The Waterford Mail.

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COMMENCEMENT OF COERCIVE MEASURES AGAINST MEHEMET ALI.

The Paris papers of Sunday contain matter of considerable importance. The *Moniteur* publishes the following bulletin:—

"ALEXANDRIA, AUG. 20.—Commodore Napier on the 14th summoned the Egyptian authorities to evacuate Syria. He issued several proclamations, which he addressed to the Emir Beschir, who sent them to Mehemet Ali with new professions of his devotedness."

Advices, dated Malta, September 1, announce that the British steamer Alecto, which left Beyrout on the 24th and Alexandria on the 27th, arrived in Malta on the 21st. On her departure from Beyrout Commodore Napier, not having succeeded in obtaining the evacuation of that city by the Egyptians, had anchored further out with his four ships. The convoy of Turkish troops had not arrived. Syria continued tranquil. Admiral Stopford was before Alexandria with three ships of the line, one frigate, and two British steamers, with two Austrian frigates and a corvette. Mehemet Ali persisted in his refusal. Alexandria enjoyed the most perfect tranquillity. Rifat Bey was still there.

The above despatches were brought by the Prometheus, with the India mail, which reached Marseilles on the 4th, but no letters by which had been received on Sunday Morning. Considerable agitation prevailed in the political circles on account of the note received from London by the French cabinet; the declarations contained therein were approved of by Louis Philippe, but, it is rumoured, do not satisfy M. Thiers, and a change of ministry was considered therefore very probable, as the peace-at-any-price party was making great exertions to oust out M. Thiers. The attitude of the working classes continued very threatening. On Saturday night the assemblages were very riotous.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* of the 2d has the following correspondence from the Turkish capital:—

"CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 17.—M. de Pontois has at last received fresh instructions from Paris. In consequence thereof he considered it his duty to address a communication to the Porte, in which he reproaches her with having concluded to the exclusion of France, with the other great Powers, a treaty which appears definitely to decide the fate of the East. France, that communication states, can but regret not to have been consulted in so important an affair. She will on this occasion, as she has always done, evince a proof of moderation, and will not oppose herself to the blockade of Egypt and Syria. However, France will be compelled to divest herself of the part of being a simple spectator from the moment when a Russian fleet enters the Bosphorus and that a Russian army shall be employed for the defence of the capital of the Ottoman empire. If, as there is no doubt, that communication only emanates from the instructions which M. de Pontois has received from Paris; and if again the Cabinet of the Tuileries has taken the firm resolution not to inflict upon itself another contradiction, the language which M. de Pontois made use of will admit of an opinion being formed as to what will be the future conduct of France. Any comment on this affair would be superfluous."

(Private Correspondence of the Times).

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 17.—The French manifesto arrived last night, and was delivered this day to the Divan; it is couched in insolent and violent language. It begins by declaring that it considers the Porte, has offered an insult to the King and French nation, by entering into any convention with other Powers without the consent and concurrence of France; that if the Porte ratifies the convention, France declares herself its enemy; that she will assist the Pacha by all the means in her power, and oppose those who may be inclined to aid the Porte; that she will encourage the provinces of Asia Minor and Anatolia to rise against the Sultan; and that as soon as she receives the answers from Vienna and Berlin to propositions sent to these Powers, she will carry her threats into execution. This tone is too high to be acted up to; but if admitted, there is an end to independence amongst other European powers, and no one will be allowed to send a despatch, or sign a treaty without the permission of France. I write this with the courier starting.

(Private correspondence of the Morning Post.)

ALEXANDRIA, AUG. 16.—Before the arrival of the packet of the 14th there was a ferment in men's minds owing to the arrival on the 11th instant of a Turkish steamer from Constantinople, bringing Rifat Bey, envoy from the Porte, an Austrian and an English Attache, and the ultimatum of the Four Powers. The Pacha knew what was coming by the French steamer from Toulon. He was in the Delta, but returned to Alexandria on the evening of the 14th. Some who saw him on the 15th said he looked very fierce. The Envoy and the Attaches will be out of quarantine to-morrow, and then the communication of the ultimatum will be made officially. How he will receive, or what decision he may take, are of great interest to all here, involving, as his decision does, a question of war, some personal risk to ourselves, and certain loss in prospect of various kinds. His resolute spirit will brave anything, and he is strengthened by the attitude of France. He is also well acquainted with the political bearing and interests of the European powers, and thinks that he has the chance of a war in Europe. He will weigh well the probabilities—what will France do for him, and what can the four Powers do against him. He is stronger than generally supposed in England. There are upwards of 100,000 disciplined troops under Ibrahim in Syria; not many troops in Egypt, but there are the two fleets; the Turks would aid him against the Christians, and his own crews are all trained as soldiers. Guns and munitions of war he has in abundance. The period is a trying one for the Pacha, and I think it will afford an opportunity for the display of his innate talent and strong character.—The English at last seem in earnest. Her Majesty's ship Bellerophon anchored off the port on the 14th instant, in five days from Vourla, and the whole squadron is expected daily.

(From the Morning Post.)

The news from the East assumes an aspect of the utmost gravity. Since the morning we have received a private letter from Alexandria, through the kindness of an eminent firm, having until lately transactions of great magnitude with Egypt. This communication is from one who is supposed to enjoy the unlimited confidence of the Pacha:—

"As you know, when Rifat Bey came to communicate the decision of the Four Powers, Mehemet Ali would not allow him to make the most distant allusion to the purport of his mission. The next day his Highness repeated several times to official personages, in reference to Rifat's mission, 'Oh! I did not allow him to open his mouth! I did not allow him to speak.'

"Now, the communication with which the mute representative of the Sublime Porte was charged by a legal, or rather a diplomatic fiction, is no less, of course, supposed to have been duly intimated, in spite of this contumacy, at the interview of the 16th of August. The delay granted by the contracting Powers for the Pacha to make up his mind is of 21 days; coercive operations may therefore begin on the 7th of September.

"Under these circumstances, you will ask, what is the present disposition of the Pacha? You may judge of it by this, that he has replied to several official personages, and I am certain also to the Consul General of France, who of course enjoys most of his favour—'I will not admit of any advice—your counsels are mere loss of time! Syria was won by the sword, and shall never be wrested from me but by the sword! The first attack that is made upon Syria will be the signal to my army to pass the Taurus. Woe to my aggressors!' These are his very words.

"Such is the present state of mind of this extraordinary old man. Not only will a fresh insurrection of the Christians of Syria probably complicate affairs, but a rebellion against the liege lord is also expected amongst the vassals of the Porte in Asia Minor. There the subjects of the Padishah hate the government nearly as much as the Syrian Christians hate the Pacha. The population boasts larger numbers, and corruption has been practised by more subtle agents. My private opinion is, that it is several years too late to give effectually that open and unqualified support to the Sultan which all discrete politicians so long and so urgently prayed for when it was still opportune. Now all the genius, vigour, and resources of the Ottomans have merged into the arch rebel, and with him will die. May the peace of Europe survive the shock!"

The bare idea of attempting to preserve peace is regarded by the *National* as an act of cowardice on the part of the French Government, and it does not fail to express its indignation in very warm terms. This journal says:—

"Some cowardly act is preparing—there is a great deal of talk, but no action. There is an evident attempt to put public opinion asleep. Take up a ministerial paper, no matter which, and we easily discern a reaction towards peace. Peace! peace *a tout prix*, to day as yesterday, under the cabinet of March 1 as under those of April 15, September 6, October 11, and March 13:—Peace, still peace; this is what is wanted, and what will be obtained, although the flag of France should humiliate itself before that of Great Britain on the Mediterranean as on other seas. In order to obtain this peace without risk of exciting great and general indignation in France, the Cabinet goes on its knees to Mehemet Ali, to solicit his submission to the Four Powers. But he is told that if he should refuse to submit he must not reckon on the support of the French. At Vienna every effort is made to obtain the formation of a congress, as if the bustling of the conference of London was not sufficient; and if we are to believe a journal which receives communications from time to time from the Foreign office, the ministry has ordered the ambassadors to declare that the only cause for war would be the presence of the Russians at Constantinople. The Russians at Constantinople! Cowardly and pitiful subterfuge! You know very well that this eventuality is not immediate. You know that England and Austria have taken their precautions on that point. Precautions, indeed, which are useless, for Russia is not in a hurry; she knows that the future will realise her ambitious hopes, and can and will wait. You know very well that it is not Constantinople which is menaced just now by Russia—it is Alexandria. Rome is no longer in Rome; the heart and the head of the Ottoman empire are in Egypt; it is against Egypt that Russia is going to strike, and you, culpable sophists, point to Constantinople, in order that the true peril may be turned from our eyes. Your fears about Constantinople are only a feint, and you are acting like the poltroon, who, having received a slap on the face, bristled up before his adversary, and exclaimed, 'Ah, if you had struck me a blow with the fist, the case would have been different, and you would have seen how I would have revenged myself.' You have had the slap on the face, and you will have another; but you will not have the blow of the fist. And is it on that account you show your cowardice, and indulge in rhodomontade?"

MEHEMET ALI AND WALEWSKI'S MISSION.

(From the Courier Francais of Sunday.)

On the faith of certain correspondents who appear not to have been in the secret of the events, several journals affirmed yesterday morning that M. Walewski had been sent to Alexandria to give counsel to the Pacha which the French government could not avow. To hear them, it would be nothing less than an absolute submission to the injunctions of the Powers. France, not wishing nor daring to oppose herself to the execution of the London treaty, would have urged the Pacha to accept the terms of the convention which Rifat Bey has just offered him. We have already repulsed a supposition, which is both offensive for the government and for France. Letters from Alexandria, which have been communicated to us, permit us at the present to give a flat denial.

M. Walewski's mission had no direct reference to the London treaty. France is out of that treaty, not having signed it, and it does not suit her to recommend it, having only attacked it up to the present time by an appeal to arms. It would not be consistent with her dignity to provoke besides a resistance to which her government would not join. To advise the Pacha to submit would be cowardice on our part; to advise him to resort to resistance, energy, and, in one word, to act, would be promising our co-operation, and compromising our liberty. M. Walewski was to avoid both points; and it is positively stated that he only saw Mehemet Ali after the solemn audience at which the Viceroy had just notified to the Envoy of the Porte his heroic resolution. The Viceroy's report once known, the French Envoy could freely give him counsels as to the line of conduct. We believe that M. Walewski endeavoured to oppose Mehemet Ali's sentiments, and to enlighten his position, without detracting from the energy with which he wished to defend his rights.

The reply which Mehemet Ali made to M. Walewski's communication breathes nobleness and firmness. "I thank France," said he, "for not having signed the London treaty; it is a consolation and a strength for me. I am deeply impressed with the service which she has rendered me, in causing a proper value to be put on my rights, and I shall never forget it. If it suited her at the present time to oppose herself to the projects of the Powers, I should be proud to range myself on her side; I would place my fleet at her disposal, as well as my army and my son. If she does not, I understand her reserve. Our positions are not the same; our movements ought, perhaps, to remain independent. Let France act as she thinks proper; as for my own part, I reserve to myself every freedom of action.—A most wicked and violent treaty has been framed against me—I will not attack those who signed it; I will be patient and moderate; but I will shed even the very last drop of my blood to preserve the empire which I have founded. If the Powers limit themselves to blockade the coasts of Egypt and Syria, I have the means of remaining quiet, and I shall do so without unsheathing the sword; but if St. Jean d'Acre is attacked, or Alexandria, or the insurrection of Lebanon is rekindled, immediately I will give orders for my son to cross the Taurus. They wish to make a Vendee in Syria, on the rear of my army. I will make one in Asia Minor. I will proclaim the holy war, to raise the Mussulmen. They think to frighten me by a coalition of the Four Powers. I can dissolve it by marching on Constantinople. I will raise such a flame that Europe shall have enough to do to attend to its own affairs, and the Ottoman empire will be saved. Whatever happens I shall have done my duty, and I submit to the will of God."

CURIOSITIES OF GALWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING PACKET.

Galway, August 31.

Sir—Saturday's number of your valuable and widely circulated journal contains a paragraph descriptive of the striking likeness that exists in the personal appearance of two respectable gentlemen of this county, between whom there is not the most remote degree of relationship. Permit me, sir, to lay before the public three circumstances, equally, if not more, unusual, at present existing in this same county, which, from their great novelty, I have no doubt will prove equally amusing as the aforesaid paragraph. In one division of it we find the parish priest's son is the Protestant rector, in another the Roman Catholic Bishop is the son of a Protestant minister, and in the third locality the parish priest is married to the minister's mother! Match these, Mr. Editor, if you can in this here island of saints, and you will greatly oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

FALMOUTH, SEPT. 3.—Her Majesty's packet Swift, Lieut. Welsh, arrived this afternoon from the West Indies, bringing letters from Jamaica of the 1st ult., and from Cape Henri of the 3d, brought up by the Trta rus steamer. At Jamaica every thing was quiet, and assumed a fairer prospect of amendment than had presented itself for some time. At Demerara matters continued unsettled between the executive and the House of Assembly; the bone of contention being the condition of the governor's grant to them every means of immigration, to which he would not consent. Accounts from Trinidad allude to the disappointment experienced at the little demand from England and the Continent for their natural production from the Pitch Lake. From all the Islands there is an universal cry for labourers, and that, owing to a lack of labour, the coffee crops have not been saved by full one third, whilst the sugar-cane plantations have equally suffered. Passengers—Mr. Alexander, Mr. M'Kerr, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Dick, Mr. Groom, and Hodges. Freight, about £10,000.

INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, AUG. 31, 4, P.M.—The embers of revolt have been rekindled into a comparative flame. From the disquietude observable among certain classes for the last few days, combined with the fact of the commandant and officers of the 2d Cacadores having, on the 28th instant, given a dinner to commemorate the third anniversary of the battle of Chaos de Feira (the political contest between the Chartists and Setembristas, in which the former was worsted,) it was not difficult to surmise that something in the shape of a movement was on the tapis. Towards the close of Friday evening last the telegraph from Abrantes announced to the secretary at war, that about 200 to 300 of the 6th regiment of the line, at Castello Branco (the rest of the battalion being detached on usual duty to various points,) supposed to have been inveigled by some of the rioters who escaped from the Military Arsenal on the night of the 11th, and proceeded thither, had turned out, vociferating, "Long live the Queen, the Constitution of 1838, and down with the Ministry." As a preparatory step to quell the insubordination, an order was forthwith transmitted to the 2d battalion to hold itself in readiness to march. The unexpected refusal to obey this mandate, upon the plea that its privates could not be depended upon, threw the war minister into a consternation. A conference of the advisers of the Crown soon assembled, and sat in deliberation at the home department until two o'clock on the following morning, the garrison of Lisbon being under arms in their respective barracks, and the municipal guard concentrated in their various quarters, thus leaving the city with scarcely any police for the protection of its inhabitants. Upon its breaking up, the minister of justice went off to Cintra, to acquaint her Majesty the Queen of passing events, as also to point out the expediency of the court returning to the capital, which was soon accomplished. The 16th regiment with a contingent force of one hundred men from the 7th and 10th Infantry, and Cacadores, sixty of the 2d Lancers, and two pieces from the 1st Artillery, making together about one thousand effective men, being ordered to march, her Majesty yesterday, (Sunday,) at four o'clock in the afternoon, reviewed the whole garrison, consisting of the 1st Artillery, 2d Lancers, 7th, 10th, 16th, and 17th Infantry, the Naval Battalion, 2d and 30th Cacadores, and the Municipal Guard, in all 2,000, who were drawn up in Rua Augusta and the Praca do Comercio, passing through their lines in an open barouche with the Prince Royal, Don Pedro, escorted by a troop of the 2d Lancers, accompanied by King Ferdinand on horseback, who was attended by his staff, after which the Queen returned to the square, stopped under the windows of the Foreign office, where the troops passed in review order, and those who were to march taking the lead, and proceeding to embark direct (commanded *ad interim* by the colonel of the 16th Gualtero Mendes Ribeire,) on board three of the steam company's boats for Villa Nova da Rainha, and thence to Abrantes.

It was remarked that on her Majesty's appearance among the soldiery, the deepest silence prevailed; not a single *viva* was uttered, not even from the numerous concourse of spectators. This, however, from the peculiar character of the metropolitans, ought not to be taken as a criterion.

Orders have been sent off to the 1st Lancers in Estremoz, the 4th and 5th cavalry in Torres Novas, and Evora to send to Abrantes 100 men from each regiment, 200 of the 3d cavalry at Monte Moro-Novo to come to Lisbon, and the remainder to proceed to Campo Mayor. The 12th battalion of infantry, 150 strong, arrived here yesterday from St. Ubes.

Major Cabreira, commandant of the 2d Cacadores, has requested to be exonerated from his command, and to be placed on the third section of the army, which has been granted, (his successor is not yet appointed,) alleging that he would not fight against his companions in arms, who, with himself, assisted in proclaiming the Queen and present constitution.

On Saturday the ministers came down to the Chamber of Deputies, and in the very short space of half an hour the following report was brought up, read, and almost immediately carried, the opposition members having no chance even to speak with the overwhelming majority:—

"Article 1. That the government be authorised with discretionary power for one month—

"1. To nominate military chiefs for any places they may judge indispensable.

"2. To suspend, and substitute by any person of their confidence, any local administrative authorities they may deem convenient.

"3. To delegate to chiefs and military commandants all governative and executive authority which may be necessary to preserve public security.

"Article 2. The government at the expiration of the above period to present to the Cortes the use they may have made of the power conceded to them by this law.

"Article 3. All other legislative acts to the contrary to be suspended."

(Signed by all the members of the committee excepting M. Avila.)

It is understood that the insurrectionary troops are marching upon Abrantes.

In consequence of the above mentioned transactions, the Queen has issued a proclamation, in which she appeals to the loyalty of her soldiers, and expresses her confidence in their fidelity.

FRANCE.

From the Paris papers of Thursday, we learn that the continued meetings and "strikes" of the workmen begin to assume a serious character. On Wednesday several meetings were held on the plains of Saint Denis, Aubervilliers Bondi, and Pantin. The authorities sent out a considerable body of police; and as the people would not disperse on the regular summonses being read, many were taken into custody. In the evening between 300 and 400 were conducted to the Prefecture of police, under a strong escort of horse and foot municipal guards. During the morning, the men employed in the cotton manufactories had struck, although they had for a long time plenty of employment at good wages. An assemblage of between 503 and 600 entered the mills in the Rues de la Roquette, Charonne, and Pieppus, and seduced or forced away all the workmen. The men employed in constructing the railroad to Versailles were induced to join the conspirators on Wednesday. The workmen disclaim all political objects whatever, and confine their demands to an increase of pay to those who work by the piece, with a reduction of hours for those who are engaged by the day. The *Commerce* insinuates that these disturbances were brought about through the agency of the police, to divert public attention from the state of the foreign relations of France.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 4.—To day at noon a salute of 101 guns announced to the inhabitants of this town that her Royal Highness the Hereditary Princess was safely delivered of a Prince.

A letter from Schiedam informs us that about half past 9 o'clock the Exchange was suddenly perceived to be on fire; in spite of every effort the flames spread so rapidly that in a few hours that fine building was reduced to ashes. It is supposed that it was struck by lightning.—*Dutch Paper.*

The Queen's Cheese, has been removed from the place where it was made, and is now in the care of Mr. Dunkersen, a respectable farmer of West Pennard, who has assigned a neatly furnished parlor for its reception. It took 16 men to safely convey it to its present situation, where upwards of 1,100 persons of every grade have been to see it, and have recorded their names in a book kept for that purpose. The cheese is protected by a wire gauze case in a mahogany frame, surmounted by a handsome crown; it measures 37 inches in diameter, and is 9 feet 6 inches in circumference; and when presented to her Majesty, which ceremony is not expected to take place for the next 12 months, it is fully anticipated it will weigh half a ton. It is now as sound as when first removed from the vat, and has perfectly retained its octagonal shape.—*Dorset Chronicle*

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM SPAIN.

INSURRECTION IN MADRID CONSEQUENT UPON THE FORMATION OF THE NEW SPANISH CABINET.

We have received, by special courier, the *Moniteur Parisien*, the *Messager*, and *Gazette de France*, of Saturday night.

The intelligence published in the ministerial organs is of the highest importance. It confirms an announcement of the formation of a moderado cabinet by the Queen Regent at Valencia, but it adds also the effect produced in the capital by this event, and the commencement of the desperate struggle between the two revolutionary factions, the Exaltos and Moderados.

The *Moniteur Parisien* says:—"By royal decree, dated Valencia, August 28, the new Spanish ministry is composed as follows:—

President of the Council and Minister of Justice *ad interim*	Senor Cortazar.
Minister of War	Gen. Xavier Aspiros.
Foreign Affairs	Antonio Y. Zayas.
Interior	Senor Jurmia Artela.
Marine	Senor Armero.
Finance *ad interim*	Senor Secades."

On the news of the formation of this ministry, which is of the opinion of the majority of the Cortes, (Moderado,) the municipality of Madrid declared itself on the 1st in permanent.

The national militia took arms and occupied the principal posts.

The Captain General Aldama was fired upon; his horse was killed and his aide-de-camp wounded. He took up positions at the Retiro with two battalions, one squadron, and several pieces of artillery.

The political chief of Madrid, General Buerens, was arrested and imprisoned under a guard at the Hotel de Ville.

Notwithstanding the events of the day the aspect of Madrid was tranquil on the evening of the 1st. inst.

The *Messager* also gives the above, and adds—

"The following are some personal details of the members who compose the new ministry:—

"Senor Cortzar, a friend of Isturiz, is president of the royal court of Valladolid, and deputy for Zamora.

"General Aspiroz, formerly deputy, and general of the army of the centre, under the orders of O'Donnell, was brought up in France, studied at the Lyceum of Pau, and at the school of Soreze. Aspiroz was page to King Joseph.

"Senor Zayas is not a member of the Cortes. He was charge d' affaires in Belgium, and was one of the principal secretaries at the office of foreign affairs at the time of his nomination.

"Senor Artela, formerly Deputy Lieut. Colonel of Engineers, was Political Chief of Navarre.

"Finally, Senores Armero and Secades formed a portion of the defunct Ferraz Cabinet, which resigned at Valencia."

We may add to the *Messager's* notices that Buerens was the general whose division was cut to pieces in September, 1837, by the Carlists. Buerens, after this affair, was in disgrace, but retrieved himself afterwards in Catalonia. The conclusion of the *Moniteur's* statement, that tranquility prevailed on the evening of the 1st, was probably only the precursor of a desperate conflict on the 2d. It must be premised that the French cabinet sustains the Moderado party and may be presumed to be reserved in its accounts of their prospects.

FALL IN THE FUNDS.

(From the City Article of the Morning Post.)

MONDAY EVENING.—We have a decline of some magnitude to report in the value of the public securities. Consols, which left off on Saturday at 90 for time, were quoted at the close of business this evening at 86, the final money price being 88½ to ¼. The discouraging appearance of the markets was ascribed to a number of causes. The French, Portuguese, and Spanish capitals are all, according to the last accounts in so disturbed a state as to warrant an apprehension of the most serious results. The news from the East as conveyed in a second edition of the *Morning Post*, was not of a nature—when it arrived in the city, which was, however, at a late hour of the day, and after the business of the Stock Exchange had nearly terminated—to allay the fever. The same may be said of some reported stoppages at Manchester, two houses being understood to have failed, each for a very large sum of money. We know but little of the standing or pursuits of the parties. One of them, a commission agent, seems, however, to have been trusted to an extent to which his legitimate pretensions could never have entitled him. His liabilities are estimated at a quarter of a million sterling. The sales of stock made in the course of the day were principally for the account, and by speculators who had obtained early intelligence of what was in the Levant. Nothing of importance appears to have been done by the old and more influential houses. Exchequer Bills left off at 16s to 18s prem.; and India Bonds at 3s to 5s prem.

(From the Morning Herald of Tuesday.)

There has been a perfect panic in the funds to day. Consols have declined to 88¼ sellers for money, and 89 for account. Exchequer Bills 16s to 18s premium. Bank stock for the opening 169½ to 170½. India Stock 248 to 249. Foreign Stocks were also lower, although in respect of those on which no dividends are paying the wonder is rather that they should have any value at all.

These are very ruinous fluctuations in values, and may be regarded, if events may be traced to their first cause, as part, and part only, consummation of the political achievements of the Foreign office. Lord Palmerston has succeeded to admiration in revolutionising British property at home, as well as states politically abroad, since the very commencement of his administration. It must be recollected that under his express patronage Portuguese and Spanish loans were contracted here to the extent of some £8,000,000 or £10,000,000 sterling, and the paper stock paid for by the bondholders on his recommendation at rates from 60 to 70 per cent., is now valued at from 23 to 30, including several years of unpaid dividends which brings up the original cost to 100 for each £100 bond. Lord Clarendon indeed out-heroded Herod, that is Lord Palmerston himself, for he absolutely sought to impress on the unlucky creditors of Spain the very great advantage or expediency, not only of regarding the debt, that is their claims, as a "matter of history," and of treating "bye-gones as bye-gones," but also of accommodating the Spanish Government with a few more millions. The great fall in the funds resolves itself of course into a natural commentary on the Palmerston policy in respect of quadruple treaty the second, of which the first fruits are now only beginning to be reaped.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

At the opening of the English market this morning, a purchase of 70,000 Consols was effected at 89¼ for the Account; yet immediately after this operation was completed prices began to give way, and declined to 89⅜ to ½ for the Account, and 89 for Money, at which price they remained for a short time, but again declined to 89 sellers for the Account, closing, at 89 to ½. This heaviness in the funds must not be attributed entirely to the unsettled state of the political hemisphere. The condition of the Money Market must not be overlooked, in which an increasing tightness has been observed for some days past.

The London papers—morning and evening—with the solitary exception of the *Morning Advertiser*, all concur in treating the present agitation of the Repeal question as unworthy of serious notice. The *Globe* says that the agitation is dying of a collapse; a statement which the Radical prints of this side the channel stoutly deny.

At the Gloucester assizes, Mr. Gyde, Solicitor, of Cheltenham, recovered 1s damages, in an action for libel against Mr. Rawlings, of the *Cheltenham Chronicle*. This under the new act introduced by Lord Denman, does not carry costs, so that each party will pay his own charges.

PEACE OR WAR?—THE CRISIS.

(From the Times.)

If there be any one question on which the people of England are perfectly agreed, it is certainly that of peace or war. Probably no entire an unanimity of opinion on a point of national policy has scarcely ever before occurred.

We shall probably soon be at war with China. Did China force us into this contest? Was she bent upon quarrelling with us? Had she so far forgotten her own interests, as to determine that a war with England she should have?

In a very few weeks we may be at war with Egypt. Was this quarrel one of the Pasha's seeking? Had he so far taken leave of his senses as to resolve upon getting into a contest with *that* power which was able to be either his best customer in peace, or his most powerful antagonist in war?

Hostilities with Egypt draw after them the probability of a war with France. But has this been of France's seeking? If we go back only to the spring of the present year, was there at that period the least token of angry or of hostile feeling on the part of either the government or the people of our now irritated and warlike neighbour?

In a word, while we fully admit, on the one hand, that there can have been no wish or intention on the part of the English ministry to involve this country in war, must we not equally allow, on the other, that each of the powers with whom a hostile collision is probable, may with the same truth aver that there was no wish, no disposition on their part, to rush into any quarrel with Great Britain? But whence, then, arises the present state of things?—China could not wish to go to war with us; Egypt could not wish it; France, till within these six weeks, showed no disposition of the kind. And England herself, there will be no dispute, is as far as possible from wishing to go to war with either China, Egypt, or France. How, then, comes it that there is a clear and obvious peril, that a few weeks more will find us engaged in actual hostilities with one or two, if not with all, of these powers?

The question cannot be asked and seriously considered without leading the mind to the necessary conclusion, that there must have been some gross blundering to bring matters into such a position.

It is impossible to read the papers laid before parliament relative to the Chinese controversy without speedily coming to the conclusion that the present lamentable state of things in that part of the world is attributable chiefly, and above all other causes, to sheer neglect on the part of the British Government.

The question which has at last brought on a serious quarrel has been under discussion for several years past. Abundant time was afforded, and ought to have been used by the people in Downing Street, to form and decide upon a fixed course of policy, with which, when deliberately adopted, both the British parliament and the Chinese authorities, and our own consul, and all the merchants interested, ought to have been fully acquainted. But nothing of the kind is done. The representative of England writes home—not once or twice, but again and again, for months together—for full and specific instructions, but nothing of the kind can he get! Busy with Mr. O'Connell on the one side, and their engagements at Windsor on the other, the affairs of China were left to settle themselves. And the natural, or rather inevitable result, follows in due course. Left to drift as it might, at the mercy of the wind and tide, the question comes to a chance-medley crisis; a collision soon takes place, and then hostile proceedings are resorted to, to compel recompense and satisfaction for loss and damage, which, if proper precautions had been taken, would never have been suffered.

To turn to the scene of action, what do we see there at the present moment? Five powers only are in presence, for two, whose names have been used, are there only in name. These five are, Turkey and Egypt, the two contending parties; England, who determines to take part with Turkey; France, who inclines to the side of Egypt; and Russia, whose sole object is to embroil all the other powers as much as possible for her own unquestionable and sufficiently obvious purposes.

Such being the state of things, can anything be more lamentably clear, than that here, too, as in the case of China, England is allowing herself to be drifted along by circumstances till she is in the greatest danger of finding herself suddenly involved in a struggle, in which France takes part against her; while Russia looks on with undisguised delight, to see the only two powers of which she stands in awe actively engaged in exhausting and debilitating each other?

Yet this is the reality of the case. If Lord Palmerston thinks otherwise, he has been befooled by names and phrases. Prussia and Austria! What are they in this contest but mere fictions? The fact, the alarming fact is, that England is apparently on the eve of engaging in hostilities in the Mediterranean, where, among all the various parties that will surround her, she has not a single friend. Egypt she proposes to coerce—France declares her entire sympathy with Egypt; Russia desires beyond all other things, the downfal of British power; and Turkey is but a puppet in the hands of Russia. Such is the delectable affair in which we are about to be involved. And can we suppose that future ages will forget to ask, how, in the name of common sense, we ever allowed ourselves to be drawn into such an absurd predicament?

GREAT FAILURES AT MANCHESTER.

MONDAY EVENING.—On Saturday a most extensive failure was announced, in the person of Mr. Henry Forth, a hand and power loom cloth dealer and agent. It will prove the heaviest stoppage that has occurred in that line for many years past. The business done for a long period has been immense. The immediate cause of his stoppage arose from his banker having placed some £8,000 to his credit, to cover a balance then owing, instead of applying the amount to the payment of some acceptances falling due. Reports are various as to the amount of Mr. Forth's liabilities; they will, in all likelihood, exceed £150,000, and there are parties who maintain that they will exceed £200,000. The spinners and manufacturers will be the principal sufferers; one firm, it is said, for £30,000. The stoppage will, there is good reason to think, bring down many others.

Another considerable failure (Mr. Lavino) took place last week. The creditors met on Saturday, when a statement of his affairs was laid before them. His balance sheet shows the sum of £11,000 in his favour. One of his powerful debtors was also present, and who stands indebted to Mr. L. the sum of £25,000; this amount he proposed to pay, on the allowance of a small discount, during the present month. His other assets were understood to be good debts, and stock of goods bought at low prices. The creditors expect the full amount will be paid.

TURN-OUT.—All the power loom hands at the Oxford road Twist Cor are leaving their employment on the completion of the work in the loom. The number of looms in the mills are said to be about fifteen hundred. The reduction amounts to 3d per piece. The spinners have also been reduced 10 per cent., but they would, it is said, have continued at their work had the weavers done so; but such not being the case, they too are necessarily thrown idle. The hands in Messrs. Armitage and Co.'s mill resumed work this morning.

AFFLICTING AND AWFUL VISITATION.—Little more than a month ago, Mrs. Harding, wife of Mr. Joseph Harding, of Rodmead Farm Upton Scudamore, died suddenly; shortly after which her son and two daughters went into Wales, a change of scene being thought necessary to their health. During their absence, their father, who had previously been in good health, also died suddenly, and was buried before they had any knowledge of his death—their friends not knowing where to direct to them. On their return, each of them was seized with a dreadful fever of which melancholy to relate one of them died in Beaufort Buildings, Bath.—*Devizes Gazette.*

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	—
3 per Cent Consols	96⅜
3½ per Cent. Stock	—
3½ Debentures	—

LATEST PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS.

Consols for Account, 99	Bank Stock, —
India Bonds, 4 dis	India Stock, 249½

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1840.

MOVEMENTS IN THE POLITICAL WORLD.

Mr. O'Connell makes his *retreat* this year, not at Mount Melleray—but at Darrynane Abbey: not amongst the monks of La Trappe—but with his nine couple and a half of the finest beagles in the world.

Meanwhile Lord Normanby is making his *advances*, not in a romantic novel, but a political intrigue: not upon the Tuileries against Louis Philippe, but upon Dublin in the absence of Mr. O'Connell.

Mr. O'Connell has been in Darrynane during the last week: Lord Normanby will be in Dublin in the course of the next.

It is supposed that the object of the noble lord's visitation is to conjure down the spirit of Repeal. It is conjectured that the motive of the convenient patriot's retirement is to leave the noble lord "a clear ring and no favour."

Thus Mr. O'Connell goes to Darrynane for the ostensible object of recruiting and arranging for Repeal: Lord Normanby comes to Ireland on the secret service of allaying the agitation.

As his Lordship advances, Mr. O'Connell retreats, and "cuts down the bridges behind him." So at least we are informed by his son Mr. John O'Connell, who, as chairman of the Repeal meeting held at the Corn Exchange on Monday last, announced the fact. Such a phrase with respect to a leader on the advance, would imply his determination to proceed: with respect to one upon the *retreat* it may signify that having reached his fastnesses he is content with checking the approach of his enemies. Just at this crisis the phrase is very *equivocal*: but it is not the less likely to represent Mr. O'Connell's meaning.

But a greater crisis than repeal is at hand. The November gale is becoming due. The accounts are complicate: and in such affairs Mr. FITZPATRICK is a far more accomplished secretary than even the "DEAR RAY." How interesting is that *Retreat* in which Mr. Fitzpatrick is the spiritual director! He is a very pleasant fellow, and what is more to the purpose, a most able financier. If there be a penny in any beggerman's pocket in the kingdom, he will soon have it in his penitent's pocket. We understand Mr. Fitz. is daily expected at the Abbey.

Meanwhile vigorous preparations are afoot in the metropolis for giving Lord Normanby not a procession—but "a welcome home." The *Pilot* has undertaken all the scavenging work; and our own contemporary, the supply of addled eggs. "Any money for dead cats:—application to be made to the contractors at the Corn Exchange."

Lord Normanby will be in Dublin on the 15th Inst., what scenes we shall witness during the performance of this political interlude!

OPENING OF THE NEW PRIMITIVE WESLEYAN PREACHING HOUSE AT NEW ROSS.

On Sunday last the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Preaching House, lately erected in the town of New Ross, was opened for the services of Religion, and solemnly dedicated to the Most High. Mr. George Revington, the resident Secretary in Dublin to the society's missions, occupied the pulpit, and set forth with much clearness and feeling those great doctrines of the Gospel which, by the Divine blessing, would in future be taught and enforced in that place of worship. On the following evening a sermon was delivered by Mr. George W. Warr, the resident preacher in this city, in which the duty of "loving the habitation of the Lord and the place where His honor dwelleth" was forcibly pointed out as obligatory in a peculiar manner on all who name the name of Christ. On Tuesday Mr. Revington embraced the opportunity of addressing a number of children, when he also explained to many of their parents who were present, in what manner they should bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

The attendance on both of the above occasions was numerous, and evinced the kind interest the inhabitants of Ross, of all Protestant denominations, took in the commencement of Christian worship in this new building. The contributions were liberal, making, with a few donations, a sum of nearly £20. To Charles Tottenham, Esq., the society is much indebted for the kind grant of the site on which the Preaching House stands, and also for his liberal donation of £10. Scarcely any of the inhabitants to whom application was made refused to contribute. We understand the whole cost of the building to be £300, and that a sum of £30 would render it free of debt.

For many years the Primitive Wesleyan Methodists have struggled to maintain in New Ross the Preaching of the Gospel, but the want of a suitable place in which to assemble was often severely felt. This want is now happily supplied, and it is hoped will give a new stimulus to the exertions of the society in that town. In this age when every thing political and religious seems to be undergoing a change, it is well to keep up by every instrumentality the light of true religion. Ireland cannot be said to have too many preachers of righteousness; the field is vast, and widening every day, so that there is ample room for all, without any necessity for one body of christians to put their sickle into another's harvest. Indeed the principles and constitution of Primitive Methodism forbid any such interference; they profess to bear a friendly relation to all sections of Protestantism, but particularly avow attachment to the Established Church. From their proceedings neither schism in any christian Church, nor encroachment on its principles need be dreaded. We have heard with regret of instances in which some of the agents of the society have met with opposition from professing Protestants. This we regard, even in a political light, as exceedingly ill judged; for surely the friends of Protestantism in this country are few enough without any attempt to foment disunion. We well remember when the last census was taken, that the Primitive Wesleyan Methodists refused to have themselves distinctly classified, but were enrolled as Church of England Protestants. In these principles we know they are, under every discouragement, determined to persevere, and we make no doubt that while they seek solely the salvation of sinners, and keep alive the fire of holy zeal and love on the altar of their hearts, they will be approved of God and acceptable unto men.

A letter has just appeared from the pen of Mr. O'Connell, addressed to the Radicals of Ireland, in which he impresses on them the duty of promptly coming forward to the registries. The honorable separatist is evidently afraid of the final result being in favour of the Conservatives; every line manifests a dread of discomfiture, plainly expressed.

The fair of Hospital, county Limerick, on Tuesday, displayed a large share of live stock, and there was a full attendance of farmers and dealers. Beef sold at 44s per cwt., and mutton at 5½ per lb. sinking offal. Fat beasts ranged from £11 to £15 each; Kerry cows from £7 10s to £14—£18 10 were refused for a prime Kerry which was purchased when a yearling for £1; sheep ranged from 36s to 46s each; pigs 45s to 46s per cwt.; small store pigs in good demand.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD ADJOURNED SUMMER ASSIZES.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

This being the day fixed by Judge Perrin, (who arrived here about 4 o'clock on Thursday evening) for the trial of the Ejectment case adjourned from the last Summer Assizes, his Lordship entered the Court this morning shortly after 10 o'clock, and having called on the Sheriff for the distringas, directed the jury to be called: In the absence of Mr. Perrin, the Judge's register, Andrew Kirwan, Esq., of this city, acted as Register. The following gentlemen having answered to their names were sworn on the jury:—

Simon Newport,	Lewis Fitzmaurice,
George Roche,	Henry Langley,
Beresford Boate,	Roger Hudson,
Maurice Charles Kennedy,	John Hearn Watters,
Edward Lane,	Shapland Carew Morris,
Samuel Smith,	Dominick Tallon, Esqrs.

His lordship then said that the other gentlemen who had been summoned on the jury need not remain.

Mr. Smith, Q.C., Plaintiff's leading counsel, inquired of the gentlemen at the opposite side who appeared for the Defendants? He was informed that Mr. Pollock appeared for the Earl of Huntingdon, Mr. Maunsell for Mr. Chearnley, and Mr. Bagge for all the other defendants.

Mr. Mulcahy opened the pleadings. He said this was an ejectment on the title in which John Jack, the feigned Lessee of Augustus Saltern Willeth, also lessee of the Right Honourable George Allen Broderick, Lord Viscount Middleton, also Lessee of Edmond Flynn and others, was Plaintiff; and the Right Hon: Francis Theopilus Henry Earl of Huntingdon, Anthony Chearnley, Esq., John Hart, and others were Defendants. The Ejectment was brought for the recovery of 900 Acres of land in the parish of Kilronder, Barony of Glenaheiry, and county of Waterford. The ejectment contained six demises, which were laid on the 23d May, 1840: the lease, entry and ouster were laid on the same day, and defences were taken by the several defendants on the 17th June, 1840.

Mr. Smith called on Counsel at the other side to state for whom they were concerned, when Mr. Blackburne observed that he did not think it necessary to do so; but however that he had no objection to state that he was concerned for Lord Huntingdon.

Mr. Smith then said he was counsel for the plaintiff in this case, and proceeded to detail at length the nature of the plaintiff's title, observing that the property now sought to be recovered from the defendants formerly belonged to a person named John Power, who was engaged in the rebellion of 1641. The properties of all those persons who had been engaged in that rebellion he need not, as it was matter of History, tell the jury, became forfeited to the Crown; and amongst the rest Castlereagh, Graignagour, and Currateskin were forfeited to the Crown by John Power, by reason of his treason. In the Commonwealth, subsequent to the rebellion of 1641, a general survey was instituted by the Government of the day, of all the lands which became so forfeited to the Crown, and this survey is known by the name of the Down Survey, and the property in question being included in the Down Survey, involved a question on that Survey. A quit rent of three pence per acre was imposed on all the lands so forfeited. Mr. Smith here read several documents from the office of Public Records in Dublin to shew that this quit rent was charged to Sir Thomas Stanley, who by letters patent of July 1666 became entitled to the fee of the disputed land, and in 1735 the book of Survey and distributions under the Commonwealth was decided in the Court of Exchequer to be evidence of title in an ejectment case. In this book the number of acres which vested in, and the quit rent chargeable to Sir Thomas Stanley, were set forth. In another document referred to by counsel, and bearing date in the year 1676, the proprietors' names in 1641 were stated, and in this was a column headed "to whom disposed," and the name of Sir Thomas Stanley was set out here. Mr. Smith here proceeded to deduce the title to the disputed land from Sir Thomas Stanley to his son Stephen Stanley, by particular court grace to 1786. The Stanleys subsequently conveyed the disputed land to Richard and Nicholas Power, under whom the late Lord Middleton who was Lord Chancellor of Ireland derived, and the lessors of the plaintiff under him: he admitted this left behind a question as to boundary, but he contended that they could not at the other side be in a position to prove they were entitled to a single acre of those lands. Mr. Smith having entered into a detailed statement of facts connected with the boundary of the disputed territory concluded by impressing on the jury the fact of the plaintiff having made repeated offers to leave matters to be amicably arranged by arbitration, and to leave the dispute to be settled by two gentlemen of respectability and rank.

The first witness called was WILLIAM HENRY HARDING, Esq., who, being sworn, and examined by Mr. Brewster, stated he was principal clerk in the office of Public Records in Dublin; brought down several public documents with him. He produced the original rental of 1661 and 1662 of two counties, Kerry and Waterford, it contains the following entries:—Castlereagh 2030 acres, at £33 17s 3d. year's quit rent. Barony certified by Sir William Petty, entry made by order of Court of Exchequer. £12 16s 0¼ discharged of lands on account of Sir Thomas Stanley, by order. This witness produced several other public documents similar to the above, to show the title of the Stanleys to the disputed land.

WM. WALDEN, Esq., examined by Mr. Mulcahy—Produced the Will of Lord Middleton, dated 5th July, 1833, saw it executed by him; he is dead; the present Lord Middleton is one of the Devisees.

To a Juror—Knows Mr. Murray to act as Mr. Chearnley's agent and steward, and in respect of the lands in dispute; knew him to attend at the view as Mr. Chearnley's agent: knew him to act in money matters; does not of his own knowledge know him to act in other matters respecting the lands.

To Mr. Blackburne—Mr. Murray attended on view.

CHARLES WILLIAM WELLARD examined by Mr. Brewster.—His father was agent to Lord Middleton; knows Mr. Murray and Mr. Chearnley; knows of the dispute about the boundary; saw Mr. Murray upon the disputed lands in reference to the dispute; Mr. Chearnley is a man advanced in life; never saw him on the lands; has had money letters from Mr. Murray; met him on the mountains, when he attended upon the summons of Mr. Jones, the Ordinance Surveyor; Mr. Chearnley, or young Mr. Chearnley, did not attend; witness and Murray met Jones; this was in May 1839; witness attended on behalf of the Trustees of the late Lord Middleton; Mr. Murray spoke of the claims of Mr. Chearnley, and produced to the Ordnance Surveyor papers and documents shewing Mr. Chearnley's claims.

Cross examined by Mr. Blackburne—Witness acted for his father in receipt of the rents; Flynn pays £215 a year Irish; knows his father's handwriting; it is Mr. Wellard's signature to the document produced; the Barony Maps were produced on appeal by the proper officer; witness attended the sessions on behalf of the Trustees of Lord Middleton; Mr. Chearnley was there.

To a Juror—There is a distinction between a land agent and a steward.

(To be concluded in our next.)

A correspondent of the *Pilot* newspaper states that Sir Richard Franklin, M.D., the Mayor of Limerick, and the leading part of the gentry who happened to be in town, waited on Mr. O'Connell immediately after he received the address. [Fudge! the correspondent of the *Pilot* is a wag, or an anti Mathewite, labouring under *slight* mental hallucination. An address was presented, signed by a non descript named Tom Scanlan, as chairman of some back lane meeting; and by an individual named Lynch, a superannuated ginger beer manufacturer, as secretary; and read by a pugilistic apothecary named Raleigh, who minds politics more than prescriptions—and that was all!]

Monday night, a dispute arose between a chimney-sweeper named Wall, and a boatman, named Nevill, in the Mainstreet Clonmel eventually came to blows; the former, finding his opponent an overmatch for him, pulled out his knife, and inflicted a very serious wound on the latter. Constable P. Moylan, having heard of the occurrence, went at once in search of the sweep, and at length discovered him, at ten o'clock, snugly concealed in a chimney of one of the houses in the Mall-lane, which had been previously searched to no purpose by the friends of the injured party.

The Very Rev. Theobald Mathew has forwarded to the members of the Temperance Society of Cashel, through the hands of their parish priest, Rev. Dean M'Donnell, the sum of twelve pounds sterling, for the purchase of musical instruments, in addition to ten pounds already acknowledged as given to the Chapel band, and ten pounds distributed amongst the poor teetotallers of that parish.

There are two county Inspectorships of constabulary vacant—one in Carlow, the other in Leitrim.

HOSTILITIES AGAINST MEHEMET ALI—OPPOSITION OF THE PACHA TO THE ULTIMATUM OF THE FOUR POWERS—OPERATIONS OF THE BRITISH ON THE COAST OF SYRIA—SEIZURE OF EGYPTIAN SHIPS BY THE ENGLISH SQUADRON—EMEUTES IN PARIS—INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL—REVOLT OF TWO REGIMENTS IN MADRID—IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Our columns this post contain intelligence, at considerable length, respecting the aspect of affairs in general, which bear truly a menacing aspect. In addition to the accounts elsewhere respecting our Turco Egyptian demonstration, we have to state that Mehemet Ali has refused to accede to the interference of the four powers, as also that hostilities have already actually commenced between the high contracting parties and the Pacha.

On the 13th ult. Commodore Napier arrived before Beyrout with four ships of the line, and took up a very threatening position in front of the town. Next day he was joined by the Castor from Tripoli, where she had gone to take in water, and by the Gorgan from Alexandria. He then communicated the intention of the four great Powers, and demanded the Turkish troops to be placed under his protection; also that their arms should be restored immediately to the mountaineers. These demands being refused, he has since been occupied in seizing and detaining vessels belonging to, or engaged in, the service of the Pacha. These prizes are numerous, but the only vessels of consequence are a cutter of war, a large unarmed frigate, and a brig in which they found some cases of muskets. Altogether they have taken about 500 stand of arms and a few troops, most of whom are invalids, and have been sent on shore to the hospital.

The Paris papers are outrageously angry with the English commander, whose conduct they are pleased to regard as disgraceful to the national character. "By virtue of what powers," inquires the *Debats*, "or what rights, did Commodore Napier, on the 14th of August, summon the Egyptian authorities to evacuate Syria, whereas the notification of the treaty of London was only made to the Pacha on the 16th? Who can have given orders to this officer to violate, before even a commencement of execution, a treaty which, according to the professions of the powers who signed it, was to secure the permanent pacification of the East?"

Lord Palmerston has, perhaps, been mislead by the notion that Mehemet Ali would give in. He wont. What can his lordship do? Syria will not answer his purpose. Will England undertake the expense of effectually subduing the Pasha? Landing a small body of men in Syria and furnishing arms to the disaffected will only make misery among the poor people—another edition of the Spanish war. The four powers *could* do the business, but who is to pay for all this folly? It will be humiliating to Palmerston and Ponsonby to be foiled again by Mehemet Ali; they may, therefore, make a strong effort to carry out their scheme, which is as perfectly Russian as if it had emanated from St. Petersburgh.

The news from both kingdoms of the Peninsula, if not alarming, is very disastrous. A military insurrection actually at *work* in Portugal; something like a revolution on the point of bursting forth in Spain. With respect to the first, it must be crushed, or it will lay Portugal in ruins; with regard to the last, it is hard to say whether the Queen be blameable or not. In either case, her position is full of danger. With regard to Portugal should the insurrection spread, in all probability we shall be obliged to send a fleet to the Tagus—troops, at present we cannot send. And, in regard to Spain, if matters sink from bad to worse (as they appear likely to do), the King of the French will have an army of observation, in three months, at the foot of the Pyrennees, or beyond them.

Emeutes in Paris are of daily occurrence; the Parisian papers of Monday concur in representing the populace as ready to array themselves in any wild outbreak against the government; every lane and avenue of the capital bristle with cannon, and troops are hourly pouring in from all quarters to awe the disaffected.

To a second edition of the *Times* we are indebted for some important news relative to China and India received by that journal in anticipation of the overland mail which left Bombay on the 23d July by the Prometheus steamer.

The first part of the expedition against China sailed on May 20, and the remainder on June 2, convoyed by the Wellesley, Crusier, Algerine, Conway, and the Queen and the Atalanta steamers. The Melville, Blond, and two sloops of war, passed the Straits of Anjeer on the 10th of June, for China. Admiral Elliot must have arrived there. Additional transports had been taken up at Calcutta, and fresh troops were to be embarked at Madras from China. The English merchants still remained at Macao. The Americans were preparing to quit Canton, Mr. Snow, the American Consul, had arrived thence at Singapore. A report prevailed that the Emperor had at length been convinced of Governor Lin's mismanagement, and had degraded him by three degrees.

The Russians had not reached Khiva. The Ghilzers were still in a revolt, and it was feared that a new rebellion would take place in Nepaul. Schah Sooja was so unpopular that it had become necessary to reinforce our army in Cabul.

Five companies of infantry and some artillery had left Bombay for Aden. The Dutch were at war with the Achines.

The movements of the expedition against China have been watched during the past eight weeks with intense anxiety At this advanced season of the year extreme despatch is of the utmost importance, so that the operations may be fairly commenced before the setting in of those storms which at a later period of the season prevail on the coast of China. By the course believed to have been pursued by Admiral Elliot, it seems probable that the point of attack would be reached with the least possible delay.

There are rumours of an intended expulsion of all foreigners from Canton.

THE DESTINATION OF THE EXPEDITION AND POINT OF ATTACK.

It has been very generally surmised that the preliminary operation of the expedition will be to batter down the Bogue forts; and we believe there is no doubt that such are the instructions of Sir Gordon Bremer. But we understand the campaign is to be opened by also taking possession of Macao at the same time, we presume under some arrangements effected at home between the British and Portuguese governments.

Lord Macartney's opinion was, "that the English should take forcible possession of Macao because the Portuguese held it on terms at once useless and degrading." But an act of this kind the government will not commit.

The occupation of the Chusals and other places on the coast will be, it is thought, the next act in the drama; but if efficient garrisons are to be left at these places, will not the force be too much weakened to make an attempt on Pekin, which is considered by many to be in contemplation?

To occupy the islands, or some towns on the coast, will not, we feel perfectly, be sufficient to alarm the imperial court—nothing short of a march on Pekin will arouse the imperial government. We think the present force competent to this, providing we content ourselves with garrisoning Macao, and leaving a small naval force there, without occupying other positions on the coast. For the success of such an enterprize, however, it is absolutely necessary that our force should be at the mouth of the Ki Ho long before the approach of winter. That is now.

KHIVA—RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

The following article, published in the *Delhi Gazette* of the 9th of July, states positively, and upon authority, the retreat of the Russians from Khiva.

"The halt of the Russians, if not their retrograde movement, continues to be confirmed by letters we receive from various quarters. And this is *authentically* said, we are almost afraid to use the word to have arisen from the remonstrances of the British authorities, who, while they are using their most strenuous exertions to induce the Khivans to give up their Russian captives, and, by so doing, to remove the chief cause of quarrel as set forth in the Russian declaration of war, have declared their determination to oppose any further advance of the Autocrat's troops towards British India.

On our going to press we received our report of the conclusion of the important ejectment case, a portion of which we have given elsewhere. A verdict has been returned in favour of the Plaintiff—6d damages and 6d costs. The full details shall appear on Wednesday.

The Lord Bishop of Casbel has appointed John Fleury, Esq., son of the Rev. Henry Fleury, Joint Registrar of the diocese of Waterford and Lismore.

DEPARTURES FOR BRISTOL.—Miss O'Connell, Mr. Villiers, Mr. and Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Bartell, Mr. Ryall, and Miss Sherlane, per the *Nora Creina* yesterday.

LITERATURE.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

CURRY & Co.

The September number of the Dublin University is in itself a perfect cartoon—its treasures, though less copious than those presented in former numbers, are, nevertheless, exquisite, and the several papers are given with all that vigour and raciness which have contributed to place our *Maga* in the first rank of the literature of Ireland—of the empire.

The opening article contains an able review of *The History of Christianity from the birth of Christ to the abolition of Paganism in the Roman empire*, by the Rev. H. H. Milman: It lays bare in a masterly manner the dangerous and absurd theories—the numerous fallacies—and the arbitrary assumptions laid down by the author, in opposition to the most sacred portions of christian belief, and at direct variance with the unerring records of Holy Writ, with reference to miraculous agency, and those preternatural manifestations of Divine will and power recorded in the New Testament, of which he attempts to destroy the force, the efficacy, the heart-appealing truth, by submitting them to the process of *figurative expression*. To the weak minded, or to the hasty inquirer, who asks "What is truth?" and turns away, the pages of *Milman's History* are calculated to do more injury by the attempts of its author to *rationalise* our faith than the heaviest attacks made by the veriest infidel on revealed religion could possibly effect. The book, for such as we have mentioned, is a dangerous production, and the pages of the *University* were never devoted to a better purpose than in thus exposing the mischievous fallacies given to the world by the writer. The reverend gentleman, we have no doubt, is honest in his intentions, but that forms no apology for the dangerous doctrines he has broached; talented he is allowed on all hands to be in an eminent degree, but, a close imitator of Gibbon's style, he has also adopted some of Gibbon's opinions.

The *Portrait Gallery* contains an excellent memoir and etching of the Rev. C. S. Stanford, the translator of Plato's Dialogues, the editor of the Fasti of Ovid, and the original editor of the—Dublin University Magazine, when, on the first of Jan., 1833, it was ushered into the world with the two fold object of furthering the cause of Protestantism throughout the empire—by affording it a new organ in connection with Ireland—and also of proving by experiment the possibility of a literary periodical *living* in this country. Mr. Stanford has long since resigned the post of honour which he so well maintained, but his mantle has fallen on the shoulders of his successor, and *Maga* continues to appear each month with renewed and increasing powers, an able advocate of the true religion established amongst us—an uncompromising defender of the constitution in Church and State—and, in the varied paths of learned lore, an ornament to the literature of the country.

The "Shunamite," by the Rev. Henry Woodward, Rector of Fethard, in the diocess of Cashel, is well reviewed, and receives, as the work richly deserves, a full meed of approbation. The work of this amiable and gifted clergyman embodies a series of lectures on 2 Kings, IV., 11—17, and a sequel, being a series of reflections on 2 Kings, V., 17—35. This publication we would strongly recommend, it bears the impress of the scholar and the christian.

The two first chapters of a romance on Irish history, the *Rival Tanists*, appear in the present number of the University, and will prove highly interesting to the reader. The poetical department is well sustained—we have many gems of exquisite beauty from the pen of Miss A. Browne. *George Robert Fitzgerald* is brought to the end of his wild career; and a feeling of thankfulness must arise on turning over the passages in this extraordinary being's life, that a change has come over the spirit of society, since the time of one whose whole character and conduct, marked by profligacy and crime, were but in keeping with, and formed part and parcel of, the period in which he lived. The article on *Church Establishments and the Voluntary system*, now an all absorbing subject, will be found of importance. We are presented with five chapters of *Charley O'Malley*, now in the Tagus with his military friends, who, during the voyage spun many a mirth exciting yarn. Fred. Power's adventures are full of fun; Mr. Spark's, the junior officer's story is replete with comicality; and, though last no least, the Skipper's tale is full of interest. The state of our columns prevent our giving any of these to our friends this post, as they extend to some length, and must content ourselves with giving

THE VOYAGE.

Ugh! what a miserable thing is a voyage! Here we are now eight days at sea; the eternal sameness of all around growing every hour less supportable. Sea and sky are beautiful things when seen from the dark woods and waving meadows on shore; but their picturesque effect is sadly marred from want of contrast; besides that the "*toujours* pork," with crystals of salt as long as your wife's fingers; the potatoes, that seemed varnished in French polish; the tea, seasoned with geological specimens from the basin of London, y-cleped maple sugar; and the butter—ye gods! —the butter! But why enumerate these smaller features of discomfort, and omit the more glaring ones? The utter selfishness which blue water suggests as inevitably as the cold fit follows the ague; the good fellow that shares his knapsack or his last guinea on land, here forages out the best corner to hang his hammock; jockeys you into a comfortless crib, where the uncaulked deck but filters every rain from heaven on your head: he votes you the corner at dinner, not only that he may place you with your back to the thorough draught of the gangway ladder, but that he may eat, drink, and lie down, before you have even begun to feel the qualmishness that the dinner of a troop ship is well calculated to suggest; cuts his pencil with your best razor; wears your shirts, as washing is scarce; and winds up all by having a good story of you every evening for the edification of the other "sharp gentlemen," who, being too wide awake to be humbugged themselves, enjoy his success prodigiously. This, gentle reader, is neither confession nor avowal of mine. The passage I have here presented to you I have taken from the journal of my brother officer Mr. Sparks, who, when not otherwise unoccupied, usually employed his time in committing to paper his thoughts upon men, manners, and things at sea in general; though, sooth to say, his was not an idle life; being voted by unanimous consent a "junior," he was condemned to offices that the veriest fag in Eton or Harrow had rebelled against. In the morning, under the pseudonyme of *Mrs.* Sparks, he presided at breakfast, having previously made tea, coffee, and chocolate for the whole cabin, besides boiling about twenty eggs at various degrees of hardness; he was under heavy recognizances to provide a plate of buttered toast of very alarming magnitude, fried ham, kidneys, &c., to no end.—Later on, when others sauntered about the deck, vainly endeavouring to fix their attention upon a novel or a review, the poor cornet might be seen with a white apron tucked gracefully round his spare proportions, whipping eggs for pancakes, or with up turned shirt sleeves, fashioning dough for a pudding. As the day waned, the cook's galley became his haunt, where, exposed to a roasting fire, he inspected the details of a *cuisine*, for which, whatever his demerits, he was sure of an ample remuneration in abuse at dinner. Then came the dinner itself, that dread ordeal, where nothing was praised and everything censured. This was followed by the punch making, where the tastes of six different and differing individuals were to be exclusively consulted, in the self same beverage; and lastly, the supper at night, when Sparkie, as he was familiarly called, towards evening, grown quite exhausted, became the subject of unmitigated wrath, and most unmeasured reprobation.

"I say, Sparke, it's getting late; the spatch cock, old boy; don't be slumbering."

"By the bye, Sparkie, what a mess you made of that pea soup to day! By Jove, I never felt so ill in my life."

"No, no, it was no the soup; it was something he put in the punch that's burning me ever since I tuk it. Ou, man, but ye're an awfu' creture wi' vittals."

"He'll improve, Major, he'll improve; don't discourage him; the boy's young; be alive now there; where's the toast—confound you—where's the toast?"

"There, Sparks, you like a drum stick, I know; must'nt muzzle the ox, eh? Scripture for you, old boy; eat away; hang the expense; hand him over the jug—empty—eh, Charley? Come, Sparkie, bear a hand, the liquor's out."

"But won't you let me eat?"

"Eat! Heavens, what a fellow for eating! By George, such an appetite is clean against the articles of war! Come, man, it's drink we're thinking of; there's the rum, sugar, limes; see to the hot water. Well, skipper, how are we getting on?"

"Lying our course; eight knots off the log; pass the call. Why Mister Sparks."

"Eh, Sparks, what's this?"

"Sparks, my man, confound it;" and, then, omnes chorussing, 'Sparks!' in every key of the gamut, the luckless fellow would be obliged to jump up from his meagre fare, and set to work at a fresh brewage of punch for the others. The bowl and the glasses filled by some little management on Power's part, our friend, the cornet would be *drawn out*, as the phrase is, into some confession of his early years, which seemed to have been exclusively spent in love making, devotion to the fair being as integral a portion of his character as tippling was of the worthy major's.

Like most men who pass their lives in over studious efforts to please—however ungallant the confession be—the amiable Sparks had had little success; his love, if not, as it generally happened, totally unrequited, was, invariably, the source of some awkward catastrophe, there being no imaginable error he had not at some time or other fallen into, nor any conceivable mischance to which he had not been exposed. Inconsolable widows, attached wives, fond mothers, newly married brides, engaged young ladies, were, by some *contretemps*, continually the subject of his attachments; and the least mishap which followed the avowal of his passion was to be heartily laughed at, and obliged to leave the neighbourhood. Duels, apologies, actions at law, compensations, &c., were of every day occurrence: and to such an extent, too, that any man blessed with a smaller bump upon the occiput, would eventually have long since abandoned the pursuit, and taken to some less expensive pleasure; but poor Sparks, in the true spirit of a martyr, only gloried the more, the more he suffered; and, like the worthy man who continued to purchase tickets in the lottery for thirty years, with nothing but a succession of blanks, he ever imagined that fortune was only trying his patience, and had some cool forty thousand pounds of happiness waiting his perseverence in the end. Whether this prize ever did turn up in the course of years, I am unable to say; but certainly, up to the period of his history I now speak of, all had been as gloomy and unrequiting as need be. Power, who knew something of every man's adventures, was aware of so much of poor Sparks' career, and usually contrived to lay a trap for a confession that generally served to amuse us during en evening as much, I acknowledge, from the manner of the recital, as any thing contained in the story. There was a species of serious matter of fact simplicity in his detail of the most ridiculous scenes that left you convinced that his bearing upon the affair in question must have greatly heightened the absurdity; nothing, however comic or droll in itself, ever excited in him the least approuch to a smile; he sat with his large light blue eyes, light hair, long upper lip, and retreating chin, lisping out an account of an adventure, with a look of Liston about him, that was inconceivably amusing.

"Come, Sparks," said Power, "I claim a promise you made me the other night, on condition we let you off making the oyster patties at ten o'clock: you can't forget what I mean." Here the captain knowingly touched the lip of his ear, at which signal the cornet coloured slightly, and drank off his wine in a hurried confused way. He promised to tell us, major, how he lost the tip of his left ear. I have myself heard hints of the circumstane, but would much rather hear Sparks' own version of it."

"Another love story," said the doctor, with a grin, "I'll be bound."

"Shot off in a duel," said I, inquiringly; "close work, too."

"No such thing," replied Power; "but Sparks will enlighten you. It is, without exception, the most touching and beautiful thing I ever heard; as a simple story, it beats the Vicar of Wakefield to sticks."

"Yau don't say so," said poor Sparks, blushing.

"Ay, that I do, and maintain too, I'd rather be the hero of that little adventure, and be able to recount it as you do—for, mark me, that's no small part of the effect—than I'd be full colonel of the regiment. Well, I am sure I always thought it affecting; but, somehow, my dear friend, you don't know your powers; you have that within you would make the fortune of half the periodicals going. Ask Monsoon or O'Malley there if I did not say so at breakfast, when you were grilling the old hen, which, by the bye, let me remark, was not one of your *chef d'œuvres*."

"A tougher beastie I never put a tooth in."

"But the story, the story," said I.

"Yes," said Power, with a tone of command, "the story, Sparks."

"Well, if you really think it worth telling, as I have always felt it a very remarkable incident, here goes."

The 6th part *Charles O'Malley*, with two admirable engravings, has been received—such a shilling's worth of amusement was never purchased; expecting, as Charley does, to mix in scenes of warlike adventure, we may expect some rich scenes in the forthcoming number.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA.

The British steamer Prometheus put into Toulon on Friday the 4th inst from stress of weather, but went on to Marseilles the same day. It brings the overland India mail from Malta, with dates probably from Alexandria of the 23d or to the 25th, a week later than the advices by the Tartare. The despatches by the Prometheus may be expected in Paris on Sunday night or Monday.

There was no business doing at Tortoni's on Saturday night.

METROPOLITAN CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY.

This body held their weekly meeting Monday evening—

—Parkinson, Esq., in the chair.

The society resolved itself into a general committee, and sat with closed doors, for the purpose of considering the propriety of publishing an address to the Protestants of Ireland at the present crisis.

GOVERNMENT PROVISION CONTRACT.

The last contract for rum—the third this year—taken a short time since, was for 100,000 gallons, and in a few days the commissioners will have lists sent unto them for supplying the navy with the most extensive supply of beef and pork that has been required at one time for the last twenty years. This contract will be for 13,000 navy tierces of beef and 15,000 tierces of pork, or exceeding the last contract by upwards of 2,000 tierces. It is not very probable that these great additions to the contracts of this year would be made unless there has been a corresponding augmentation of the seamen in her Majesty's navy. Hence the opinion that the ministry are effecting that quietly which our Gallic neighbours are so ostentatiously doing:—viz. placing the right arm of England's defence in a state to meet any adverse circumstances that may arise out of the execution of the Turco Egyptian treaty.—*Observer.*

The copper gig which we took notice of, as building for the Greenock regatta is now completed. She is 34 feet long by 3 feet 10 inches beam, and weighed when completely finished, 240 lbs. Last week she made her first appearance on the Clyde, and has proved to be a fast boat. When floating without her crew on board, she draws one and a half inches amidships; with her crew on board, she draws two inches at stem and stern, and three and a half inches amidships.

On the arrival of the first division 42d, under the command of Major Macdougall, at Fermoy from Templemore, after being in barracks for two hours, it received the route to proceed to Cork; it had unpacked the baggage, and the officers had made themselves comfortable in barracks.

When regimental officers attend in uniform, as spectators, the review or inspection of troops, by any general officer, they are to appear in the uniform of their regiments, and not in the blue frock coat.

COLONEL BUTLER v. O'CONNELL.

The member for Kilkenny has manfully treated the wretched demagogue and his Repeal Humbug, with the contempt they so justly merit; he has asserted his right as a rational being to think for himself, and will not submit to be dictated to by O'Connell, or ranked amongst the degraded serfs, miscalled representatives of the people, who fetch and carry at his bidding, and pander to the evil desires and rapacious longings of the bloated rebel. The following letter from Colonel Butler addressed to the Editor of the *World* fully confirms our assertion: in it he charges O'Connell with the foulest treachery—by suffering the ministry to wince under defeat after defeat without a struggle, by starting to Ireland to raise his yell of agitation, and leaving the wretched creatures to shift for themselves; and well he describes his Repeal cry as a "miserable species of catch penny political buffoonery":—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORLD.

Ballyconra, Ballyragget, Sept. 2.

SIR,—I am happy to find that you approve of the letter which I wrote on the subject of the Repeal of the Union, and particularly so, as some of the Liberal papers seem to have come to the conclusion that because I object to the mode of its present egitation, I have changed my opinion on the subject altogether, and no doubt they will be more fortified in coming to that conclusion by the filthy abuse of me by their idol, Mr. O'Connell, the other day at the Corn-Exchange.

The fact is, I have not in the slightest degree altered my opinion on that all important subject; and the moment any national movement is made by the *true* friends of Ireland in the business, I shall be found at my post. As to the present agitation, I can only say that when Mr. O'Connell, for the purpose of commencing it, left his post as a Member of Parliament, at the very time that Ministers were suffering defeat after defeat, on the issuing of the Ludlow writ, his conduct in so doing was strongly reprobated; and I never heard his plan on the occasion considered in any other light than that of a miserable species of catch-penny political buffoonery.

As I would be very sorry that my fellow countrymen should labour under an erroneous impresson as to my conduct on the present occasion, I shall feel much obliged by your inserting this letter in your paper; and as Mr. O'Connell has again thought proper to refer to my Parliamentary conduct on one occasion, I shall take the same opportunity of informing him that it is quite impossible I could so far degrade myself as to give him any answer on that or any other subject, but when my constituents call upon me for an explanation of my conduct, I shall not hesitate in giving it.

I am, Sir,
your obliged humble servant,
PIERCE BUTLER.

The Rev. Dr. MacSweeny, president of the Irish College in Paris, is at present on a short visit to his friends in Cork.

A most disgraceful and wanton outrage was perpetrated in the Scotch Church Clonmel, on Friday night the 4th inst., by some miscreant or miscreants, who committed outrages in that beautiful building degrading to human nature. The pulpit cushion and window curtains were torn, and indecencies, calculated to degrade the greatest barbarian that ever existed, were perpetrated.

The diet of the paupers in Cork workhouse is bread and stirabout, alternate days. The physicians have objected to the latter, as only increasing hunger, and recommended bread every day, but the Guardians would not comply.

The following detachments, which were in readiness for foreign service, have been countermanded, and are to remain in Ireland for the present—14th, 52d, 74th, and 82d. The remaining two companies of the 42d marched into Cork on Tuesday morning. The entire regiment are now lying in that garrison.

The *Gazette* announces the elevation of Dr. Shuttleworth, of New College, Oxford, to the vacant See of Chichester. The *Liverpool Times* informs us that "the learned Doctor is a man of liberal and enlightened mind, and an able and uncompromising opponent of the Puseyites."

An unfortunate maniac named Molloy, a silversmith, now lies in the County Dublin Hospital, suffering from the effects of fearful injuries inflicted upon himself. He spoke repeatedly of late of his having seen the Redeemer and the Apostles, who urged upon him the necessity of his carrying into effect, literally, the 29th and 30th verses of Matthew, 5th chapter, and in accordance with his delusion he cut out his right eye and cut off his right hand while in his workshop, and apparently plying the lathe. A brother workman was in the room, and never heard him even wince, and did not discover what the maniac was at until he fell in an endeavour to sever his right foot from his body. He was removed to the County Dublin Hospital, weltering in blood and, singular to say, it is probable he may recover. For months before his family were aware of his mental hallucinations, and certificates to that effect were procured, but he was not put under that restraint which the circumstances of his case so much required.

AWFUL VISITATION.—Last week an awful visitation occurred in the town of Staines, in which there had for years been resident a labouring man, about 50 years of age, named Joseph Nixon, who was generally known as of very questionable habits. Having been employed by Mr. James Clark, a wharfinger of that town, in mending the sail of a barge, on meeting in the Blue Anchor public house Mr. Clark accused Nixon of purloining part of the twine he had given him to mend the sail with, which Nixon denied, and, with dreadful imprecations, declared he had used the whole of it in doing the repairs, and called upon God to strike him dead if it was not the truth. A few minutes afterwards, before he had again spoken, he was struck with paralysis and rendered completely speechless, in which state he was carried to his own residence, where he expired in the course of a few hours. An inquest has subsequently been held upon the body, and a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God" recorded.

AN ENORMOUS VISITOR.—On Monday night last, as the family of Mr. T.B. Clarke, of Dunstable, Bedfordshire, were retiring to rest about half past 11 o'clock, they were alarmed by the barking of a dog in their back premises. On Mr. Clarke's going down to ascertain the cause, and opening the door leading into the garden, his surprise was extreme to behold, within three feet of him, an elephant, which had escaped from a menagerie that had been exhibiting in the town during the afternoon and evening, and which had already forced his way through the large gates at the end of the garden. He immediately closed the door and ran for the keepers, who arrived after the beast had well nigh demolished the window and frame in attempting to make his entrance to the house. Mrs. Clarke was terribly alarmed, and it is feared will be some time before she recovers from the severe shock given to her nervous system by the untimely and unwelcome visitor.

THE PATENT LAWS.—These enactments, it is painful to state, are often found to be so extremely inoperative that, after the author of some useful discovery has taken out at costly and expensive patent, it too often fails to effect its object, that of protecting the property and interests of the inventor. Happily, art supplies what legislation never could provide; and we have a splendid instance of its power in a Label before us of so exquisite a degree of perfection, as to set imitation at defiance, and frustrate all the machinations of the unworthy. It appears that Messrs. ROWLAND and SON, the spirited Proprietors of the incomparable MACASSAR OIL for the toilet, have been induced by the number of counterfeits, to engage Messrs. PERKINS and BACON to engrave this Label, of which we can only say, that it is the very perfection of art, and must defy all counterfeit or imitation, and while it is so small, as to be legible only with a magnifying lens—it is so perfect, as to exhibit the most admirable triumph of the engraver's skill.—*See Advertisement.*

The annual meeting of the North Wexford Agricultural Society will be held at Gory, on Tuesday next, the 15th inst.

On Saturday last the Irish firebrand passed through Nenagh en route to Darrynane; and though in a late harangue at the Corn Exchange he pledged himself to address the people on repeal in every town he passed through, he did not say one word on the subject here, Dan knows North Tipperary too well; the Ormonians have no charms for him; and he has before now—on an unsuccessful attempt to agitate this Conservative part of the country—declared that he would never again make a speech in Nenagh.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

A meeting will be held at Carrick on Suir on Tuesday, the 22d inst., for the purpose of making arrangements to erect a public building in that town, which is to embrace a Savings Bank, a Charitable Loan Fund Office, a Temperance Hall, and a Mechanics' Institute.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, family and suite, arrived on Saturday last in Killarney at the residence of the Earl of Kenmare.

For some weeks the northern part of this City has been in a state of alarm, owing to a "turn out" amongst journeymen Coopers. The combination was resisted by the masters, who brought into their service country tradesmen; the consequence of which has been, that several of the countrymen have been assaulted by those who have struck work, and numerous informations are now pending against the offenders.—The assaults that were committed were of a trival nature, until Tuesday evening, about six o'clock, when two country coopers, named James Flynn of Ballypooreen, in the county Tipperary, and William Nugent, of Tallow, were attacked in Church Street, by a number of men, and beaten so severely that they had to be removed to the North Infirmary.—*Cork Constitution.*

Intelligence from Barbadoes down to the 19th July, contains an account of the sudden death of the Hon. John Alleyn Beckles, President of the Council, and Grand Master of Freemasons in that colony; there was a grand public funeral. Capt. Trollope, 36th, and Mrs. Trollope, had arrived from Liverpool; also detachments of the 14th, 52d, and 89th Regts. from St. Lucia. The barque *Emerald*, from London, was wrecked on the Coblers rocks—prssengers saved, but five race horses drowned. A large crop of sugar was expected on the plantations, as a copious fall of rain had visited the island.

It is decided by the Poor Law Commissioners that guardians of unions have no right to visit poorhouses when they please, and that that right is vested alone in the board collectively.—*Lincoln Mercury.*

No investigation will take place with regard to the origin of the affray between the soldiers of the 84th and 88th regiments, in Dublin, on Sunday night, the particulars of which were given in the *Waterford Mail* of Wednesday, as it was sated to be a mere drunken brawl.

Mr. Brunel has wagered £1,000, that on the completion of the Great Western Railway he will go from Bristol to London in two hours!

The Earl and Countess of Lucan, leave Saleham, next week, for Castlebar House, their seat in Ireland.

In the Work House of the North Dublin Union there are at present 1,182 paupers, in that of the South Union 1,615.

The business of the Branch office of the Agricultural Bank, hitherto open in Waterford, is transferred to Thomastown.

Mr. O'Connell is arrived at Darrynane.

The *rowdies* of Kingstown, and its vicinity, held a meeting late on Monday evening, in the back yard of one Nugent, a whiskey seller, in Kingstown, to adopt measures for the promotion of the Repeal Humbug.—The late hour at which the meeting was held, was well chosen to hide the beggarly numbers of the wretched gang, assembled on the occasion. Nugent, as in duty bound, was the principal mountebank for the amusement of his customers, and discoursed most *spiritedly*.

Lord Morpeth is expected to arrive in Dublin this day.

The *D.E. Packet*, in referring to Mr. O'Connell's absence from the metropolis during the stay of Lord Morpeth in Dublin, says:—It is currently reported in the best informed circles that the agreement for his leaving town during Lord Morpeth's stay in Dublin, was effected by a certain Grimgruffenhoff wot keeps a prison called the Four Courts Marshalsea. During the progress of the negociation between Lord Mawmouth and Daniel there was a serious misunderstanding, which led to a threat of resignation by the former."

Lord Monteagle, and the Hon. Mr. Spring Rice, left Dublin for London, on Monday.

The state of Lord Brougham's health, for some weeks past, has given extreme uneasiness to his friends His Lordship is now at Cathill, in Kent.

The importation duty on foreign wheat has been lowered to 2s 8d per qr. a result brought about entirely by the Mark lane jobbers.

Letters and papers from Sydney and Hobart Town, to the third of May inclusive have been received. A splendid new country to the Northward of Sydney, was discovered by Mr. Leslie, who explored the interior. This proved to be the Darling Downs, lying across the bay, by which there is access to Moreton Bay. They were free from timber, splendidly watered, of the richest friable mould, and extending to the West and South West, as far as the eye could reach, The advantages this fine pasture district possess must render it an object of attraction to settlers. The horse George IV. which belonged to Mr. Charles Smith, was sold for 550 guineas at Sydney. The colonists are suffering for want of labourers of all descriptions, and six shillings a day is being paid to the labourers that attend upon bricklayers. House rent is exorbitantly dear. Captain Parker, 51st, is ordered to Sydney on the Staff of the Governor in Chief. The office of Colonial Aide de Camp is to be filled up by one of the 51st Regt., who is being called in from detachment duty. The Delamere Estate was disposed of by the Australian Auction Company, for £10,000. This estate was sold for £1,200 two years ago. The price of the four pound loaf at Port Philip, was 2s 2d and expected to be higher. The Rev. Messrs. Geogehan and Walsh, the Roman Catholic Chaplains of Port Phillip presented to Mr. D. G. Macarthur, £6 as their joint donation in aid of the erection of a Presbyterian Church in Melbourne.

Thomas P. Vokes, Esq., returned on Friday from holding an investigation at Tarbert and Scattery, into the brutal and wanton attack made upon a party of artillery gunners, returning from Divine service at Ballylongford church, on the Sabbath to Carrig Islands by some of of the country people, who abused these gallant fellows in the most outrageous manner. In consequence, the detachment, which is of Captain Freer's company, at Duncannon Fort, is called into Tarbert. Gunner Edward M'Knight was severely injured by the assailants; Gunner Robert Matheson, badly cut on the head; and Gunner Edward Heydon, blows on the head, face, left eye bruised. Gunner Alexander Moir was with the party, but escaped from his knowledge of the Gælic, by which he construed the intention of the mob. Informations are taken against some of the principal agressors. The outrage was to have been further investigated on Saturday at Ballylongford Petty Sessions.—*Clare Paper.*

On Monday evening the *dis*-loyal National Repeal Association held their weekly meeting at the Corn Exchange. Mr. John O'Connell, M. P. for Athlone, attended in the absence of his father to conduct the proceedings. Mr. O'Connell moved the admission of Miss Eliza O'Connell, his father's twenty fourth grandchild, as a repealer—passed unanimously of course, for grandpapa's sake, as were also Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Christopher Long, Buck, or master sweeps, as members, together with forty others of the sable fraternity proposed by the same honourable gentleman as associate repealers—admitted for the sake of their shillings. We congratulate Miss Eliza O'Connell as also our county neighbour, Mr. Power, of Snow Hill, who has not only sent in his name as a repealer, but likewise volunteered as a recruiting serjeant in the "good cause", on the respectable company into which they have been usshered. They may well be proud of the brotherhood. The association appears to be assuming a most aristocratic attitude every day. Repeal chimney sweepers will be now all the rage.

Mr. James Dalton, jun., of Abbeyfeale, was cutting bread a few days back, when the knife slipped inflicting a wound that brought on lock jaw, of which he died a short time after.

The undermentioned officers retired from the army last week:—Capt. Culpeper, 14th Light Dragoons; Capt. Ames, 17th Light Dragoons; First Lieutenant O'Bryen, 5th Foot; Capt. Donnelly, 9th Foot; Capt. Lovelace, and Ensign Jeffreys, 19th Foot; Surgeon Griffiths, 20th Foot, on h.p.

H.M.S., Apollo, White, master, sailed from Cove on Monday, with the service companies of the 38th regt., for the Ionian Islands.

The Stamp Office authorities have interfered to prevent Mr. Erredge, a bookseller of Brighton, from publishing copies of a sheet for the insertion of advertisements, called the *Postage Advertiser*. In one of their letters the Board states—"That a paper containing wholly or principally advertisements, and published at intervals not exceeding twenty six days, is a newspaper, and liable to duty as such," besides the duty paid on the advertisements. This fact should be generally known, as since the establisment of the Penny Postage there have been several of these novel advertising sheets flying about the country.

James Knight, superior barrack serjeant at the Wellington Barrack, St. James's Park, and Wm. Alcock, junior barrack master, have been committed to Newgate for trial, charged with having offered to allow the coal contractor to retain 8 tons of the supply ordered, on his giving to them 15s per ton for the quantity kept back.

Shares in the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, have within the last few weeks, advanced from £2 10s to £7 per share. Thus furnishing a convincing proof that the Company has regained public confidence.

A few days back a melancholy accident occurred at the new poor house, Limerick, by which a poor man named Patrick Halloran was killed, he was preparing a blast, when from some unaccountable cause, it suddenly exploded, and a splinter of the rock having struck him on the head, he died on the spot.

Government have issued orders to all the public offices that their correspondence must not exceed one side of paper, so as to spare the fly leaf!

Major Harold's company of the 74th is arrived at Wexford, from Fermoy, in the room of Capt. Dunford's company of the 27th. This one company constitutes the whole strength of the garrison.

The 97th will shortly move from Limerick to Cork, to embark for the Mediterranean. Eight rank and file of this regiment are in the Military Hospital, Dublin.

The annual cattle show by Lord Stanley's tenantry, is appointed for Saturday, the 26th inst., at Ballykisteen, Tipperary.

Several of the men of the 36th, stationed at Clare Castle have deserted.

Mr. James Murray, of Ennis, was selected out of twelve candidates by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Killaloe, for the vacant burse in Maynooth College, open to that diocese, and in the gift of Doctor Kennedy.

A memorial has been sent from the inhabitants, to have the party of the 36th lately withdrawn into headquarters, at Clare Castle, sent into Ennis.

On Monday a coroner's inquest was held in Dublin before Alderman Perrin, on view of the body of Eliza Lynch. The deceased, it appeared, was employed as a servant in a family in Nassau street She slept in a small tenement looking into Dawson-lane. On some of the family proceeding there on Sunday morning, at seven o'clock, to see why she was not then in attendance in the house, they found the door shut and bolted inside. By means of a broken pane in a window adjoining the door the bolt was drawn, and the person entered the kitchen. There he beheld the unfortunate woman a corpse, suspended by a rope from a cross beam. The deceased was from the county Cork, was over 40 years of age, unmarried. She had been some years ago confined for a short period in a lunatic asylum, but was discharged as cured. At times, however, she seemed to labour under extreme depression of spirits, but still nothing was observable about her calculated to excite suspicion that she contemplated the frightful act of self destruction. A verdict of temporary insanity was returned by the jury.

The following is a copy of a note found in a bottle picked up on the 1st of Sept., 8 miles N. E. of Tynemouth Castle:—"This bottle was cast from the barque Resolution at 2 o'clock on Monday morning, 100 miles off Gibraltar, just one hour before she foundered. We have just taken to the only boat left, already lost two men and one passenger washed overboard. May God preserve our souls.—February.—T. Bates, Master." The MS. was written in a bold hand, and the paper is free from stain, or anything indicative of its long voyage. Its course and the direction of the currents which have guided it for seven months, from sea to sea, will be a subject of interest, especially to our nautical readers.

A strange anomaly exists as regards the auditing of accounts connected with the Poor Law Unions; in England the guardians select a person to audit the accounts, while the Commissioners are the parties to select the auditors of the Irish union accounts.

The Rev. William Wigmore who is about proceeding to Australia has taken charge of several of the inmates of the Cork Work House who were willing to emigrate. They are mostly young females; Mr. Wigmore's kind superintendence of these individuals will be of the utmost advantage to them. The board of Guardians, on Monday, passed a vote for a certain sum of money to provide necessaries for such persons as might be placed under the care of Mr. Wigmore, for Emigration. It should be borne in mind that any arrangement made by the board of guardians for supplying relief for emigration further than by giving clothes is an infringement of the law and will be disallowed by the commissioners.

Early next year the river Suir will admit of steamers going up to the town of Carrick, without the help of tide; at present the works are in such forwardness that vessels drawing 11 feet of water may proceed up to the quays.

The subscription to the monument of the late Earl of Durham already amounts to upwards of eighteen hundred pounds. In the list of the last few days the name of the Bishop of Durham appears for thirty guineas.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

8th—Liverpool, Ryan, Cardiff, coals—Charlotte, McGrath, ditto, ditto—Charles Tucker, Tucker, Newport, ditto—H.M. Packet Advice—Grecian, Buckley, Miramichi timber and deals.

9th—John, Power, ditto, ditto, &c.—Lord Beerhaven, Murphy, Beerhaven, ballast, for Ross—Nora Creina, Pond, Bristol, g.c.

10th—William Penn, Clarke, Liverpool, ditto—H.M. Packet, Jasper.

SAILED.

8th—Osprey, Stacey, Bristol, g.c.—Mary Jones, Davies, Cardiff, ballast—Good Intent, Howell, Teaby, ditto.

9th—H.M. Packet Advice.

10th—Fame, Shaxon, London, provisions—Clonmel, Elliott, ditto, ditto—Eblana, Rowland, Newport, ballast—Indefatigable, Roose, ditto, ditto—Dispatch, Thomas, ditto, ditto, from Ross—Mona's Isle, Jones, Bangor, ditto, from ditto—Prosperous, Long, Llannelly, ditto, from ditto—Good Intent, Wade, ditto, ditto, ditto—Princess Royal, Davies, Milford, ditto, ditto—Thomas, Berry, Newport, ditto, from Duncannon—Nancy Dawson, Morrow, ditto, ditto—Dolphin, Pearce, Portsmouth, provisions—Magnet, Bevan, Swansea, ballast—H.M. Packet Prospero—Peace, Davies, Swansea, ballast, from Ross—Maria & Elizabeth, Williams, Bangor, ditto, from ditto—Three Brothers, Jones, Carnarvon, ditto, from ditto—William and Sally, French, Llannelly, ditto, from ditto—Pilgrim, Power, Newport, ditto—Eleanor, Phillips, Swansea, flour—Tucker, Lowther, ditto, ballast, from Ross—Hope, Beer, ditto, ditto, ditto.

11th—Wm. Penn, Clarke, Liverpool, g.c.—Nora Creina, Pond, Bristol, ditto—H.M. Packet Jasper—Jane & Mary, Rumson, Ross, flags, for Cork—Fame, Williams, Newport, ballast, from Ross.

Wind—W.S.W. to W.N.W. and W.S.W.

LANDS TO BE LET. 1

FOR Three Lives, 31 Years or such other terms as may be agreed on, that part of the Lands of

BALLYNACLOUGH,

As heretofore advertised, late in the possession of Richard Hanigan, containing about 42 Acres 1 Rood plantation measure, as also that other part of said Lands, heretofore Demised to Patrick Harney, containing about 44 Acres or thereabouts, both which said Farms are contiguous to each other and situate within two Miles of Tramore, on the New Road from thence to Waterford, Barony of Middlethird and City of Waterford.

Application to be made to Mr. Edward Galwey, Lower Mallow Street, Limerick, now resident at Tramore, who will declare the tenant when the value is offered; Edmond Merry, Barronstrand street, Waterford, will show the lands.

GAME. 2

THE Game of the Lands of EAST DRUMLOHAN, RATHNASKILLOGUE, GRAIG otherwise GRAIGNAGEHEE, WILLIAMSTOWN and ROBERTSTOWN, in the County of WATERFORD, the Property of RICHARD JUBB, Esq., are strictly Preserved. Any Person found Sporting or Shooting therein will be Prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law.

Waterford, September 10th, 1840.

AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF IRELAND. 3

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Business of the Branch Office, hitherto open in WATERFORD, is transferred to THOMASTOWN, and that all Persons having claims for Deposits or Note Issue on the Waterford Branch, will please signify the same to Mr. CLIFFORD, the Company's Agent at THOMASTOWN, or to THOS. HODGES, Esq., the General Agent of the Company at 63, Fleet Street, Dublin.

Dated this 5th Sept., 1840.

Signed by order of the Board,
THOMAS HODGES,
Agent.

Board Room, Fleet Street, Dublin.

COUNTY WEXFORD. 4

FARMING STOCK, VALUABLE CROPS, FURNITURE, &c.,
Taken under distress for Rent,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1840,
AT BALLYINGLEE ABBEY,
The residence of
THOMAS H. ARCHDALL, Esq.,

CONSISTING of Nine field Stacks of prime Oats; about Six Acres of Wheat; Five and a Half of Barley; one Rick of prime new Hay, containing about from Six to Eight Tons; about Six Acres of Potatoes; together with Horses, Carts, and Farming Utensils; also, a quantity of useful Household FURNITURE.

The Sale will commence at 12 o'clock, with the Farming Stock.

WILLIAM SHARPE,
Auctioneer.

Ballyinglee Abbey is about 12 Miles from New Ross, 4 from Taghmon, and One Mile from Wellington Bridge.

Waterford, September 9, 1840.

NEW LABEL. 5

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

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

ROWLAND'S
MACASSAR OIL.

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

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, London.
Counter-signed ALEX. ROWLAND.

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

20, Hatton Garden, London,
January 1, 1840.

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

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

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

Sold by all respectable CHEMISTS and PERFUMERS.

INDEPENDENT WEST MIDDLESEX ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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

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

MANAGERS.

James Alexander, Esq.	H. R. Perkins, Esq.
Samuel Eyre, Esq.	Thomas Price, Esq.
Robert Ferguson, Esq.	William E. Taylor, Esq.
Thomas Hope, Esq.	John Wilson, Esq.
J. D. Hustler, Esq.	William Whittaker, Esq.
Thomas Knowles, Esq.	George Williams. Esq.

IMMEDIATE BENEFITS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE RATES
Reduced 30 per Cent. per Annum lower than any other Office.
LIFE ANNUITY RATES,
CALCULATED ON EQUITABLE PRINCIPLES!

FOR EXAMPLE.

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

Age,	30 to 40	to 45	to 50	to 60
	£8 0 0 per Cent.	£8 10 0 per Cent.	£9 0 0 per Cent.	£9 10 0 per Cent.	£10 10 per cent.
Age,	60 to 65	to 70	to 75	to 80
	£12 10 0 per Cent.	£18 10 0 per Cent.	£20 0 3 per Cent.	£25 0 0 per Cent.

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

LIFE ASSURANCE RATES.

Age,	20	to 25	to 30	to 35	to 45	to 50	to 55
Pr.	£ s. d. 1 11 6	£ s. d. 1 15	£ s. d. 2 0	£ s. d. 2 6	£ s. d. 2 10	£ s. d. 2 15	£ s 3 3

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

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

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

Secretary—G. E. Williams, Esq.,
HENRY BUNN, Agent at Dublin,
No. 7, Upper Sackville-street.
Surgeon—W. H. Parkinson, Esq., M.D., Lower Gardiner-street.
Surveyor—W. Murrey, Esq., 72, Lower Gardiner-street.
Solicitor—J. Gresham, Esq., 27, Upper Temple-street.
Agent for Waterford—Mr. SAMUEL B. ARDAGH, No. 10, the Mall, three doors from the Town-hall.

WANTED,

A RESPECTABLE APPRENTICE to the GROCERY, WINE, and SPIRIT TRADE.

Apply at the WATERFORD MAIL Office. 7

MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

TO BE SET OR SOLD, 8

THE HOUSE formerly occupied by the late JOHN COWER, Esq., in LADY LANE; it is in perfect repair having just been NEWLY PAINTED and ROOFED and made COMPLETE in every accommodation.

Application to be made on the Premises, or to WILLIAM HENRY WRIGHT, Esq., 52, Rutland-square, West, Dublin.

This advertisement to appear once a week.

Waterford, 8th September, 1840.

TO BE LET, 9

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.

THE HOUSES, No. 15 and 16 HENRIETTA STREET, (the former containing 8 Rooms, and the latter 11 Rooms,) lately fitted up for the reception of Respectable Families.

Application to be made at 31 HIGH STREET, Waterford, or on the Premises, from 10 till 4 o'Clock each day.

TO BE LET, 10

FROM THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,
AT TYBROUGHNEY,
WITHIN TWO MILES OF CARRICK,

A NEWLY BUILT and enclosed Quay on the Banks of the Suir. The Yard measures 72 Feet by 40, with depth of Water at full Tide, for Vessels of 200 Tons Burthen. It is well adapted to the Coal Trade, from its situation in a thickly inhabited country. A House and few Acres of Land may be had with it.

Proposals in writing only, and post paid will be received by JOSEPH M. RIVERS, Esq., Tybroughney Castle, Piltown.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, 11

A WELL ESTABLISHED LINEN DRAPERY BUSINESS, IN WATERFORD,

JOSEPH WARING

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.

TO THE LADIES. 12

JAMES CARROLL,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Nobility and Gentry that previous to his leaving here for London, &c., to purchase his Winter Supply of New Goods, he will sell the remaining part of his Summer Stock at *very reduced prices*, consisting of Rich Chene Figured and Plain Shawls; French Gown Satins; Colored and Fancy Silks and Sattinets; Mouselline and Cashmere de Laine and Lama Cloths; Swiss and London Muslins and Long Cloths, and a variety of other fashionable Evening and Morning Dresses, with a most extensive stock of Embroideries, in Capes, Collars, Handkerchiefs, and a beautiful assortment of Chantilly Veils; Blond Laces, French Ribbons; Flowers; Gloves; Hosiery, &c.

He will also submit for their inspection his recent purchases in *Scotland*, which consist of every kind of Long Shawls, Scarfs, Ginghams, Plaids for Dresses Mouselaine de Laines, Wool Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Travelling Cravats, Scotch Hollands, Muslins of every kind, Printed Saxonys for Children's Dresses, Booked Muslin Robes, Caps, Scotch Tweeds, for Trowsering, &c, &c., &c.

A Large Stock of *Gentlemen's ready made* White Shirts, Collars, &c., Silk Pocket and Neck *Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Scarfs*, Suspenders, &c., &c., &c.

Every Encouragement given to persons who purchase to Sell again.

MILLINERY AND DRESS WAREROOMS attached to this Establishment.

Commercial House, 53 Merchants Quay.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, SEPT. 12.

We have no change since our last to quote except in oats, which it will be seen have advanced. The continued fine weather which we are enjoying must prove of incalculable benefit to the farmers. Butter has been almost stationary in price for three weeks.

Wheat, millers new	30s 0d to 31s 0d
Ditto, white	30s 0d to 31s 0d
Ditto, shipping	24s 0d to 30s 0d
Barley, malting	12s 0d to 13s 0d
Ditto, shipping	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Ditto, Chevalier	14s 0d to 16s 0d
Oats, black, new	11s 0d to 11s 3d
Ditto, white, new	10s 0d to 11s 6d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per ton	£14 0s 0d to £15 0d
Flour Fine, per sack (old)	52s 0d to 54s 0d
New do. do.	49s 0d to 50s 0d
Seconds do. do.	44s 0d to 46s 0d
Thirds, ditto	40s 0d to 44s 0d
Coarse, thirds do	35s 0d to 38s 0d
Fourths, ditto	25s 0d to 32s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	48s 0d to 49s 0d
Scalded ditto	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Heads, ditto	26s 0d to 28s 0d
Offal, ditto	25s 0d to 29s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	25s 0d to 28s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	18s 0d to 19s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	18s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton, new	60s 0d to 68s 0d
Old Hay, per ton	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Straw, per ton,	26s 0d to 32s 0d
Cork Whiskey, per gal.	6s 6d to 6s 9d
Mutton, per lb.	0s 4½d to 0s 6d
Beef, per lb.	0s 4½d to 0s 6d
Veal, per lb.	0s 5½d to 0s 7d
Pork, per lb.	0s 4½d to 0s 0d

BUTTER MARKET.

Firkins.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wednesday,	192	93	0	to	96	0
Thursday,	240	94	0	to	96	0
Yesterday,	96	96	0	to	98	0

CORK MARKET, SEPT. 10.

BUTTER. To the Merchants.—96s—94s—90s—85s—81s—66s. To the Country—85s—83s—79s—74s—70s—55s—per cwt.

KILKENNY, SEPT. 8.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	44 0	— 00 0	Wheat	35 0	— 36 0
Inferior	40 0	— 00 0	Do. inferior	30 0	— 32 0
Thirds	28 0	— 00 0			

WEXFORD, SEPT. 8.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d
Butter	86 0	— 88 0	Beans	21 0	— 23 0
Wheat	31 0	— 32 0	Oatmeal	20 0	— 21 6
Barley	12 6	— 16 6	Pork, per cwt.	41 0	— 42 0
Oats	15 0	— 16 0			

CLONMEL, SEPT. 8.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	94 0	— 96 0	Barley	10 0	— 12 6
Oatmeal	15 0	— 16 0	Wheat, per st.	1 6	— 1 8
Pigs' Heads	27 0	— 00 0	Oats, per do.	0 8½	— 0 10

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—SEPT. 8.

There was an improved supply of grain at market to day, particularly of oats, which sold heavily at a reduction of from 1s to 1s 6d per barrel; but bere and wheat were without alteration from the currency of last market day.

White wheat	35s 0d to 37s 0d	Oats	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Miller's red	32s 0d to 35s 0d	Do. New	11s 0d to 12s 6d
Inferior	28s 0d to 30s 0d	Oatmeal	16s 0d to 18s 0d
Barley	13s 0d to 15s 0d	2d Flour	21s 0d to 24s 0d
Bere	9s 6d to 11s 0d	Rape	28s 0d to 30s 0d

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET—SEPT. 9.

The Shew of beasts to day was good, and of sheep excellent. Prime beef in demand, and sold at last currency; but the best mutton was rather lower. Lambs were in poor shew, and realised fully last week's rates. The market, on the whole, was a brisk one, and nearly all sold. Best beef, 6d to 6½d; middling, 5d to 5½. Prime mutton, 6½d to 6¾d; ewes and inferior, 5d to 5½d, and lamb 6½d to 7d.

BIRTHS.

Monday, 7th inst., the Lady of Thomas Barnes, Esq., of a son.

DIED,

At Glynn, county Wexford, of fever. Mr. Robert Aylward, aged 30.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

(Times of Monday.)

The Paris papers of Friday have reached us by our ordinary express, together with letters from several of our foreign correspondents.

The journals thus received contain few political facts of importance, but our private letters are filled with assurances of a pacific nature. The *Constitutionel* publishes a *post-scriptum* to a letter dated Alexandria, August 16, which states, and it would appear truly, that the Pasha of Egypt, after having formally announced his intention to remain on the defensive, expressed a desire that his interests might be regulated by the mediation of France.

The *Semaphore de Marseilles* of the 31st ult. publishes a letter written by an officer on board of Admiral Rosamel's squadron, stating that nothing had transpired respecting the mode in which the differences of France with the Bey of Tunis had been adjusted. The squadron, consisting of four ships of the line, left Tunis on the 20th. In the afternoon of the 23d, while off Bizerti, a brisk cannonade was heard, but the admiral did not think proper to stop to obtain information on the subject, and inferred that the troops of the Bey were engaged with some revolted tribe. 'During the last 20 days,' adds the officer of the *Semaphore*, 'our cannons have been loaded, and from what is whispered on board, we shall not make a long stay in Toulon.'

The *Semaphore* states that the squadron now commanded by Admiral Rosamel, reinforced by the Jena and Scipion, would shortly sail for the Levant under the orders of Vice Admiral Baudin."

Adverting more immediately to the state of affairs in the East, the same journal observes :—

We have received by express letters from our correscondents in Constantinople, Smyrna, Alexandria, and Malta.

The date of our Constantinople letters is the 17th ult. No political occurrence had taken place in Constantinople during the previous week, the offices of the Porte having remained closed during seven days on account of the festivals of the marriage of Princess Ative. The reply of Mehemet Ali to the notification of the powers was looked forward to with the utmost anxiety, and it was the general opinion that he would ultimately acquiesce in the demands of those powers.

The mission of Rifat Bey was officially announced to the embassadors on the 5th, and the notification he was charged to make to the Pasha was to the following effect :—

'His highness promises to grant to Mehemet Ali, to be possessed by him and his descendants in a direct line, the administration of the Pashalic of Egypt ; and his highness moreover promises to grant to Mehemet Ali, during his lifetime, with the title of Pasha of Acre, and the command of the fortress of St. Jean d'Acre, the administration of the southern part of Syria, the extent of which is to be limited by the following boundary line :—

'This line, leaving Cape Res el Nakhora, on the Mediterranean coast, will extend directly thence to the mouth of the River Sciallan, and the northern extremity of Lake Tiberias, will run along the western bank of the Dead Sea, continue thence in a straight line to the Red Sea, ending at the northern point of the Gulf of Akaba, and following thence the western coast of the Gulf of Akaba and the eastern bank of the Gulf of Suez, as far as Suez.

'However, the Sultan, in making these offers, requires that Mehemet Ali shall accept them in the space of ten days after receiving communication thereof at Alexandria through an agent of his highness, and that Mehemet Ali shall at the same time deposit in the hands of this agent the necessary instructions for the commanders of his land and sea forces to retire immediately from Arabia, and from all the holy cities therein situate, from the island of Candia, the district of Adana, and from all the other parts of the empire not included within the limits of Egypt and of the Pashalic of Acre, as above defined.'

Our letters from Smyrna are of the 19th of August. They state that a French steamer arrived there from Toulon on the 12th. She communicated on her way with Admiral Lalande, to whom she delivered despatches from Paris. The admiral, nevertheless, (as we already know,) proceeded to Toulon.

On no former occasion was there so much activity observable in the harbor of Smyrna as at the date of these accounts. The British corvette Daphne arrived there on the 7th, and left it on the following day for Mytelene with the Rhadamanthus steamer. The Confiance steamer, which arrived from Malta on the 13th, put to sea in the course of the day to join the admiral, and returned to Smyrna during the night with despatches. The corvette Beacon, which put into Smyrna on the 13th ult., sailed for the same destination on the 14th.

The French steamer Lavoisier left on the 10th for Alexandria, with despatches brought from the ambassador in Constantinople by the Eurotas packet. The Montebello, bearing the flag of Admiral La Susse, the Hercule, Santi Petri, and Diademe, weighed anchor on the 17th, and proceeded to Vourla, to join four other ships of the line.

The British steamers Confiance and Phœnix sailed for Malta on the 17th and 18th. The Austrian frigate Guerriere, commanded by the Archduke Frederick, and the corvette Lipsia, left Smyrna to join Admiral Bandeira on the 15th and 16th.

The Turkish flotilla, consisting of a ship of the line, two frigates, and two corvettes, had arrived at Mytelene. Captains Walker and Hutchinson Lee were on board these vessels which are to be placed under the command of Sir Robert Stopford, and co-operate with the British fleet.

Letters from Mytelene of the 12th ult., announce the arrival at that island on the 7th of Admiral Stopford, with the Princess Charlotte and three other ships of the line. The Ottoman steamer Tahiri Bahri, with Rifat Bey on board, also touched there on the 9th. Rifat Bey had a long conference with the British Admiral and the Mouhassil, and then continued his voyage to Alexandria. The Austrian frigate Medes, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Bandeira, reached Mytelene on the 9th, and left it on the 10th with the three English ships. Admiral Stopford was still there on the 12th.

Advices from Beyrout of the 1st ult. state that the Egyptian soldiery continued their work of destruction in the mountainous districts, and that the Druses had joined them for the purpose of ruining that unhappy country. The insurgents on the side of Tripoli were still under arms, but nothing was known respecting their movements. The Catholic Bishop Aghapion had mainly contributed to paralyse the efforts of the Christian population. It was he who decoyed into his own house the unfortune Emir Haidar, and, in violation of the laws of hospitality, which are held so sacred by the Arabs, betrayed him into the hands of Egyptian emissaries, who brought him off to St. Jean d'Acre, where he is now made to work with the galley slaves employed in erecting and repairing the fortifications of the place.

The following, which is under the head of "Express from Paris," is more important still :—

The article in the *Constitutionnel* of Friday, stating that Mehemet Ali had solicited the intervention of mediation of France in his favor, was universally credited. By most parties it was considered an act of acquiescence of the Viceroy in a recommendation of the French government conveyed to him through Count Walewski, but opinion was divided on the motive for the advice. Some persons believed that M. Thiers had suggested that step in order that France might have a feasible pretext for interrupting the measures taken by the parties to the treaty of alliance of the 15th of July. Others—and they were the majority—looked upon it as a desirable mode by which to be enabled to retire from a position too hastily taken, as (they argued) 'nothing could be easier than for M. Thiers to propose to Mehemet Ali (in the character of mediator) terms which would either be acceptable to all parties or objectionable only to him, (Mehemet Ali,) and which, if rejected by the latter, would entitle the French government to relinquish further interference in his favor.' A third party regarded the advice as an expedient by which time might be gained by Mehemet Ali and France.

Our private letters mention, however, a fact which would put all idea of hostility between the coalesced powers and France out of the question. They state, that 'Lord Palmerston will, in a very brief period, if he have not already done it, address to the French government a note couched in the most friendly terms, and even in the nature of an *amende honorable* to France, with an assurance that it had never been the intention of Great Britain to break up an alliance which had been productive to both parties, and to the world in general, of so many benefits during the last ten years. The note would conclude, or has concluded, by calling on France to take part in new negociations, opened or about being opened, for the arrangement of the Eastern question.' 'This note,' continues our correspondent, 'is or will have been the result of the personal interference of King Leopold, and would have been long since forwarded, but that the French government desired that their reconciliation with that of Great Britain should not appear to have been the work of his Majesty.'

"While events bear a warlike aspect in Constantinople and Alexandria,' says *l'Univers* 'in Europe they are assuming quite a pacific tendency. We have been assured, that within these few days the endeavors making to induce the powers to hold a diplomatic congress at Vienna have been partly crowned with success, and that all are impressed with the necessity for opening new negociations. Austria, it is said, has manifested the firm intention of preventing, at any price, the Russians from gaining possession of Constantinople.'

"In Berlin, down to the 26th ult., no warlike preparations had been ordered, so confident was the government that peace would not be disturbed. The Minister of War had obtained leave of absence during a month, and repaired to his estate for the restoration of his health. Even a demonstration of the European fleets along the coast of Syria and Egypt would not, it was thought, be productive of any incident calculated to bring about hostilities between France and the four powers. The King relied so sanguinely on the continuance of peace that he had authorised the establishment of a new quarter in Berlin, and of a canal which is to convey thither the waters of the Spree.

The purely domestic contents of our Paris correspondence is of much interest. It appears from it that the *emeute* of the Paris workmen, which was believed to be fast subsiding, had assumed a more serious aspect. On Thursday evening, having assembled in considerable numbers in the plain of St. Denis, the combinators were charged by a squadron of dragoons and dispersed. Upwards of 600 of them were brought in prisoners and lodged in the Conciergerie, where they passed the night, but the next morning most of them were set at liberty. Several important captures, however, were made, and, amongst others three or four chiefs of sections, (of the Republicans,) whose examinations showed that the secret societies were at the bottom of the whole affair. Some of the prisoners, on being searched, were found to possess large sums of money. In the pockets of others were discovered cards, entitling the bearer to bread, meat, or a meal ; and in the residence of one of the chiefs of sections was discovered a large seal with these words :—'Seal of the Coalesced Workmen,' which confirmed the suspicion that the Republicans were active in fomenting or encouraging the revolt.

'On Thursday night,' says our Paris correspondent, 'M. Thiers summoned to the Foreign office the colonels of the National Guard, to consult upon the measures to be taken for suppressing the combination. Among them was M. Ganneron, who stated that the National Guards were much displeased at the supineness of government in the affair ;" 'that thousands of them had suffered and were suffering by the strike,' and 'that it would not be prudent to call them out in their present excited state.' It was accordingly determined that the troops of the line, and Municipal Guards should be the first employed, and orders were issued to recal and bring back to Paris instantly the 8,000 or 10,000 men encamped at Fontainebleau. These troops were forthwith sent back to us in the course of yesterday and to day in the Melun steamers.

'This morning the stonecutters assembled in a body at Chatillon, after having received three months' wages to determine on measures to procure the liberation of their Syndic, who had been arrested. Others are said to have joined them. To morrow the *cimbreurs*, or lastmakers, and what is of more consequence, the printers, are to 'turn out.' Pautin, bordering on the ancient forest of Bondy, is occupied by dragoons, who are billeted on the inhabitants, as at that point it is deemed probable one portion of the malcontents will assemble.

'It is calculated that the actual number of men in the coalesced tribes is not short of 40,000. They failed yesterday in their attempt to bring out the bakers ; but they had unfortunately succeeded with the coachsmiths and wheelwrights : so that it became necessary yesterday to send men from the artillery and engineering department at Vincennes to the different stage coach (diligence) and omnibus establishments to keep the vehicles in repair.

'On the Bourse this state of things had little effect, however, much less I assure you (and I am not an alarmist) than appearances and facts would justify."

In addition to the foregoing the *Times* states thus :—

"We find in the *Univers* a letter from Toulon, purporting to contain an *expose* of the designs of Great Britain and her allies in the Levant. 'If my information be correct,' says the correspondent of the *Univers*, 'the 15,000 muskets embarked at Gibraltar on board the Pique frigate are not intended for Syria, but for Candia, which the coalesced powers are determined on occupying, and committing to the keeping of British cannoneers and Albanians in the service of the Porte.'"

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS.

WOOLWICH, SEPT. 4.—The Alban steam-vessel master John King, arrived here on Monday from Southampton, having transferred a detachment of the 77th regiment to the Oriental mail steam vessel previous to her departure for the Mediterranean. On Wednesday the Alban embarked Captain Gray, Lieutenant Meheux, and a detachment of the Woolwich division of the Royal Marines, and proceeded with them to Pembroke, to relieve a detachment of the Portsmouth division at present doing duty there. She also embarked at the same time Captain Leonard, Lieut. Onslow, and a party of about 100 men of the Woolwich division of the Royal Marines, and will call at Portsmouth, to transfer them to the Stromboli armed steam vessel, under orders to proceed immediately for the Mediterranean. The Stromboli, Commander J. W. Williams, is a splendid steam vessel constructed last year for service in the East Indian sea, and for that purpose was armed with six guns of large calibre, carrving balls of one hundred and five pounds weight a distance of three miles, with tremendous and deadly effect. These pieces of ordnance weigh about 65 cwt. each, and are constructed on a new principle which renders them safe and easily managed on board of steam vessels where the concussion from those formerly used was apt to derange the machinery. Before being adopted these guns underwent severe tests last year by the detachment of the Royal Artillery stationed in Deal and in vessels in the Downs. The Meteor steam vessel, Lieutenant Commander R. D. Pritchard, arrived at Woolwich on Wednesday, from Falmouth, and on Thursday proceeded to Deptford, to convey the troops on board of the Prince George transport-ship to Gravesend. The officers and crew of the Meteor, on her return to Woolwich, will be transferred to the Avon. The Lightning steam vessel, Lieut.-Commander R. N. Williams, proceeded on Thursday to Deptford, to tow the Pestonjee Bomanjee transport ship, Stead, master, loaded with provisions for China, to the Downs. The Cygnet, 8 gun brig, Lieutenant Commander Edmund Wilson, left Woolwich on Wednesday, at two P. M., in tow of the Fearless steam vessel, for Portsmouth, where the crew will be paid in advance, and immediately afterwards sail for her station at the Cape of Good Hope.—*Morning Post.*

We understand that Lord Falkland had applied to the Colonial Secretary for permission to delay his voyage to Nova Scotia a month, but was peremptorily required to set out *instanter*. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell is expected here early next month, and is to take his departure for Ceylon, overland, immediately. The Colonial Secretary appears to be exceedingly anxious to be rid of the services of Mr. Stewart Mackenzie.—*U. S. Gazette.*

OXALIC ACID.—It may be important to mention, that two ounces of magnesia, mixed with about a quart of water, or the same quantity of common whiting, thrown into the stomach by any means (the stomach pump being readiest and most preferable on such occasions) will effectually neutralise and render inett this most active poison.—*Herald.*

On Sunday night last three cocks of hay of Captain Hamilton, were maliciously set on fire and totally consumed. Rags and other materials were found by the constabulary, in several cocks which failed to ignite The value of the hay consumed was about £10.—*Drogheda Conser.*

During the cricket match which came off at Windsor on Monday, Lord Charles Fitzroy met with a serious accident. His Lordship was standing at the "point" on the "look out," when the ball, bowled by one of the parties, flew off from the bat, struck him violently on the face, laying open the bridge of his nose, and causing an immense flow of blood. His lordship, by the force of the ball, was felled to the ground, and the play was delayed for some time. As soon as he was sufficiently recovered he proceeded to Windsor, and placed himself under the care of Mr. Brown, surgeon to Prince Albert, by whom the wound was dressed, and his lordship returned to Cumberland Lodge with his face nearly covered with black plaister in the course of the afternoon.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

GRAND ORANGE LODGE OF DUBLIN.

At a full meeting of the Masters, Deputy Masters, and other officers, composing the Grand Orange Lodge of Dublin, held on Tuesday, November 2, 1830,

Robert Smith, Esq. Grand Master in the Chair.

The following resolutions passed unanimously :—

Resolved—That we have witnessed with great regret, though not with surprise, the renewed efforts which are made to disturb the public peace, to promote the progress of disaffection, and to stimulate the passions of a most susceptible population, under the pretext of seeking a repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

Resolved—That we behold in the present efforts of Mr. O'Connell and his party, the renovation of that scheme of agitation by which the subject is enabled to dictate to his rulers such measures of government or legislation as his passions or caprice may suggest, and which, as a means, abstracted from every consideration of excellence or inexpediency in the end, should long since have been curbed by the strong arm of the law.

Resolved—That threatened as Ireland is by the horrors of domestic disturbance, bad men stimulating its populace from within, and evil example alluring them from without, it is the duty of good subjects to throw aside all considerations of popularity or unpopularity in their rulers, until the great and pressing evil be abated, and we hereby express our hopes that the executive will adopt measures competent to vindicate the supremacy of the law, and afford peace and security to the well affected among his Majesty's subjects.

Resolved—That the repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland appears to us a sure means of establishing a Roman Catholic government in Ireland, and we will oppose such a repeal by every lawful means, upon the same principle which led us to oppose the measure of Catholic Emancipation.

At a meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of the county of Tyrone, held at Dungannon, on Monday, the 1st Nov., 1830, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

Rosolved—That we have heard with considerable alarm and dissatisfaction that there has been a meeting established in Dublin, nominally for the purpose of seeking a repeal of the Union, but in reality to dissolve British connexion, separate the kingdoms, and eventually otherthrow Protestantism in Ireland.

Resolved—That we, the members of the Grand Orange Lodge of the county Tyrone, representing two hundred and ten lodges, solemnly declare that we consider a repeal of the Union would prove most injurious to the interests of this country in general, and ruinous to the Protestant church of Ireland in particular, and that we will to a man join with the government in counteracting the efforts of the Dublin demagogues to obtain it.

Resolved—That we earnestly exhort our Orange Brethren not to suffer themselves to be seduced in any way by Popish agitators. either to the commission of a breach of the peace or into the signing of any petition for the repeal of the Union, but to keep alive the spirit of orangeism, to augment their numbers, be united as true orangemen ought to be, and ready at all times to assist the civil authorities (when called upon) in the preservation of the peace, their religion, and the liberties of their country.

NEW FRENCH LITANY.

The following has appeared among the other inflammatory publications provoked by the recent *escapade* of M. Thiers :—

"NEW LITANY.—Amongst the numerous *brochures* which have been put forth recently in Paris, with reference to the Eastern question, is one signed 'Lenoble du Bayet,' and dedicated to England. Enumerating all the sources of hostility between the two countries, this pamphlet presents what it terms 'The Litany of every good Frenchmen,' of which the following are specimens :—

"'By the massacre of Evreux, war with England.
"'By the battle of Poitiers, war with England.
"'By the treaty of Bretigny, war with England.
"'By the battle of Agincourt, war with England.
"'By the battle of Ramillies, war with England.
"'By the combat of Oudenarde, war with England.
"'By the affair of Malplaquet, war with England.
"'By the death of Louis XVI., war with England.
"'By the massacre of Quiberon, war with England.
"'By the fight of Aboukir, war with England.
"'By the battle of Trafalgar, war with England.
"'By the assassination of Kleber, war with England.
"'By the pontoons of Cadiz, war with England.
"'By the invasion of 1814, war with England.
"'By Waterloo, war with England.
"'By the tortures and death of Napoleon, war with England.
"'By the outrage of the 15th of July, 1840, war with England."

This is a simple appeal to *national hatred*—a rude, unreasoning address to the worst passions of the human heart; as such it justly provokes disgust and and abhorrence ; but otherwise, save for a few implied lies, we have nothing to quarrel with. Englishmen have nothing to blush at when they hear of Cressy, Poitiers, Agincourt, Ramillies, Aboukir, Trafalgar, and Waterloo. If *we*, indeed, upon a question of difference with France, were to recapitulate this list of names we might justly be charged with bravado, and with the desire to insult and irritate but this is not the character of Englishmen. They are contented with the sober remembrance of that power which valor and perseverance in a good cause always ensure, and never use the names of their triumphs for the purpose of giving offence.—*Standard.*

EMIGRANT SHIPS.

On the dangerous practice of over crowding emigrant ships, the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* makes the annexed observations :—

"In several of my letters I have mentioned, in terms of censure, the dangerous and cruel practice pursued in England and Ireland of crowding emigrant ships to this country to excess. Even the number allowed by law is far too considerable, especially during the heat of summer, for the health of those on board. At the moment I am writing, the barque William and James, from Londonderry, is at the Lazaretto below our city, with 23 sick of "ship fever" (read typhus). The captain and three were buried yesterday. How many, or whether any died at sea, I have not heard. She had a passage of 72 days, and is crowded. The British barque, New York packet, is at Boston, with 250 passengers. Was short of provisions, and supplied by the Margaret at sea. Deaths 5 ; on sick list 23. The number of deaths at sea in such cases is concealed as much as possible. No language, no indignation can be too strong, in commenting on the abominable system pursued by emigrant ship owners."

INDIA RUBBER V. LAW.—This most remarkable article, which only a few years ago was sent to this country as ballast, now sells in a fine state as high as 10s to 14s per pound, when spun into thread. One firm spins as much Indian rubber thread every week as would reach from London to Canton, the country it is imported from. There are twelve patents for this article, and these patents have cost more to defend in law than the amount paid for Indian rubber since the article has been known to us as of any value. Experiments are now making in England and in France to apply the article to the cure of consumption !

GLASGOW.—THE GARDEN OF EDEN.—At Large there is some beautifully laid out ground on the sea shore, called "The Quarter," but the villagers, indulging in the superlative degree, designate it, "The Garden of Eden." Among other decorations in the grounds there are a variety of statues, and amongst them two leaden figures of Adam and Eve. Some time ago the Minister of the parish met a young woman on the shore, not far from the locality in question. After a brief conversation he inquired if she knew who our first parents were ? "Ou ay," replied the girl, "I ken them brawley, an' I has seen them mony a time in the Garden o' Eden !" Observing the minister a little nonplussed, the girl continued "Ye needna be won'erin' about it, Sir, ava, for if ye like to gang doon to the garden ye'll see them yoursel,' and ye'll easy ken Adam by the lave, for he has a tartan kilt on but it was early in the mornin' when I saw them an' Eve hadna begun to put on her claes ;" (It is a fact that the Adam of this "Quarter" is dressed out in a philabeg.)

EAST AND WEST—PRINCE ALBERT AND THE MANSION HOUSE DINNER.

(From the Spectator.)

The balance or equilibrium of the world of London is preserved by stationing the royal court in Westminster and the Lord Mayor's court in the city. Within this sphere their authority is pretty nearly equal. When King James enjoined the lieges to practise military exercises after church hours on Sundays, the Lord Mayor arrested the royal carriages for travelling through the city on the Sabbath during the time of divine service ; and though the civic dignitary so far succumbed to the crown as to let them loose on receiving the royal ordinance, a later mayor shut the gates of the city against the royal troops—to say nothing of the heroical speech of Beckford, immortalised in marble at Guildhall.

In the matter of state the two potentates are even more on an equality ; or, if any thing, the Lord Mayor has the best of it. The Queen, to be sure, in her royal robes, is rather the grander of the two : but then the Mayor wears his silk gown of Mazarine blue trimmed with fur, his gold chain, and his cocked hat, every day—that is, so long as he continues Mayor.

It is not to be expected that two such suns should shine in one firmanent without occasional disturbances. The last on record is the huff in which the City magnates have taken the supposed slight offered to them by Prince Albert. There is, we must admit, some apparent ground for dissatisfaction. The Prince promised to be in the city on a certain day, to get himself made a freeman, and afterwards dine with the Mayor and Corporation. A few days before the appointed time, he sends a civil message, to the effect that it would be indecorous for him to be feasting while his wife's aunt, the Princess Augusta, was in such bad health ; and begging to have the ceremony postponed. The Mayor, on inquiry, finding that such postponement would entail a great expense on the city, posts to Windsor with "an amended report" of the state of the Princess's health, and at last persuades the Prince to a compromise. His Royal Highness agrees to attend for the purpose of being enrolled a citizen ; and his Civic Highness releases his Royal Highness from his promise to attend the dinner. But the Eastern Court still cherishes its displeasure—*alta mente repostum.* It reflects that the Princess Augusta was much the same as she had been for months ; that her own brother did not think it indecorous to attend the dinner ; and that the Duke of Cambridge (either maliciously or stupidly) attributed the Prince's absence, not to sympathy with his suffering relative, but to uxoriousness or——obedience to his Queen.

Now, with the bungling hands at present holding the helm, we are seriously of opinion that one breeze from the East is enough at a time, and are averse to have the vessel of the state exposed to the momentum of a second squall from the same quarter before the first has done blowing. Our local habitation—midway between Buckingham Palace and the Mansion-house—seems to fit us for the office of mediators. And let our readers decide whether the representation we are about to submit to their judgment would not be well calculated to sooth the offended Majesty of the city.

We would begin with admitting that the conduct of Prince Albert seemed quite indefensible. We would point out to the Lord Mayor, as quite a new discovery, that the Prince's letter assigns no reason for his extraordinary conduct. We would then recal the speech of the Duke of Cambridge in returning thanks when the Prince's health was drunk, as letting out the real secret. We would work ourself up into a perfect storm of sympathy with the Mayor, and indignation at the wanton triflings with so dignified an officer. At this point an opportunity would offer of diverging into an historical retrospect of the importance of the city of London and its Mayors. We would paint in a strong light the wisdom and self-command which has ever been their most prominent characteristic. By a dexterous turn it might then be insinuated, that his lordship, if any thing, excelled his predecessors in this respect. To this happy hit a brief pause may be conceived to ensue, during which thr Mayor is lost in blushing delight and confusion. By way of relieving him a new theme must be selected. The extreme youth and giddiness of the Queen and her husband might be hinted at ; a regret expressed that they were so evidently in the way of being spoiled by the clumsy fawning of the whigs ; and his lordship asked whether, in the disregard to public opinion shown by the encroachment on the space hitherto left open to the public on Windsor Terrace, and in the unreflecting attempt to shuffle off the important engagement with the city because some new whim was in the wind, the bad effects of flattery were not becoming apparent? His lordship's assent would be the cue for diverging into some general remarks upon the duties of patriots, at a crisis when a young and unthinking Sovereign, surrounded by sycophants, was on the throne. An equally general remark on the dignity of a wise and experienced man overlooking the levity of youth, might follow not unnaturally. And now would come the time for an appeal to his lordship's magnanimity. Should any reluctance be still apparent, it might be advisable to hint that in these revolutionary times, the old respect for the most august institutions had abated—and that even the office of Mayor was no longer worshipped as it once was. With tears we should feel ourselves bound to confess that on the day of the Prince's visit to the city, although a crowd did run after the Lord Mayor's coach, yet the prevailing sentiment was indicated by a silly titter at its appearance now so uncommon. Speaking upon the hint of "revolutionary," we would gently blame his lordship for the unwise compliance of the corporation with the spirit of the age. Bartholomew fair is part and parcel of the city constitution : the mobility have been accustomed to look forward from one recurrence of this festivity to another as the white days of their lives, and to connect all its ginger bread, roundabouts, theatrical booths, and all its other sources of pleasure, with the Lord Mayor and corporation ; it was indeed unwise to break this link which bound them to the mansion-house, at the very moment when the real power of the coporation was diminishing. We would admit, however, that what was done could not be undone ; and appeal to his lordship, whether, at so critical a moment—when both the mansion house and the palace were assailed by licentious democrats—it was wise for their illustrious inmates to indulge in disputes of mere etiquette.

As sure as *Captain Bobadil* could have conquered the opposing enemy by his strategy, would the mollified Mayor yield to our diplomacy. If Lord Melbourne has a friend left, (but they say "a favourite has no friend.") he will advise him not to lose a moment before securing our services. There is no time to be lost ; already has the *Morning Post* been whispering in the ear of the Lord Mayor that what Prince Albert did he did at the instigation of ministers. It is true that we propose, in our attempt to talk the Mayor over, to handle the charactet of ministers a little roughly ; but they are accustomed to allow their friends to do this, even in public—witness Mr. O'Connell ; and what we say will ever remain a secret between the Lord Mayor and our own breast. We promise to undertake this delicate task for half the salary paid to Lord Ponsonby (the other oriental minister) ; and we promise to do what the noble lord never yet did—attend to business, and finish one job before we fly off to another.

(From the United Service Gazette.)

Various reasons have been assigned for Prince Albert having declined to dine with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion house, on the day the freedom of the city was presented to his Royal Highness. Amongst them may be mentioned, the alarming illness of the Princess Augusta. Even *had* this been the cause, it would have reflected no discredit on the Prince, or his Royal Highness's advisers, whoever they might have been. We have the highest and most undoubted authority for stating, that the real—indeed, the only reason for his Royal Highness's absenting himself from the Lord Mayor's festive board, was, that *the noble lord at the head of the administration had not been invited.* We may add, that her Majesty was consulted on the matter, and the Queen fully coincided in the feelings which dictated the "arrangement."

IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE OF CLONMEL.

MEETING TO PROCURE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BONDED WAREHOUSE IN THAT TOWN.

On Monday a public meeting was held in the Court House, Clonmel, pursuant to requisition, for the purpose of procuring the establishment of a bonding warehouse in that town.

Mr. Bernard Phelan having been called to the chair, and Mr. D. F. O'Leary being requested to act as Secretary,

Mr. O'Leary read the requisition calling the meeting, which was numerously and most respectably signed, and in alluding to the necessity and utility of obtaining a Bonded Warehouse for Clonmel, illustrated his view by supposing that twenty pipes of wine were bonded in the Queen's stores, at Waterford, by a Clonmel importer, who, of course, had to enter into a guarantee for the amount of duty—if, through accident, or neglect, or any other circumstance over which, residing at such a distance, the importer could have no control, those leaked, and if half the quantity were lost, he should, nevertheless, pay the duty on the quantity that never went into consumption, and thus doubly lose both the first cost and the duty without any fault of his own. After some further highly judicious remarks, Mr. O'Leary proposed the first resolution.

Resolved—That the trade of Clonmel being considerably impeded in consequence of the distance of the bonded warehouse at Waterford, and the traders being thereby subjected to disappointment and losses, which have a direct tendency to increase the prices of various articles on the public, we adopt the best means of obtaining a bonded warehouse for Clonmel.

Mr. Guiton, in seconding the first resolution, said that he did so with pleasure, because he knew, as a man of business, the incalculable benefits which would necessarily accrue to Clonmel from a bonded warehouse. Suppose (says Mr. Guiton,) I buy teas in England, I do so, for safety sake, always in bond, but I cannot offer those teas to my customers until I shall have paid fifty per cent. duty in cash ; and, should I even bring them to this country under bond, I cannot have them nearer than Waterford, and, at the same time, be subject to enormous charges consequent upon shipping, landing, re-bonding, insurance, &c. ; but, having a bonded warehouse here, I can have my goods under my own eye, and can bring my customers to inspect them, and, consequently, can dispose of them with mutual satisfaction, the purchaser seeing what he buys. Our monied men would under these circumstances, be induced to pay attention to the different commodities sold by the shopkeeper ; they would learn from whom he purchased his goods ; they would be induced to keep a supply always at hand ; the shopkeeper would get what would exactly suit him from his townsmen, and in any quantity. I am confident it would be the means of developing the immense resources of this wealthy town.

Mr. Cantwell, in alluding to the inconvenience arising from a want of a bonding warehouse in Clonmel, said, that if his friend, Mr. Byrne, wanted a hhd. or two of tobacco for immediate use, which was in the bonded warehouse in Waterford, he would lose considerably in case of heavy rains, or the river being flooded, which would impede its conveyance to this town. It may be delayed in Carrick, on its way up, from those causes ; or it may be so much injured as to cause a heavy loss. If a bonding warehouse were established in the town all the inconvenience would be avoided. Mr. Cantwell then proposed, and Mr. Byrne seconded :—That a committee consisting of the following persons, (with power to add to the number), be formed for the purpose of placing before the Lords of the Treasury, the claims which Clonmel has for such an essential to its prosperity, and which will be equally beneficial to the Revenue and the public. Messrs. B. Phelan, chairman, D. F. O'Leary, secretary, Thomas Cantwell, William Byrne, John Murray, Marlfield, Thomas Hughes, Robert Davis, William Kelly, Joshua Malcomson, Patrick Hearn, H. Townsend, R. Guiton, P. Fennelly, J. Dunphy, Robert Malcomson, William Ryan, Thomas Stokes, Charles Bianconi, J. M. Murphy, Thomas Pendergast, James Burke.

That the foregoing committee shall assemble for despatch of business on Monday next, the 14th inst. at one O'Clock, in the commissioners' rooms, Richmond Street.

A resolution being proposed calling on the borough and county members to co-operate with the inhabitants in the attainment of their object,

Mr. William Ryan said, that he thought Mr. Pigot would be most anxious to unite with the inhabitants in advancing the interests of the town.

Mr. Phelan having left the chair, and Mr. William Kelly being called thereto, Mr. Hackett moved the marked thanks of the meeting to Mr. Phelan for his efficient and proper conduct in the chair, which was unanimously carried.

CONSTANTINOPLE AND EGYPT.

According to the Constantinople correspondent of the *Times*, the mission of Rifat Bey was officially announced to the ambassadors on the 5th, and the notification he was charged to make to the Pasha was to the following effect :—His Highness promises to grant to Mehemet Ali, to be possessed by him and his descendants in a direct line, the administration of the Pashalic of Egypt, and his Highness moreover promises to grant to Mehemet Ali, during his lifetime, with the title of Pasha of Acre, and the command of the fortress of St. Jean d'Acre, the administration of the southern part of Syria, the extent of which is to be limited by the following boundary line :—This line, having Cape Ras-el Nakhora, on the Mediterranean coast, will extend directly thence to the mouth of the River Sciallan, the northern extremity of Lake Tiberias, will run along the western bank of the Dead Sea, continue thence in a straight line to the Red Sea, ending at the northern point of the Gulf of Akaba and the eastern bank of the Gulf of Suez, as far as Suez. However, the Sultan, in making these offers, requires that Mehemet Ali shall accept them in the space of ten days after receiving communication thereof at Alexandria through an agent of his Highness, and that Mehemet Ali shall at the same time deposit in the hands of this agent the necessary instructions for the commanders of his land and sea forces to retire immediately from Arabia and from all the holy cities therein situate, from the island of Candia, the district of Adana, and from all the other parts of the empire not included within the limits of Egypt and of the Pashalic of Acre as above defined.

THE IRON TRADE.—The advance of 10s per ton has been, we understand, caused by the sudden demand for rails for the railroads in America, the extension of lines in which country is proceeding with rapid strides. Orders for this species of manufactured iron have, during the past week, been given out to the Iron trade to the enormous weight of 35,000 tons ; and it is anticipated, when this tract is completed, others will speedily follow, though probably not to the present extent. The above order has been kept back to the latest period, with a view to take advantage of the deficiency in our harvest ; but the late fine weather, and the admirable samples of new wheat which have appeared at market, have completely disappointed the hopes of the speculators, as to our being compelled to rely so much upon foreign countries for our supply of corn.—*Worcester Journal.*

CHOICE SPECIMEN OF ORTHOGRAPHY.—The following is a copy (*literatim*) of a note sent to the clerk of the parish of Scutlcoates, in Yorkshire, a short time since :—"Mister, my wief iis ded, and wunts toe bee berried toe morror ate wonber cluck. Yu nowes weare toe digg it cluse bi mi uther wief ; tot litt et bes dip."

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