would be enabled to prescribe the time of sitting in other corporate towns, it would be the duty of Government, when they had compared the mode in which justice was administered in Dublin with the proceedings in other corporate towns—when they should have considered the regulations they had felt themselves called on to adopt as to other corporate towns, and when they had ascertained the relative number of prisoners in Dublin, and the state of the jail there, and the times at which it might be necessary, from fairness and consideration to the prisoners, to have a frequent jail delivery—it would be their duty to consider whether they should not be called upon to adopt the same regulations as to the office of recorder. On this understanding he hoped that on this occasion his hon. friend would waive so far carrying his principle into effect, by calling on the house to divide.

Colonel PERCEVAL protested against the attack made on his right hon. friend (the recorder) in an early stage of this bill, by the hon. member for Wicklow. He should be guilty of dereliction of his duty, as a member of Parliament, if he did not, in his place, protest against the remarks of the hon. member for Wicklow. He had known his right hon. friend for many years, and he could say that he furnished an example to all recorders throughout the kingdom. The hon. member concluded by expressing his approval of the amendments.

Lord J. RUSSELL was of opinion, and he had stated that opinion in the house, that the situation of judge was not incompatible with that of a member of Parliament. He should be sorry to lose the talents of men of the greatest distinction and learning; and he had instanced the right hon. gentleman the member for the university of Dublin, in a former speech which he had made on this question. The house was of a different opinion as to a judge who had duties in the metropolis, and whose duties did not interfere with the performance of his duties in the house; but it was a different question, and would be a different question, how far the duties of member for the University of Dublin in this house might be compatible with the punctual and due exercise of the functions belonging to the Recorder of Dublin. He did not wish that this question should be made matter of party contest, and he was glad that his hon. friend had agreed that it was better to admit the original clause; but he never could carry his opinion in favour of a judge sitting in the house to this extent, that, supposing he had other duties, and that those duties could not be performed by a member of the house, that, in order to enable such judge to sit in the house, you should take away from the efficiency of the judge, and require from him less attendance on the seat of justice than you would require from any other man.

The remaining amendments were then agreed to.

THE POST OFFICE.

Upon the motion of Mr. THORNELY, the following returns were agreed to:—

"Return, showing the manner in which postmasters in England, Scotland, and Ireland are paid; stating whether by salary, and how much, or by a per centage, and at what rate; stating also what contracts or agreements exist for the remittance of the Post office revenue to the Exchequer or to the Post office, from the different districts of the country.

"Return, showing, in columns, the names of the towns in England, Ireland, and Scotland respectively, in which post-offices, with or without masters' houses, have been entirely built, or been partly built, with public money, with the dates of their commencement, and being finished, the authority under which the plans were obtained, and by whom sanctioned and approved, and the sum total of public money expended on each.

"Return, as above, of the names of the towns in which the letter carriers receive uniforms at the public expense, with the different colours of these uniforms, if any, with the authority for issuing the said uniform clothing and the funds from whence they are paid.

"Return, showing the number of the mail coach guards who are paid entirely with public money, and of those who are partly paid with public money and partly by fees from passengers with the authority under which the distinction is made in the mode of paying this class of public servants, with the annual salary paid to each out of public money, and the lines of road travelled over by the mail coaches to which each class of guards are attached.

"Return, showing in columns, as above, the names of towns in which letters are delivered by letter carriers upon Sundays; also of those in which letters may be called for at the post office by parties choosing to take them on Sundays; and of such towns in which letters are neither sent out or delivered from the post office on Sunday when called for.

The house then adjourned at half past nine.

House of Commons—Tuesday, August 4.

Mr. PAKINGTON, having presented a petition from Montreal on the subject of the ordinance for incorporating the seminary of St. Sulpice, begged to ask what would be the effect of that ordinance?

Lord JOHN RUSSELL was not able to give a positive answer at that moment.

On the motion being put for the third reading of the consolidated fund bill,

Mr. HUME referred to the state of the nation. He deplored the rejection of the petition for the charter, a petition the most numerously signed which had ever been presented to parliament. But for that treatment of the people's prayers he did not think the present discontent would have arisen. The reform bill had disappointed the people; it had left the democratic principle very inadequately represented. A vote in the election of a member to parliament was the right of every man who paid taxes, or who was liable to be drawn in the militia. The persons now filling the prisons had used only the same means for obtaining political change which were practised by the ministers themselves in 1831 and 1832. Government had done nothing but make an enormous increase in their war establishment, and provide for its maintenance by new taxes on the already overburdened people. He feared that nothing better could be expected from the House of Commons as at present constituted.

The postage bill was read a third time and passed.

The Ecclesiastical Courts bill was read a third time.

The report of the infant felons bill was received, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time next day.

Lord ASHLEY called the attention of the house to the condition of the children employed in the various branches of industry throughout the country. His lordship concluded by moving, "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct an inquiry to be made into the employment of the children of the poorer classes in the various branches of trade and manufacture in which the number of children work together, not being included in the provisions of the acts for regulating the employment of children and young persons in mills and factories, and to collect information as to the ages at which they are employed, the number of hours they are engaged in work, the time allowed each day for meals, and as to the actual state, condition, and treatment of such children, and as to the effects of such employment, both with regard to their morals and their bodily health."

Mr. BROTHERTON seconded the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

An honourable member moved that the house be counted, when only twenty three members being present, the house adjourned.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	176¾
3 per Cent Consols	90½
3½ per Cent. Stock	98⅝
3½ Debentures	91⅜

LATEST PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS.

Consols 3 per Cent., 90¼	Bank Stock, 173¼
India Bonds, 3 pm	India Stock, 252¼

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1840.

The Municipal Corporation Bill for Ireland is probably by this time the law of the land; and loyal subjects have now nothing to do but obey its provisions and make the best of them—as long—(and that will not be very long, we confidently predict)—as they continue on the statute book. Had we any security that the measure would be worked in the spirit on which it was ostensibly sought—could we feel any assurance that the abatement of exclusive privileges to one party would not be seized upon as an occasion for usurping them by another—could we rest satisfied that with the breaking up of a monopoly the spirit of jobbing would cease—could we be persuaded that party politics upon a large scale would not succeed personal intrigue upon a small one—we might be reconciled to the measure, and even rejoice that a system of popular representation had opened a career of fair ambition amongst our fellow countrymen of all creeds and classes in which the contest should be, who could best serve the interests of trade, commerce, and manufacture—who could contribute most to the welfare of each particular municipality—who should most effectually promote the general prosperity of the country. But, alas! we fear such views as these are little likely to be realized. The party to which the hitherto exclusive privileges of corporations have been by this act communicated, already begin to show that they have no design of fulfilling the professions of mutual peace and rival industry with which they reconciled the legislature to their admission; and Mr. O'Connell—the leader of that party—has already devoted these new municipal bodies as instruments for the promotion of his political objects. The Corporation of Dublin that is to be, he has avowedly made subservient and ancillary to the National Repeal Association—and committees of this latter body have been already appointed to secure the election of *Repealers* to all the civic offices and to manage the affairs of the corporation in such wise as to promote the Repeal of the Legislative Union. We have little doubt that this example will be followed elsewhere; and that those new municipal bodies will be thus made not the guardians of civic rights of trade, commerce, and charity, but the normal schools and hothouses of political discussion and enterprize.

If such be the object—as it appears to be the tendency—of this now corporate revolution—the sooner and the more unblushingly it is carried into effect, the better: for then it will be manifest to the world that the only remedy for the abuses and corruptions which were complained of, is that which we, in common with the prudent portion of the community on all sides, invariably advocated—namely the *total extinction*—the complete annihilation of bodies whose previous abuses betrayed the incorrigible corruption of their nature. The succedaneous abuses will soon show themselves in a form—more intolerable and incorrigible than the old—it will then be proved to demonstration—that the remedy we recommend is the only effectual cure; and this being proved, the application of it is certain.

The end of five years will not find a municipal corporation existing in Ireland.

A correspondent has informed us that he has seen a sample of fine oats already reaped by that judicious, experienced, and extensive farmer, Mr. Augustus Power, on the lands of [illegible], near Dunmore East. He says the grain is particularly fine, and reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Power's skill as an agriculturist. He is tenant to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

ROYAL VISIT TO HAMPTON COURT PALACE.—ALARMING ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Earl of Albemarle and the Hon. Misses Paget, arrived at Hampton-court Palace from the Home-park, Windsor the residence of the Earl of Albemarle, whom they had honoured with a visit. As the royal pair, followed by their suite, were passing through the Clock yard, one of three men, having the appearance of bricklayers, who were endeavouring to catch a sight of the royal party from the roof of the building, overbalanced himself, and fell from a height of fifty or sixty feet, to within two yards of the spot where the Queen and Prince Albert were standing. Her Majesty was greatly excited and evinced much consternation for the fate of the poor man. He was instantly picked up, but life was extinct.

It is said that there is at present a woman living in the townland of Donard, county Kildare, who has attained to the great age of 144.

Lord Muskerry arrived on Tuesday at his seat, Springfield Castle, Limerick, from Dublin. It is reported his lordship has gone to take possession of the manorial lands, which have been lately decreed to him by the House of Lords.

M. James Walsh, of Limerick, additional assistant surgeon on board the Princess Charlotte, has been appointed to the Zebra, vice Moody, deceased.

THE BANKING SYSTEM—IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

It will be recollected by our readers that, in pursuance of a motion made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons, on the 10th of March last, a committee was formed to inquire into the effects produced on the circulation of the country by various banking establishments issuing notes payable on demand.

In thus acting, the right honorable gentleman came forward in a fair and manly spirit; it was apparently not his intention to bear upon any particular establishment—to institute an inquiry with any invidious intention; but, evils existing in the present system, as were acknowledged on all sides, a remedy was imperatively called for.

In consequence of its being considered that certain individuals, particularly those connected with monetary affairs, would give their testimony more freely, and in greater detail than if they thought their evidence were to go before the public, the Banking Committee, still sitting, is necessarily a private one; this will account for the apparent unconsciousness, on the part of the public, in regard of a subject of such moment to all classes; and, in consequence of which we scarcely know further on the subject, save that the committee will report to the House of Commons the minutes of evidence submitted to them, without, in any way, expressing their opinion as to the nature of such evidence; as also that the committee will be re-appointed at the commencement of the ensuing session.

We are enabled however to give some further information, on authority of the highest consideration; namely that,:—

"It is proposed that on a given day all the notes in the United Kingdom, whether issued by private or joint stock banks, including those of the banks of England and Ireland, shall become the current money of the realm, the same as the metallic currency; that these notes henceforth shall only be payable in gold at the Bank of England, or in draughts on the Bank of England, by the banks of issue, and that each bank shall become indebted to the government, instead of to the public, for the amount of its issues, the payment of which it is relieved from."

This proposition is of the utmost consequence to the community in general, and if properly carried out, will be productive of the utmost benefit to the empire; a letter, however, which appeared in this journal on the 8th of January last, from the pen of our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. Moses Robinson, and addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the subject of a united system of currency—a consolidated Banking Fund, affording not only protection to the banker, but also giving assurance to the people, would appear so fully to be the ground work of the proposition laid before the committee, that we cannot refrain from presenting a few extracts. Mr. Robinson, after entering fully into the necessity of calling into existence a constitutional power to check the too frequent mal-practices observable at the present—placing a restraint on Joint Stock and Charter jobbing, and of affording security to the banks, and confidence to the people, recommends the construction of a currency board.

"To act under the surveillance of her Majesty's Treasury and protection of Orders in Council; and whose duties shall embrace those of Board of Trade, and Master of the Mint; not only as those duties have been heretofore attended to, but to extend to the preparing, issuing, and continuously inspecting the general currency of the nation in specie and notes.

"THE TRANSACTIONS OF THIS BOARD SHALL BE CARRIED ON WITH THE BANKING ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND NOT OTHERWISE, as will be hereafter explained. The Commissioners will have power to call upon each Bank, great or small, chartered, or joint stock, to convey to them, in trust, the whole of its available capital, whether consisting of funded or fundable property, or property otherwise available. By doing which, the Bank will be entitled to receive the amount of interest, or other advantage to which any private person having such claim, or, funding such property at the time, would be entitled, minus the interest on such portion thereof, according with the capital of the Bank, as shall be retained, and set apart for a general bullion deposit under the sole control of this Board; each Bank, however, is to receive a premium interest upon all gold or silver it can retain in its possession from day to day, but not for any sum exceeding its bullion deposit.

"The Commissioners will then issue to each bank, in notes of the General Currency, as a Loan, at a nominal interest, to the whole amount of property consigned to them. These notes will be payable on demand, in gold and silver, on application to the Bullion office of the Commissioners in London, whence they will be issued; BUT ONLY THROUGH THE AGENCY OF A BANK where they shall have been lodged, under an application for that purpose; and not sooner than ten days from such lodgment, except in extreme cases, to be regulated by a general order.

"These applications, for gold and silver, the manufacture of Her Majesty's Mint, are to be conducted between the banks and the applicants, as commission transactions; the premium to be regulated by the Board, and except on very extraordinary occasions, to be calculated merely to prevent wanton applications."

The minuteness and length of the details into which the writer enters on the various important ramifications of banking, prevent our giving further than the foregoing outline of the letter; it will be seen, however, what a close affinity there appears between it and the proposition alluded to; both have the same great sanatory objects in view, as regard the Banks, and as guaranteeing to the holders of paper money, a national security; the notes they would hold being *bona fide* notes proceeding from a bank of issue under the control of, and belonging to the nation, and for the payment of which, in gold, this national board alone would be responsible; thus, it would be impossible that the Bank from which an individual obtained his paper could stop payment; the exact amount of its capital being previously regulated by, and secured to the national board. The bank, no matter under what name, could not issue one pound, without having previously entered into the necessary recognisances with the national bank of general issue.

Whichever of the suggestions be attended to, that of Mr. Robinson recommending a connexion with the Bullion office in London, through the medium of Commissioners, or that already alluded to, or both amalgamated, embracing Mr. Robinson's detailed plan, the good to be derived from the proposed measure will be of the most vital importance to the nation at large. The mercantile barque would no longer resemble a rotten hulk, insured to a high amount, and then scuttled at sea to defraud the underwriters. We should have no more fictitious companies, with specious prospectus but empty coffers, working for a while, and then, either stopping payment altogether, or suspending their transactions to some future day, which in all conscience may sometimes be termed a *dies non*, while their dupes either give up all chance of being ever repaid, or are forced to yield to their necessities by selling the paper they hold at an enormous discount. The every day scenes of jobbing would no longer be enacted—the temporary necessities of an applicant would no longer be played upon—the gambling competition now existing would cease—it would no longer be in the power of a discontented member of a Banking concern, to transfer a portion of his stock to another, in order that he may at the next meeting have a second in his attack on the directory and establishment—we would no longer be in danger of a bubble currency, entailing ruin on the country, but, being in possession of monetary establishments, based on the firm, solid, and unfailing prop of imperial security, capital would be directed towards its legitimate uses, industry, commerce, manufactures, and agriculture would prosper, and all our mercantile establishments would flourish under the broad banner of public confidence.

To the respectable banking establishments now carrying on an honourable business, or to those which may hereafter be formed, the proposed plan will be found extremely beneficial; it will not deprive them of one iota of the confidence they enjoy, or the profits they are entitled to; they will be protected from pauper opponents, rich in showy promises to delude the unwary, but beggars in capital—there will be no danger of their notes being extensively taken up by designing individuals, who, drawing on the bank coffers for gold, would endeavour to inconvenience, in an unwary moment, the concern they could not shake—or that in the event of some popular panic arising from any unfounded rumour of the day, the pressure on them would be such as they could not meet instanter.

But to the people, from the highest to the lowest, from the holders of thousands of pounds, to the humble possessor of a ten shilling note, the benefits to be derived will be immeasurable, the note in the possession of an individual; will not be the acknowledgment of the bank from which he has obtained it; it will be the obligation of the national board, firm and solvent as the stability of the empire—to the individual bank of re-issue he will have no occasion to look for payment. The paper held will be at all times equivalent to gold, and under circumstances of domestic distress, or external warfare, not liable to any, even the least deterioration.

The currency which is thus proposed, and of which we are now able to give but a cursory view, possesses an internal security so plain and convincing, that no person can form a doubt of its real solidity. Property is the end and aim of circulation; gold and silver are nothing but its outward and visible signs; in *themselves* they possess no real value, but such as is conferred on them by the conventional usages of society. The *cowrie* which, in another hemisphere, is given in exchange, for the manufactures of Europe, is there of more value than our bullion, and is of greater service to the trader than any coin he could possess; and paper money would be of as much value, to us, as the precious metals, if it had but property for its foundation.

The object of the proposition to effect this is, not to abolish a gold currency, but, in the words of Mr. Robinson's letter, "to give it a relief." We sincerely trust that the Committee will pay that attention to the subject its importance loudly calls for, and that the wretchedness and beggary entailed on thousands hitherto, by improvident and fraudulent banking, will elicit speedy and stringent measures, after due deliberation, on the subject.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant arrived here on Thursday morning, about two o'clock, from Cork, and left in the course of the day for Summerville.

New Ross is made an Independent Port by the Lords of the Treasury; it was, to the present, under the surveillance of the Port of Waterford.

We feel pleasure in stating that at the examination in Botany and natural History which took place, at the medical school on Wednesday last, Mr. John Price, son of the late Rev. Wm. Price, obtained a certificate in answering of a highly creditable nature.

The Business in the House of Lords on Tuesday was of a mere routine nature.

We understand that Edgar Clements, Esq., the present Contractor for roads, will be appointed Inspector of Works, for the County of Waterford, in the room of the late Wm. Johnston, Esq. Mr. Clements, who is at present constructing a dock in Carrick, is a gentleman every way qualified for the office. His appointment we are certain, will give general satisfaction.

On Sunday, an industrious farmer named, James Power, died suddenly, after having attended mass at Mullinahone. Power was in perfect health and spirits a second before.

Mrs. S. C. Hall, still remains at Johnstown, county Wexford, the hospitable mansion of H. K. G. Morgan, Esq.

A cricket match was played, on yesterday, at Johnstown Park, between the Wexford and Wicklow Clubs.

Lady Louisa Butler, daughter of the Marchioness of Ormonde, is shortly to be led to the hymeneal altar by Mr. Fortescue, of Ravensdale Park, M. P., for the county of Louth.

Thomas Fortescue, Esq., M. P., for Louth, left Ravensdale Park on Monday, on his way to London, to take his seat in parliament.

The late Captain Fry, of the Rifle Brigade, whose death we lately announced, was brother of Henry Fry, Esq., of Fairy Hill, county Roscommon.

Thomas Thompson Abbott, Esq. was on Monday last re-elected Chairman of the Commissioners for the town of Nenagh for the ensuing year.

The Wexford Summer Horticultural exhibition of Fruits, Flowers, Vegetables, &c., was held at the Assembly Rooms, on Tuesday. The attendance was most numerous, and the specimens on the different shew tables were first rate. Our fair country woman Mrs. Hall, was present.

Wm. French, Esq., of Cangort Castle, County Tipperary, and his lady have left for Germany.

There is no truth in the report of the death of the Earl of Derby; his lordship is at present in the enjoyment of perfect health.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the Royal African Colonial Corps, being in future styled, the 3d West India Regiment. This corps will, in consequence receive an augmentation of its establishment.

Major General Sir W. Parker Carroll, K.C.H. commanding the western district, is arrived at Dublin, from Athlone, on leave of absence, for a short period. Lieutenant Colonel Smith, Assistant Adjutant General, will perform the duties of the district in the mean time.

The London mail did not reach Dublin, on Wednesday night, for several hours after time, in consequence of an accident to the mail train between London and Liverpool, the engine having exploded and killed an engineer. The passengers escaped without injury.

The patentee of the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, has obtained injunctions to restrain the performances of penny showmen!

During the last few weeks there have been both thunder storms and floods in Yorkshire and other parts of the north of England, which have done considerable damage. There was also, we regret to add, some loss of human life.

On Thursday, the 30th ult., a most melancholy accident happened at Ballyconra Mills, by which John Mosse, Esq., has been bereaved of his second son George, a fine, interesting, and promising boy, 6 years old. On that day his two elder boys, rambled into the fields, and on their return, in getting over a wall beside the water course, the younger fell into the water, and though the elder gave immediate alarm life was extinct before the child was found. This unfortunate event has plunged a numerous family into the deepest sorrow.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

A cargo of oatmeal was this week imported into Limerick market from Liverpool; this is rather a singular circumstance.

On yesterday evening week, a Radical Repeal meeting took place at New Ross; the usual quantity of treason and filthiness was dispensed on the occasion. Thomas Cloney was in the chair! The reminiscences of '98 must be truly delightful to him.

Judge Crampton was among the number of postulants who received the pledge of teetotalism from Father Mathew during his stay in Castlebar. His lordship, who has ever been a steady and steadfast friend to the temperance cause, was presented by the great apostle with a splendid silver medal on this occasion.—*Mayo Telegraph.*

INDIA.

(From the Times.)

We have received, by extraordinary express, the mail dispatched from Bombay on the 22d of June, through the Persian Gulf, and which reached Beyrout on the 21st ult. That forwarded to Suez on the 1st of June had not arrived in Alexandria on the 23d ult., when the Alecto steamer left that city, and is consequently due. The mail of the 22d of June was landed at Marseilles in the afternoon of the 1st inst. by the Prometheus, Commander Spark.

The Chinese were actively engaged in making preparations of defence. Volunteers were invited and encouraged to join the celestial army; and the women of several of the maratime cities had been removed into the interior from fear of an attack of the English. No hostilities had of late occurred along the coast.

Of the plan of operation nothing had transpired; but it was generally believed that the campaign would open by the bombardment of Canton.

The state of affairs in Affghanistan was rather unsatisfactory. Schah Sooja would not, it was feared, be able to maintain himself on the throne of Cabul, without the assistance of the British. The country between Candahar and Ghuznee was in insurrection; troops had been marched against the revolters, and an engagement had been fought, in which they had lost between 200 and 300 men.

The Lord William Bentinck, from London, and the Lord Castlereagh, from Karrack, both with troops on board, were wrecked off Bombay harbor on the 17th of June. Twenty-eight of the crew and officers of the former, seven passengers out of eleven, and sixty five soldiers were lost, and only seventy of the 200 persons on board the Lord Castlereagh had been saved.

According to the last advices from Circassia, received in the Ottoman capital, the insurgents had gained another signal victory over a division of 12,000 Russians near Ghurghara.

The accounts from Tabriz of the 22d of June state that the Schah was then on his return to Teheran. The French embassy had left Ispahan on its way back to France having sailed in the principal object of its mission—namely the establishment of consuls in different parts of Persia, and the conclusion of a commercial treaty.

When the Alecto left Beyrout on the 21st ult. with the Indian mail, the country round was perfectly tranquil, and the Egyptian troops were expected soon to return to Alexandria. The Powerful and Edinburgh, the Castor frigate, and Cyclops steamer were still at Beyrout. The two last were about to proceed to Alexandria.

THE MUNICIPAL REFORM BILL.

Considerable anxiety having been evinced, and a variety of opinions entertained, as to the time when the above-named act shall come into operation, in the event of its being carried as amended in the House of Lords, we *D. E. Packet.* have felt it our duty to procure a copy of the amendments, and we are therefore enabled to set at rest all doubt on the subject.

It is distinctly provided by clause K. that in those boroughs named in schedule A.—videlicit, the large cities and towns, such as Dublin, Cork &c., *in which any rate has been already made for the relief of the destitute poor* the act MUST come into operation within twelve calendar months and ten days after it shall have received the royal assent.

With respect to such boroughs in the same schedule, wherein a rate has *not* yet been made, its operation cannot take place before the expiration of twelve calendar months after the Poor Law Commissioners shall have certified to the Lord Lieutenant that the rate *has* been made—and this they are obliged to do so soon as the rate shall be declared.

The following is the clause in question:—

"And be it enacted, that within ten days after the passing of this act the poor law commissioners shall certify under their hands and seals to the Lord Lieutenant the name of each of those boroughs named in the said schedule, (A.) in which any rate for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland shall have been then made, and as soon as any rate for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland shall have been made in any other of the boroughs named in the said schedule, (A.,) shall certify under their hands and seal to the Lord Lieutenant that such rate shall have then been made, and upon the poor law commissioners so certifying as to any of the boroughs named in said schedule, (A.,) the Lord Lieutenant shall cause such certificate to be published in the *Dublin Gazette*, with a declaration that upon the day happening next after the expiration of twelve calendar months from the day so to be stated in such certificate, this act shall be in force in such borough or boroughs respectively named in the certificate; and upon such day this act shall come into operation, commence and be in force in the borough or boroughs named in such certificate."

THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.

CADIZ, JULY 25.—On Tuesday, the 21st instant, sailed from Cadiz the French frigate La Belle Poule and a corvette, under the command of his Royal Highness Prince de Joinville, Capitain de Frigate, to bring from St. Helena the remains of Napoleon.

The frigate was painted black, the crew dressed in black, and the fitting up of La Belle Poule such as to indicate the solemn service in which she was employed.

The centre of the frigate was converted into a chapel, all of which was hung with black velvet, embroidered in silver and with festoons of silver fringe and cords.

The coffin had at each corner a silver eagle, and contained a very handsomely carved ivory case, and also a metal one for the remains of Napoleon, and likewise a separate small case for his heart. Incense was kept burning and the chapel illuminated.

The Abbe Felix Conqurreau, Chanoine et de Quimper et de Troyese, was on board, and one of the finest bands which France could furnish, to give effect to the approaching solemnities. La Belle Poule intends touching at Madeira.

Wednesday afternoon Mr. Kehoe, of the quay, having received information that a cow, answering the description of one stolen from one of his brother's out-farms, in the county of Carlow, had been seen crossing the bridge, applied to Sub constable Lytle, No. 21, of the Glen police station, who immediately accompanied him in his search through the city but without success. Having returned to Bridge-street, they went into Whelan's stable-yard where a man, apparently a stranger, and after travelling, excited the constable's suspicion, at first he gave no satisfactory answer as to the place from which he had come, or whether a cow which was in the yard, answering the description of the one they were in search for, was his; only giving his name as John Cody. He at length said he had bought the cow in Carnew, upon which Lytle took him into custody; on being taken to the Glen Station he there gave his name as Oliver Blanch. Blanch being the name of the man whom Mr. Kehoe's brother had informed him he suspected of the theft, Constable Lytle brought him before the Mayor when he fully acknowledged his having stolen the cow, and was committed to jail. Sub Constable Lytle deserves much credit for his conduct on this occasion, he has at all times proved himself most active and indefatigable in the discharge of his duty.

The first series of Lord Southampton's immense ground rents are about to pass the hammer. His lordship, we believe, had a short minority of about four years, during which time £400,000 or £500,000 passed from him. This is going it fast with a witness.

The increase in the circulation of London newspapers, since the reduction of the stamp duty, has been annually 4,883,943 or 38 per cent on the previous circulation. The increase in the English provincials has been 11,372,452, or 137 per cent; Scotch 1,320,006, or 49 per cent.; and Irish, 364,458, or 7 per cent on former circulation.

His Grace the Lord Primate has presented the Rev James Jones to the parish of Kilmore; and the Rev. Savage Hall to the parish of Newtownhamilton, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. Robert Miller, in the diocese of Armagh.

Richard Jones, who was found guilty at the last Dublin Commission for Ribbonism, was on Wednesday, placed at the bar indicted for prison breaking while detained in legal custody. After a trial of considerable length the jury not being able to agree, the prisoner was re-committed to the custody of the governor of Kilmainham jail.

There was a considerable share of stock at the fair of Limerick on Monday, notwithstanding the many fairs held within the surrounding districts. Milch cows rated very high—good ones brought on an average, from 12 to 14 guineas; fat sheep from £2 to £2 10s, store pigs rated high, and were in great request; lambs brought from 12s to 14s. There was no demand for strippers, though a good supply; prices were consequently low; scarcely anything done in the horse trade.

At the Clonroad fair, on Saturday, the price of stock as well as sheep suffered a considerable reduction. There was comparatively with other fairs, but little business transacted. Pigs rated high, [illegible] high as forty shillings a cwt. There were a great number of horses exhibited, but the generality were of an inferior description.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

(From the Dutch Papers.)

Bessarabia, July, 9.—Troops from Poland continue to arrive at Bessarabia, following the detatchments which have proceeded by forced marches to the Caucassian provinces, the marches are so precipitated that the troops advance thirty or thirty-five wersts per day (three wersts make two English miles). As these last troops have a quantity of heavy artillery with them which cannot be employed in the mountains of Circassia, it is supposed that the Caucassians is not the sole object of their destination. An immense number of waggons followed the troops with the most necessary supplies. Forty thousand axes have been provided, that every man may have one; they are intended to clear the forests of the Caucasus, where it cannot be effected by fire. The soldiers, however, probably in consequence of the fatigues of the march, appear to be rather dispirited, while we hear from the Caucasus of the most enthusiasstic resolution. Even Russian officers, who were engaged in last year's campaign, relate astonishing instances of the bravery and heroic devotedness of the Caucasians. It is affirmed that the operations of the Caucasians indicate a regular plan, which surprises even experienced tacticians. They are said to be chiefly led by Poles, and the name of Potozki, Sabanski, and Czatorski are spoken of. French and English officers, too, are said to be among them. With respect to the Russian plan for the campaign nothing is positively known. In the last place, the corps under Gen. Grabbe, in the Cuban, occupying the line from the Black Sea to the Caspian, is to remain on the defensive. It is confirmed that the Circassians have broken this line, passed the Cuban, surprised and taken three of the strongest forts, and cut to pieces the greater part of the garrisons.—This is said to have been the fate of the Russian Quartermaster-General Glasfort, and his whole staff. Much light artillery and part of the camp fell into the hands of the Circassians, who are said to have advanced to Anapa, and to have taken that fortress.

The loss of the Russians in their recent encounter is said to have been very considerable; but that it is reported that they soon recovered their losses, and have retaken all the forts, including Anapa.

Measures are taken to improve the navigation of the Dniester The Russian government intend to establish a new lazaretto at Mobiled.

The fair held at Scar, county Wexford, on Monday last was well attended with stock of all descriptions, yet the sales effected were comparatively few. For horned cattle and sheep the demand was trifling, and the prices asked were met with coldness. Pigs were in brisk request, and several hundreds were sold at from 36s to 40s per cwt., and store and smaller kinds brought a price far above that.

A woman examined on a trial at the Cork assizes, said that she came to that city on a visit to Father Mathew in order that he might rid her of the falling sickness. The reverend gentleman does not countenance such dreadful superstition but such is the benighted state of the lower classes that thousands have applied to him for the healing of their diseases.

The method of eating strawberries by putting them in layers and mixing them with lemon juice and sugar, is said to be highly dangerous, although common enough in Italy. It is alleged that strawberries undergo a chemical process, which renders them almost as injurious as the juice of hemlock in a state of fermentation. As we copied the original paragraph justice demands that we should also make public this statement, as a caution to our readers.—*Globe*.

Theobald Frendzel, an ecclesiastical student, whose apprehension for numerous robberies in Normandy we mentioned some time ago, was brought to trial on 25th ult., before the Court of Assizes at Evreux, and the hearing lasted two days. The jury found him guilty upon all the counts of robbery, 38 in number, but acquitted him of some for carrying concealed arms and using false keys. The prisoner who, up to the last moment, had displayed the greatest effrontery, on hearing the verdict, fell down in a fainting fit. On being taken up by the gendarmes, he had or pretended to have, a violent paroxysm, uttering discordant cries; but this instead of moving their pity, exited them to an hilarity which the court had great difficulty in repressing. He was sentenced to hard labour at the bulks for 20 years, to be exposed in the pillory, and to remain under the surveillance of the police for his life. Frendzel uttered some broken sentences mingled with sobs, warning all young men to take a lesson from his fate, fell backwards on the ground, and was carried out of the court by the gendarmes.

Thomas Fortescue, Esq., the newly elected member for Louth, immediately after his return gave to the Rev. Elias Thackeray, vicar of Dundalk, for the poor of his parish, the sum of £100; to the Rev. Doctor Coyne, P.P. of Dundalk, for the same purpose, £150; to the Wesleyan charities, £10; to the Dundalk teetotallers society, £20; and to discharge a number of small debtors confined in Dundalk jail, £33.

Henry Chester, Esq., late M.P. for Louth, will be entertained by the liberal constituency of that county to a public dinner, on Thursday, the 13th instant, as a mark of their esteem for his conduct while representing their county. The entertainment will take place in Dundalk.

The Sunday evening dances which prevail in and about Cashel, are the sources and nurseries of many and sore evils, and of many of the robberies which are daily being perpetrated. They should be put down.

Saturday night a poor woman, returning from the fair of Clogheen, was violated by four ruffians under the most brutal circumstances. These villains, who are reputed teetotallers, have not yet been apprehended.

Saturday last, it was discovered that a man in Roscrea, through some cause or other, had nearly starved his wife to death. When medical aid had been procured the poor creature was found reduced to such a state of exhaustion (having been deprived of food for four days) that there are but little hopes entertained of her recovery.

On Saturday evening last a young man named Pat. Walshe, in company with two others, went to bathe at a place called the Islands, near Mullinahone, when, melancholy to relate, the former, being rather a feeble swimmer, was drowned. Every attempt to save him was made by one of his comrades, in one of which he had nearly shared the same fate, having been twice forcibly carried to the bottom (a depth of fifteen feet,) by the dying grasp of the deceased. Deceased was only 20 years old.

Dr. Quail, who had served as surgeon in the Polish army, was taken before the magistrate at Queens square police office London on Saturday, charged with making a disturbance at the Treasury. It appeared that, being an Englishman, his name could not be entered on the Polish pension list, and he had applied to the Treasury for compensation, where his hopes were kept alive by promises that were continually broken, until he could endure disappointments no longer. On Thursday evening he again applied, and refused to depart without the amount of his claims; he was then given into custody. The magistrates discharged him on a promise not to repeat such conduct.

The inhabitants of Clonmel sadly complain of the breach of Mr. Purcell's agreement when getting up the Coach Establishment, between Cork and Dublin, from Mr. Johnson, as it was then stipulated that one inside and one outside seat should be always reserved for this town to each place. This arrangement was but just for such a town as Clonmel, as well as prudent for the proprietors: but, strange to say Mr. Purcell has lately taken it into his head to dispose of the seats all through, not reserving any for Clonmel. We understand it is the intention of the inhabitants to forward a remonstrance to Mr. Purcell on this head; and if such should not be attended to as it ought, to start a day coach between this town and Cork, which will leave every morning (Sunday excepted) at eight o'clock, passing through Clogheen, Kilworth, and Fermoy, where they will arrive at 3 P.M.—*Tipperary Constitution*.

A Mrs. Robinson and her daughters are said to have abjured the Protestant faith in the parish chapel of Newport last week.

THE FUNDS.

(From the Morning Post City Article.)

The public securities continue to be seriously affected by the warlike aspect of the times. The French funds have fallen altogether as much as five per cent., at the Bourse, and surprise is expressed in the Paris letters that the decline with us has not proved even more considerable than it is.

(From the Herald City Article.)

The panic still prevailing in the Stock Exchange would seem to indicate the existence of some cause nearer home than the continued fall in the French funds, and the warlike symptoms which by every post, appears to be on the increase, rather than otherwise in Paris. That cause, indeed, is broadly hinted to consist of dissensions in the Cabinet, where the Foreign Secretary is said to sit ill at ease, and Lord Clarendon by his side eager with a friendly anxiety to relieve him from the cares of office.

IRISH METROPOLITAN CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY.

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

The Rev. Mr. Young in the chair.

A resolution to the effect that the reading room of the society be closed from six to seven o'clock each evening, was adopted.

Mr. Wanchob reminded the society that the registry would commence on Wednesday, and suggested to each member the propriety of arming himself with the right to vote. They had suffered "a heavy blow and great discouragements" in the passing of the Corporation Reform Bill: but they should show to their enemies that they had it still in their power to return a Protestant candidate.

Mr. Long fully agreed with Mr. Wanchob in the necessity of each member arming himself with a right to vote, and he hoped that he would know how to use it when he got it. They should not vote for their hollow friends or open enemies—they should also abandon their tame conciliating Conservative principles, and resume the good old principles of Protestantism. They had been too long duped by their Conservative friends, who took very good care to conserve their own interests while they sacrificed those of their constituents, and who were prepared to sell their country when her enemies offered a good price.—(Hear, hear.) They should pledge themselves to vote for no men but those who would do their duty to their country and their religion. He hoped that a report would be prepared by the committee, to suggest to the Protestants of Ireland the most judicious course of proceeding in the present position of political affairs.—(Hear, hear.)

This recommendation met with the approbation of the members present.

The meeting adjourned at half-past nine o'clock.

THE POOR LAWS—WEXFORD UNION.

A meeting of the Guardians of the Wexford Union was held last Saturday in the dining room of the county court house. The doors were closed against all but the *elected*, and we have only to report the report we have heard. We would respectfully observe that the best way the Guardians could adopt to prevent misrepresentation and idle stories would be to throw all their acts in the full gaze of the public eye,—let the Press attend, and where one report goes out through the columns of the local papers it will stifle the thousand and one rumours of the proceedings which will otherwise be buzzed about:—C. A. Walker, Esq., M.P., Chairman; H. K. G. Morgan, Esq, Vice Chairman; T. Hawkshaw, Esq., Vice Chairman.

Mr. Muggeridge, the Deputy Poor Law Commissioner, was present, and in his address to the Board directed their attention most particularly to the various appointments that were about to be made by them; and the great necessity of attending to proper testimonials for ability, integrity, qualification and character of the various candidates that may offer themselves to the notice of the Board.

They fixed the salary for their Clerk and announced the first day of September for their next meeting to elect one, and other business to be done at the same time.—*Wexford Conservative*.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE THREE DAYS.

The following are some particulars of the exhumation of the bodies of the victims in front of the Louvre:—After digging down about five feet, a range of 12 bodies was found, the bones of which had become blackened, but the skulls were in tolerable preservation. Here and there some fragments of clothing were to be seen, the rest having been destroyed by the quicklime thrown into the grave. Under a second bed of lime another range of skeletons was come to; these were much more perfect, and the skulls retained their teeth almost entire, and which, from their whiteness, showed that the victims were mostly young men. The garments in which they were enveloped were in a good state, except the linen, which had entirely disappeared while the shoes were almost completely perfect. On coming down to the third tier, it was found to have contained not less than 25 bodies, the skulls and spines of which were perfect, and in other respects presented nearly the same appearance as those above them. The whole number of skulls taken up were 60, although the list given in did not mention more than 32. It was, however, ascertained that 27 of the Swiss guards were buried at the Louvre. As it was not possible to distinguish these last from the rest, the whole of the remains were put into coffins, and thus the bones of the poor Swiss repose under the column of July, with the defenders of that liberty which they contended against. Among the rest was found the skeleton of a woman, which was recognised by the fragments of a female dress, and by a pair of gold earrings. Two five franc pieces, which she must have had in her pocket, fell to the ground when she was taken up.—There was likewise found the skeleton of a child, which as well as that of the woman, was placed among the bones of those with which they had for ten years lain quietly in the earth.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

FOREIGN POSTAGE RATES.

The following are the rates of foreign postage fixed by the bill now before Parliament:—For all letters between Dover or any other port in the United Kingdom to Calais or any other port in France, a packet-rate of 3d. Between France and any place in the United Kingdom distant from Dover, or any other port, not more than eight miles, 5d. The postage is to increase according to the distance of the place from the port. When the distance is more than eight miles, and not more than fifteen, the postage to be 6d.; when more than fifteen and not more than twenty, 7d.; exceeding twenty and not more than thirty, 8d.; exceeding thirty and not more than fifty, 9d.; to any greater distance, a uniform rate of 10d. All London letters to and from France, and letters passing through London, are to be charged 10d. The postage to Spain, from any part of the United Kingdom, if the letters be transmitted otherwise than through France, is to be 2s. 2d. Between London and Malta, the Ionian Islands, Greece, Syria, and Egypt, via France, 10d. to Germany, Holland, and Belgium, 1s. 4d.; to Switzerland, via France, 1s. 2d.; to Spain, Italy, Sicily, Venetian Lombardy, Turkey, the Levant, and Archipelago, via France, 1s. 7d.; when conveyed through Holland or Belgium, 1s. 8d. To Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and other parts of the North of Europe, 1s. 8d. Between any part of the United Kingdom and the United States of America, a uniform rate of 1s. To any port in Portugal, 1s. 7d.; to Brazil, 2s. 7d.; to Buenos Ayres, 3s. 5d.; to St. Domingo, 1s. 3d.; to Cuba, or any port in Columbia or Mexico, 2s. 1d. In addition to the foregoing rates, with certain exceptions in favor of leters passing through France and those to the United States of America, there is to be charged the inland postage, the same as on unpaid letters. There are other regulations for the transmission of letters between foreign ports, which would require too much space to particularise, and they are so complicated as to be almost incomprehensible.

On Saturday last, Captain Long sent two cart loads of new potatoes into Cashel, to be sold at 4d per stone, and the amount to be handed over to the poor fund committee. On Wednesday, Thomas Price, Esq., of Ardmayle, sent in a like quantity, for the same benevolent purpose.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, August 8.

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
Oats, black, new	15s 0d to 00s 0d
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 56s 0d
New do. do.	49s 0d to 50s 0d
Seconds do. do.	46s 0d to 50s 0d
Thirds, ditto	40s 0d to 44s 0d
Coarse, thirds do	35s 0d to 38s 0d
Fourths, ditto	30s 0d to 35s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	45s 0d to 50s 0d
Scalded ditto	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Heads, ditto	24s 0d to 26s 0d
Offal, ditto	22s 0d to 25s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	26s 0d to 29s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	18s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto ditto	17s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton, new	45s 0d to 49s 0d
Old Hay, per ton	76s 0d to 80s 0d
Straw, per ton	00s 0d to 40s 0d
Cork Whiskey, per gal.	6s 2d to 6s 4d
Mutton, per lb.	0s 5d to 0s 8d
Beef, per lb.	0s 4½d to 0s 8d
Veal, per lb.	0s 5½d to 0s 7d
Pork, per lb.	0s 4½d to 0s 0d

BUTTER MARKET.

	Firkins.	s. d.	s. d.
Wednesday	152	91 0 to	49 0
Thursday	299	91 0 to	49 0
Yesterday	67	91 0 to	49 0

Cork Market, August 3.

Butter. To the Merchants.—91s—89s—86s—84s—80s—64s. To the Country—80s—78s—75s—73s—69s—53s—per cwt.

Kilkenny, August 4.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Second Flour	40 0 — 00 0	Wheat	39 0 — 42 0
Inferior	37 0 — 00 0	Do. inferior	30 0 — 32 0
Thirds	26 0 — 00 0		

Wexford, August 4.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter	105 0 — 107 0	Beans	21 0 — 23 6
Wheat	25 0 — 34 0	Oatmeal	21 0 — 00 0
Barley	12 6 — 16 0	Pork, per cwt.	30 0 — 35 0
Oats	14 6 — 16 0		

Clonmel, August 4.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter	90 0 — 94 0	Barley	00 0 — 00 0
Oatmeal	18 6 — 00 0	Wheat, per st.	0 0 — 0 0
Pigs' Heads	27 0 — 00 0	Oats, per do.	0 0 — 0 0

Dublin Corn Exchange—August 4.

The weather having continued extremely favorable, wheat was sold at a further reduction of about 1s per barrel, and oats were sold at about 6d per barrel under Friday's prices.

White wheat	32s 0d to 39s 0d	Oats	18s 0d to 20s 6d
Miller's red	32s 0d to 38s 0d	Do. Canal	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Inferior	28s 0d to 31s 0d	Oatmeal	18s 0d to 20s 0d
Barley	00s 0d to 00s 0d	2d Flour	22s 0d to 24s 0d
Bere	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Rape	00s 0d to 00s 0d

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET—Monday, August 3.

The supply of both descriptions of stock at market to day has been much about the same, with regard to number and quality, as that of last week. There was a good attendance of buyers and dealers, and good quality stock was rather in brisk demand, and tolerably well sold up, at much about the same prices as last quoted; those that remained unsold were of an ordinary quality. The very best beef was sold at 6½d, second ditto 6d, ordinary 5½d per lb. Good wether mutton may be quoted at 6½d, middling 6d, ordinary and ewes 5½d, and lambs about 6½d. per lb, sinking the offal. Head of cattle at market:—Beasts, 1,167; sheep and lambs, 10,710.

Cattle imported into Liverpool from the 27th of July to the 3d of August:—Cows, 1,425; calves, 10; sheep, 6,231; lambs, 654; pigs, 1,170; horses, 107.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET: Wednesday, August 5.—There were not quite so many cattle at market to day as on this day se'nnight, but of sheep and lambs the number was rather exceeded. The demand on the whole was good; and prices for prime beef, mutton, and lamb were rather higher. Beef, 5½d to 6½d; mutton, 5½d to 6½d; and lamb, 6d to 7d per lb. sinking the offal.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

4th—H.M. Packet Adder—George the 4th, Gates, Llanelly, culm—Speedwell, Felix, Swansea, ditto—Simeon, Saer, ditto, coals—William and Henry, Power, Llanelly, culm—Elizabeth, Jones, ditto, ditto—Hope, Llewellyn, ditto, coals, for Ross.

5th—Nora Creina, (steamer) Pond, Bristol, gen. cargo—Thomas, Murphy, Swansea, culm—Charlotte, M'Grath, Cardiff, coals—Eleven, Evans, Carnarvon, slates—Dolphadran Castle, Lewis, ditto, ditto—Wm. and Sally, French, Llanelly, culm, for Ross—John, Willis, Belfast, wheat, for ditto—Mary Isabella, Riley, Whitehaven, coals, for ditto—H.M. Packet Advice—Wm. Penn, Clarke, Liverpool, g.c—Liberty, Blanchard, Llanelly, culm—Letitia, Challacombe, Cardiff, coals, for Ross—Lively, Davis, Llanelly, ditto—Alexander, Hooper, Cardiff, ditto—Charles Tucker, Tucker, Bury, ditto—Enterprise, Green, Cardiff, ditto.

6th—Bedford, Rosser, Swansea, culm—Margaret, Organ, Cardiff, coals—Elizabeth, Fisher, Cardiff, ditto—Maid of Mostyn, Edwards, Mostyn, ditto—William, Fisher, Cardiff, ditto—Concordia, Read, London, g. c,—H.M. Packet, Jasper—Providence, Jones, Carnarvon, slates—Concord, Bowen, Newport coals—Confidence, Angel, Cardiff, ditto, and iron—Squirrel, Lewis, Cardigan, slates and bark—Elizabeth Ann, Jenkins, Liverpool, wheat to Ross—Fortuna, Boyd, Neath, coals—Charles, Jaffry, Swansea, culm, for Ross.

7th—Messenger, Fall, Newport, coals—Emmeline, Trick, Cardiff, ditto—Two Brothers, Griffiths, Carnarvon, slates.

SAILED.

4th—Osprey, Stacey, Bristol, g.c.—Margaret, Duck, Swansea, grain and flour—Ann, Bryan, Cork, bricks, from Bridgewater—Mary, Gemmel, Ayr, ballast, from Ross.

5th—H.M. Packet Adder—Sultan, Read, London, provisions—Clonmel, Elliott, ditto, ditto.

6th—H.M. Packet Advice.

7th—H.M. Packet Jasper—Farahan, Willes. Andressan, ballast.

Wind—E.S.E. to S.E. & S.S.E.

MARRIED.

At Clontarf, on Thursday, the 6th inst., by the Rev. C. Stanford, Andrew Searle Hart, Esq., of Glenalla, county Donegal, F.T.C.D. to Frances, second daughter of the late Henry M'Dougall, Esq.

At St. Mary's Church, Kilkenny, Mr. Barton Stephens of High street, to Miss Rowley, formerly of Wexford.

Brien FitzHenry, of Gobbinstown, Esq. to Mary, second daughter of John Rossiter, of Abbeyville, Esq. both of the county Wexford.

DIED.

At his house, in Johnson-street, Clonmel, Mr. William M'Guire.

At the residence of his sister in law, George's place, Dublin, the Rev. Edw. Sinclair, Vicar of Killscron, county Tipperary, diocese of Killaloe.

Attempt to Burn the Workhouse of Cork.—On Sunday morning twenty-four male paupers were committed to bridewell, charged with riot and attempting to burn the work house. They were on Monday taken before the magistrates at the police office, when the circumstances were investigated, and the entire were committed to jail to abide their trials this assizes; some of them for a conspiracy and an attempt to burn the establishment; others for riot, and others for assaulting the master and his subordinate officers.—*Cork Constitution*.

At a meeting of the operatives of Drogheda on Monday evening, Mr. Kelly, hatter, in the chair, it was resolved that a public entry be given to Sir William M. Somerville, Bart., M.P., on whatever day will suit his convenience, in testimony of the gratitude of his constituents, and of their admiration of his conduct during the session of Parliament. The meeting separated with three cheers for Sir William, and three "hearty and enthusiastic cheers" for his master, Dan, the champion of Ireland.

Lord and Lady Dunally and suite are arrived at Weisbaden, from England.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

Gentlemen,

A Vacancy having occurred in the Representation of your County, I offer myself to your notice as desirous to fill the place of your Representative in the Imperial Parliament.

Anxious to extend rather than restrict the elective franchise I shall oppose any bill that, by throwing difficulties in the way of Registration shall have the latter object in view; and in order to secure to the Elector the free exercise of his vote I shall support the Ballot which seems to be the measure best calculated to effect that purpose.

Any appropriation by which the Surplus Revenues of the Established Church in Ireland can be devoted to religious and general charitable purposes shall have my cordial assent, and should you honor me with your confidence I shall support Her Majesty's Ministers, agreeing as I do with their Policy, *in general*, and their conduct towards Ireland *in particular*.

I shall follow the principles of my Family in opposing everything exclusive, and wishing to reform every Corporate or other abuse,

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
R. S. CAREW

Woodstown, August, 1840.

THE TEETH.

MR. LALOR,
DENTIST,

Begs to intimate his intention of being in Waterford next MONDAY Morning. He may be consulted till FRIDAY Evening,

At MR. SUPPLE'S, Glover on the Quay.

His practice embraces the cure of the different diseases incident to the Teeth and Gums, the correcting of Irregularities in Children's Teeth, the Fastening of Loose Teeth, the cure of Toothache generally without extraction, the permanently preserving of hollow and tender teeth, by filling them with gold, cement, &c., as circumstances may require, the making of Palates and of Artificial Teeth of every substance proper for the purpose, including *Terro Metallic or Composition Teeth of a new description, and so superior in shape and color to those hitherto known, as to warrant the assertion that this kind has at length been brought to look as perfectly natural as the human Tooth.*

Saturday August 8th 1840.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14, WILLIAM-STREET.

Mrs. BROWNE and the MISSES TOTTENHAM beg to inform the Parents and Guardians of their Pupils, that Vacation ended at their School on SATURDAY, the 1st inst.

Waterford, 4th August, 1840.

WATERFORD ENDOWED SCHOOL,
Rev. Doctor PRICE, Master.

VACATION will terminate SATURDAY, AUGUST 15.

Doctor PRICE, in calling the attention of the Public to the peculiar advantages presented by the course of instruction pursued at the Waterford School, deems it advisable to state that in the above mentioned Establishment there are two distinct departments.

THE CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT,

in which young Gentlemen are prepared for the University, and for those Professions which require a Classical Education - and

THE SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT,

in which they are instructed in Architectural and Figure Drawing, Mapping, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, and other branches of education necessary for those who intend to adopt the Commercial, Naval, Military, or Engineering Professions.

The eminent success of the Pupils in each department clearly demonstrates the soundness of the system pursued in the Establishment.

The most particular attention is paid to the younger Pupils who can be received at the age of *Seven Years.*

Waterford, August 6, 1840.

DOUBLE BROWN STOUT.

DAVIS, STRANGMAN, and Co.,

Beg to inform their Friends and the Public that their Van will commence on the 10th inst., delivering through this City their GENUINE DOUBLE BROWN STOUT in Bottles, warranted to contain an Imperial Pint.

At 2s 6d per Dozen; Bottles, 3s 6d per Dozen.

☞ Porter and Bottles to be paid for *in every instance* on delivery.

Country orders (with remittance and directions as to forwarding) promptly attended to and Hampers for One, Two, or Three Dozen provided at 6d each.

N.B.—D. S., and Co's. Bottles taken in exchange or the money refunded on return.

Mary Street Brewery, 8th Month, 8th, 1840.

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

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

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

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

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

Proposals will be received from persons preferring to purchase the Earl of Clancarty's Interest of Ballydavid, by the Hon. W. Le Poer Trench, Ballinasloe.

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

Waterford, Jan, 23, 1840.

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

HEINE BROTHERS at HAMBURGH,

are now Selling Bonds for the said Distributions.—Persons desirous to purchase for one of the next Distributions may receive PREVIOUS to giving any orders, the Prospectus and Particulars, upon addressing, without delay, a line to

HEINE BROTHERS at HAMBURGH.

The NEXT Distribution contains SEVEN HUNDRED DIVIDENDS, amounting to £72,170; the Dividends being £25,000, £5000, £1500, £1000, £800, £600, £400, £200, £130, £120, £110, £100, £90, £80, £70, £60, £50 Sterling.

And the FOLLOWING Distribution contains TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED DIVIDENDS, amounting to £954,888; the Dividends being £15,000, £7500, £3500, £1800, £1200, £600, £300, £200, £150, £100, £70, £50, £42, £40 10s, £39, £37 10s, £37, £36, £35 Sterling.

HEINE BROTHERS having remitted, during a short time, £18,000, £9000, £5000, £3600, &c., &c. to London; £3600, £800, and £700, to Edinburgh; £3600, to Dublin; £3600 to Beverly; £3600 to Halifax (Yorkshire); £1290 to Partleaven Harbor; £900 and £600 to Manchester; £600 to Bideford; £600 to Cork; and £600 to Bradford, they shall feel glad to remit many dividends of the said Distributions to England, Ireland, and Scotland. The Bonds (which are no Lottery Tickets) can be cashed at every Banker's connected with Germany in every mercantile part of the world.

Mr. P. Leahy, surveyor for the east riding of Cork, to the grand jury, reports Mallow bridge as most insecure; Ruskeen bridge in a like state; Bantyre and Carrigaline bridges tottering from the foundation.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,
A WELL ESTABLISHED LINEN DRAPERY BUSINESS, IN WATERFORD.

Joseph WARING, being about to reside in the Country, would let his HOUSE AND SHOP on the MALL, in which the Linen Drapery Business has been carried on for upwards of Twenty-six Years. The Shop is spacious, being 17 feet wide in front, 25 feet wide in the rere, and 39 feet long, and well situated. The House is very roomy. It contains a Wareroom, two Parlours, nine Bed Chambers, two Kitchens, &c., besides the Shop.

In accordance with the above J. W. will allow a discount of eight one-third per cent or one penny to the shilling for cash, on goods bought at his Establishment from the present date.

Waterford, 1st of 8th mo., 1840.

TO BE SOLD,

The INTEREST in the HOUSE and BACON CONCERN in Thomas Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Joseph Nash and Co., and now held by a Solvent Tenant, who pays a profit rent of £30 per annum. The Premises are held for an unexpired term of 72 years, subject to a rent of £21 per annum.

Application to be made to
Messrs. WILLIAM MILWARD and Co.

Waterford, July 30, 1840.

AUCTION OF DEALS.

ANTHONY JACKSON

Intends offering for Sale by Auction, at the Timber Yard of THOMAS S. GRUBB, Bolton Street, Waterford, on Second Day (MONDAY) the 10th of August Instant, at ONE o'Clock,

10,867 Pieces, 12—9—3
407 — 10—9—3
200 — 8—9—3
41 — 6—9—3

Ex *Bridgetown*, from St. John, N.B.

WILLIAM SHARPE,
Auctioneer.

Waterford, 8th Mo., (August) 1st, 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Notice IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the issuing of Shares at Par will finally cease on Monday, the 31st instant: and Proprietors are requested to exchange, without delay, the Bankers' Receipts for Certificates upon their respective Shares.

BENJAMIN JACKSON,
Managing Director.

6, King William street, City, August 4, 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE, TRUST AND ANNUITY INSTITUTION,

6, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, AND 7, ST. MARTIN'S PLACE, TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

Capital—*ONE MILLION.*

One Tenth of the entire Profits of this Institution will be applied to the relief of Distressed and Aged Clergymen, and the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen, who may be recommended by the Bishops, or by the Clergy of their respective Localities.

PATRONS.

His Grace the Duke of BEAUFORT.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of GLOUCESTER and BRISTOL.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of WORCESTER.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of JAMAICA.

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Rev. W. Walton, F.R.S., Allenheads, Northumberland.
W. Preston White, Esq., Cork.
J. R. Winckworth, Esq., Buckingham street, Strand.

DIRECTORS.

William Sloane, Esq., Chairman, 37, Wimpole Street,
John Anderson, Esq., Dunesslin.
William Camp Crane, Esq., 12, Copthall Court.
Benjamin Jackson, Esq., 28, Gordon st., Gordon square.
Rev. H. J. Knapp, 62, Mortimer street.
John McClure, Esq., 8, Broad Street Buildings.
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Sir William White, 15, St. James's Square.

ADVANTAGES OF THE INSTITUTION.

A large paid-up Capital, at all times available.—An influential Proprietary.—Rates of Premium as low as are consistent with security.—Premiums payable either Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly, or in one sum, or in a limited number of payments.—Age admitted in the Policy.—Unopposed Probates of the Diocesan Courts held sufficient to entitle claimants to recover the amount of Policies.—A Board of Directors sit daily, to enable parties to effect Insurances with the least possible delay.—Policies purchased on Liberal Terms.

Medical Men remunerated in all Cases for their Reports.—Testamentary and all other Trusts executed.—Endowments and Annuities, Immediate and Deferred, granted on a liberal scale.

Fire.—The Premiums for Assurance against Fire charged at the usual moderate Rates; and the Residence and Furniture of Clergymen insured ten per cent. lower.—Policies transferred without expense.

Various other advantages are offered, which are explained in the Prospectus, to be had of the Company's Agents.

TABLE OF RATES.

Age.	With Profit.			Without Profit.			Ascending Scale. First 7 Years.			Second 7 Years.			Third 7 Years.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
20	1	17	4	1	13	11	1	2	0	1	13	0	2	[illegible]	0
30	2	6	10	2	2	7	1	8	0	2	2	0	2	18	0
40	3	3	6	2	17	8	1	19	0	2	18	6	3	18	0
50	4	13	4	4	4	11	3	0	2	4	10	3	6	0	4

The necessary forms and information may be obtained by application to Benjamin Jackson, Managing Director, 6, King William Street, City.

A liberal Commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents.

AGENTS.

Waterford—ARTHUR SMITH, Esq., Solicitor,
Dublin—Murdock Green, Esq., 2, Smith's Row.
Cork—W. P. White, Esq., Morrison's Quay.
Belfast—E. Leger, Esq., 15, High street.
Tralee—Jeffery Eagan, Esq., Registry office.
Youghal—J. W. Makes, Esq.

Three hundred excise officers have been discharged within the last month, in consequence of dispensing with permits for tobacco.

HOME CIRCUIT—LEWES, AUGUST 1

Crim Con—Heaviside v. Lardner.

This cause, which has created so much interest for several months past among the literary and fashionable circles, came on for trial before Mr. Baron Gurney and a special jury, composed of the resident gentry of the county of Sussex, at the Town Hall, Lewes, yesterday.

The most intense interest was taken in the proceedings, and long before nine o'clock, the hour at which the trial was appointed to take place, the doors of the county hall were besieged by an anxious crowd, and as soon as the public were admitted every corner of the Nisi Prius Court was inconveniently filled. A number of ladies, and among them the distinguished persons who were called as witnesses for the plaintiff, sat upon the bench, in addition to several leading magistrates.

Mr. Thesiger, Q. C., with Mr. Platt, Q. C., and Mr. Petersdorf, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Sergeant Channell and Mr. Clarckson for the defendant.

Mr. Petersdorf stated that the action was brought by the plaintiff, Richard Heaviside, against the defendant, Dionysius Lardner, to recover compensation in damages for the loss and injury the plaintiff had sustained by the seduction of his wife by the defendant.

Mr. Thesiger then observed that he rose to discharge the very painful duty of detailing to them the circumstance under which the plaintiff was compelled to seek in a public court of justice that poor and miserable compensation which the laws of this country afford in the shape of pecuniary damages. In the year 1823 Mr. Heaviside, the Plaintiff, whose mother was a sister of Colonel Spicer's, went to Boulogne, and for the first time saw Miss Mary Spicer, his first cousin, and only child of Colonel Spicer. He was attracted by her person and manners, and an intimacy sprung up between them, which was mutually cherished, and it ripened into affection; and at length it was determined, with the consent of the friends of both parties, that they should be married. The marriage took place on the 17th July, 1824, at St. Michael's Church, Bath. It was a marriage of pure affection, for Captain Heaviside had ample means to make him care but little about the fortune of his wife. Indeed, there could not be a stronger proof that the strongest attachment existed on his part towards his wife than his conduct upon his marriage. He made a settlement of £20,000 upon Mrs. Heaviside, which was secured in the usual way; the dividends to be paid to him during his life, then to her after his death, and in case there being no children, or in the event of their not being of age, then she was to be entitled absolutely to the whole of the reversionary interest. She was likewise entitled to the reversion of £13,000 upon the death of her father. Shortly after their marriage they went on the continent, and upon their return they resided for some time at Saunders Lodge, Oakingham, Buckinghamshire, and about ten years ago came to reside in Brunswick square, Brighton, where they had since kept up an establishment, and moved in the first circles of society. They appeared to be devoted to each other, and their union gave rise to that usually strong cement of the affections, children. In short, there seemed nothing for them to require beyond that which they possessed. Mr. and Mrs. Heaviside had three children, two girls and a boy; the eldest girl was 14 years of age, the second 13, and the boy six years old. The plaintiff was a fond father and a loving husband. It would be also proved that Mrs. Heaviside never betrayed the slightest levity of conduct, but always appeared to be strongly attached to her children. If in this life they could expect to find happiness, the jury would imagine that it would be found in such a home as this; but in an evil hour the defendant made his appearance among them. He came to Brighton about some literary pursuit, and his reputation as a man of science was a passport into society. He obtained an introduction to the plaintiff, and, unhappily for him, was received as a visitor at his house. There was nothing in his conduct, his age, or his appearance, to induce the suspicion that he was a dangerous visitor. Captain Heaviside was in the habit of attending to his magisterial duties at the Town Hall, and he was also one of the directors of the Brighton railway. During his absence from home the defendant had the opportunity of visiting Mrs. Heaviside; but so much caution was observed that the attendants and those constantly about the misguided lady were unable to discover that familiarity existed between them, and the witnesses would, therefore, be unable to point out the beginning of the fatal influence which the defendant possessed over her, and which he exercised in the consummation of his criminal object. Human nature and their own experience would, however, assist them in coming to a conclusion. A woman who possessed no inordinate share of talent might be misled and decoyed from the path of virtue by a person of superior acquirements, who, for sinister purposes, paid deference to her in order that, when her vanity overcame her reason, he might, serpent-like, draw his meshes round his victim, and make her irretrievably lost. These were the dark and insidious arts that were practised by the defendant, and the jury would be able to trace every web that was designedly thrown around the plaintiff's wife until she was inextricably surrounded. Mr. Heaviside left Brighton on the 11th of March, and came to London; and on the 13th of the same month Mrs. Heaviside quitted home at an early hour in the morning, stating she was going on a visit to Mrs Greville. She did not return at the usual hour to luncheon, nor had she given any directions about the dinner, which excited some alarm among her domestics; and in the afternoon the suspicions of one of the servants were aroused by observing that everything was removed from the toilet of her bed room. The servant communicated her suspicions to the butler, who went to Mrs. Greville's, and ascertained that Mrs. Heaviside had not been there. The butler, upon this, immediately proceeded towards London, to make his master acquainted with the circumstance, but he crossed the plaintiff on the road, the latter being on his return to Brighton. When the plaintiff heard of the debasement of his wife, he became insensible, and only awoke from his stupor to endure greater agony and suffering. The guilty parties, in the meantime, had proceeded to the Adelaide Hotel, at London Bridge, where they remained during that night, occupying but one sleeping apartment, and the next morning they proceeded by steam to Ostend, and from thence to Dunkirk, where all trace was lost of them. It was subsequently discovered that they were living at the Rue Tronchet, at Paris, as man and wife. In the month of April, when the plaintiff first received intelligence of his wife, he proceeded, with Colonel Spicer, to Boulogne, and upon entering the Rue Tronchet, he found her and the defendant at breakfast together. Stung with indignation and horror, the plaintiff, in the first impulse of his disgust, inflicted a well merited chastisement upon the defendant. He (Mr. Thesiger) could not from his heart blame the plaintiff for the course he had taken, for they all knew that there were times when, despite of everything, their own natural feelings would vindicate their own natural rights, and when they could not wait for the slow process of the law. At Paris a most extraordinary discovery was made. In the desk of Mrs. Heaviside the drafts of the two letters sent by her to her father and the plaintiff were discovered, and they actually bore several corrections in the defendant's own handwriting. He (Mr. Thesiger) could well understand how this miserable and unhappy woman could shrink from addressing her ill used and injured husband, and now, after the attempt had been vainly made by her, she abandoned the task in despair. He could well understand, he repeated, this feeling on her part, and he could also understand what led the defendant to dictate and alter the letters for his wretched victim; he had no feeling of shame or remorse—no feeling of delicacy—and in those letters, which could be produced to the jury, they would be able to trace in every line the dictation of the defendant. They were not the outpourings of a person with a troubled mind, but they were evidently the calm, deliberate, and calculating reasoning of a mechanical philosopher. He begged to call their attention to a letter signed by Mrs. Heaviside, and bearing date 15th of March. It was addressed to her husband, and was as follows:—

Sunday, March 15, 1840.

I sit down to the painful duty of fulfilling the promise made in my note of Friday. I will do it as briefly as the circumstances to be told and the feelings to be expressed will permit. You have observed the continued indisposition from which I have suffered for many weeks past, and which I have allowed you to suppose proceeded from bodily illness. My sufferings, however, were of a different nature, and arose from a different cause. They originated in the mind and in the heart. Among the persons introduced to our acquaintance within the last few months was one who, unfortunately for me, produced such an impression upon my heart as I felt could never be effaced; in the first period of our acquaintance I flattered myself that the sentiments he inspired were those of friendship merely, and I indulged in his society with unguarded, and, as the event proved, most imprudent freedom; as this, however, was no more than was done by other ladies by whom his acquaintance and conversation were eagerly sought; and, as I never before had reason to distrust myself, I proceeded unapprehensive of consequences. He departed from Brighton and the effects of his absence convinced me for the first time of the real state of my heart, and I soon felt that my peace of mind was irretrievably lost. He had never presumed to tell me that I was to him an object of affection. His manner and language were on the contrary deferential and respectful. I had seen, however, indications of his feelings towards me, more convincing and unequivocal than any which mere words could convey. In short, without any express communication on the subject, our feelings became mutually known; we felt that every dictate of duty and absence were accordingly tried and continued until I was driven well nigh to madness. I shall not attempt, because the attempt would be unavailing, to describe to you what I suffered; had you been more constantly with me than your avocations usually permitted you to be, the state of my feelings could not have been concealed from you, and it was only by heart reading efforts that I assumed an apparent cheerfulness, during the brief and distant intervals you passed with me; you know me too well to doubt my truth when I assure you that on more than one occasion I was on the point of attempting to rescue all parties from the evil which menaced them, by removing myself to another world by opium. I struggled—God alone knows how I struggled—to subdue this criminal attachment, and to recover sufficient tranquility of mind to enable me to perform my duties as your wife. I wrote to him declaring my resolution to conquer my affection for him; his good feeling and regard for me prompted him to acquiesce in this course, and he expressed his entire approbation of it. I tried it—it failed—the struggle almost cost me my life. I now became fully convinced that I was for ever incapable of discharging towards you the duties and offices of a wife, save by the adoption of a course of systematic dissimulation and unremitting hypocricy, from which all my better feelings revolted with loathing and disgust. I felt that the attempt would render my life one continued lie. No course then remained for me by which I could be rescued from the horrors of my position except either self-destruction, or to withdraw myself openly from you, and resign myself to him who engrossed all my affections; to have adopted the only intermediate measure by indulging in his society, and secretly committing infidelity to you, while I continued to profess the feelings and perform the offices of a wife, was one of which I was altogether incapable. I therefore, after viewing my situation was altogether incapable. I therefore, after viewing my situation and examining my heart, determined to abandon a position which I could not conscientiously maintain, and I did accordingly, on Friday last, deliberately and advisedly, and not in a moment of excitement, or under any sudden impulse of feeling, leave my house and placed myself in the hands of him to whom my affections had been surrendered. Need I assure you that, up to the hour I quitted your door, I was never guilty of any act injurious to your honor or incompatible with the vows I had made you. What I have done I have done openly, and have not added the meanness of falsehood and deception to the sin of infidelity. While by this formal confession I place in your hands the power of releasing yourself from the tie which binds me to you, and of preserving the rights of our children from the possible consequences of my act, I am prompted as much by feelings as by duty to declare, most unequivocally, that what I have done has not been caused by any absence of kindness and affection on your part; that, on the contrary, from the day of our marriage to the day of my departure from you, you have been most kind, most tender, and most affectionate, and I am deeply sensible that you have deserved a very different return from any that it has been in my power to make. As I believe and trust my own conduct as well as that of the person to whom I am now united has been, up to the hour of my separation from you, such as to afford no grounds for objection and suspicion, you cannot, I presume, have any means of knowing who that person is; it is necessary, therefore, that I should inform you that it is Dr. Lardner. Neither he nor myself desire to offer any extenuation, much less defence, of our conduct. We feel it, however, to be only justice to ourselves to say, that we are prepared to suffer all the evils attendant upon a total change in pecuniary circumstances as the inevitable consequence of the step we have taken; I have come to him destitute of any means of support, and bringing nothing with me but the few articles of dress I had upon my person. He has surrendered a large income which he has for many years enjoyed, arising from his professional labour; banished, as he must be, to a foreign country—damaged in his character by the very measure which gives me to him—removed from all those connections on which the profitable occupation of his time has hitherto depended, he is at this moment uncertain where or how he may obtain even that very small income which will suffice to supply our most moderate wants and wishes. Nor foreseeing an exigency like the present, he has not realised any considerable amount of property—nothing in fact, which can materially aid us in our present position. We were both fully aware of these formidable difficulties and sacrifices; but he felt that any sacrifice, however great, would be most willingly made by him to soften the evils attendant upon the position which I must assume. Now in conclusion allow me to express a hope, that after the first anguish attending this misfortune has been assuaged, you will see that your peace and comfort will be more promoted by losing me altogether, for retaining me without retaining my affection would be irksome to you, and you would have the pain of seeing me daily consumed by a hopeless attachment to another, which would eat into my heart until I should be reduced to the mere shadow of myself, and which must after a brief period have brought me to the grave. It is not likely that you will feel any disposition to communicate with me; but, as we still have common interests, I feel that it is my duty to supply you with the means of such communication should it be necessary. Anything which is addressed to Mrs. Williams, No. 17, Old Burlington-street, will be forwarded to me. Believe me still your most sincere and grateful friend,

MARY HEAVISIDE.

It is my wish, if you have no objection, that this letter or a copy of it should be sent to my father.

The learned counsel proceeded—On the 4th of April the plaintiff's wife wrote another letter to her father, which also contained ample evidence of the cool and calculating baseness of the defendant. It was to this effect:—

Paris, April 4, 1840

Hotel Tronchet, Rue Tronchet, 21.

MY DEAREST FATHER—The considerate kindness which pervades your letter of yesterday, and the more than parental tenderness which breathes in every line of it, have deeply affected me. If I do not coincide in all your views, or adopt your suggestions, it is not from the absence of that sympathy of feelings which has always existed between us, but because you do not, on the present case, comprehend the state of my mind and heart as perfectly as you have always done in the ordinary occurrences of my life. That neither yourself nor any other relations really understand my feelings is abundantly proved by some parts of your most kind and affectionate letter: you say that yourself and every one who knows me consider that what I have done has been the effect of a momentary fit of insanity, and look to be convinced of this by my sudden repentance, by my desertion of the person with whom I have united myself, and my immediate return into the bosom of your family. Were I to allow you, my dearest and most beloved parent, to remain under a misconception so gross, I should do injustice alike to you and myself. Can you suppose me your daughter arrived at my present time of life—having moved for so many years in the world with eyes to observe, understanding to think, and heart to feel—can you suppose me to quit my home and family, to expose my husband and children to the pain which I knew to be the inevitable consequence of the step I took, to afflict you and my mother, and to resign the many advantages attendant on my own position for *the mere gratification of momentary feeling?* Reflect how base such a feeling must be, if it existed at all? How unworthy of me, and how incompatiable in everything that you know of my character and previous conduct. If I could have been guilty of taking such a step as I have taken, prompted by a feeling so gross and momentary, as that which you describe, I should indeed be most deservedly an object of execration and contempt. Were I now to adopt that suggestion which your love for me rather than your better judgment has induced you to make, I should be signing my own condemnation, as well with the present generation as with posterity. I am sensible that my acts are before the world, and that they will be recorded after I am laid in the dust. Whatever difference of opinion individuals may entertain respecting his merits, Dr. Lardner has held so conspicuous a position in public life, and is so well known in every part of the world, that one connected with him, as I am, must expect to be subject to more than ordinary scrutiny. How would my conduct bear such an examination if I should leave it to be inferred, that in resigning myself to him, instead of being swayed by a profound and unalterable attachment, arising from feelings inspired by better and nobler qualities, I have been influenced by nothing but those licentious motives which so often influence women, and that I should prove this by deserting him with that levity and want of consideration which always attends such feelings. I feel it necessary here to repeat what I stated distinctly and emphatically to my husband in the letter which I desired should be shown to you: I struggled for many weeks to subdue the attachment with which I had been inspired. Absence was tried; but struggles and absence were vain. Before I had decided upon the step I have taken, I became convinced that the state of my mind was such that further resistance to my feelings would have cost me my life. I felt that nothing short of this conviction would even extenuate in my own eyes the act I have committed, and in this feeling Doctor Lardner fully agreed; and it is but justice to him to assure you, that before I quitted Brighton, he expressed to me in writing his strong opinion to that effect. If you are disposed to give me credit for the truth and sincerity of what I have now expressed (which, however, has been still more fully stated in my letter to my husband), you will, I am sure, perceive, that, by adopting your suggestions, instead of improving the moral position which I hold, I should deprive myself of every just claim to indulgence and extenuation which I can ever hope to advance. You say that a special clause will be introduced into the act of divorce to prevent any marriage; you must, in common with every well informed person, be aware that such a prohibition is not customary; and if it were introduced in this case it must be done on some special grounds, or through the exercise of some special influence. No special grounds exist for such a prohibition! and if any sinister influence should be exerted to deprive me of the means of rectifying my position, and receiving at the altar the vows of him for whose sake I have made so terrible a sacrifice, I have no refuge, except in the consolation arising from the reflection that the state in which he and I will be compelled to live is one which we should use every means in our power to avoid.—We feel that we are already as strongly bound to each other by every tie for which we entertain respect as any marriage could make us, and we look forward to that ceremony hereafter. It is not for the sake of ourselves, but with a view to the opinion of the world, and to the interests of those to whom we may give birth. It is therefore with those feeling that I trust and hope you will yourself, after more serious and deliberate consideration than you have been able to bestow on this painful subject, use your influence to prevent any such unusual and mischievous restrictions as that to which you refer. As to my marriage settlement, to which you advert, I am quite content to leave it and all other interests of a like kind at your absolute discretion. When we took this step our eyes were fully open to the disastrous consequences which must attend it, so far as property and income were concerned. I surrendered, as you know, a portion of affluence, and sacrificed the enjoyment of a considerable fortune. He is well known to have been for many years in the possession of a professional income, amounting to several thousands a year. Being unencumbered with family, and feeling assured that whenever he was disposed to marry he might always expect an accession of fortune, he did not provide by saving for a contingency like the present. The consequence has been, that in uniting himself with me, and consequently withdrawing himself from the place where alone he could exercise his professional labour, he has surrendered nearly his whole income; that which he can now expect scarcely amounting to what will be sufficient to obtain for us, even on the most moderate scale, the requisites of life. Short as the period is which has elapsed since the step we have taken has become known, he has been already made to feel its consequences; you will see, I am sure, how cruel and unnecessary any proceedings will be which can tend to aggravate the difficulties of my position. On this subject I shall add nothing, trusting as I do entirely to your considerate affections, only imploring you to believe (what sooner or later you will be convinced of) that our fates are irretrievably identified, and that my well being can never be separated from his. In the agitation of mind under which you have evidently written, you have omitted all notice of a subject which to me is one of the deepest solicitude—I mean the children. On this subject I must of course be supposed to entertain strong feelings, and to have wishes the object of which can be only their welfare. I have no right, however, to express any wishes, and must therefore only entreat you, whenever you are again disposed to write to me, which I trust will be very soon, that you will inform me how the children are, and more particularly in what manner it is intended to rear and educate dear Ellen. I cannot feel myself justified in concluding this letter without endeavouring to express to you how gratefully sensible I am of the tone and tenour of the letter you have addressed to me, and how much I am aware that not one parent could be found in the thousands of thousands who, at the moment of smarting under the consequences which I have brought on you, could ever bring themselves, by any exertion of self controul, to adopt that tone of indulgence which is with you only the spontaneous result of your own affectionate nature. Well as I understand your character, and long as I have experienced your untiring affection, I confess that it was not without feelings of unmingled astonishment at your patience and forbearance that I read your letter this morning. May God Almighty bless you, my dearest parent, and believe me always, your affectionate and grateful child.

MARY HEAVISIDE.

He (Mr. Thesiger) would call their attention to the extraordinary circumstances which characterised all the letters. They would observe that none of the letters threw any obstacle in the way of the plaintiff to prevent him from obtaining a divorce, and he (Mr. Thesiger) was entitled to say, from this fact alone, that the motives that influenced the defendant in pursuing the immoral course he had done was the desire to obtain at any cost, and under any circumstances, however reprehensible, base and filthy lucre. The plaintiff's wife, as he had stated, was entitled at the death of her father to £13,000; but the defendant could not grasp the money unless the plaintiff obtained a divorce, and thereby enabled the defendant to marry her.—This, to his (Mr. Thesiger's) mind, was evidence most clearly showing that the most corrupt, sordid, and mercenary motives influenced the defendant. But if any further proof were wanting, let them direct their attention to a letter on the same subject written by the defendant himself to Mr. Divett, the member for Exeter. That letter was to this effect:—

"Great Green street, Westminster,

March 14, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR—Before this letter will reach your hands you will have learned the circumstance which has produced it; it is therefore unnecessary for me to inflict on you and on myself the pain of its recital. Your old and attached friend Mrs. H. supplicates you by all the sentiments of regard you have entertained towards her, to exert your influence to urge her husband to pursue with all possible expedition the steps necessary for the dissolution of their marriage. This course he ought to take for the sake of the rights and interests of their children, which her present situation encangers; but what she implores you, as her for ever valued friend, to consider is, that such a proceeding on his part is the only chance she has of recovering, as far as it can be recovered, her right position, by having it in her power to unite herself in marriage with him for the love of whom she has made so terrible a sacrifice. It is, I hope, needless for me to say that I impute no part of her conduct to impurity of mind, or to any quality which renders a union with her less desirable to me than it would be were she now an unmarried woman, with a reputation the most unsullied. Whenever she shall be capable of contracting marriage I shall be most proud and happy to make her my wife, and until then she shall be cherished by me with as much tenderness, and treated with as scrupulous respect as if the word which unites us had all the sanction and force of marriage. You will not suppose that I would of myself take the liberty of addressing this letter to you. It is done altogether by the desire of Mrs. H., who wishes me to say to you, that if you should have any communication to make to her, it will reach her by being addressed under cover to me. She has written a full disclosure of her feelings and conduct to her husband, which she hopes his long friendship and intimacy with you will induce him to show you.

(Signed) D. LARDNER.

After reading this letter, he (Mr. Thesiger) would ask if he was not justified in arriving at the conclusion he had done, that the defendant's glittering object was the £20,000 and the 13,000, to which the plaintiff's wife would become entitled? It was unnecessary for him to make a single remark upon the conduct of the unhappy lady. The jury might be told that the defendant was not in affluent circumstances, but he, (Mr. Thesiger) could not understand upon what principle such a line of defence was usually adopted. If a trespasser spoil his goods would he not be entitled to recover without reference to his pecuniary circumstances? and was it to be said that if he sustained a deeper injury—if such an irreparable injury was inflicted upon him as had been upon the plaintiff, the damages should be awarded upon a different principle? The plaintiff's *home*—that word which struck upon the heart with a thousand tender associations, where he had been living and having everything he desired—had been rudely broken into by the adulterer, and now Captain Heaviside appeared before them wretched and heart-broken, with every joy shattered and annihilated. The plaintiff's children, at a time when they most required it, were deprived of the protection of a mother, and that tender care which a mother could alone afford. If ever there was a case in which exemplary damages ought to be given it was the present, and he implored the jury to give the plaintiff every farthing that he asked in his declaration.

The following witnesses were then called:—

Anne Smith, attendant to Mrs. Heaviside, confirmed several of the facts as opened by the learned counsel for the plaintiff. The letter produced was in the hand writing of Mrs. Heaviside, and was left upon the table in the drawing room on the day of the elopement. When Captain Heaviside returned, and heard the intelligence of his wife's departure, he became insensible, and remained so for above two hours. On recovering his senses, he went to bed, and during the night was seized with a fit of ague—he suffered dreadfully—witness read to him part of the letter, but he could not peruse it, or bear to hear it read through.

The letter was then read as follows:—

The pain which I shall inflict by this cannot exceed that which I feel; we are parted for ever. This step is my own, taken spontaneously, and not by the instigation of any other person. You have witnessed what I have suffered for the last six weeks, but you have not known the cause, still less can you imagine the *death struggles* I have made before surrendering myself to the course I now take; this alternative has been an eternal separation, or insanity, terminating in suicide. Can you condemn me for obeying the instinct of all living things, and clinging to life on the only condition on which life can be saved? Do not, I implore you, attempt to follow me or discover my retreat. If such pursuit could avail, I had never left my home. Be assured it would be vain and painful. In three days you will receive a statement of all I have suffered, a confession of what I have done, and a disclosure of the feelings and the motives by which I have been impelled.

Farewell!

Mary Sanford, chambermaid, and Mr. Francis, proprietor of the Adelaide Hotel, London-bridge, and Richard Feglar butler to the plaintiff, confirmed other points in the learned council's narrative; after which the following witnesses were examined from the bench, and deposed to the plaintiff and his wife having lived on the most kind and affectionate terms during their residence at Brighton:—

Mr. Spicer, the uncle of Mrs. Heaviside; Mr. Divett, M. P.; the dowager Countess of Carhampton, the Hon. Mrs. Greville, Mr. and Mrs. Wigney, and Lady Campbell.

The respective deeds of settlements and the letters were then formally put in, and Mr. Thesiger said this was the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Sergeant Channell addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Baron Gurney, in the course of summing up, observed that one point that was urged in favour of the defendant was, that he was chastised by the plaintiff; and if he had put the defendant's life in danger, it certainly would go in mitigation of damages; but under the peculiar circumstances of this case, the conduct of the plaintiff in this respect he (the learned judge) should leave entirely for their consideration. The learned judge concluded by saying that the jury were not to estimate the damages according to the pecuniary resources of the defendant, but in reference to the injury the plaintiff had sustained. He had lost an affectionate wife, and his children were deprived of the instruction and example of a mother; and the plaintiff could not look his children in the face for the future without pain and anguish.

The jury retired for upwards of an hour, and, upon their return,

The Foreman asked his Lordship if Mrs. Heaviside would be able to leave any of the reversionary interest of £20,000, to which she was to be entitled upon Capt. Heaviside's death, to any future children she might have?

Mr. Baron Gurney said that, in the case of his present children dying, she would have the sole controul of the money.

The jury also put some further questions respecting the dispositions of the property in case of her marrying Dr. Lardner, and his taking the benefit of the insolvent debtors' act, with which the learned judge told them they had nothing to do. They were about retiring a second time, when

Mr. Baron Gurney observed, "There is one fact I forgot to mention you, and that is, that this conduct might have been pursued by the defendant some time before it was discovered.

The jury then left the court, and shortly before four o'clock they returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, eight thousand pounds,

The defendant and Mrs. Heaviside, it was stated, are still residing as man and wife at the Rue Tronchet.

The following letter forms part of a correspondence which took place between Dr. Lardner and Mr. Karslake, of Regent-street, in reference to this extraordinary affair:—

4, Regent street, April 6, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR—I duly received your letter of the 30th ult, and will now in the first place reply to your questions. With respect to the £20,000. I consider that notwithstanding the step taken, and her consequently marrying you, she will be entitled to her life interest in this sum in the event of her surviving Captain H. As you have stated the question as to the £13,000, I consider that if Mrs. H. survived her father, mother *and Captain H.*, she would be entitled to this sum, but that if her father and mother were to die in the lifetime of Captain H. and Mrs. H. *without being divorced*, then that Capt. H. would be entitled. I think it most probable, however, that this sum of £13,000 was settled on the marriage of Captain H. and Mrs. H.; and if so, the chances are that Captain H. has the first life estate then Mrs. H. a life estate, and on the death of the survivor, that the property will go to the children. In all cases of divorce, on the application of the husband, parliament requires the husband to make some provision for the wife, but what that provision may be depends altogether on the circumstances of each case, and the fortune of the husband, and there is no settled rule, and therefore it is generally a matter of treaty between the agents on both sides, and if they cannot agree, Mr. Gordon settles it. In order to look for precedents, the better to enable me to write you on this point, I this morning sent down Mr. Gore to Parratt and Walmsley; Walmsley asked Gore if the matter had any reference to your case, as if so he expected to be employed on the other side. I had told Mr. Gore that if any question were asked, to say I was concerned for you in this matter; and Mr. Gore then asked who was concerned for Captain H.; Mr. Walmsley, said Mr. Beavan, of Sackville street. Fortunately I know Mr. Beavan very well, and after some consideration I thought it a very good opportunity to see him, and to impart to him as much as in prudence I thought right with reference to your first instructions to me, and accordingly, I called upon him and mentioned the object of my call, and how I happened to know he was concerned for Captain H. I then told him I heard from you, he was instructed to appear for you, and should not attempt to defend any action, or to throw any obstacles in the way; in short, that after what had taken place, I could have no hesitation in advising you, and that I was assured your own feeling would be, to do nothing which might be deemed an aggravation of the calamity. Mr. Beavan appeared pleased at my calling on him, and said that if he was instructed to issue a writ, he should call on me; but I did not find that he had as yet received any such instructions, but that he was prepared to proceed in the Ecclesiastical Court. The two proceedings may be concurrent. In the Lords and Commons a sentence of divorce in the Ecclesiastical Court, and the judgment at law for damages, must be proved, and the actual payment of the damages is sometimes required to be proved. I collected that the other side are aware that you are now in Paris. We shall not be able to procure you any advance on the Shepherd's bush property without possessing the original deeds to produce to the lender, and to be handed over to him on the loan being advanced. I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,

"HY KARSLAKE.

"Dr. Lardner,
"No. 27, Rue Tronchet, Paris."

MUTINY AND MURDER ON BOARD THE VIRGINIA.

(From the Bengal Expositor of January 11.)

The Bombay papers give an account of the rising of the convicts on board the Virginia, bound for Singapore. This vessel left Bombay on the 14th of December, with 36 convicts. On the morning of the 16th by some means the convicts obtained possession of the ship's arms, murdered Captain Whiffen, and Mr. Harland, the chief mate. After plundering the vessel, they made the crew hoist out the boats, took what articles they wanted, and pulled towards the land, somewhere about Mangalore, when they left the ship. The gunner returned with the vessel to Bombay. The matter is now under the investigation of the police authorities, Captain Whiffen has left a wife and family at Calcutta.

(From the Englishman, January 13.)

There is one circumstance in the report of the rising of the convicts on board the Virginia that demands special notice. It is said that there was no guard on board the vessel. We are unwilling to credit this, for it is a charge of criminal neglect of duty on the part of the Bombay government. If it be so, to the government, and to the government alone, is to be attributed the atrocity that has been perpetrated. Two murders have been committed; the English mails for Singapore and China (probably containing cabinet instructions to Captain Elliott) have been destroyed, the vessel plundered, and nearly forty miscreants set at liberty.

We deeply regret to say that Captain Whiffen, who was beaten to death in his cabin, after his first officer had been knocked down the gangway and killed, has left a widow and six children, (now in Calcutta) wholly destitute. If the matter be as reported, the government is bound to protect them. Their position, at any rate, is now calling for public sympathy and public assistance. We are happy to say that we have already had money put into our hands on their behalf, and we trust the claims of the widow and fatherless will be generously responded to.—*Eastern Star*, Jan. 12.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

(From the World of Fashion Monthly Magazine.)

BONNETS.—Several fancy straw bonnets have recently appeared, and will be very fashionable for the sea side.—Those of Italian straw are still in favor. The most fashionable style of trimming consists of white riband, disposed in a novel kind of twist round the bottom of the crown, and a knot of a peculiarly pretty form, falling on one side of the brim near the back; a single, long, white curled ostrich feather issuing from the knot, lies flat upon the brim, and droops over it towards the shoulder on the opposite side.

NEW MATERIALS.—The most remarkable for both the beauty and delicacy of their patterns are the bareges of all kinds, and particularly the baptiste-barege, pail de chevre. Musagron, and moire d'ete, the foulards and gros de Naples chines, and a variety of silks, perlees, sables, and quadrilles.

SPENCERS.—Those of pou de soie and other silks have now entirely superseded those of velvet; they are made for the most part tight to the shape, but variously ornamented on the bosom, some with fancy silk trimming, other with rouleaux; we see also a good many trimmed with either black or white lace. Tight sleeves are very much in vogue for silk spencers.

HALF-DRESS ROBES.—We may cite among the most elegant some that have recently appeared, composed of foulard, with a bright gris pousiere ground, with brown satin stripes, lightly edged with gold, quadrilling with others shaded in different shades of blue. The corsages of these robes were made tight; very open in the bosom. Tight sleeves with sabots, bordered with party coloured fringe, descending to the elbow; a corresponding fringe encircled the bottom of the corsage, and a row of lace set on flat, and standing up, trimmed the top; the border of the skirt was finished by a single deep bias flounce, with a heading disposed in dents de loup.

FASHIONABLE COLOURS.—Light shades of green and blue are most predominant.

Riding habits are all made with very short sleeves. The most fashionable chemisettes for that costume are of cambric, with a plain square collar, like those worn by young lads; the manchettes are also of plain cambric, and are made very deep. When the habit is made open on the bosom it shows the corsage of the chemisette, plaited and buttoned by five or six small pearl or garnet buttons, and the manchettes are trimmed to correspond. Riding hats are mostly of the shape of a gentleman's hat, but in some instances those pretty caps, called casquetts a la victoria are preferred. Several new kinds of fancy silk buttons and brandebourgs have been introduced for trimming riding habits.

GANTELETS.—Such is the name given to the fashionable riding gloves, and it is one that suits admirably well with their form, which is exactly that of the gauntlet worn by chevaliers in the days of chivalry; it rises high upon the wrist, turning over with a lappel, but turning out from the arm so as to show the sleeves. These gloves are generally composed of yellow kid, but they may be worn in other colours.

The Earl of Rosse and Lord Oxmantown have subscribed £20 each, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 37th depot, quartered at Parsonstown, have each subscribed a day's pay to the same fund.

DELIGHTS OF THE NEW MARRIAGE ACT.—A loving pair residing in the town of Walden, wishing to be united in the silken bands of Wedlock according to the new fangled form, gave notice of such their desire to the proper authority, and were informed that on Tuesday last the BROOMSTICKS would be ready. The Wedding-ring, dresses, dinner, brides-maids, and other requisites were accordingly prepared, when lo (oh, dreadful doleful, thing!), it was discovered that SEVEN DAYS' further notice was necessary previous to the completion of their happiness. "Never, never," exclaimed the sobbing bride elect, will I be made a fool of in this way again."—*Essex Standard.*

NOT VERY SINGULAR.—Some weeks ago the newly dedicated Roman Catholic chapel of Coleraine, was stripped of some lead which covered or adorned the roof of the building. As it happened on the night of rejoicing there, on the return of Mrs. Maxwell, and as the respectable Protestants of the town and lower classes had joined the tribute of their affection for her by parading her castle walks and principal streets of the town, some persons (official clerical or otherwise, is not yet known) wrote off at once of the robbery to the castle, and the next post, or one very shortly after, received a notice from Dublin Castle, with a large reward for the apprehension of the ruffians (Orange, of course) engaged in carrying it off the building; but, as chance would have it, before the reward came to hand (though the castle hacks had sent it off in a tremendous hurry), the vagabonds were lodged in our bridewell, though the reward bills were up. The best of the tale is yet untold. Most fortunately the gentlemen taken up for the successful attempt were two Roman Catholics of the purest water, whose conviction is certain, there being another accomplice in the deed who has turned informer. Such is the wisdom of some men, who would fasten infamy upon guiltless characters—such is the hurry of castle officials, who would prefer obeying immediately the orders of the Popish priests than of Protestant clergymen—such is the practical proof of the moral doctrines generally held by the followers of Peter Dens, and the obedience evinced to the eight commandment.—*Derry Standard.*

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