The Waterford Mail.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In the *Dublin Evening Post* of the 1st inst. I find an exculpatory article on behalf of Lord Ebrington's government, containing the following passages:—"We are supposed to be the organ of Government, are taunted with our silence. . . . The real question is, will Lord Ebrington play the Tory game? Will he give that advantage to repeal which rash and violent measures can alone bestow? . . . What do you wish to be done? . . . The demand is a repeal of an act of Parliament. The Government may show no favor to those who ask it, but has it a right to say you shall not ask it?"

The *Dublin Evening Post* of last Saturday, which arrived this morning, expresses the same sentiments; merely adding, that Lord Ebrington is railed at (dear, good man!) "because he does not give strength to the repeal agitation by overstepping the boundaries of the constitution, to effect its temporary suppression."

Sir, the question is not, whether the Ministers and their Viceroy shall "play the Tory game," but whether they shall "play the Whig game" according to their own Whig precedent of 1831. As it is most desirable that the public mind should be set right upon this subject, I shall proceed at once to illustrate the contrast between the conduct of the Government and the "organ" in 1831 and 1840.

On the 8th of February, 1831, Lord Palmerston declared that the Marquis of Anglesey, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland "acted with the deliberative advice and full concurrence of the British Cabinet;" and it will be borne in mind that the Cabinet included the following members of the present Administration, namely—the noble Lord himself, Lord Melbourne, Lord John Russell, Lord Holland, and the Marquis of Lansdowne. Let us now turn to those acts of the Irish Government of that day which had been done "with the deliberate advice and full concurrence" of those noble Lords.

On the 18th of December, 1830, the "Impostor" made a public entry into Dublin, and commenced his repeal agitation, wearing round his neck (instead of a halter) a riband half orange, half green, and protesting as to the Orangemen, "On my knees, in the presence of God, I beg their pardon." Parliament was adjourned on the 23d of December to the 3d of Feb. and the agitation, by no means more violent than the present, was kept up. On the 25th of December, the Lord Lieutenant issued a proclamation for preventing a repeal meeting, stating therein one of the grounds thereof, in these words—"Whereas, we have also received information upon oath that *language of a highly inflammatory nature* has been used by some of the persons who have signified their intention of attending the said meeting." Lord Palmerston assures us that in issuing this proclamation Lord Anglesey "acted with the deliberate advice and full concurrence" of himself, Lords Melbourne, J. Russell, Holland, and Lansdowne! The agitation was continued in various forms, and Drogheda, then, as now, the corrupt and subservient instrument of the "Impostor," was selected for one of his exhibitions. The Irish Government issued a circular to magistrates for preventing dangerous meetings; and on the 7th of January, 1831, it issued another proclamation for suppression of "the General Association of Ireland." The "Impostor" and his confederates having persisted, "under altered forms of organization, in their scheme of agitation, the Irish Government on the 10th of January issued another proclamation, containing the following passages, evidently most applicable to the proceedings of the two last months:—"Whereas it hath been made known to us that an assembly or body of persons has been in the habit of meeting weekly at a place in the city of Dublin called Horne's Hotel, Usher's Quay, and that the said assembly has been designed, and the meeting thereof held, for the purpose of disseminating seditious sentiments and of exciting among His Majesty's subjects disaffection against the administration of the law and the constituted authorities of the realm; and whereas we deem the existence of the said assembly or body of persons and the meetings thereof to be dangerous to the public safety and inconsistent with the due administration of the law," The proclamation then directs the suppression of that assembly, and Lord Palmerston assures us that it was issued "with the deliberate advice and full concurrence" of himself, Lords Melbourne, John Russell, Holland, and Lansdowne!

The agitation still proceeded, under various forms, and on the 13th of January the Irish Government issued another proclamation, to the following effect:—"Whereas an association, assembly, or body of persons assuming the following denominations, or some of them—that is to say, 'the Society of the Friends of Ireland, of all religious persuasions,' 'the Irish Society for Legal and Legislative Relief,' or 'the Anti Union Association,' 'the Association of Irish Volunteers for the Repeal of the Union,' 'the General Association of Ireland, for the prevention of unlawful meetings, and for the protection and exercise of the sacred right of petitioning for the redress of grievances,' 'the Subscribers to the Parliamentary Intelligence office, Stephen street,' and other designations have, from time to time, held meetings at different places in the city of Dublin, for the purpose of promulgating and circulating seditious doctrines and sentiments, and have endeavoured, by means of inflammatory harangues and publications, to excite and keep alive in His Majesty's subjects in Ireland a spirit of disaffection and hostility to the existing laws and Government. And whereas it hath been made known to us that other meetings of the said association, assembly, or body of persons, for such purposes, under the aforesaid designations, or some of them, or some other name or names, and under various pretexts and devices, are intended to be held. And whereas we deem the said association, assembly, or body of persons, and the meetings thereof, to be dangerous to the public peace and safety, and inconsistent with the due administration of the law. We, therefore, the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, being resolved to suppress the same, do hereby prohibit the meeting of the said associates, assembly, or body of persons, and every adjourned, renewed, or otherwise continued meeting of the same, or of any part thereof, under any name, pretext, or device whatsoever." Lord Palmerston declares that upon that occasion the Lord Lieutenant "acted with the deliberate advice and full concurrence" of himself, Lords Melbourne, John Russell, Holland, and Lansdowne!

On the same day the police magistrates dispersed a repeal meeting, and on the 21st of January the *Morning Chronicle* informed its readers that the "Impostor" had been arrested and held to bail, adding at the same time, "The arrest of Mr. O'Connell will give great satisfaction in England, where various causes concur to produce an impatience of the agitation in Ireland." Lord Palmerston assures us that the dispersion of the repeal meeting and the arrest of the "Impostor" were executed "with the deliberate advice and full concurrence" of himself, Lords Melbourne, John Russell, Holland, and Lansdowne. Suffice it to add, that by those means the repeal agitation was for that time ultimately and effectually suppressed. So far as to the conduct of the Government at that period; let us now see what was then the language of their "organ," the same *Dublin Evening Post*, in reference to the "Impostor" and his repeal agitation. The following extracts from that "organ" are taken from its publications within a single fortnight, at the close of January, 1831, and it will be seen that it was not then, as now, "silent:" The "organ" saith—

"The country has taken the alarm; it is no longer deluded by the flimsy pretence of discussion. Every county—the aristocracy as well as the people—in Ireland must come forward at this juncture in support of the laws, of order, and of the Administration of Lord Anglesey. Carlow and Wexford, we understand, are already in motion. Every county and town threatened with the agitating plague must assume an attitude of determined defence, with a view of averting the contagion. But the metropolis, which is the focus of agitation, which is the head quarters of the reign of terror, has been too long passive." After adverting to some proceedings by the Chamber of Commerce, on account of which "the agitators became frantic," the editor alludes to a violent publication in a Repeal journal, and adds—"The extract which we have just made is a fair abstract of the doctrines of agitation. It is the reign of terror of which we have spoken so often."

Again, the "organ" proclaims Ireland to be "in a state of fierce excitement," refers to "the acts which have been so industriously employed, and the unparalleled energy of the individual who wields the democracy of Ireland as a club;" and adds, as to the persons in trade who support him, "they are under the influence of fear as well as of agitation, functionaries themselves under the reign of terror.

Again, says the "organ," "but it is all, for a repeal of the union! All the consequent suffering must be incurred for the good cause, and to please the great agitator! Fools! You are preparing a whip of scorpions for yourselves." . . . "But Mr. O'Connell is the patriot—the patriot *par excellence!* He has already laid the foundation of many a bankrupter" (alluding to the run on the banks.) "What of that? What cares he?" The "organ" next denounces the "gross delusion of the agitators from the beginning," and "present frightful agitation, to which Mr. O'Connell alone has plunged the country," and also, "the outrages and indecencies of Mr. O'Connell's recent conduct." It announces that "the efforts made to extend terrorism to the north have signally failed; and adds—The Catholics of Ulster are not so blind or besotted as to follow the fanatical impulse of the agitation." When adverting to some Roman Catholic clergymen and laymen who opposed the agitation, the "organ" says—"They will be called base miscreants, apostates, and Orange Papists," and, as to the "Impostor" himself, the "organ" declares—"To such a depth of futility has the vituperative oratory of Mr. O'Connell sunk, that a solemn assertion of his on a point of fact is quite sufficient to raise a doubt of its authenticity."

Such then was the language of the now silent "organ," such the conduct of the Government, including Lords Melbourne, John Russell, Palmerston, Holland, and Lansdowne, in 1831. The agitation was not so violent or extensive then as it is now. There was no more breaches of the peace then than now. The Ministerial organs of the present day boast that since the accession of the Whigs to power the causes of irritation have been removed by the Whig measures for reform of parliament, settlement of tithes, reform of municipal corporations, and the admission of Roman Catholics to public offices, of all grades. If this be so, the present agitation is obviously less excusable than that of 1830 and 1831, and the existing government was the more called upon to prevent its renewal and continuance for several months past, instead of looking on with indifference which, in such cases, is connivance, and favour, and sanction, and support.

But that is not all: by far the most important fact remains to be noticed. Since 1831 the subject of the repeal of the union has been brought under the consideration of parliament; and the seditious and unlawful character, tendency, and objects of its agitation have been solemnly discussed, and decided by the united judgment of the King, Lords, and Commons; which judgment was founded upon the advice of the same Whig Cabinet, including Lords Melbourne, John Russell, Palmerston, Holland, and Lansdowne; they have thereby removed all doubt upon the subject; so that neither they themselves, nor the "Impostor," nor his confederated "Separators," can, at the present day set up any plea or excuse of ignorance or mistake of the true intent and meaning of that agitation such as they might have set up in 1831, before that decision was made and promulgated by the three estates of parliament, acting, as did Lord Anglesey in 1831, according to the words of Lord Palmerston, "with the deliberate advice and full concurrence" of the cabinet, which included himself, Lords Melbourne, John Russell, Holland, and Lansdowne! No individuals have denounced that traitorous character of the repeal agitation in stronger terms than those used by the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Lord John Russell. Why, then, are they thus inert and thus silent now? Why does the "Impostor" now declare that the repeal pledge shall not be required from any Parliamentary candidate while the present Ministers are in office? And why is the ministerial "organ" in Dublin now silent, at the same time that the Ministerial organs in London nibble at the repeal agitation and "the Impostor?" The whole appears to be a factious and most disgraceful, if not treasonable, combination, organised by the "Impostor" and his official associates, in contemplation of a general election. For that purpose the London "organs," which are never seen by the great body of the repeal agitators, are permitted, nay, perchance instructed, to condemn the agitation, and thereby gratify the British electors; while the Dublin "organ," which is seen by those agitators, is, at the same time, instructed to be silent, in order to gratify the Irish repealers, and secure their support of the Irish elections. Such a scheme is well worthy of that double dealing Ministry, and their double dealing director; and I verily believe, that, whatever may be their ultimate determination, founded upon their calculations as to its probable results, I do them no wrong, in this estimate of their present course, in relation to the repeal agitation in Ireland. For myself, I must admit my inability to conjecture any other mode of accounting for the contrast between the conduct of themselves and their organs in 1831 and in 1840. If I am correct in these views, how grievous must be their guilt! how general and how indignant should be the public distrust and resentment! how vigilant, how active, how incessant, ought to be all honourable electors in their patriotic and practical exertions for the expulsion of such offenders from the government of the United Kingdom, its colonies and dependencies, all already endangered by their misrule!

In 1831, the "Impostor" and his fellow agitators were denounced in fitting terms of reprobation by the Irish "organ of Government;" and pursued, prosecuted, and put down by the just exercise of lawful authority. Now, the Government, far from resisting or contending with those agitators and their agitation, acquiesces and connives, while their Dublin organ merely ventures to inquire from the Conservatives, in subdued and well measured phrases, "What do you wish to be done? . . . The demand is a repeal of an act of Parliament. The Government may not show favour to those who ask it, but has it a right to say you shall not ask it?" These are now the very words of the same Government organ," of 1831, written probably by a member of that Government now in Ireland, or by his dictation or suggestion. This is their present fashion when dealing with a system of agitation more violent, more dishonest, more dangerous, and actually far more pernicious, than that of 1831, or any other by which my country has been afflicted within our times; and which, it is plain, will not be honestly corrected by a Melbourne Ministry, or substantially counteracted, without the interposition of the constitutional influence and power of the Parliamentary electors of this realm, in the exercise of their elective franchise. Such interposition, if zealously, promptly, and efficiently employed, will, I doubt not, remedy the evil without inflicting the slightest injury or annoyance upon any portion of the community, or any one honest member of society in Great Britain or Ireland. All that I should require from the Government at present would be a proclamation or circular to magistrates, as in 1831, which would remove the delusion from the public mind in Ireland by setting forth the language of the King, Lords, and Commons, in relation to this subject, as framed by those Ministers themselves, merely adding, if true, their own continued adherence thereto; and also the determination of her Majesty to abide by and maintain the views and policy of his late Majesty, as declared in his speeches to Parliament, and his answer to the joint address of the Lords and Commons. Surely, it will be confessed, that some such official declaration is due, not only to the people of Ireland but also to the Queen herself, when we see Her Majesty's name associated with all those seditious proceedings by "the Impostor" and his partisans. How justly could our Sovereign adopt the words of another Royal lady (the Queen of Portugal) in her address to her army of the 31st of August, published in your journal this day! That youthful ruler, like to our own, now finds her name and station associated with traitorous movements, and she addresses to her army these words:—"Our common enemies are unwilling to leave us in quietness, are unwilling that we should enjoy it. . . . They call upon my name and that of the constitution to deceive you, and make use of you as instruments of their wickedness. Know them well, their end is tyranny, which they wish to exercise in my name."

No, no, these are not the matters which trouble Her Majesty's advisers; they find their comfort, and repose their confidence, in the friendly declaration of "the Impostor" at his separation meeting in Dublin on last Monday, when, in the fullness of his authority, he audaciously announced his good will towards those Ministers in the following terms:—"We will go on quietly and allow a Government friendly to Ireland to remain in office. I will not stand out for the maintenance of a principle."

And now, Sir, when concluding this letter, which completes the number of 100 from me, favoured by admission into your columns, I may avail myself of the opportunity to add, that although unable at this moment to speak with positive certainty, I am much disposed, and indeed most likely to comply with the wishes of those too flattering correspondents and others, who desire a republication of the whole in a collected form, "with a separate statement of contents prefixed to each letter, and a copious general index." I beg leave to repeat once more my request to foes and friends alike, that if any statement in this series, so unusually long, should be deemed inaccurate, it may be speedily corrected, either by public contradiction, or by private communication, to be forwarded to myself, postage free, to this house, and by no means to be addressed to your office. Such a trespass upon you would be wholly unwarranted, and it is therefore my wish that any letter for me addressed to your office shall without further inquiry be refused.

I trust that I may venture to intrude so far upon the conductors of the public press generally as to solicit their insertion of the preceding paragraph in their journals.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ENEAS MACDONNELL.

Westport cottage, Haverstock hill, Hampstead-road, London, Sept. 7, 1840.

HIBERNIAN PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION.

The usual monthly tea party of the friends and collectors of this society was given, on Monday night, at Mr. Flynn's rooms, 43, Lower Sackville street. The arrangements for the entertainment of the meeting gave complete satisfaction. Upwards of sixty persons were present.

Mr. Matchett, in the absence of the Rev. D. Flynn, was called upon to take the chair.

Mr. Flynn, the secretary, stated that at the last tea party £4 3s 2½d had been collected, which would make the average proceeds of tea parties for one year about £50. With that sum they would be enabled to support ten children, including nurses' wages, clothing, schooling, &c. During the last month the committee had been actively engaged in endeavouring to extend the operations of the society by getting their friends not only to become contributors but collectors; and, he was happy to say, that they had succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. The committee were making arrangements for the general meeting of the orphans in October, at which time they were to be newly clothed, inspected as to their morals, education, &c., and the nurses' wages discharged. There are at present, said Mr. Flynn, upwards of thirty six orphans seeking the protection of this society, many of whom are inadmissible to other orphan societies, and we are obliged to reject their applications for want of funds. This society did not interfere with other Protestant orphan societies—it extended its protection to those who, being the offspring of mixed marriages, were excluded from other orphan societies. One advantage this society possessed over others, and which entitled it to the confidence and support of the public was, that it was a working society. It was conducted on the most economical principles—none of its officers were paid—it had no expenses to defray except the feeding, clothing, and educating of the children; while in many other charitable societies the funds were in part employed in the payment of salaries, rent, stationary, &c. &c., before the objects contemplated by the subscribers were accomplished. Mr. Flynn proceeded at considerable length, to detail the advantages resulting from the institution, not only to the infants placed under its care, but to the collectors and the public at large. If those little creatures (said he) who, having lost father and mother are cast on an unfriendly world, and made the prey of every vice, should be taken up in time by an orphan society, instead of being brought before the Recorder for thefts, thereby increasing the grand jury cess, they might be ornaments to society and promoters of the general good; so that, in fact, it was a question in which the interests of the community at large were concerned.

The collections, amounting to £3 15s 7d. were then handed in.

Mr. Soden proposed and Mr. Jones seconded a resolution of thanks to the collectors for their exertions during the past month.

A number of ladies present volunteered to form themselves into a Dorcas society, to make and provide clothes for the orphans.

The thanks of the meeting was given by acclamation to Mrs. Flynn, for her voluntary and unceasing exertions to forward the interests of the society since its formation.

A hymn was then sung, and the meeting separated.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF HANOVER.

HANOVER, SEPT. 3.—The operation on the eye of the Crown Prince was performed this morning. A bulletin, signed by Doctors Jager, Stieglitz, and Spangenberg, states this, and adds—"The operation succeeded in restoring the pupil, and removing the cataract piecemeal; but it was not possible to extract it entire." The strength of vision will depend on circumstances; the health of the august patient is such as is to be expected. His Majesty the King has not come to the city this morning, and dined quite alone with the Queen, who has been looking forward with the most anxious expectation to this day.—*Hamburg Borsen Halle, September 5.*

SEPT. 5.—It is said that the King and Queen did not know the operation was to be performed so soon, and did not hear of it till it was over. It may be supposed that the public are anxious for the sequel, from which the sole success of the operation will appear. It is not known whether the prince was able to distinguish the light after the operation.—*Cassel Gazette.*

Dr. Jager's opinion of the result of the operation was as follows:—"If nature continues to assist as hitherto, it is possible that in six or eight months the prince will so far recover his sight as to be able to distinguish a person at the distance of three paces."—*Hamburg Borsen Halle*, Sept. 8.

A man died the other day in the prison at Ghent, who had been confined there 42 years, having been condemned in 1798 for robbery with violence on the high road.

HEARNE versus STOWELL.

According to the letter addressed by Mr. Stowell to the editor of the *London Times*, a new trial is to be moved for next term. The conduct of Mr. Baron Rolfe, and the course pursued by Mr. Stowell's counsel, have left the rev. gentleman no alternative; and we have little doubt that the court of Queen's Bench will grant the application. That abundant cause for a new trial can be shown, no one who has paid any attention to the late proceedings will deny. The case, as we demonstrated last week, stood upon two issues—1st, whether it was or was not a libel upon Mr. Hearne to say that he had imposed a certain penance upon the man O'Hara—that particular penance being commonly imposed by other priests, and sanctioned by the doctrines, discipline, and practice of his church; and 2d, whether, in the course he pursued, Mr. Stowell displayed malice towards Mr. Hearne. Touching the first point, it may be said that no evidence was adduced to prove that such a penance as that imposed upon O'Hara was commonly enjoyed by the Church of Rome, and as far as *that particular penance* is concerned, it is true, the evidence *was* defective; but inasmuch as Mr. Cox admitted that it *was* within the province of a priest to *prescribe* penances, that those penances are left more or less to the *discretion* of the priest, and that it was difficult to *define a limit* to that discretion, there was sufficient proof that such a penance as that performed by O'Hara *might* have been prescribed by Mr. Hearne, in the exercise of his 'discretion,' without exceeding the practice and usages of his Church; therefore, it could be no libel to impute to him a course of conduct which came within the latitude permitted by that Church. Of course, we do not take into our consideration the testimony of the witnesses who ought to have been called for the defendant; for, although that evidence may and does aid our conviction as individuals, it cannot be admitted in an argument upon the case *as it went to the jury*. The law always presumes that the best evidence that can be had is adduced; and even abiding by that strict rule, we maintain that according to the evidence of the witnesses on Mr. Hearne's side, it was no libel upon him to say that he was the imposer of O'Hara's penance. It could neither '*endanger him in law*,' nor tend to '*exclude him from society*,' nor '*impair his trade*.'

Come we now to the second point in issue—namely, whether, in reading the document subscribed by the four policemen, Mr. Stowell was guilty of malice towards Mr. Hearne. Some nice distinctions between malice in law, and malice according to the general acceptation of the term, have been attempted; but, we take it, that what is understood by '*malitia præcogitata* or by the French definition, '*un disposition a faire une male chose*,' was meant in the case before us. We leave that, however, to be settled by those who think the point worth discussing. What we maintain is, that no malice—either 'express' or 'implied'—was proved against Mr. Stowell. He was engaged in denouncing *principles* not *men*; and, although it happened that Mr. Hearne's name was made use of, the circumstances with which it was linked were no reflection upon him personally, nor were they related in that sense maliciously; therefore we say, that as far as malice has to do with the question, Mr. Stowell was not guilty of libel. Baron Rolfe says it is not necessary to constitute a libel that malice should be proved. That is viewing the law of libel by the new light thrown upon it by Lord Denman; but, for our parts, we are disposed to go along with Mr. Cresswell; and in this, we are strengthened by Mr. Justice Blackstone, who, speaking of slander, says, (with emphasis on the word 'maliciously,') that words to be actionable must be *maliciously* spoken, which is part of the definition of slander. Hence it seems to be manifest, that on *both* the points in issue, the verdict of the jury worked injustice and wrong towards Mr. Stowell, and that a new trial ought to be granted.

The principles of law respecting slander propagated by 'parol' or oral declaration, are very different from those of the law respecting defamation published by writing or printing. In the former case, words spoken, 'although they render a man ridiculous, or lower him in the esteem and opinion of the world,' will not amount to a libel, unless some 'special damage' has followed; in the latter, the same words written or printed amount to a libel unconditionally. Now, what we want to know is this. Could Mr. Hearne conscientiously declare, and put on record, that 'special damage' had followed Mr. Stowell's parol declaration that he (Mr. Hearne) had done that which every Roman Catholic priest is competent to do in the exercise of that 'discretion' permitted by the discipline of his Church? If he did, then we say the 'special damage' was disproved by the evidence which was extracted from Mr. Crooke, inasmuch as it can be no imputation upon, or injury to, a clergyman to say that he had done a certain act, (however objectionable it might appear in the eyes of some,) so long as that act came within the category of his functions as a clergyman. But we shall be told, perhaps, that as Mr. Cresswell offered no evidence to prove that the document subscribed by the four policemen was a *genuine document*, it was to be regarded as a libel of Mr. Stowell's own invention. The terms of his 'declaration,' we should think, would scarcely admit of the case being dealt with in that way; yet we know not upon what other principle Baron Rolfe's directions to the jury can be justified. However, *n'importe*: it is certain, the proceedings in Michaelmas term will make either us or his lordship wiser and more learned in these matters.—*Manchester Chronicle.*

* 3 Com. 8. 125.

REVOLT IN THE ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, GREENWICH ASYLUM.

For several days past a spirit of insubordination has manifested itself amongst the boys of this institution, and although there has not been any decided outbreak on the part of the boys in the *upper school*, they evidently sympathise with those of the lower school, in which there are four hundred sons of British tars clothed, fed, and educated.

Within the last three days upwards of seventy have deserted the asylum, and at sun set last evening there were upwards of forty absentees. Those who have been recaptured are placed in charge of the main guard of the royal hospital, until an investigation of the circumstances takes place. The mutineers generally complain that they have not a sufficient quantity of food, and that which they do get being of a bad quality; that they are severely punished for the slightest offences.

There are 400 boys in the upper school, sons of naval officers, who so far sympathised with the revolters as to assist in pelting off some of the police constables while they were in the act of apprehending some of the delinquents in the park. We understand a strict investigation into the cause of the general disaffection will immediately take place, as it is of the first importance that youths who are destined for the public service should be kept in proper discipline.—*Morning Herald.*

Mr. Deane, the diver, has recovered from the wreck of the Mary Rose, sunk at Spithead about 1545 (nearly 300 years ago,) several relics, amongst which is a piece of brass ordnance eleven feet long, quite in a perfect state of preservation, valued at £200, with some stone shot, bows and arrows, and various other curiosities of ancient days. This ship sank after an action with the French fleet at Spithead, when they attempted to land at Portsmouth or the Isle of Wight, and were defeated. It is not certain, we believe, whether it was not at an earlier date than we have mentioned, perhaps about 1512, when in an action off the coast between the French and English both the admirals' ships were burnt.—*Courier.*

FRENCH NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

The *Toulonnais* of the 9th instant, in answer to an assertion of some of the Parisian journals, that the Minister of Marine had transmitted secret instructions to the Maritime Prefect to slacken the works in the arsenal, publishes a return of the armaments then in progress, and of the number of operatives engaged on board each vessel. The ships of the line in progress of armament were the Souverain of 118 guns, and the Ville de Marseilles of 82 guns, which occupied 793 workmen; the four first rate frigates Uranie, Iphigenie, Melpomene, and Independance, occupying 355 more; the frigate Circe, and the steamer Penure; on which 357 workmen were employed. Independently of those, two other frigates, La Zenobie and La Pourvoyante, would shortly be launched, and the leaders Lamproie and Emulation, and the two steamers Vautour, and Chimere, were undergoing repairs. The Souverain, Circe, and Lamproie would be ready for sea at the close of September; the Ville de Marseilles, Iphigenie, Teurres, and Emulation before the end of October; the Uranie in November; and the remainder by the 1st of January, 1841. The workmen employed in the arsenal amounted to 4,236, or 624 more than at the corresponding period of 1839. 4,500 men of the new levy were expected in Toulon—viz., 2,200 for the corps of marines, 2,200 seamen, and 100 to be incorporated with the naval artillery, and the old ships Duquesne, Algesiras, and Heros, were fitting out for their reception.

A letter from our private correspondent at Toulon, dated the 8th and 9th inst., states that on the whole of the shores of the Mediterranean preparations for war are proceeding with the greatest activity. A letter from the frontiers of Italy, quoted by our correspondent, says that in spite of the assertions which have been promulgated to the contrary, the activity which prevails in the dominions of the Emperor of Austria, and the warlike preparations in progress therein, prove that a war is confidently expected by that state. The fortifications of Ancona have been entirely repaired, and an extraordinary movement is observable in all the petty states on the coasts of the Mediterranean, where most of the fortified posts are once again bristling with cannon. The Grand Duke of Tuscany is at Porto Ferrajo, superintending the fortifications which are erecting there, and has sent from Livorno a large quantity of ordnance for its defence. When the works are complete it promises to be almost impregnable. A rumour prevailed in Toulon on the 9th, that Commodore Napier had landed 6,000 Albanians on the coast of Syria, along with a strong detachment of European troops; but it does not appear to have originated in any authentic source.—*Standard.*

EXPULSION OF A DEVIL FROM A WIDOW'S LEG.

(From the Bombay Times,)

A trial took place recently, in the Supreme Court, so singular in its details, and presenting such a characteristic illustration of the lights and shadows of Indian life—of simplicity and superstitious credulity on the one part, of craft and deliberate knavery on the other—that it deserves to be placed on record.

The following are the facts proved in evidence:—

A poor widow, named Tukkee, who earned her livelihood by selling greens in the market, was living in a small hut with her daughter in law. Having been attacked with some complaint in the knee, she applied for medicine to a market-gardener, named Dhondeeba, who appears to have some knowledge of *simples*, in more senses than one. Dhondeeba, after applying some remedies without any effect, at last told her that she was bewitched by the art magic of some malicious person, and that her only hope of remedy was in resorting to the counter charms of some other sorcerer, adding that he knew a friend of his who was very skilful in these matters, who would do her business effectually. He accordingly introduced her to one Daood, the keeper of a betel leaf shop, who promised to undertake her cure. Daood and his partner, one Dhoolajee, repaired next day to the widow's house and held a consultation on her case. After a full examination of her leg, they withdrew to a little distance, and, sitting down upon the ground, held a long dialogue, of which the patient was allowed to hear the following significant portion:—

First Conjuror—This is not a natural ailment—some enemy has done it.

Second Conjuror—Clearly. She is enchanted.

First Conjuror—She has got a devil in her leg.

Second Conjuror—She is very full of devil.

First Conjuror—The devil Maher has got into her.

Second Conjuror—He is a bad devil, that.

Having come to this satisfactory conclusion, and communicated it to the bewitched widow, they sent her daughter-in-law for some limes, flowers and leaves, a little incense and some molasses; on getting which they went through some ceremonies and applied a charm to the suffering limb; then mixing up a food offering to the gods of the molasses, they made her and her daughter in law partake of it and went away. The next morning on visiting their patient, they found the charm had wrought no effect; from which they adduced convincing proof to the widow that the devil in her leg was of a peculiarly malignant nature. They accordingly told her it would take seven days to combat him; and on the eighth day they would cast him out. Pursuant to this plan, they continued their magical operations for seven days; and on the morning of the eighth day informed the widow that in the evening they would bring two other strong conjurors, and with their aid would expel the devil. At the hour appointed the four conjurors arrived, and having sent the daughter in law for the limes, flowers, incense, and molasses, two of the party sat at the door as *tilers*, to prevent the ingress of strangers, as the devil would not brook their approach.

"Procul, o procul, este profani—en demon accesit!"

The other two disposed the flowers and limes according to rule on a board, and burning some incense, and going through some mummery, prepared another food offering to the gods of the molasses, and giving it to the two women to eat, withdrew, and sat down near the tilers. Shortly after they had swallowed it, the widow fell down and became senseless; her daughter in law also felt giddy, but retained sufficient consciousness to perceive, and be alarmed at the state of her mother in law—she went therefore to where the four magicians were sitting in the dark, and said to them—"What is the matter with my mother in law?" They replied "Don't be alarmed, nothing is the matter; only the devil is coming out; you will hear him speak presently." Not satisfied with this, the girl turned the conjurers out, and, begging a female neighbour to sit at the door, got another to lead her by the hand to her uncle's home, as her head reeled, and she was unable to walk alone. As soon as she had gone the conjurors came back to the house and frightened the female neighbour away, telling her that they were casting the devil out of the widow's leg, and that if she approached he would enter into her. Having thus cleared the field, they proceeded to ease the widow—not of the devil, but of a gold nose ring and necklace, and then departed. When the girl returned with her uncle they found the old woman lying like a corpse and stripped of her ornaments, and shortly afterwards the dose administered in the food offering, which in all probability was stramonium, began to take effect on the girl, and she also fell senseless; towards morning they both recovered, but only partially, as it appears they cast off their clothes and went about naked to the houses of the neighbours, who brought them back and administered some medicines; after another day and night, being now perfectly recovered, they went to the betel leaf shop of Daood and Dhoolajee, and the widow asked why they did not come the two last days to follow up the charm? Daood replied, "What is the use of our coming alone, the other two conjurors are our masters in magic—we are only disciples, and it would be useless to come without them." The widow then stated that she had been robbed of her jewels, on which the disciples observed it must have been the other two master magicians that had done it, adding, "If you will give us 25 rupees and a horse to ride after them we will pursue and seize them." She replied, "I am a poor widow; where am I to get 25 rupees and a horse? The authorities will decide between us;" and forthwith she had them both taken up by the police.

The two tilers, as well as Dhondeeba, have absconded; but the two principal actors in this scene of imposture and robbery—Daood and Dhoolajee, were brought to trial, and being convicted, were sentenced to seven years' transportation to Singapore.

THE FIRST TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—In 1517, Sigismund de Diotrichatein established a Temperance Society, under the auspices of St. Christopher. A similar association was formed in 1600 by Maurice, Duke of Hesse; the rules of which allowed a knight to drink seven *bocaux*, or glasses, at each meal, but only twice in the day!

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	—
3 per Cent Consols	95¾
3½ per Cent. Stock	88¾
3½ Debentures	

LATEST PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS.

Consols for Account, 87½	Bank Stock, —
India Bonds, 45 dis	India Stock, —

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1840.

For the last fortnight the ministerial Press has been poking out its feelers to try if on any side there were an inclination in the public mind towards a coalition with their masters. The game, they confess, is up with the Whigs. Lord Melbourne can stand it no longer. Aid from the Radicals he cannot expect, and in truth they have none to give. Assistance from the Repealers it were worse than folly to accept, for that is the very incumbrance under which, more than any other, the Whigs have sunk, never to rise again. It is under these circumstances, openly avowed by their press, that Ministers turn piteously the whites of their hypocritical eyes towards the Conservatives, and beseech them by the memory of their ancestors, the honour of their order, the fealty they bear towards their Sovereign, and their love of their country, to do what? To save the country? No—to save the Whigs! to save the Whig Cabinet from itself—from the consequences of its incapacity—from the punishment of its guilt—from loss of place and from loss of pay!!!

There are two methods by either of which this consummation so devoutly wished for by the Whigs might be effected: and each has its advocates.

One Section, with the *Morning Chronicle* for its organ, recommends that, the Whigs continuing in office, the Tories should consent to remain out, but at the same time to keep their hands off the cabinet: that is to say that there should be an opposite party in parliament, but no opposition!—And that this *in-opposition* (as it may be called) should have no other object but that of securing to the Whigs an opportunity of persevering in that course of impolicy and incapacity which has already been so ruinous to themselves and the country. This proposal is really so modest that we fear it will not be believed unless we confirm it by positive evidence. We therefore produce the *Morning Chronicle* of Monday last to prove its reality.

"Surely" saith the Ministerial pleader, "with the evidence of these facts so clear before their eyes, there are some, even of the Conservative party, upon whom an appeal will not be thrown away. Surely there are Englishmen who, though they prefer Sir Robert Peel to Lord J. Russell, prefer their country to either, and who will not, in the ensuing session, tolerate, on the part of the Tory leaders, any reckless and factious attempts to force themselves back into power, and to embarrass and obstruct the only government, which, at a period of considerable difficulty and danger, can hope to succeed in the twofold task of saving Europe from the horrors of a general war, and carrying the objects essential for the interests and honour of the British Empire."

The other section to which we allude lets its light shine forth through the Sun, and is all and all for a *coalition* between the Whigs and Tories. This proposition is even so much more modest and moderate than the *Chronicle's*, that we must sustain it also by evidence unquestionable and at greater length than the former.

"The public have long talked," quoth the Sun, "of a coalition between Ministers and the Tories, because they have seen something like a necessity for it. Neither party possesses a sufficient majority to carry on the Government according to the adopted principles of parliamentary supremacy. Both are opposed to the democracy and both are assailed by it. It seems therefore in the nature of things that the aristocracy should merge their differences, and unite to resist the onward march of democracy; and hence no one felt surprized at its being announced that a coalition would take place. Lord Melbourne has never been distinguished for grasping personal ambition. He took the Government from possessing the confidence of a great party, and, honoured by the confidence of her Majesty, he has retained it; but he cares little, we believe, for office personally, and would very readily give it up to secure the power of the aristocracy, to which he is more attached, and the quiet of her Majesty, to whom he is deeply indebted. *Undoubtedly the difficulties of the Government are increasing. Lord Melbourne can gain no strength from the Radicals.* His own disposition, and that of his aristocratic friends, would make a further infusion of Radicalism into his Cabinet a source of weakness for him; and we only do justice to his character in supposing *that as he sees the time approaching when* HE MUST RETIRE *from his troublesome office*, he should endeavour to establish the strongest Government *any coalition can promise.*"

This plea amounts in plain English to this: Lord Melbourne and the Whigs cannot of themselves retain office. Let the Tories then come forward and keep him in place. "Unless you relieve me," quoth the shabby beggar in some specimens of the agreeable that we have seen, "unless you relieve me," quoth he to the bench of the poor law guardians, "I shall be driven to do a deed my soul abhors!" Heaven forefend, quoth the guardian chairman, apprehending some intention of suicide—the Serpentine river, a leap from the monument, or a swing from the bed tester. "Heaven forefend!—what can you mean?" "I shall be driven to work!" quoth the sturdy mendicant with a dignified abhorrence that may be more readily expressed in caricature than in letter-press. It is much the same with poor Lord Melbourne. Unless the Tories come to his relief he must do what his soul abhors—he must resign!—"and there an end!!" It is very pitiable, but we fear it must be so.

Why should he not resign? All the motives which his press holds out to induce the Conservatives either to spare or to join him, are equally cogent for his resignation as a minister, and his support of a Conservative Government as a member of parliament. The danger of the crisis, the increasing difficulties of his Cabinet, regard for the aristocracy, the quiet of her Majesty, the safety of the crown, the honour and interests of Great Britain, all plead trumpet tongued for his out go; and for his cordial support of his Tory successors, whom he may and ought to support, if he might and would have coalesced with. This would indeed be to serve the country by making a *strong Government.* But what strength could a patchwork coalition Government possess? Not to talk of the internal differences which must arise in a Cabinet so constituted, what strength, might, or moral influence could a Government possess which was based on both sides by a surrender of some principles and a compromise upon all? What strength could be in a ministry blackened in character—and deprived of public confidence by such a coalition as that contemplated?

No. A coalition is impossible. The Whigs must go out. There are none but the Conservatives who can come

ADJOURNED CITY QUARTER SESSIONS.

FRIDAY, THE 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1840.

Precisely at ten o'clock John Alcock, Esq., acting in the absence of the Recorder as his deputy, took his seat on the bench with Edward Hobson, Esq., Mayor; and Matthew Poole, Esq., J.P.

The grand jury, on being called, only 14 answered to their names, upon which those not attending were called on a fine of 40s each.

The petty jury were called on a fine of 20s each, when the following were sworn, viz.:—Peter Buchanan, Thomas Burke, Wm. Browne, Patrick Comerford, Michael Conran, Thomas Curran, John Dee, John Flahavan, John Fahy, Patrick Farrell, Mathew Hynes, Michael Handlon.

Mary Griffin was indicted for stealing, on the 5th day of September, a quantity of serge, value 5s, the property of Mr. Thomas Clarke, of Stephen street. Guilty—sentenced to be imprisoned for one month.

Ellen Mullowney pleaded guilty to an indictment for stealing a brass fender, value four shillings, on the 21st of August, the property of Henry Griffith.—Sentenced to two months' imprisonment from the day of committal.

Mary Burke was indicted for stealing on the 11th day of September, a purse containing eighteen shillings, the property of James Manroe.

James Manroe swore that he was drinking at the house of Mrs. Phillips with the prisoner, when she took from his pocket a purse containing the money.

Herbert Kelly proved that he arrested the prisoner after 11 o'clock on the night of the robbery, and found on her person nineteen shillings in silver, but no purse.

Margaret Phillips proved that the prisoner was drinking with the prosecutor on the night in question.

Guilty—sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Mary Rafter, committed to an indictment for stealing a quantity of clothes, value twenty shillings, on the 24th day of August last, the property of Mary Kirwan—Sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Margaret Power, was indicted for an aggravated assault on Mary Hunt, on the 4th of August last, and in a second count for a common assault.

Mary Hunt, proved that on the day laid in the indictment the prisoner ran away with her comb, and on her asking for it she threw a bellows and a knife at her, and on her still insisting on the comb being returned, she struck her on the side of the head with a mallet, in consequence of which she was confined in the Leper Hospital for five weeks.

Dr. Burkitt—The wound was a lacerated and contused one, and her life was in danger for some days.

Guilty—sentenced to be imprisoned for six months' and if at the end of three months' she pays the prosecutrix two pounds, the remainder to be remitted.

Ellen Purcell was indicted for stealing a metal pot, value 6d, on the 20th of May last, the property of Theresa Russell. Guilty—Sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment from the date of committal.

Mary Anne Coppinger was indicted for stealing, on the 16th day of May last, a cloak the property of Patrick Keeffe.

Ellen Keeffe proved that on the day laid in the indictment the prisoner came into her husband's house, and ordered a dandy of punch; that shortly after she missed the cloak and subsequently found it in the Pawn office of Mrs. Slaney.

Miss Margaret Slaney proved the cloak was pledged at her mother's house, but could not identify the prisoner as the person who pledged it.

Not Guilty.

Patrick Carroll was indicted for stealing a load of coal on the 12th of August, the property of Patrick Connolly.

Not Guilty by direction of the court, the prosecutors stated they would have an indictment at the next sessions for embezzlement against the prisoner.

This closed the business of July session. The new sessions to commence on Friday, the 9th day of Oct. next.

DEPARTURES FOR BRISTOL.—Lord Stewart de Decies, Mr. Dawson, Col. Mein, Messrs. Gadsden, Barron, Carroll, Shortis, Hemdebarry, and Doctor Webber, per the *Nora Creina*, on the 18th Sept.

Some sport may be expected at the race meeting, which takes place the first week in October, at Tramore.

The sales of Irish copper ore at Swansea on the 9th produced £7626 11s 0d. The quantity 1051 21cwts, the produce of the Knockmahon mines was £3974 13s; Allchies £1725 16s; Cronebane, £1114 11s; Tigoony, £734 18s and Ballymurtagh £78 12s 6d. The mines of Ireland are, we are glad to find, gradually and perceptibly increasing in productive value. Of copper that of Knockmahon in this county seems to be at the head; its produce, as sold at Swansea, amounting some weeks to nearly £5,000. Of lead three appear the principal—namely, Tisburn Armagh, and Cairne, and Ballyhiland. One thousand hands are daily engaged at the mines of Bonmahon, which are most successfully worked. The ore is shipped from the quay convenient, to various ports of England and Wales.

There are at present *three hundred and eighty eight* prisoners in Clonmel Jail. Seventy seven are for trial at the next Assizes. Eight stand charged with murder.

Three men of the name of Power are now in custody for the murder of Peters at Banaha. They have been identified by the widow of the murdered man.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

The depot of the 60th rifles, 2d bat., have left Clonmel, to the hearty regret of all classes of the inhabitants: the gentlemanlike demeanour of the officers, and the good conduct and uniform steadiness of the privates elicited general respect.

The Marquis of Lansdowne was present at a meeting of the Cork Board of Guardians on Monday.—His lordship remained but a short time and took no part in the proceedings; he was invited to the board by Mr. Voules, Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

It is now about five months since Major Burke was appointed resident magistrate for the County of Waterford, in the room of Maltby Crofton, Esq.; and since that period, strange to say, he has not been altogether *five* days in the county, and has attended but *one* Petty Sessions. The magistrates, annoyed at this neglect of duty in a paid official, represented his unwarrantable absence from his post, to the Lieutenant of the County, Lord Stuart de Decies, who promptly communicated the subject to Government; but the duties of this hired magistrate still remain to be performed, for neither Major Burke nor any other person to fill his place has yet arrived. Are the public, we would ask, to be taxed for a magistrate who absents himself, no one knows where, for nearly half of the year, and are the funds of the county to be squandered upon absentee officials who make sure of pocketing their salary, but throw their duties, for the performance of which they are well paid, to the winds? Government are highly to blame in suffering Major Burke or any paid officer to be absent *with* or without leave for such a period as that now under notice. In a word, let us find that the Major appears shortly at his post, ere his removal be called for in a manner which will, we have no doubt, be responded to, effectually; or let an efficient substitute be at once appointed, and then the gallant officer may enjoy a month's shooting on the moors, or, if his amateur propensities lie that way, take a trip to Carlow, or for a visit to the Pacha of Egypt, or—return to Mullingar, if he pleases.

There will be a total eclipse of the moon on the 5th of February, 1841, early in the morning—twenty minutes past midnight—visible in every part of Great Britain and Ireland.—The eclipse will continue for three hours and a half.

On Monday the first meeting of the Committee appointed for the purpose of taking measures to effect the establishment of a Bonded Warehouse in Clonmel, was held at the Commissioners' Rooms in that town; from the warm and business like manner in which the committee set to work there is every reason to hope for a favourable issue to their exertions. Several gentlemen were added to the committee and every anxiety evinced to render the mode of operation as effective as possible; a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury was adopted, and it was resolved to seek the co-operation of the nobility and gentry in the country; a deputation was likewise formed to wait on Lords Glengall and Lismore, in order to obtain the practical assistance of those noblemen; means will also be adopted to secure the assistance of the several towns, which will derive a relative benefit from the establishment of a Bonded Warehouse in Clonmel. The following is the population of the several towns in the county Tipperary, supplied through Clonmel, given in the census of 1831:—Clonmel, 15,134, Caher, 3,408, Cashel, 6,971, Fethard, 3,408, Tipperary, 6,972, Carrick on Suir, 9,626, Thurles, 7,034, Callan, 6,111, Killenaule, 1,578, Templemore, 2,936, Cloghseen, 1,928, total 65,156. During a lapse of nine years the population must have considerably increased; it should be borne in mind also that the foregoing does not include the southern suburbs of Clonmel, which run into the county Waterford, and comprise some thousands.

FORTIFICATION OF PARIS—MOBILIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARDS—FURTHER FALL IN THE FRENCH FUNDS.

The contents of the Paris journals of Friday and Saturday are most important, and are in tone extremely warlike. In the words of the *Morning Chronicle*—

"The hour of argument, of vaunt, of mere words is past, and all feel themselves in the presence of events which may cause war. The important question is, what will be the conduct of Commodore Napier on receiving word of the rejection of the first proposals of the Five Powers? He will learn this on the 28th or 29th. If he follow up the menaces conveyed in his letter, it is much to be feared that the French minister will propose to the King a strong measure in the way of reprisal; nor can the King refuse except by convoking the Chambers.

The Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle* thus writes,

"I fear you are too sanguine in London on the subject of the maintenance of peace, and on the extent of French forbearance. Thiers and the French will avoid war at present; but if they do so, it is in the hope that your attempt on Syria will fail, and that Ibrahim, without France, may suffice to defeat you. If Ibrahim and his Egyptians repel and baffle all attempts of the Turks, or of Napier, to land and possess themselves of town or point—if the fear and the might of the Egyptians remain unshaken and predominant, to keep down or render hopeless an insurrection, the French will not make war. Why should they, when, as they say, Ibrahim suffices? By delaying the French cannot but gain. If the Four Powers put up with their defeat, then the French triumph without risk. If they persevere, and proceed to employ more violent measures, France will have the advantage of pleading a greater degree of provocation.

"If, indeed, a *coup de main* could be struck. Acre and Beyrout captured, and the Syrian mountaineers raised in arms, all this at once, so that Mehemet Ali might yield, and the Four Powers grant him favourable conditions—were all these events accomplished in a short month, the French minister and Chamber might accept them. But if Syria is to be attacked by European troops, and the conquest be made slowly—if, in the alternations and delays of war, Ibrahim push on, and the Russians advance whilst the Pacha appeals to the sympathies of France, then I do firmly believe the French will rush to war, without calculating the relative forces of the parties, and reckless of consequences.

"The French are certainly making serious preparations. They are about to fortify Paris, for which the ordonnance is drawn up. The capital is to be surrounded by a bastioned wall, with fosse, counterscarp, and glacis, and it is to include the *faux bourgs exterieurs*. This wall will be eleven leagues in circuit. In addition to this first line of fortifications, there is to be a second, at a league or a league and a half distant, with from sixteen to eighteen forts on the heights—one on Mount Valerien, one above Fontenay, &c.; so that the famous scheme of the *forces detaches* is to be put into execution. St. Denis and Charenton are to be the *places d'armes* of the exterior line of fortifications. This will appear in a few days in the *Moniteur*, with the order for forming a camp of thirty thousand men under the walls of Paris.

"The mobilization of the National Guards is preparing; but this must proceed from a vote of the chambers, not a ministerial ordonnance. Efforts, however, are at the same time making for peace, King Leopold is going to Vienna; and hopes are entertained that Turkey may be induced to call for the interference of a peaceful, rather than warlike mediation. M. Pontois' previous note to the Porte is, however, not likely to induce the Divan to forsake the protection of the Four Powers. Nor can the Porte, whilst the issue of its expedition to Syria be yet uncertain, apply for peace. The die is cast. We must wait for the results of the first news from Syria."

The *Constitutionnel*, the organ of M. Thiers, is indignant at the "insolent expressions" in the note addressed by the European Consuls to Mehemet Ali, adding that—

The violations of the laws of nations committed by Admiral Napier in capturing before the delays fixed by the treaty Egyptian men-of-war, and even commercial vessels, have already elicited, we are assured, energetic representations on the part of the French government.

The Ministerial *Courrier Francais* says:—

The decline in Thursday's funds was caused by reports that this morning's *Moniteur* would publish an ordonnance opening an extraordinary credit of one hundred millions to be appropriated to the fortifications of Paris. The project of fortifying Paris has been in fact agreed upon by the Council of Ministers, but we do not think the publication of the fact will be so early as is said. All that we have learnt is, that the execution will closely follow the announcement. The Ministry which restores the ashes of Napoleon to France has wished to fulfil the last wish in his will.

The *Univers* announces that orders were received in Valenciennes on the 9th to put the place in a state of defence, and that similar orders had been forwarded to all the strong towns along the northern frontier of France.

The panic on the Bourse, which had been increasing for several days, made on Saturday new progress. The 3 per Cents. fell at one time to 69f. 60c., and the 5 per Cents. to 101f. 50c. They rallied, however, in a trifling degree, and closed, the former at 70f., and the latter at 102f.

"The most perfect tranquillity," says the *Moniteur Parisien*, "reigns in Paris, and the workmen are returning to their work."

RUMORED BOMBARDMENT OF BEYRUTH.

A Malta letter of the 1st inst. quoted by the *Courrier de Lyon*, says that it is commonly believed there that Commodore Napier had already bombarded Beyruth. The Tanisian corvette Cervo had arrived with an envoy extraordinary from the Bey to the Sultan on board.

EGYPT.

The *Portafoglio Maltese*, in a supplement of the 1st inst., says:—

"The consuls at Alexandria have not yet received orders to withdraw, but Mehemet Ali has intimated that, as they have no longer any mission in the country, their presence has become entirely passive. This communication was made in a more formal manner to Rifaat Bey, and it is said that he is on the point of returning to Constantinople. The officers of the English and Austrian squadrons come daily into Alexandria without being molested. When the Pacha learned that the English had captured some of his transports on the coast of Syria, he said they falsely flattered themselves with the hope of cutting off his communications with that country, for having foreseen the object, he had provided 10,000 camels to be ready for the emergency."

THE WAR IN FRENCH AFRICA.

TOULON, SEPT. 10; ALGIERS, 6.—Marshal Valee to the Minister of War.—The column I sent beyond the Atlas, under the orders of General Changarnier, has chastised the tribes of Ouzra and Beni Messoud, and communicated with Medeah. On the 29th ult., it met on the southern slope of the Mousaia two battalions of Abdel Kader's regulars. They were overthrown and completely dispersed, with the loss of upwards of one hundred men. We had two killed and six wounded. The province of Algiers is quiet. The boats from Oran and Bona have not yet arrived.

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

The news from Madrid, four days later than that given in the *Waterford Mail* of Wednesday, is very important, and almost decisive of the success of the revolutionary movement:—

On the 7th the Spanish capital continued to be tranquil, business had been generally resumed, and every moment fresh detachments of troops and National Guards marched in from the neighbouring country, to join the cause of the municipality. Among the former were the nine hundred cavalry which at first followed General Aldama to Alcala.

The *Huracan* (the *Hurricane*), a Republican journal, had published several articles, in which it called upon the nation to dispossess Queen Christina of the regency, and even bring her Majesty to trial for conspiring against the liberties of the country. The provisional junta had accordingly ordered the seizure and suspension of that paper, and the jury to whom the case was referred declared the incriminated articles seditious, and directed proceedings to be instituted against the editor. The junta, in the meantime, continued to organise its means of defence, and adopted precautionary measures for the security of the city. Fortifications were erecting on different points, and barricades rising in the different streets, to stop the march of the Royal Guard, should it attempt to force an entrance into the capital. The junta had concluded a contract with M. Safont, to whom it had farmed the tolls levied at the gates of Madrid, on his undertaking to supply it with 3,000 pesetas per day.

The *Corresponsal* publishes a manifesto addressed by the Provisional Junta to the Queen Regent. The demands of the Madrid people are, the suspension of the obnoxious municipal law, the dissolution of the Cortes, and the appointment of a national Ministry.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

The Regent has sent back the demands of the Madrid citizens unanswered and unopened. Yet at the same time, under her very eyes, the municipality of Valencia declares its adhesion to that of Madrid.

The *Monitour* publishes the following:—

On the 6th instant Madrid was tranquil, and the Junta was engaged in making a general dismissal of public functionaries. The Queen was at Valencia on the 7th; she had received a sealed despatch from the Junta of Madrid; and had returned it unopened. General Claveria had left Valencia with two brigades of the Royal Guard to join General Aldama at Quintanar. Burgos, Saragossa, and Lerida had followed the movement at Madrid. At Murcia the town had been declared in a state of siege, and public order had not been disturbed.

BLOCKADE OF BUENOS AYRES.

The *Havre Journal*, on the authority of advices from Monte Video, asserts that General Lavalle's army had been entirely destroyed by the troops of Rosas. This news, if true, is important, as Lavalle has been sustained by France and, as the blockade has proved a failure, the contingency looked forward to by M. Thiers has arrived, and an expedition against Buenos Ayres will be requisite.—But such an expedition in the present state of France is impossible.

LATEST FROM AMERICA.

The *Acadia*, royal mail steamer, arrived in the Mersey, on Sunday at midnight, with mails from Boston and Halifax. She left Boston at eleven in the forenoon of the 1st instant, and Halifax on the night of the 3rd instant; making her passage from Boston to Liverpool in twelve days and a half, and just ten from Halifax. The passage from Boston to Liverpool is the shortest on record. The weather during the early part of last week was boisterous, with stormy headwinds.

By the Acadia we have been favoured with letters and papers from New York, and Boston to the 1st and from Halifax to the 3d inclusive. Their contents present little of importance; the Halifax papers are completely barren of intelligence.

The commercial affairs of the country had undergone very little change in the interval between the sailing of the New York and the Acadia. Business, however, was gradually becoming more wholesome, and, in some places, rather more activity had been displayed. In New York money is said to have been plentiful, but could only be procured on the most unquestionable security. The stock market was heavy, and prices of many descriptions of stocks had a tendency to recede in value—among those were the shares of the United States Bank, which fell ¼ per cent. on the 31st ult., and were last quoted at 63, Bills on England were offered at 6¼ to 7¼ per cent. premium.

The United States government have been experimenting with success upon a 130 pounder (cannon) at Boston.

The presidential elections were going forward with much spirit on both sides, but it is pretty clear that Mr. Van Buren will have very little chance of being re-elected.

From Canada we learn that the Governor General Lord Sydenham, late Mr. Poulett Thompson, was laboring under a severe attack of rheumatism. He was at Niagara falls, having reached that point after having been on a tour through the Upper Province.

The *Montreal Gazette* contains a confirmation of the dreadful version of the death of Mr. Simpson, the discoverer of the North-west passage, and of his two companions.

Several acts of aggression and incendiarism have recently taken place on the frontier. In one instance the perpetrators were detected, and on being taken before a magistrate of Champlain, were pardoned. The Montreal papers are highly indignant at this treatment, and call the attention of the Governor General to the affair. Two barns filled with corn the property of loyalists (brothers) were wholly destroyed by fire; and the incendiaries, two well known refugees, have escaped into the American border, and as yet have not been given up.

The ship Asia had arrived at New York with dates from Canton of the 20th of April. We are furnished with some private documents relative to certain extraordinary transactions on the part of our trans-Atlantic friends in the China question; however, we abstain from publishing our information until better authenticated.

The Acadia has brought over 59 passengers, and they express themselves much pleased with the accommodations of the vessel, and the kind attentions of her able commander, Captain Miller.

The civil war which had broken out in the capital of Mexico continued to rage. Urrea held possession of the palace, &c. The common people had joined in the fray; and the American papers express sanguine hopes of the success of the Federalists. Several Mexican generals had been killed in the affair of the 16th of July; among them was General Fornal.

A deplorable calamity occurred at Albany on the 22d ult. Hundreds of people were crossing the bridge over the canal basin, when the draw broke and precipitated from seventy to eighty persons into the basin. Between twenty and thirty were drowned.

SHIPWRECK ON THE COAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The *Boston Courier* contains an account of a deplorable shipwreck, which happened on the eastern coast of Newfoundland, on Aug. 9. The brig Florence, of and for New York, from Rotterdam, struck on the rocks during a dense fog and instantly filled. There were on board, beside the crew, 79 passengers. The second mate and fifty of the passengers lost their lives; the others appear to have escaped to land, entirely destitute of the means which they had provided for their settlement in a strange land. Prompt and most praiseworthy exertions were made in St. John's N.F., to alleviate their sufferings and provide for their immediate wants.

(From the New York Morning Herald.)

TEXAS.

The *Baltimore Patriot* received the following in a slip, brought by a passenger in the brig Empressario, at that port from Galveston, Texas:—

"Captain Hanson has just arrived from Linville, and states that he saw Linville in flames, and an army of 2,500 Mexicans and Cherokee Indians, Captain Watts and Major O'Neill were killed. The inhabitants fled naked to their boats. Captain Hanson had also learned that Victoria and Dimmits had also been burned. Watt's wife is a prisoner. This news is not to be neglected. Hanson saw Linville in flames, and also the army paraded."

We are inclined to doubt the truth of this story. Matagoda is about 300 miles from the Texan border, and it seems hardly probable that the Mexicans could have marched so far into the country, without being met and repelled. Our next news will be highly important. Affairs in Mexico re obviously approaching a crisis, and the next intelligence may be something decisive.

(From the New York Herald of the 1st Inst.)

ERIE THE CORN TRADE—THE HARVEST.

Since the arrival of the President and Acadia, the flour markets have been rather inactive. The recall, which they brought, of the orders received by the Great Western, has thrown this market, and consequently, all others, into a state of dulness and inertia. Prices have fallen off, though holders have endeavoured to sustain them. The rates show a decline of 1s in two weeks.

The extent of the crops in America have now been pretty accurately ascertained. In the United States they have been superabundant—in Upper Canada above an average, and in Lower Canada about an average. In the United States the increase has been in the aggregate ten or twelve per cent.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTIONS IN 1840.—Wheat, 135,000,000 bushels; rye, 35,000,000 do.; corn, 125,000,000 do.; oats, 30,000,000 do. Such has been the production for this year. It is here seen that we shall have an immense surplus for exportation. If there should be no demand from Europe, prices will reach a very low point—perhaps lower than ever before known. We, therefore, look anxiously towards Europe.

POOR JACK—BY CAPTAIN MARRYATT. LONGMAN and Co., London.

Parts eight and nine of *Poor Jack*, the last of Captain Marryatt's productions, presents many a tale of varied interest by sea and land—scenes as diversified as ever the author's gifted pen laid before the public eye—and as true to nature as the needle to the pole; the pages before us are so dovetailed into each other, and so equally replete with attraction, that we almost despaired in making a selection to lay before our readers; however, we give at a venture, Bramble's, the pilot's story, with an account of his first falling in love; the parties, Bramble and Tom, we should premise, are in their boat off the Portland light.

"Do you see the line of the *Race?*" said Bramble; "it seems strong to night."

Bramble referred to what is called by the mariners the Race of Portland; where the uneven ground over which the water runs creates a very heavy sea even in a calm.—Small smuggling vessels and boats, forced into it in bad weather, have often foundered. The tide, however, runs so rapidly over it, that you are generally swept through it in a few minutes, and then find yourself again in comparatively smooth water.

"Yes," replied I; "it is very strong to night, from the long continuance of the easterly wind."

"Exactly so, Tom," continued Bramble; "I've often thought that getting into that Race is just like falling in love."

"Why so?" replied I; rather pettishly; for I was not pleased at his referring to the subject.

"I'll tell you why, Tom," said Bramble; because, you see, when you get into the Race; it's all boiling and bubbling and tossing about—rudder and sails are of no use; and you are carried along by a fierce tide, which there's no resisting, with no small damage to the upper works, until you are fairly out again, and find breath to thank God for it. Now, ar'n't that like love?"

"I suppose it is, as you say so; you know best."

"Well, I think I do know best; because, you see, I have long been clear of it. I never was in love but once, Tom; did I ever tell you about it?"

"Never," replied I.

"Well, then, as 'twill pass time away, I'll just give you the long and the short of it as the saying is. When I was just about twenty, and a smart lad in my own opinion, I was on board of a transport: and we had gone round to Portsmouth with a load of timber for the dock yard. It was not my first trip there, for you see the transport was employed wholly on that service; and during my cruising on shore I had taken up my quarters at the Chequer Board, a house a little way from the common Hard, in the street facing the dock yard wall; for, you see, Tom, it was handy to us, as our ship laid at the wharf, off the mast pond, it being just outside the dock yard gates. The old fellow who kept the house was as round as a ball, for he never started out by any chance from one year's end to another; his wife was dead; and he had an only daughter, who served at the bar, in a white cap with blue streamers; and when her hair was out of papers, and she put on clean shoes and stockings, which she did every day after dinner, she was a very smart neat built little heifer; and, being an only daughter, she was considered as a great catch to any one who could get hold of her. She had quite the upper hand of her father, who dared not say a word; and with others she would give herself no few airs. At one time she would be as sweet as sugar, and the next, without any cause, she'd 'wonder at your impearance.' It was difficult to know how to take her: it's a bad thing for a girl to have a great fortune; they get so much flattery that it turns their heads. Well, Tom, I wasn't looking after the money, as you'll believe when I tell you so; but as she was very chatty with me, and allowed me to come inside the bar, which was considered as a great favour, to help to rinse the glasses, and so on, and as the other men used to joke with me, and tell me that I should carry off the prize, I began to think that she was fond of me, and so very naturally I became fond of her—and we met and we parted (and she would allow me to kiss her when we parted), until I was quite gone altogether, and did nothing but think of her all day and dream of her all night. Well, the last time that I was in the transport to Portsmouth, I had made up my mind to clench the business, and as soon as the sails were furled, I dressed myself in my best toggery, and made all sail for the old house.—When I came in, I found Peggy in the bar, and a very fancy sort of young chap alongside of her. I did not think so much of that, and I was going inside the bar to shake hands as usual, when, says she, 'Well, I should not wonder,' pulling to the half door, as if she were surprised at my attempting to come in.

"'Oh, ho!' says I, 'are you on that tack? what next?' and then I looked more at the chap, and he was a very nice young man, as the saying is. As I afterwards found out, he was in the smuggling line between Cherbourg and our coast, and he had frenchified manners, and he talked little bits of French, and he had French gloves for presents, and had ear rings in his ears, and lots of rings on his fingers. So I took my seat at the wooden bench near the fire, just as sulky as a bear with a sore head, watching their manœuvres: at last he walked out, kissing his hand as she smiles. As the coast was clear, I went up to the bar.

"'Well,' says I, 'Peggy, so the wind's shifted, is it?'

"'What do you mean?' says she. 'I suppose I may be civil to another person as well as to you.'

"'Yes, I see no objection,' says I; 'but why was he to be inside the bar, and I put out?'

"'Oh,' replied she, 'one at a time, you know, Mr. Philip. I haven't made any promises to you that I know of.'

"'That's very true,' replied I, 'but ——'

"'Oh, you mustn't fret here,' interrupted she: "I'm my own mistress, I suppose. However, I'll tell you this much, that I don't care a bit about him, and that's the truth of it—but I did not like your coming inside the bar so quietly, as if you had a right there—for I don't want people to make remarks.'

"Well, the end of it was, that she pacified me, and we were as great friends almost as ever: I say almost, for I had my eyes upon her and that chap, and did not much like it. A week after my arrival, there was to be a fair over at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, and I asked Peggy whether she would go with me; but she refused, saying that she was obliged to go to her aunt's out at Limberhook, who was very old, and had sent for her, so I thought nothing more about the matter. Well, the day before the fair, as we were busy in the forenoon getting the timber out of the vessel, one of my shipmates, who went to the same house, says to me, 'I say, Tom, when I was at the Chequers last night, I overheard Peggy promise to go to the Ryde Fair with that frenchified smuggling chap.'

"'Did you?' said I.

"'Yes,' replied he, 'and they agreed to start at twelve o'clock, just after the Dockyard Bell rang: I thought at the time it was just to give you the slip before you left the ship, and that she is turning you over.'

"Well, when I heard this, did not my blood boil? for the hussy had told me a lie, in saying that she was going to her aunt's; and it was evident that she had done so, that she might go with this other fellow to the fair. I thought the matter over and over again, for, to tell you the truth, all I wanted then was revenge. I felt nothing but scorn for a woman who could act in so base a manner; at the same time I wished to punish both her and him by spoiling their day's sport; so at last I determined that I would start right away for the fair myself, and not only put her to shame, but give her fancy man a good drubbing, which I was well able to do. So I walks down to Point, and gets into a wherry, keeping a sharp look out for their coming down from the Hard. At last I spied them, and then I made the waterman pull away, so as to keep about three cables' length ahead of them, and thus I continued watching their billing and cooing, and grinding my teeth with rage, until we had come over to the other side. Now, you see, Tom, at the time there was no wooden pier at Ryde as there is now, and when the tide was out, there was such a long flat of mud that there was no landing; so the way it was managed was, the wherries came in as far as they could, and were met by a horse and cart, which took out the passengers, and carried them through the mud and water to the hard ground. Well, when I pulled in, the man was there with his horse and cart, and I paid my fare, and stepped out of the wherry, expecting the man to drive off, and put me on shore; but he seeing that there was another wherry close at hand, says he must wait for her passengers, and make one trip of it, I did not care how soon we met, and waited very patiently until they pulled up to us. They were not a little surprised to see me, and not a little annoyed either. As for Peggy she coloured to her elbows, and then tried to put up an impudent face on the matter. He looked both foolish and angry. They were both very smart. She had on a white gown with a yellow handkerchief on her shoulders, a green silk bonnet, and blue feathers, and he was figged out as fine as fivepence, with white jean trousers, and rings and chains, and Lord knows what.

"'Well,' says Peggy, as bold as brass, 'who'd have thought to have seen you here?'"

"'I did not say that I was going to see my aunt,' replied I; 'but as you did, who would have expected to see you here?'

"'Don't talk to me, young man, said she, as red as fire, and turning away to her beau.

"Just as she said this, the cart drove off, the horse floundering through the mud, which was about three feet deep, with a matter of six inches of water above it. As she turned away aft, I turned forward, thinking what I should do next, and then I cast my eyes down, and observed that it was a tilting cart as they use for carrying out manure, and that if I took the two pegs out it would fall right back. I thought this a capital trick. The carman was sitting on his horse, and it couldn't matter to him, so I stepped out on the front of the cart, and standing on the shafts, I first pulled out one peg and then another, while they were busy talking to each other, with their heads so close, that his face was under her bonnet. As soon as the second peg was out, I helped up the front of the cart a little, and back it went, shooting them out right head foremost in the mud. You never saw such a scramble, for they had caught hold of each other in their fright, and they rolled and floundered, and were half smothered before they could recover their feet; and then a pretty pickle they were in, wet to the skin, and covered with mud from one end to the other; they could not see out of their eyes. Peggy did nothing but scream and flounder—she was frightened out of her wits—while the carman and I laughed ready to split. I gave him a half crown to drive on shore without them, which he did, and we left them to make their way out how they could; and a pretty pickle they did come out at last. Thus was their day's pleasure as well as their clothes all spoilt; and instead of dancing at the fair, and seeing all the sights, they were shivering in their wet clothes, and the laughing stocks to all that saw them.

"Depend upon it, I did not leave them after they had crawled out to the beach. The fellow was, as you may suppose, as savage as a bull, and very saucy, so I took off my jacket that I might not dirty myself, and gave him a couple of black eyes and a bloody nose for his trouble; and as for Peggy, I pretended to be so sorry for her, and condoled her so much, that at last she flew at me like a tigress; and as I knew that there was no honour, and plenty of mud, to be gained by the conflict, I took to my heels and ran off to the fair, where I met some of my friends and told them what had happened, and then we had a very merry day of it, and I felt quite cured of my love; for, you see, Peggy looked so ugly and miserable when she was in the state I left her, that I had only to think of her as when I last saw her, and all my love was gone."

"Did you ever meet her again?"

"I met her that very night; for, you see, she had gone to a cottage and taken off her clothes, having insisted upon her fancy man going back to Portsmouth to fetch her others to go home in. He dared not refuse, so off he went in the pickle that he was; but he didn't come back again, for, you see, there was a warrant out against him for an affray at Bear Haven, in which a king's officer was killed; and after he had changed his own clothes, and was proceeding to get some for her from the Chequers, he was met by the constable who had the warrant, and carried off hand cuffed to jail, and afterwards he was transported; so she never saw him again. Well, Peggy, poor creature, had been waiting for him for hours, expecting his return; and it was past ten o'clock when I was coming down with some others, and saw her at the door of the cottage weeping.—'Good night, Peggy, says I.'

"'O, Phillip, do be kind, do come to me; I'm frightened out of my life. I shall have to stay here all night.

"So, you see, I did feel some little pity for her, and I went up to her, and she told me how she had sent him, and he had never come back again. 'The fact is,' says I, 'Peggy, you ar'n't smart enough for such a frenchified chap as he is. He don't like to be seen in your company. Come, get up, and I will see you home at all events; so I took charge of her, and saw her safe to her father's door.

"'Won't you come in?' said she.

"'No, thank you, says I.

"'Won't you forgive me, Phillip?' said she.

"'Yes,' says I, 'I'll forgive you, for old acquaintance sake, and for one more reason.'

"'What's that?' says Peggy.

"'Why,' says I, 'for the lesson which you've learnt me. I've been made a fool of once, and it's your fault; but if ever a woman makes a fool of me again, why then it's mine; and so, Peggy, good by for ever.'

"So I turned away on my heel; and as I left the transport the next trip, I never saw her again."

"Well, Bramble," replied I, "I agree with you—and if ever a woman makes a fool of me *again*, it will be my fault. You know what's happened, so I don't mind saying so."

"Why, Tom, in your present humour, you think so; but all do not keep to the same way of thinking as I did, till it was too late to think about marrying; but still I do not think that I should have been happy as a single man, if it had not been for my falling in with Bessy. I should have been very lonely I expect, for I began to feel so. When you come to your own door, Tom, home looks cheerless if there is no bright eye to welcome you, and the older a man gets, the more he feels that he was not intended to live single. My yearning after something to love, and to love me, which is in our nature, was satisfied, first by having Bessy, and then by having you—and I'm thankful."

"You might have married, and have been very unhappy."

"I might, and I might have been very happy, had I chosen a wife as a man should do."

"And how is that, pray, Bramble?"

"Why, Tom, I've often thought upon it. In the first place, look out for good temper: if you find that, you may be happy, even if your wife is a silly woman; assure yourself first of her temper, and then you must judge her by the way in which she does those duties which have fallen to her lot; for if a girl is a dutiful and affectionate daughter, there is little fear but that she will prove a loving and obedient wife. But I think we have had our spell here, Tom, and it's rather cold; rouse up one of those chaps, and tell him to come to the helm. I'll coil myself up and have a snoose till the morning, and do you do the same."

The engravings in part eight are six in number, and, as usual, of the first class, the letter press corresponds in elegance with those of the previous parts.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.

DUEL BETWEEN LIEUTENANT COLONEL THE EARL OF CARDIGAN (11TH HUSSARS), AND LIEUTENANT TUCKETT (LATE OF THE SAME CORPS).

(From the Globe.)

In consequence of the Earl of Cardigan having ascertained that certain letters—published recently in the *Morning Chronicle*, reflecting, as his lordship supposed, on his character as an officer and a gentleman, were written by Lieutenant Tuckett, late of the same regiment (the 11th Hussars, of which his lordship is Lieutenant Colonel), the noble Lord sent him, through Captain Douglass of the 11th, a challenge. This was of course accepted, and Captain Wainwright, of the half pay, was the friend selected by Mr. Tuckett to arrange the preliminaries. An apology was demanded by the noble lord, to which the reply was that if he would deny the allegation contained in the letters referred to, it should be given. Lord Cardigan declared that certain portions of these letters were true, but that the greater part were calumnies. On this the apology was refused, and a meeting was the consequence. It took place on Saturday afternoon on Wimbledon Common. The first shot was ineffectual on both sides; on the second fire Mr. Tuckett received his adversary's ball in the back part of the lower ribs, which traversed round to the spine. The ball has been extracted, and Mr. Tuckett is doing well, having been pronounced out of danger.

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

We have authority to state that there is no truth in the statement of Lord Auckland's return, and the appointment of the Marquis of Clanricarde as his Lordship's successor, which are confidently affirmed in the *U. S. Gazette.—Globe.*

Mr. Maher, M. P., well sustained the sporting character of the county Wexford, at the Curragh meeting just terminated; his bay colt ridden by the celebrated gentleman jock, Mr. Montgomery, having won the Corinthian stakes in splendid style. No one has done more than Mr. Maher to introduce a superior breed of cattle into the county Wexford.

Lord Sudley and suite were amongst the passengers from Wexford for Bristol on Tuesday, per the Brigand steamer.

The Innistiogue Agricultural Society, will hold their annual cattle show and general meeting for the distribution of premiums on Thursday next, the 24th inst.

THE CORPORATION OF DUBLIN AND THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

We feel pleasure in laying before our readers the following address from the Corporation of Dublin, agreed to at a general assembly of that body, on the 10th ultimo, to the Bishop of Exeter, with that learned prelate's answer:—

TO THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF EXETER, &c.

MY LORD—We, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of the City of Dublin, in Common Council assembled, being the ancient, loyal, and *Protestant* Corporation of said City, beg leave to express the high sense we entertain of the uncompromising advocacy of the cause of Protestantism evinced by your Lordship's steady opposition to the Bill recently passed through Parliament, having for its professed object the regulation of Municipal Corporations in Ireland.

Viewing the provisions of such Bills as nothing short of legalising the transfer of municipal authority from the tried and trusty friends of British monarchy and British connection, to the avowed and convicted enemies of both, and conscious that the time neither has arrived, nor is likely to arrive, when the reasons which made it necessary to intrust Protestants with some exclusive privileges, either have ceased, or will cease to exist; but that, on the contrary, there seems to us to be a greater necessity to guard those privileges with care, and be more cautious in giving an ascendancy to a religion whose object has ever been to exalt itself on the ruins of our Established Church, we cannot avoid expressing, in the strongest terms, our sentiments of distrust in the policy of such an enactment. In proportion to the feelings we entertain against this disastrous measure, are those of admiration with which we have viewed the consistent and able advocacy of the Protestant cause adopted by your Lordship on all occasions.

Permit us, my Lord in our corporate capacity, to offer to your Lordship the unfeigned expression of our gratitude and respect. Gratitude for your Lordship's straightforward and powerful defence of our ancient charters—respect for the truly consistent course in religion and politics distinguishing your lordship's career, and which must render your name alike illustrious in the records of the Church and the Senate.

In testimony whereof the Common Seal of said City is hereunto affixed, the day and year aforesaid.

Exeter, 5th of September, 1840.

MY LORD MAYOR—On my return to Exeter, after a lang absence, I find the address which your Lordship, the Sheriffs, the Commons, and Citizens of Dublin, in Common Council assembled, have been pleased to vote and transmit to me.

In acknowledging the high honour thus conferred upon me, I feel myself under no ordinary difficulty. It is not that I am embarrassed by the too favourable manner in which my poor attempts to serve our great common cause have been estimated by you, for at the present crisis I should be ashamed of obtruding on you any merely personal considerations. This part of my subject, therefore, I dismiss with the unfeigned expression of my most profound gratitude.

But it is not equally easy to dispose of the far higher matters which are connected with the occasion, and which are characterised in the Address before me with a truth and power of expression which I should in vain attempt to equal. Even these, therefore, it will be my wiser course to pass over almost in silence. Why, indeed, should I dwell on them? Can it be gratifying to any lover of his country to descant on such a portion of its history? Or can I hope to make either our dangers or our duties more clear than they already are, to those whom I have now the honor of addressing? No! You know—you see—you feel both the evils which exist, and those which are impending over us. You have suffered (God grant that we may not all be doomed still further to suffer?) from the unhappy policy which in spite of all the warnings of history—all the experience of the times in which we live—all the dictates of the most ordinary prudence—all the obligations which might be expected to decide the conduct of high minded and honourable men, seeks to purchase the short lived convenience of a party, by the sacrifice of the Protestant cause in Ireland in one of its surest and strongest holds.

At such a time the path of duty is plain, and it will, I know, be faithfully trod by you, and men like you. While you will adhere more zealously, more devotedly than ever to the Church for which you suffer, you will not permit even a just indignation to urge you to aid the efforts of the common enemy in dismembering that empire in which, though you will no longer constitute the most powerful and most useful of all its bodies corporate, yet you will still be among the most honourable and most honored, as you are among the most loyal of all its subjects.

You have this greatest of all encouragement—if you faithfully perform your part, you may rely with confidence on Him who can educe good from a lower abyss of evil than any which we have yet reached—on Him, who overruleth all things to his own glory, and to the lasting good of His Church. May it please Him to give to that Church, and to that branch of it which, to human eyes, may seem the most endangered, a more powerful protection than any which the wisdom of man has devised, or the folly or faithlessness of man can fling away.

I have the honor to be, my Lord Mayor, with the deepest sense of the value of the high distinction conferred upon me, your Lordship's most obliged and most humble servant,

H. EXETER.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

PROGRESS OF LIBERALITY.

We have infinite pleasure in laying the following letter before our readers:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEXFORD INDEPENDENT.

Grange, Enniscorthy, Sept. 11, 1840.

SIR—As an old Magistrate of your County, I feel it a duty I owe to its peasantry to communicate to the public through your valuable paper, a circumstance to which I was this day an eye witness.

It having become known to the parishioners and inhabitants of the parish of Killanne that the Rev. Mr. Moore, the Rector of said parish, intended to draw home from Ross—a distance of eleven miles—his year's consumption of coals, they as well *Roman Catholic* as Protestants, proceeded at the hour of one o'clock last night to Ross with fifty six horses and cars, the number requisite for the quantity of coals which Mr. Moore wanted, and gratuitously brought them to his Glebe, where I happened to be at the time of their arrival, at four o'clock this day.

You will, I am sure, readily believe, that such a sight gave me the utmost satisfaction, as it proved to me beyond doubt, not only the orderly and peaceable disposition of the peasantry, but also, that the charitable and humane exertions of the excellent Rector of that parish have been most gratefully responded to by the people. Would to God, that every parish in Ireland possessed such a Rector; then, indeed, we might expect to have this distracted country happy and prosperous.

This, combined with what occurred lately of a similar nature at Castleboro,' the seat of that truly patriotic nobleman, Lord Carew, and alluded to in your paper, clearly shows the good and peaceable disposition of the lower orders of this County; and that such feeling is not confined to any particular locality.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY ALCOCK.

THE RECENT FAILURES AT MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, MONDAY EVENING.—The creditors of one of the houses that suspended payment on this day se'nnight (Messrs. Wood, Wales, and Kearsley) met on Saturday last, when a statement of their affairs was laid before them. The claims on the estates were £33,008. A proposition was made by Wood, Wales, and Kearsley of 11s in the pound, to be paid in four instalments, at three, six, nine, and twelve months, with security for the two last payments. The proposition was at once accepted without a dissentient. The creditors are understood to have acted with great good feeling and liberality, as the assets showed something like £5,000 above the composition, but which included, of course, bad and doubtful debts. Mr. Henry Forth's creditors meet to morrow.

The trial of Madame Laffarge may be said to have virtually concluded on the 9th instant, as the medical men reported to the Court of Tulle that no traces of arsenic could be found in the body of M. Laffarge. This report, says the *Gazette des Tribunaux* of Friday, was received with loud applause, and Madame Laffarge leant over smiling to M. Paillet, her counsel, who shed tears, and exclaimed, "These explanations could have been had eight months since, and then there would not even have been an accusation."

A BILLIARD TABLE TO BE SOLD,

FULL SIZED, as Good as New, made by Birmingham with 12 Cues, Maces, Rests, Stand, Balls, and Cover, all complete. Lowest price—Thirty Pounds.

To be seen at ROCKSHIRE until the 29th inst.

NEW SCOTCH HERRINGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received, per the EMERALD ISLE, from WICK, 415 Barrels of Prime Quality HERRINGS, which being of his own Curing are particularly adapted for this Market.

JOHN POWER, Quay.

Waterford, 12th September, 1840.

TO BE LET,

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,

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 rere, and 39 feet long, and well situated. The House is very roomy. It contains a Wareroom, two Parlours, five 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.

The Mates of her Majesty's navy are, by an order in council of the 10th instant, in future to receive warrants from the Board of Admiralty. Those for the Mates on board the Britannia and Excellent have been already delivered to them. They stand now precisely in the same situation as the other officers of the fleet; the whim or caprice of a petulent commanding officer cannot get them dismissed the service without an investigation. It must now be left to the decision of a court martial.

The Admiralty have given orders to enter men, either for general service, or for any particular ships which may be in commission; but, to entitle them to the rations of landsmen, they must have been accustomed to small craft and boats (!) One would fancy such persons to be ordinary seamen at least, and as such they should be received. Landsmen are landsmen. Many fine, active, young, abled-bodied men, from the rural districts, have presented themselves, and, as a matter of course, were turned away—the orders not admitting such persons. What Solons we have at the head of our naval affairs!

The number of emigrants who arrived at Quebec during the week ending 15th August, was—From England, 43; Ireland, 369; lower ports, 21; total, 433; previously reported, 19,014. Total, 19,567.—To corresponding period last year, 6,211. Increase in favour of 1840, 13,296.

The Earl and Countess of Arran and suite left Wexford on Tuesday morning, per the *Brigand* steamer, for Bristol. The noble pair after spending a short time in England purpose to travel to the south of France or Italy, previous to the approaching winter season.

A lime stone quarry of considerable strata has been recently discovered at Saunderscourt, county Wexford, the estate of the Earl of Arran. This will be of incalculable advantage to the farmers resident north of the Slaney, where lime for manure is such a *desideratum*.

On Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, the royal artillery, 6th Dragoon Guards, 12th Royal Lancers, 25th, 84th, and 99th regiments, assembled on the Fifteen Acres in the Phoenix Park, for the purpose of exercise under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Edward Blakeney, G. C. B. Each man was furnished with ten rounds of ammunition.

The Archdeacon of Limerick has left that city on a visit to his brother, Captain Robert Maunsell, C. B., commanding her Majesty's ship Rodney, 92 (second rate,) which arrived at Cove on Tuesday morning, to embark the remaining wing of the 19th for Malta, under Major Hodgson.

A great many gilt sixpences are now being attempted to be passed as half sovereigns.—*Liverpool Standard.*

The Temperance Festival which was held at the Castle of Carrick, on Sunday evening, went off with considerable *eclat*. Joseph Rivers, Esq., of Tybroughney, presided, and the amateur band of the town were in attendance. Edward Power, Esq., and several other gentlemen addressed the chair during the course of the evening, commented at some length on the benefits of Temperance, and pointed to the local improvements which must follow as the consequences.

Thurles Races commence on the 21st of next month, and excellent sport is anticipated.—Mr. Langley's Gamecock, Mr. Mathew's Medora, and Mr. Scully's Csescent are already entered for the cup.

A Rockite notice was served and a shot fired at the residence of Mr. Heutson, near Tipperary, a few nights past, for presuming to take land without leave of the rustic legislators.

John and James Power, brothers, are committed to Clonmel, for the wilful murder of John Peters, at Brownbog, Bansha, Tipperary, last assizes, when he was torn from the arms of his wife and immolated at his own door. The second prisoner was recognized near the stand house at last Newcastle races. They are fully identified by the widow Peters.

The model of a machine for weaving, in use at Clonmel jail, has been sent to Tralee prison for adoption there.

William Bayley, Esq., and Lady returned to Norelend, county Kilkenny, on Monday evening from Sidmouth, Devonshire, where they had been sojourning for the last two months.

A statement appears in the *Pilot* newspaper relative to Mr. Peter Purcell, who is at present in Scotland, to the effect that the Conservative registration agents are free of his coaches throughout the country; this however is not the case, Mr. Purcell not having given any directions whatever to that effect.

The Poor Law Commissioners having instructed the law officers of the Crown to proceed against the Reporters of *The Cork Constitution* and *Southern Reporter* Newspapers, by criminal information in the Court of Queen's Bench, for a third breach of their Order, which was alleged to make them liable to the penalties attachable to misdemeanour for attending the meetings of the Poor Law Guardians, and reporting thereon; the legal gentlemen, on consultation, were of opinion, that the Reporters are not the parties to be proceeded against, as they are "permitted" to attend the discussions of the Guardians by a resolution of the Board. The Law Officers advise the Commissioners to exercise the powers invested in them by making an order for a new election of Guardians by which they *might get rid* of those who set themselves in opposition to the mandates of the Metropolitan Board.

The *Tipperary Free Press* states, on the authority of a correspondent, that the fire at Kilmacthomas, was the work of an incendiary.

A Repeal meeting took place at Claremorris, county of Mayo, on Sunday, last, after mass. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Coghlan, of Clonboy House; and the first resolution was moved by Francis French, of Callane, a Justice of the Peace. What will Lord Morpeth say to that? The chief orators were Father Hughes and Robert Dillon Browne, M.P., whose three sons were admitted associates of Daniel O'Connell's grand-daughters at the Corn Exchange on Monday.

It cannot be too generally known at this season that spirits of hartshorn afford an instant cure for the sting of a wasp.

DISEASED AND ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

WATERFORD——ROSS.

MR. LALOR,

DENTIST,

BEGS to state his intention of being in WATERFORD on MONDAY MORNING, till FRIDAY EVENING only, at Mr. SUPPLE's, Glover, on the QUAY, and his Brother and Partner,

Mr. R. LALOR,

WILL BE IN ROSS,

From next MONDAY MORNING till FRIDAY EVENING, at Mr. POUNDER's, Apothecary, Charles Street.

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

Saturday, September 19, 1840.

LANDS TO BE LET.

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.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

JOSEPH DUNFORD,
Plaintiff;
MARY MEADE,
Defendant.

BY Virtue of Her Majesty's Writ of Fieri Facias, in this cause to us directed, we will, on SATURDAY next, the 12th inst., at the Defendant's Dwelling House in the Mayor's Walk, SET UP and SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, to the Highest and Fairest Bidder, all the Defendant's INTEREST in said HOUSE with SHOP FIXTURES, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, her STOCK in TRADE of GROCERIES, consisting of Tea, Sugar, and Spices, with a quantity of Spirits and Empty CASKS. Also a variety of other articles.

Sale to commence at 12 o'Clock.

ROBERT J. BURKITT } Sheriffs.
MICHAEL ARDAGH, }
WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

The above SALE is ADJOURNED to THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

CHANCERY.

In the Matter of MARGARET POWER, a Minor.

PURSUANT to my Report made in this matter, bearing date the 1st day of September instant, I will on THURSDAY, the 1st day of OCTOBER next, at the hour of ONE o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers on the INN'S QUAY, City of DUBLIN, Set up and Let to the highest Bidder for SEVEN YEARS, pending this matter from the 29th day of September instant, ALL THAT and THOSE, the MANSION HOUSE and Demesne Lands of CURRAHEEN, situate in the County of Waterford.

Dated this 15th day of September, 1840.

WILLIAM CURRY.

The Tenant will be required to enter into Security by Recognizance, and to execute Leases as in such cases usual.

For particulars apply to Messrs. RICHARD and HENRY M'GRATH, Solicitors, 67, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin, and Dungarvan.

HIGHLY IMPROVED AND MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE

TO BE LET, FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED UPON, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE Lands of RATHCULLIN; the latter comprising about 49 Acres (Statute Measure) of prime Upland. It is beautifully situated on the River Suir, (County Kilkenny side) in the midst of a highly respectable and populous neighbourhood, immediately adjoining NEWPARK, the seat of SIR JOHN NEWPORT, Bart., and is only one mile and a half distant from the CITY of WATERFORD.

The house, which is in excellent repair, has been built on the most modern and approved plan, and is well suited to the circumstances of any family. It comprises a Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Office or Study, Six Bed rooms, Water Closet, Pantry, Servants' Hall, Kitchen, under-ground Wine and Beer Cellar, Larder, Store room, Servants' Bed rooms, &c., with all other necessary accommodation. The Out Offices consist of convenient Stabling for six horses—double Coach house, Harness room—Cow-house, for ten cows, Cart and Car Shed, Coal-house, Potato house, Boiling and Wash house, with neat and newly constructed Piggeries, all of which are contained in one lock up yard, immediately in rere. There is also a superior Barn and Haggard, with an excellent Garden, well stocked with the choicest Fruit Trees.

The *Extreme* beauty of the Situation may justly be considered *unequalled* in the South of Ireland, commanding by far the most perfect and picturesque view on the entire River Suir. All vessels for Waterford pass immediately near the lands, now in a high state of cultivation, on which there is a Lime Kiln, with a convenient Pier for Landing Manure.

Application to be made to FRANCIS WYSE, Esq., Rathcullin, Waterford.

September 16, 1840.

(To be inserted on Saturdays.)

SALE BY AUCTION,

AT BELMONT,

The Residence of Captain Sir S. ROBERTS,

WHO IS ORDERED ABROAD,

To commence on THURSDAY, the 24th SEPT. Inst.

MR. SHEE

BEGS to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has received directions to submit to Public competition, part of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of the above Mansion, many of the articles are of Foreign Manufacture, and all in good order, having been but Three Years and a half in use. It consists of Sofas covered with Scarlet Morocco Leather, (extra covers of Maltese Nankeen) 12 Chairs, Scarlet Damask covers (extra Nankeen) Superb Maltese Vases and Figures, Spanish Shell Flowers, Ormul Clock, Double Maltese Cross (or Spanish Pearls); some Shells, Lisbon Fruit Basket, Maltese Tables, Sofa ditto, Set of Scarlet Moreen Window Curtains, Telescope Dinner Tables, for 18, 12 Superior Dining Room Chairs, Sets of Fire Irons, Bronze and other Fenders, Hall Lamp, Stair Bells, Curtains ditto, 8 day Clock, Oil Cloth, Indian Mats, &c., Mahogany Bedstead, French and Stained Wood ditto, Curtains, Window ditto, and Blinds, Feather Beds, Hair and Indian Mattresses, Blankets, Dressing Tables, Wardrobes, Nobbies, Chimney, Pier and Dressing Glasses, &c., Kitchen Furniture and Utensils, Meat Safe, &c., Sets of Dinner China, Dessert, Tea and Breakfast ditto, Glass, Epergne, Urn, &c.; Turkey and other Carpets and Rugs; Olive Oil for Lamps, brought from the Mediterranean, Orange Flower Honey from Malta, Marble Slabs, &c., Foreign Preserves &c., also a splendid pair of Carriage Horses, thorough bred, will draw in either single or double Harness, and good roadsters, Carriage, extra covers for ditto, Jaunting Car, with ditto, English built Pheaton, fitted for 1 or 2 horses, Saddles, Double and Single Harness, &c., Oat Bins, Carts, Good Farm Horse and Donkey, Cows, Poultry, &c., Dairy, Farming, and Garden Utensils, Shower Bath, Ladder, &c., a fine Boat with Sails and cushions complete, a large quantity of Prime Hay, Straw, &c., Glass Frames, Fresh Garden Seeds, Wood, Iron, Pieces Morocco Leather, Rich Gold Bordering with other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence each Day precisely at 11 o'Clock. At 3 o'Clock the Horses and Carriages will be put up for Sale.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, SEPT. 19.

Wheat, millers new	30s 0d to 31s 0d
Ditto, white	30s 0d to 3 s 6d
Ditto, shipping	24s 0d to 3 s 0d
Barley, malting	12s 0d to 1 s 0d
Ditto, shipping	12s 0d to 1 s 3d
Ditto, Chevalier	14s 0d to 1 s 0d
Oats, black, new	11s 0d to 11s 0d
Ditto, white, new	10s 0d to 1 s 0d
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 4 s 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 0 s 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 70s 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.
Saturday,	186	96 0 to	99 0
Monday,	243	100 0 to	103 0
Yesterday,	81	98 0 to	102 0

CORK MARKET, SEPT. 17.

BUTTER. To the Merchants—96s—93s—90s—86s—82s—68s. To the Country—85s—82s—79s—75s—61s—57s—per cwt.

KILKENNY, SEPT. 15.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Second Flour	42 0 — 00 0	Wheat	32 0 — 34 0
Inferior	38 0 — 00 0	Do. inferior	28 0 — 30 0
Thirds	22 0 — 00 0		

WEXFORD, SEPT. 15.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d
Butter	93 0 — 94 0	Beans	21 0 — 23 0
Wheat	28 0 — 31 0	Oatmeal	20 0 — 21 6
Barley	12 6 — 16 6	Pork, per cwt.	41 0 — 42 0
Oats	11 6 — 12 0		

CLONMEL, SEPT. 15.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter	96 0 — 99 0	Barley	10 0 — 12 0
Oatmeal	15 0 — 00 0	Wheat, per st.	1 4 — 1 7
Pigs' Heads	27 0 — 00 0	Oats, per do.	0 9 — 0 9½

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—SEPT. 15.

There was a fair supply of grain at market to day, and wheat met a dull sale at the reduction of last market day, and, in some instances, rather low. Oats and bere remain unaltered since last market day.

White wheat	33s 0d to 35s 0d	Oats	00s 0d to [illegible]s 0d
Miller's red	30s 0d to 34s 0d	Do. New	10s 6d to 12s 0d
Inferior	26s 0d to 30s 0d	Oatmeal	12s 0d to 16s 0d
Barley	13s 0d to 15s 0d	2d Flour	21s 0d to 24s 0d
Bere	9s 0d to 10s 6d	Rape	28s 0d to 30s 0d

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET—SEPT. 16.

The number of beasts to day was decidedly less than last week, and being hardly equal to the demand, both middling and prime beef were fully as dear. Of sheep and lambs the show was nearly 1000 fewer than on this day se'nnight, and prices of both mutton and lamb were in consequence higher. There was nothing left unsold, except the very ordinary sorts of beasts and sheep. Beef, 6d to 6½d; middling, 5½d to 6d; mutton, 6½d to 7d; ewes and middling, 5½d to 5¼d; and lamb, 6½d to 7d per lb, sinking the offal.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

TUESDAY, TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.—There was a good attendance at this day's market of town and country dealers, with whom a steady but not a large business was done in wheat, mostly foreign, and chiefly soft Odessa, at about 8s 6d, and prices generally were nearly the same as on this day se'nnight. For barrel flour there was a good retail demand, at an advance of 6d to 1s, Canada selling at 34s to 34s 6d, and United States at 35s to 35s 6d, and 36. Old oats were very dull at 3s 4d to 3s 6d, as well as old oatmeal, the top price of which did not exceed 28s. In other articles there is little change in value or demand. There was only one sample of new Irish wheat on show, which was fine, and brought 9s 2d. New oats had a fair sale at 3s to 3s 2d for black, and 3s 3d to 3s 6d for white. New oatmeal was retailed at 35s to 36.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET—MONDAY, SEPT. 14.

The supply of all descriptions of stock at market to day with regard to number, has been less than that of the preceding week, and the quality much about the same. There was a full attendance of buyers and dealers, and good stock in fair demand, but we cannot note any alteration in the prices from our last quotations. The best beef may be quoted at fully 6½d, second ditto 5½d, ordinary 5d. per pound. Good wether mutton reached 6½, second quality 6d, ordinary and ewes 5½ per pound, with a few of a very ordinary description at a shade less; and lambs, which were scarce, at from 6½ to 7d per pound, sinking the offal. The market, upon the whole, may be considered a selling one, and a great part of the stock was disposed of, but still there was a good few beasts, as well as sheep of inferior quality, left unsold at the close. Number of cattle at market:—Beasts, 1,486; sheep, 8,409.

Cattle imported into Liverpool from the 8th Sept. to the 14th Sept.:—Cows, 2,949; calves, 22; sheep, 7,601; lambs, 885; pigs, 2,001; horses 159.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

15th—Salacia, Clunn, Llannelly, coals—H.M. Packet Advice—Euphernia, Nelson, Peterhead, herrings—William Fisher, Neath, culm—Ceres, M'Carthy, Yonghal, bacon and butter—Three Sisters, Rogers, Newport, coals.

16th—Jessie, Lawton, ditto, ditto—Glengarry, Lynch, Swansea and Beerhaven, culm, for Bonmahon—Nora Criena, Pond, Bristol, g.c.—Wm. Penn, Clarke, Liverpool, ditto—H.M. Packet Adder.

17th—Rapid, Day, Swansea, culm, for Ross—Beresford, Porter, Chester, coals, for Ross—Maid of Mostyn, Edwards, ditto, ditto, ditto—H.M. Packet Prospero—Prince Albert, Minihane, Cardiff, ditto.

18th—Rose, Baillie, Wick, herrings—Dart, Clancy, Liverpool, salt.

SAILED.

15th—Shamrock, Cadogan, for Cork—Osprey, Stacey, Bristol, g.c.—Eliza, John Gilbert, Esq., on a cruize—Good Hope, Trenouth, Cardiff, ballast—Liverpool, Ryan, Llanelly, ditto—Favorite, Fielder, Portsmouth, oats.

16th—Branches, Petrie, Liverpool, ballast—H.M. Packet Advice—Sultan, Read, London, provisions—Regulator, Angel, ditto, ditto, and grain—Thomas and Ann, Jones, Gloucester, grain.

17th—H.M. Packet Adder—Mary Jane, M'Grath, Neath, flour—Emmeline, Trick, Cardiff, ballast—Packet, Evans, Bristol, bacon, grain, &c.

18th—Adelaide, Dunsford, Newport, ballast—Charlotte M'Grath, ditto, ditto—H.M. Packet Prospero.

Wind—W.N.W. to N.

BIRTHS.

At Talbot Hall, county of Wexford, the lady of Pentony O'Kelly, Esq., of a son.

The lady of Thaddeus Shea, Esq., manager of the Tipperary Joint Stock Bank at Nenagh, of a daughter.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday, at Tramore Church, by the Rev. Henry B. Poer, Hugh Massey, Esq., of Tramore, to Anne, eldest daughter of John Glanville, Esq., of this City.

In Selskar Church, Mr. W. Barrington, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Leared, of Wexford.

In Ardmayle Church, by the Rev. John Phillips, Mr. John Magrath, Organist of the Cathedral of Cashel, to Catherine, fifth daughter of the late Christopher Sturdy, of Cashel.

DIED,

In Clonmel, at the county jail, Charles, youngest son of Mr. W. Alison, deputy governor.

The profession of two nuns, Miss Dean and Miss Egan, and the reception of Miss Long into the order of Saint Bridget, took place last week, at Mount Joseph Convent Roscrea, before a most respectable assembly, of all persuasions, there being ladies present from Nenagh, Borrisokane, and Birr.

METROPOLITAN CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY.

This body held its weekly meeting on Monday evening—Thomas J. Quinton, Esq., in the chair.

The Secretary read a resolution of the committee, submitting to the society for its adoption the following

"ADDRESS OF THE IRISH METROPOLITAN CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY TO THE PROTESTANTS OF IRELAND.

"BRETHREN—We deem it right under existing circumstances, to address you, and respectfully to submit for your consideration a few suggestions as to our present position, and the course, which in our judgment, the Protestants of Ireland ought to pursue in the state of parties in this country.

"You must ere now be aware that the parliament has concluded its sittings, but not without having given another heavy blow to the liberties of the Protestants of Ireland.

"Yes, brethren, it is so. 'Tis vain, 'tis mischievous to conceal this truth from ourselves. 'Tis the boast of our enemies, and the sorrow of our friends. Let us then calmly and manfully look our position in the face.

"Hear then, brethren, the galling and insulting fact—treasure it up in your hearts, and teach your children not to forget it. We, the Protestants of Ireland, have been compromised and betrayed. Rights and privileges won by the loyalty and valour of our fathers, and which neither they nor we, as a body, ever did or ought to forfeit, have been wrested from us, and transferred to those who have ever been hostile to the Protestant religion and throne of Great Britain. But let us not in despair abandon the great cause that is entrusted to us. We are, thank God, more than two millions. We have never yet blanched nor quailed before any foe. Our cause is the cause of God and his truth. Away with fear, we know it not. Let us perish rather than betray or dishonour that hallowed truth.

"We availed ourselves of the laws and usages of our country to avert these wrongs: we have done our part and acquitted our consciences in these matters. We petitioned, we protested, we remonstrated against these insults and oppressions; but our protests and remonstrances have been treated not merely with marked indifference, but with marked and studied insult. The only reply of her Majesty's ministers to our last remonstrance was conveyed in the following words of the Queen's address. Observe it, brethren, 'I have gladly given my assent to the bill for the reform of the municipal corporations of Ireland.'

"We shall not now pause to inquire if any, or what were the emotions of the royal breast upon that occasion; but this we know, that those who advised her Majesty have deceived her. The experience of history and the state of the country might have taught her Majesty that she was estranging and alienating the affections of those who have been the steady friends of the authority of her ancestors, and giving power to her implacable enemies—to those who entertain the baneful wish that at a future time the dominion of Ireland may be torn from the British crown, as were the colonies of North America. What may be in Ireland the results of this disastrous bill, will be the province of the future historian of our country to tell; but for the present, by this act of the legislature, the corporations of Ireland, which were a stronghold of Protestantism and British connexion, have been surrendered to our enemies. Yes, brethren, to our enemies; we regret—ay, deeply regret—to be constrained to designate by so harsh a term any class of our countrymen; but our consciences and our experience concur in telling us that we wrong them not, nor yet ought we blame them much. The Romanists of Ireland, as a body, have been taught to malign and to hate us, for no other cause than that we are Protestants, and have been invariably attached to the connexion with England. They are consistent in this hatred and malignity—they are encouraged by the present ministers of the crown, and their organs of the press, to cherish those feelings towards us—they are taught by their priesthood to believe that the promotion of the ascendancy of their church is a duty paramount to all others; and they are well assured that this object can never be attained in this country but by the utter annihilation of the Protestants of Ireland.

"We could wish, and well would it have been for the best interests of Britain, if others were equally consistent with them, and firm in the maintenance of their professed principles; but it is, brethren, as unavailing as it is unmanly to complain; we must now look to and depend on ourselves.

"Brethren, our forefathers perilled 'life and limb' in the cause of Britain—all of them regarded her as their father land—they rejoiced in her joy, and mourned in her sorrow. Many of them, as her records attested, perished with the devotion of martyrs in her service—others of them loved her because she was Protestant, and was wont in other and better times to champion, in the midst of surrounding darkness and error, the cause of God and his truth, and thereby became the honored instruments of promoting the happiness and freedom of our race

"But is England now what she was then? Is she now loved by her friends, or feared or respected by her enemies? No. brethren; England, as a nation, is fallen from her exalted estate, and has grievously departed from the constitution as settled at the glorious revolution of 1688. 'Tis therefore that the services of our forefathers are forgotten—'tis therefore that the principles which we are taught to cherish, are not appreciated by England, or her senators.

"If, brethren, the Irish municipal act were the work of the ministers of the crown only—were they alone concerned in the spoliation of our rights, it would not have excited so much our surprise and indignation; less could not have been expected at their hands—they are the allies of our enemies—they are not the champions of the religion or liberties of England, but the abject and degraded abettors of Irish Popery.

"To the principles of these men, moral and political, we now, as ever, avow an unabated and determined hostility. But the work of spoliation has not been confined to these ministers of the crown—they have had allies in working our ruin; yes, our ruin, as far as in their power lay. Individuals from our own ranks have been their fellow workers—our rights have been sacrificed to the convenience of party—men who have appeared to believe our support and attachment inalienable by any insult or neglect, have therefore disregarded our dearest rights—expediency has been made the plea of inflicting on us grievous wrong, and all this has been done by men in whom we placed an ill-requited confidence. Such, brethren, is a brief outline of our present position. Permit us now respectfully, but affectionately and faithfully, to suggest the course which the Protestants of Ireland should pursue. Our advice to you, brethren, under our present circumstances, an advice not hastily or rashly adopted, is to separate yourselves from that policy which sacrifices principle to party. Let us not be partakers in this guilt; let us solemnly pledge ourselves one to another to vote in future for no man who will not pledge himself to oppose this pernicious policy; and under all circumstances, and under every discouragement, to abide by the principles of genuine Protestantism, irrespective of parties or leaders in the state.

"In making this avowal, we but say what thousands and tens of thousands of the best men in England think and feel. Yes, brethren, we rejoice to tell you that there is a great, a powerful, and an increasingly influential body in the sister country, who will respond to this avowal. There are still in England men honourable in principle, and men high and noble in birth, who never sullied their pure and exalted character by any acts of political tergiversation; who think, and feel, and act upon the conviction that our cause is their cause, their God our God, and their people our people; and who nobly stood aloof from these aggressions upon our liberties, and entered their solemn and deliberate protest against the unholy spoliation of our rights. Let us, brethren, endeavour to cultivate the closest friendship and brotherhood with this great, glorious, and influential party, who have been uniformly faithful to us, and who comprise all that is morally sound, good, and excellent in Great Britain; but, above all, let us be united in the bond of indissoluble union between ourselves. Our interests are in every respect identical—we have the strongest and most powerful inducements to be united and inseparable—all the ties and interests of country, kindred, and religion imperatively call upon us to keep firmly and close together. Remember, brethren, union is strength, but that division among ourselves would be not only weakness, but our utter destruction.

"Brethren, this accursed expediency to which we have already alluded, has tainted some of our own members; be it our business to purge them of this unholy leaven. Let us in future send no man, no matter what his former pretensions or character, to parliament, without a distinct and explicit declaration of sound and uncompromising Protestant principles—better send none than to send men who will misrepresent and betray us; but let neither despair nor indignation, under present circumstances, induce you to refrain from placing yourselves in a position in which you may effectually advance the principles which are dear to you. Strive to gain political power, but gain it to be used by yourselves for the advancement of principle, but not of party.

"Let each person be careful to register his vote, but be doubly carefully to whom he gives that vote. We have hitherto reposed too much confidence in the honour of our representatives—we thereby tempted them to do wrong; the result has been that some of them, in parliament, consulted their own interests, and not those of their constituents.

"But, brethren, while we thus condemn the policy of our rulers and their confederates, and while we earnestly call on you, when occasion offers, to be ready to make a display of genuine Protestant principles, our advice to you at present, upon which we intend to act ourselves, is to keep aloof from the struggles that are merely those of party. Let us calmly and patiently watch the progress of events, identified with no mere political faction, but ready, when a crisis comes, to acquit ourselves like men who have a religion and a country to defend; by so doing we shall command the sympathies of our friends, and the respect of our enemies; but, above all, let us neither, as individuals or as a party, do any act unworthy of the great and glorious cause in which we are engaged. We call on Protestants of every name to join us in this determination—all are alike concerned—the Churchman, the Presbyterian, the Dissenter—are all equally interested. We are all worshippers of the same God—we are the children of the same family and household of faith—our hopes of life and immortality are through the same Divine Redeemer. How great, then, and glorious are the principles which should unite us?—how few and trivial are the differences which divide us?

"In conclusion, brethren, we pledge ourselves to you by all the sacred ties of our common country and religion, with the aid of the Divine blessing, never to compromise, never to betray or abandon, the cause of Protestantism. We pledge ourselves, brethren, to perish or triumph with you in its defence."

Mr. Joseph Long moved, and the Rev. Mr. Young seconded the adoption of the address.

Mr. Baker objected to the address for not containing a specific clause against the repeal of the Union. On a former occasion, when the repeal was agitated, the government granted the re-organization and re-arming of the Protestant yeomanry as a check against the notoriously rebellious party who were seeking repeal. The Protestants of Ireland might now take a similar position. They could say to England—as you protect our interests, and uphold the Protestant institutions of the country, we are ready to assist you in maintaining the peace of the country. He (Mr. Baker) could tell them that the union of the two kingdoms was against their personal interests. Every citizen of Dublin must feel that if he could have a repeal of the union without injury to his church, his pocket would be benefitted. In opposing repeal they were sacrificing their temporal to their eternal interests. The Protestants were the arbiters of repeal—they were in that position that they should leave the government, who had encouraged and given strength to that question, to fight the battle of repeal—they should not interfere until they received a price for their assistance in assured protection for the future. He thought the great object of the address should be to warn the Protestants against deserting from their ranks, and calling on them to preserve an armed neutrality between the Whig government and the Popish repeal party (hear.) He hoped that some such sentiments would be embodied in the address.—The Protestants had many complaints to make of the way in which they had been treated by the government, and deserted by a party whom they had supported for so many years (hear)—and they would expect some advice as to the course they should take on the great question which was now taking up the public mind.

Mr. Llewellyn Nash was convinced that the address was not explicit enough on the subject. He would move that the following, or the substance of it, be embodied in the address, by way of a supplemental advice:—

"That the Protestants of Ireland be, and are hereby respectfully, affectionately, and firmly warned to abstain, at the present moment, from any declaration in favour of an association styling itself the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland; an association formed for the purpose of prostrating what remains of our once Protestant constitution, and which now insidiously invites, with the view of effecting its objects, the co operation of those to whose exertions the Protestantism of the country has on so many former occasions owed its preservation.,'

Mr. Wauchob seconded the motion.

Mr. Joseph Long thought that the repeal was a very dangerous topic for the Protestants of Ireland now to meddle with—for, no matter in what way they acted, they must assist either O'Connell or a hostile government. He would express the same opinion if Sir R. Peel were in power. This mischief would result, that, by declaring against repeal, they were only smoothing the way for Sir R. Peel. Mr. Baker said that the Protestants of Ireland were the arbiters of repeal—if so, they would not be acting the part of honest arbiters by deciding before the proper time. He felt no hesitation in saying that the day was not far distant when overtures would be made to the Protestants of Ireland for their assistance. He was altogether opposed to touching on the question at this time, when it lay between the government and their supporters. Let them keep the Peel party in the dark on that question, and then a higher value would be placed on their services —(cheers.)

Dr. Meylet said that, after the applause with which the sentiments of Mr. Long were received, he rose with reluctance to give an opposite opinion. He thought that it was the duty of Protestants to express an honest opinion on any great political event which was in agitation in the country. He regretted that there should be any opposition to the introduction of the above paragraph in the address. He considered the question of repeal, as now agitated, to be but the first step to the separation of the countries; and were it even otherwise, he could not look forward to the establishment in Dublin of the cowboy parliament of priest MacHale otherwise than with the most fearful apprehensions. Dreadfully as the country is now agitated, when the contest will come more home to them, Ireland will become the very pandemonium of priestly excitement, and no Protestant dare live out of the towns who would manfully and honestly contend for his rights and privileges. For his own part, he yet clung to the connexion with England, and it was their duty to put forward their sentiments, and unequivocally to disclaim all partisanship with those who are systematically pursuing the policy that would render the priests the spiritual and temporal despots of the country by the agency of plebeian suffrage. It seems to be that the result of the fatal policy pursued by the present government of England should be candidly and unequivocally placed before the British nation.—That country has always ruled Ireland by a faction. One parliamentary undertaker succeeded to another, who sacrificed the manufacturing and commercial interest of Ireland to British monopoly, and they obtained in return the plundering the country for themselves and for those who assisted them in betraying the independence and prosperity of Ireland. We owe no debt of gratitude to England, but there was one sacred link that still bound the Protestants of Ireland to the throne of Great Britain—that link was Protestantism. That tie has now been broken, and the Protestants of Ireland have been prostrated before its intolerant and arrogant priesthood. The bitter cup which it has been given to them to drink, has been filled to overflowing, and the transfer of their corporations to the priests, for it is they who will decide the elections from their altar, has given existence to a power which will, ere long, unless measures of precaution are taken, be too strong for the government that gave it birth. It will form a civic tribunal, under a legal sanction, for the diffusion of sedition, and making preparations for the dismemberment of the empire (hear.) It was therefore their duty to place before the English nation the fearful abyss which is before them, and into which, *proh pudor*, the Conservative leaders, in whom they trusted, had given their aid to precipitate them. The Protestants of Ireland had been betrayed. Lord Grey is reported to have expressed his wish that Ireland were again immersed in the darkness of Popery. Similar sentiments have been uttered by members of the present administration; and even Lord Brougham has advocated the policy of pensioning the priests, that they might rule Ireland by their agency. The English government has been faithless to their religion and to this country. They have sold their birth-right for a mess of pottage, and for temporary purposes have basely betrayed and sacrified the dearest interests of their country to an order whose first act, if they succeeded, would be the annihilation of Protestantism and the dismemberment of the empire. The faction by which England has heretofore governed the country were too weak in themselves to retain power, except by her support. She could, at pleasure, dismiss one set of parliamentary undertakers, as they were called, and call in the aid of another. England has now adopted the desperate expedient of governing us by a priestly faction. Far otherwise would be the result of governing it by priests. The exclusive ascendancy of themselves and their superstition will alone content them, and they will support the English government only as it permits them to organise the materials for obtaining that exclusive ascendancy; and, should the present policy continue to be pursued, the Protestants can only look to deeper and deeper degradation. The bench which administers justice is sacrificed to party; the partisans of the priests are becoming the dispensers of our laws, and some of the ablest lawyers that ever graced our courts are passed over to make room for those on whose comparative fitness he would not venture to observe. Inroads were daily making into their church; the priests denounced it from their altars; it is a principle of their religion that neither the inroads of time, nor the enactment of laws abrogates their right to reclaim any property that once belonged to their church. Can any one be so blind as not to see that they pant to grasp the revenues of the Established Church? and it is alone from sentiments of prudence that they refrain from now putting forward their claims. As matters now stand, the Protestants of Ireland are borne down by its Popish priesthood, and that priesthood is aided and sustained by the government. They have not alone to contend against priestly encroachment, but also against that encroachment, aided even by the Protestant government in England against their Protestant brethren in Ireland. It was time for the Protestants of Ireland to say, as they could say—we have been hitherto loyal to England—England has hitherto maintained Protestantism and Protestant institutions—but you have now deserted that course, and thrown Protestants overboard. Under these circumstances he would say to the English minister—we have no longer any interest in supporting the connexion with England, England being no longer Protestant. He (Dr. M.) would say, that the Protestants of Ireland would stand better opposed to Popery by themselves than they did now, when the Popish priests are abetted by the English government. Every safeguard of the Protestant establishment has been in succession surrendered. As a last blow, not content with taking away the Protestant corporations, they have established in their stead Roman Catholic associations, to rule over the Protestants of Ireland. It was time for them to declare what were their sentiments on the connexion with England, without reference to any government; they should declare that they were adverse to repeal, and having so declared their sentiments, they should leave England to declare against repeal. The English nation would soon learn by whom they were supported. He thought it was the bounden duty of the society not to evade so important a question, but to declare that they did not concur with Mr. O'Connell in seeking for repeal, and in omitting to do so he thought the address defective. He did not mean that they should agitate against the question, let the government manage that; but let the Protestants declare that they think repeal to be a measure of separation, and that they wish to remain united with England. A time, however, may perhaps arise, when the Protestants of Ireland, might be constrained, in self defence, to join with those who are now seeking to obtain the first step for separation, and that they would trust to the growing enlightenment of the public mind to keep the country free from the most odious of all governments, a priestly despotism. To that despotism the government of England was now giving their aid to subject them. They could look forward to no event with more apprehension than the continuance of the present system of policy, and it was their duty to put England on her guard ere it be too late.

Alderman Archer concurred with Mr. Long in everything he had uttered. It was his opinion that the time had not arrived for the Protestants to make any declaration. He was averse to joining Mr. O'Connell, or any party who strove to take from them what remained of their Protestant institutions. He thought that the object of the present government was to make this a Popish country. Did not Lord Grey say so? Did not Lord Melbourne say the same, and declare that certain measures brought into parliament by the government were "a heavy blow, and a great discouragement to Protestantism?" He thought, therefore, that a Protestant Association should not hold out the hope of giving the government any assistance. Though he approved of the sentiments of Mr. Nash, he thought that they should hold together as Protestants, and not let either of the contending parties know what their final determination might be. He thought that there was very little difference whether the present government remained in, or whether Sir Robert Peel came in—they had been basely deserted by those in whom they placed confidence. They saw those persons not only voting for measures hostile to them, but pressing them with the greatest indecency on parliament. He (Alderman Archer) therefore was averse to any declaration which would hold out the slightest hope as to the course the Protestants would ultimately take, that they should continue to hold together as an independent Protestant party.

The Chairman rose to observe that it was incorrect to say that the resolution, proposed by Mr. Nash, pledged them to a particuler line; it was formed for the purpose of guarding the Protestants of Ireland from being led away by the insidious attempts which were made to entrap them.

A Member suggested that many Protestants were joining the ranks of repeal; and they would afterwards say, your leaders did not give us your opinion like honest men. It was said not to be expedient to make any declaration against repeal at present; but they should be the last men to uphold expediency

The clause proposed by Mr. Nash and seconded by Mr. Wauchob, was then put and negatived by a large majority of the members present.

Mr. Wauchob said that, in consequence of the course which had been pursued in respect to the address, he begged to tender his resignation as honorary secretary. He also begged to hand in the resignation of Mr. Roe, his brother secretary.

The Chairman said that as Mr. Roe was from home, and could not be aware of all that had taken place, he doubted that they ought to receive his resignation.

Mr. Wauchob said that in tendering the resignation both of Mr. Roe and himself, he had full authority to do so, and took the responsibility on himself.

Mr. Llewellyn Nash also declared that he resigned his seat on the committee.

Doctor Meyler rose and said—Now that the society has rejected the amendment condemnatory of the repeal agitation, I feel it my duty to resign and disclaim all further participation in its proceedings. I considered that the Metropolitan Conservative Society of Ireland was organised for the support of Protestantism, and for the maintenance of the connexion with England. When I regard the auspices under which this agitation for repeal is got up, I can view it in no other light than an endeavour to render Popery still more prominent in Ireland; and I can consider the repeal of the legislative union, under existing circumstances, to be but the first move towards the separation of the countries. It appears to me that it was our bounden duty, as Conservatives, to have openly and avowedly resisted this attempt at repeal, and to let the English nation see who were their allies and who were enemies. As the society has shrunk from this avowal, I feel I cannot consistently remain any longer a member of such a body, and that no step is open to me but to withdraw from it altogether.

Several members expressed their sense of Mr. Wauchob's services, and regretted the step he had taken, and they hoped he would reconsider it.

Mr. Wauchob said that that he had come to the determination after due consideration, and could not retract.

The society then adjourned.

THE QUADRUPLE TREATY.

We, *Morning Herald* of Monday, publish exclusively an authentic copy of the treaty of July, with the additional pieces connected with that convention, in the following order:—

1. Copy of the convention concluded between Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, and the Sublime Porte.
2. *Acte Separe* annexed to the said treaty.
3. Protocol signed the same day, reserving the rights of the Porte to the Dardanelles and Bosphorus.
4. Secret protocol, (*protocole reserve,*) signed the same day.

The following is a translation of these important documents:—

CONVENTION

Concluded between the Courts of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, of the one part, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte of the other, for the Pacification of the Levant, signed at London, the 15th of July, 1840.

In the Name of the Most Merciful God,

His Highness the Sultan having had recourse to their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of All the Russias, to reclaim their aid and assistance in the midst of the difficulties in which he finds himself placed in consequence of the hostile conduct of Mehemet Ali, Pasha of Egypt—difficulties which threaten to injure the integrity of the Ottoman empire and the independence of the throne of the Sultan; their said Majesties, united by the sentiment of sincere friendship which subsists between them, animated by the desire to watch over the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire in the interest of consolidating the peace of Europe, faithful to the engagements which were contracted by the note transmitted to the Porte by their representative at Constantinople, the 27th of July, 1839, and desiring, moreover, to prevent the effusion of blood which the continuation of the hostilities lately broken out in Syria between the authorities of the Pasha and the subjects of his Highness occasion:—

Their said Majesties and his Highness the Sultan have resolved with the above end to conclude between them a convention; and have named for that purpose for their plenipotentiaries, namely—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Most Honourable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, Peer of England, Member of her Britannic Majesty's Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Member of Parliament, and her Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, Philip Baron de Neuman, Commander of the Order of Leopold of Austria, Knight of the Cross of Civil Merit, Commander of the Orders of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stanislaus of the second class of Russia, Aulic Counsellor, and Plenipotentiary near her Britannic Majesty.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, Henry William Baron de Bulow, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle of the first class of Prussia, Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold of Austria and of the Guelphs of Hanover, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stanislaus of the second class, and of St. Waldemir of the fourth class of Russia, Commander of the Order of the Falcon of Saxe Weimar, his Chamberlain, Privy Counsellor, Actual Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near her Britannic Majesty.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Philip Baron de Brunow, Knight of the Order of St. Anne of the first class, of St. Stanislaus of the first class, of St. Waldemir of the third class, Commander of the Order of St. Etienne of Hungary, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle and of St. John of Jerusalem, his Privy Counsellor, and Envoy Extraordinary near her Britannic Majesty.

And his Most Majestic and Most High Majesty Sultan Abdul Medjid, Emperor of the Ottomans; Chekib Effendi, of the Order of Nichan Ithcher of the first class; Beykikdgi, of the Imperial Divan, Honorary Counsellor of Foreign Affairs, his Ambassador Extraordinary near her Britannic Majesty.

Who, having reciprocally interchanged their full powers in good and due form, have agreed on and signed the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

His Highness the Sultan, being agreed with their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of All the Russias, on the conditions of the arrangement which it is the intention of his Highness to allow Mehemet Ali—conditions which will be found specified in the separate act hereto annexed—their Majesties engage themselves to act with perfect accord, and to unite their efforts to determine Mehemet Ali to conform to this arrangement, each of the high contracting parties, reserving to itself to co-operate to this end with the means of action which each of them can dispose of.

ARTICLE II.

If the Pasha of Egypt should refuse to adhere to the said arrangement, which shall be communicated to him by the Sultan, with the concurrence of their said Majesties, the latter engage to take, at the requisition of the Sultan the measures concerted and agreed on between them, for the end of putting this arrangement into execution; in the meantime the Sultan having invited his allies to join him to assist in interrupting the communication by sea between Egypt and Syria, and to prevent the expedition of troops, horses, arms, ammunition, and munitions of war of all kinds from one part of these provinces to the other, their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, engage to give immediately to this effect the necessary orders to the commanders of the naval forces in the Mediterranean; their said Majesties promising, moreover, that the commanders of their squadrons, according to the means of which they can dispose, shall give in the name of the alliance all and every assistance in their power to those subjects of the Sultan who may manifest their fidelity and obedience to their Sovereign.

ARTICLE III.

If Mehemet Ali, after having refused to submit to the conditions of arrangement above mentioned, should direct his forces by land or sea towards Constantinople, the high contracting parties, on the requisition made by the Sultan to their representatives at Constantinople, are all agreed in such case to answer the invitation of that Sovereign, and to provide for the defence of his throne, by means of a co-operation concerted in common for the purpose of putting the two straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, as well as the capital of the Ottoman Empire, secure against all aggression. It is likewise agreed that the forces which, in consequence of such attempt, receive the destination above indicated, shall remain employed as long as their presence be required by the Sultan; and when his Highness shall judge that their presence has ceased to be necessary; the said forces shall retire simultaneously, and enter respectively into the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

ARTICLE IV.

It is always distinctly understood that the co-operation mentioned in the preceding article, and destined to place temporarily the straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus, and the Ottoman capital, under the safeguard of the high contracting parties, against all aggression of Mehemet Ali, shall not be considered but as a measure exceptional, adopted at the express desire of the Sultan, and solely for his defence. But is agreed that this measure will derogate in nothing to the ancient law of the Ottoman Empire, in virtue of which it has been in all times prohibited to vessels of war of foreign powers to enter into the straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus; and the Sultan, on his part, declares by the present act, that, with the exception of the eventuality above mentioned, he has the firm resolve to maintain for the future the principle invariably established as the ancient regulation of his empire, and as long as the Porte is at peace, not to admit any foreign vessel of war into the straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. On the other part, their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of All the Russias, engage to respect that determination of the Sultan, and to conform to the principle above declared.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged at London, within the space of two months, or sooner if possible.

In faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the 15th of July, in the year of Grace, 1840.

(Signed) PALMERSTON. [CHEKIB.
NIEUMAN.
BULOW.
BRUNOW.

PROTOCOL RESERVING THE RIGHTS OF THE PORTE.

Protocol signed at London by the Plenipotentiaries of their Majesties, &c., the 15th of July, 1840.

In affixing his signature to the convention of this day, the Plenipotentiary of the Sublime Ottoman Porte has declared—

That in stating, in the Fourth Article of the said convention, the ancient law of the Ottoman Empire, in virtue of which it is prohibited at all times to foreign vessels of war to enter in the straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus, the Sublime Porte reserves to herself, as heretofore, to deliver firmans to light vessels under the flag of war, which are employed, according to custom, in the service of the correspondence of the legation of friendly powers.

The plenipotentiaries have taken note of this present declaration, to bring it to the knowledge of their courts.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.
NIEUMAN.
BULOW.
BRUNOW.

SECRET PROTOCOL.

Secret Protocol, signed at London, the 15th of July, 1840, *by the Plenipotentiaries of their Majesties, &c.*

The Plenipotentiaries of their Majesties, &c., having, in virtue of their full powers, concluded and signed, this day, a convention between their respective Sovereigns, for the pacification of the Levant;

Considering, that from the distance which separates the capitals of their respective courts, a certain space of time must necessary elapse before the exchange of the ratification of the said convention could be effected, and that orders founded on that act could be put into execution;

And the said Plenipotentiaries being profoundly penetrated with the conviction, that looking at the actual state of things in Syria, the interests of humanity, and the grave considerations of European policy, which constitute the object of the common solicitude of the powers signing the said convention of this day, imperiously require the prevention as much as possible of any delay in the accomplishment of the pacification which the said transaction is destined to attain.

The said plenipotentiaries, in virtue of their full powers, agree between themselves that the preliminary measures mentioned in Article II. of the said convention shall be put into execution at once, and without waiting for the exchange of the ratifications, consent formally by the present act with the assent of their courts to the immediate execution of their measures.

It is agreed on, besides, by the said plenipotentiaries, that his Highness the Sultan shall proceed to address to Mehemet Ali the communication and the offers specified in the separate act annexed to the convention of this date.

It is agreed, moreover, that the consular agents of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, will put themselves in communication with the agent of the Sultan to address to Mehemet Ali the communication and offers above mentioned; that the said consuls will give to this agent all the assistance, and all the aid in their power, and that they will employ all their means of influence on Mehemet Ali to the purpose of determining him to accept the arrangement offered to him by order of his Sublime Highness the Sultan.

The admirals of the respective squadrons, in the Mediterranean, will receive the necessary instructions to place themselves in communication with the said Consuls.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.
NIEUMAN.
BULOW.
BRUNOW.

Note—It is believed that a secret article exists, by which other coercive measures may be employed, and by which the straits of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles are to be closed against all vessels of war.

ADDITIONAL ACT.

Additional Act (acte separe) annexed to the Convention concluded at London, the 15th of July, 1840, *between the Courts of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, of the one part, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte of the other.*

His Highness the Sultan has the intention to record and to make known to Mehemet Ali the conditions of the arrangement subjoined.

I.—His Highness promises to accord to Mehemet Ali for him and for his descendants in line direct the administration of the Pashalic of Egypt; and his Highness promises, moreover, to accord to Mehemet Ali during his life, 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, of which the limits are designed by the following line of demarcation.

This line drawn from the Cape Ras el Nekhora, on the shores of the Mediterranean, extending from thence directly to the mouth of the river Seisaban, northern extremity of the Tiberias, along the western coast of the said lake, following the right bank of the river Jordan and the western coast of the Dead Sea, extending from thence in a right line as far as the Red Sea, and resting on the northern point of the gulf d'Akaber, and following the western coast of the Gulf d'Akaber and the eastern coast of the Gulf of Suez, as far as Suez.

Nevertheless the Sultan in making these offers attaches to them the condition that Mehemet Ali accepts them within the space of ten days after the communication has been made to him at Alexandria by an agent of his highness; and that at the same time Mehemet Ali deposits in the hands of that agent the necessary orders to the commanders of his forces by sea and land to retire immediately from Arabia, and all the holy cities thereby situated, from the island of Candia, the district of Adana, and all the other parts of the Ottoman empire which are not comprised in the limits of Egypt, and in that of the Pashalic of Acre, such as they are above designed.

II.—If within the space of ten days above fixed Mehemet Ali does not accept the said arrangement, the Sultan will then withdraw the offer of the life administration of the Pashalic of Acre; but his Highness will still consent to accord to Mehemet Ali, for him and his descendants in line direct, the administration of the Pashalic of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted in the space of ten days following, that is to say, in the space of twenty days, counting from the date of the communication made to him; and provided that he likewise deposits in the hands of the agent of the Sultan the necessary instructions to his commanders by land and by sea to retire immediately within the limits and within the ports of the Pashalic of Egypt.

III.—The annual tribute to be paid the Sultan by Mehemet Ali shall be proportioned more or less to the territory of which the latter will obtain the administration, according as he accepts the first or the second ultimatum.

IV.—It is moreover expressly understood that in the first, as well as in the second ultimatum, Mehemet Ali (before the expiration of the term fixed at ten or twenty days) shall be bound to send back the Turkish fleet, with the crews and armament, to the care of the Turkish authority, who shall be charged to receive them—the commanders of the allied squadrons assisting at this restoration *(remise.)*

It is understood that in any case Mehemet Ali cannot charge in account, nor deduct from the tribute payable to the Sultan, the expenses of keeping up the Ottoman fleet during the time that it has remained in an Egyptian port.

V.—All the treaties and all the laws of the Ottoman empire shall be applicable to Egypt and the Pashalic of Acre, such as it be above designed, as well as to every other part of the Ottoman empire; but the Sultan consents that on condition of the regular payment of the tribute above mentioned, Mehemet Ali and his descendants shall levy imposts in the name of the Sultan, and as the delegate of his highness in the provinces of which the administration is to be to him confided. It is further understood that on the condition of receiving the above taxes and imposts Mehemet Ali and his descendants shall provide for all expenses of the civil and military administration of said provinces.

VI.—The land and sea forces which the Pasha of Egypt and of Acre may maintain, shall form part of the forces of the Ottoman empire, and shall always be considered as kept up for the service of the state.

VII.—The present separate act shall bear the same force and value as if it were inserted word for word in the convention of this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged at London, the same time with those of the said convention.

In faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the 15th of July, in the year of Grace, 1840.

(Signed) PALMERSTON, [CHEKIB.
NIEUMAN.
BULOW.
BRUNOW.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, RICHARD HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Saturday, September 19, 1840.