The Waterford Mail.

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WAR.

FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND THE EAST.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

Our express from Paris of Monday brings ominous tidings. M. Thiers and his colleagues went to St. Cloud with the formal intention of making the offer of resigning on that day, if certain terms were not ceded to them by the King. His Majesty, surprised by the unanimity of a cabinet which on the previous day was so divided as to leave M. Thiers in a decided minority, may be said rather not to have resisted than have yielded, so that ministers did not even go the length of the menace which they intended. The King has thus gained time. It will be asked how the French cabinet, so divided on Saturday, became of the same opinion on Sunday, and unanimous as to the necessity of strong and warlike resolves? The answer is easy. On Saturday the French still believed, what they believed all along, that the Turks, aided by the British marine, could not make any decisive impression on the coast or population of Syria. They thought Mehemet and Ibrahim impregnable, and deemed that the winter at least would wear away without the reduction or danger of the Pachas. The full despatches from Beyrout, however, which reached Paris on Saturday night, opened the eyes of the French ministers. They saw at once that Ibrahim was completely beaten, and would, if hostilities continued, be driven from all Syria, without the aid of a single Russian gun. They trembled not merely for Beyrout and the Lebanon, but for Acre and Alexandria itself; and the consequence has been the resolve to interfere, if England cannot be got to hold her hand. The favourite plan seems to be that of sending troops to Alexandria. The *Presse* says, that ministers demand nothing, except in the event of Acre being attacked. Nothing, however, seems to be positively decided. All the cabinet now consent to the convocation of the chambers, though the views and desired accompaniments to such a measure are different; and this constitutes the difference of opinion alluded to in the *Constitutionnel*.

(From the Morning Chronicle of Friday.)

Our accounts from Paris of Tuesday, received by express last night, represent the French cabinet as having come very nearly to a determination as to the line of conduct to be pursued by them in the present crisis. On the one hand, the Chambers were to be convoked for either the 7th or the 1st of November, the war party being for the nearest day. At the same time there was to be an *ultimatum* drawn up, and addressed by France to each of the four Powers, full, of course, of remonstrance and protest, and exhortation to peace, but at the same time distinctly laying down the *casus belli*. The great differences which still existed in the cabinet on Monday concerned this *casus belli* some wishing to declare it a *casus belli* if Acre or South Syria was attacked; others confining it to Egypt. Such a note is an exceedingly serious step, It is that menace of war which M. Thiers declared some time since in the *Constitutionnel* to be undavisable, because it dared the Powers to commit certain acts, and at the same time laid bare the projects of France, so that they might be prepared for and frustrated. An *ultimatum*, too, declaring that France would make war if Egypt were attacked, might be constructed into a tacit concession of Syria. The Duke of Orleans was consulted on Monday respecting the tenor of this meditated note. The discussion of the subject was adjourned till Tuesday, when the cabinet was to meet under the presidency of the King at two o'clock. The result was expected with some impatience. Well-informed persons, however, declared that the *casus belli*, as laid down in the note or *ultimatum*, would be the insisting on the *decheance* of Mehemet Ali. Now, we know that the Powers will not insist on the *decheance*, nor trouble Mehemet in the quiet possession of Egypt. If this be the case, the *ultimatum* is decidedly pacific. There can be no certainty, however, till the breaking up of the council.

We are far from deeming the convocation of the French Chambers a warlike act. The *Journal des Debats* is for the measure, in a highly pacific article. The revolutionary party is beginning to show itself openly, and to attempt to take the lead. It made a demonstration at the Opera on Monday night, calling for the *Marseillaise*, and taking the advantage of the representation of *William Tell* to get up a war cry even in the Opera audience. Some of the criers were arrested, a police officer coming forward to state that no song should be sung that was not announced in the bills. The National Guards of the Republican party are about to proceed to Maréhal Gerard, and demand war. If anything could render the Chamber of Deputies and the middle class of France averse to war, it would be such symptoms as this.

In addition to the convocation of the Chambers, and the note, a warlike resolve has also been taken by the French government, which may have serious consequences. It will be seen from our Malta letter (indeed we before stated it) that Reschid Pacha, Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, has expressed to the Russian Envoy the desire of his Government that Russian ships should join in the blockade of Syria. A Russian squadron was therefore expected to come through the Dardanelles. The French fleet had received orders to proceed from the Piræs to the Dardanelles, and there attack any Russian fleet that may sail out of the Straits. The French can plead, they say, that they do this by virtue of old stipulations with England. This, however, is impossible. On the contrary, we believe our cabinet has taken the determination of supporting whichever of our allies may be attacked in the fulfilment of the treaty of July. The French think that the best way of commencing a war would be an attack on the Russians, leaving to the English the necessity of coming to the support of the Russians. We should hope that the French ministry has taken no such extreme determination, though we learn from the best quarter that it has done so.

(From the Correspondent of the Chronicle.)

MALTA, SEPT. 26.—By the French steamer, from the Levant, we are in possession of dates from Constantinople to the 18th, and Alexandria to the 17th inst., which latter quote dates from Beyrout to the 11th inst., which contain matter of so great an importance that I am induced to communicate the same at the risk of your having already had it from your respective correspondents thereat.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The steamer Tahri Bahri arrived here on the 9th, bringing back, from his mission to Egypt, Riffat Bey. Mehemet Ali's appeal to the generosity of the Sultan, as regards the possession for life of Syria, has been rejected, as well by the Sultan as by the four great Powers, as being contrary to the spirit of the treaty of the 15th of July, and consequently, after a meeting of the Divan, at which all the Ulemas and the Sehb-el Islam took part, on the 14th, Izzet Mehemet Pacha, lately appointed to the government of Acre, was officially named as the successor of Mehemet Ali to the viceroyship of Egypt, this latter being declared a rebel!

This decision, and the determination of the Sultan to blockade both Egypt and Syria, have been officially notified to the representatives of the allied powers, and Nurri Bey, accompanied by the attachés of the embassies, Messrs Redhouse, Alison and Steindal, left on the evening of the 17th in the Danube Company's steamer Ferdinando, to communicate this determination of the four great Powers to the Pacha and the consuls at Alexandria; and Lord Ponsonby and the Austrian ambassador have notified to the the subjects of their respective nations that Admirals Stopford and Bandiera had received orders to blockade Alexandria and the coast of Syria forthwith.

In these measures, which amount to a positive declaration of war against Egypt, the Turkish ministry, the body of Ulemas, and the representatives of the great Powers appear perfectly united. Izzet Mehemet Pacha had left for Cyprus on his way to Beyrout and Acre, to assume the government of the latter place, previous to his appointment to Egypt. Reschid Pacha has signified to the Russian Charge d'Affaires the wishes of the Sultan that Russia should also lend its naval aid to the more effectually blockading the ports of Alexandria and those of Syria. 600 regulars had been withdrawn from Samsoun, and replaced by 800 Albanians, who left Constantinople in a Tuscan steamer on the 11th. The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Ludovico had arrived at Volo with Albanian troops.

ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 17.—Through Commodore Napier, Solyman Pacha, the major general in command of the Egyptian army, has been offered the government of the island of Cyprus for himself and his heirs, and Mahomed Bey, the governer of Beyrout, that of Tripoli, if they will condescend to betray the trust reposed in them by Mehemet Ali, which offers they rejected with the most marked contempt and disdain.—The Druses and mountaineers, notwithstanding the alluring promises held out to them by Commodore Napier, continue their allegiance to Egypt.

MALTA, SEPT. 26.—The Stromboli, war steamer, arrived here on the 18th, from Portsmouth, and the Cambridge, 78, on the 20th likewise from England, but late from Genoa: the former bringing 300 marines, with which she proceeded on the 30th for the coast of Syria, the latter brings another party of marines, who proceed in her for the same destination as the Stromboli, to-morrow. Yesterday, within an hour or two of each other, the Etna and Euphrates French war steamers arrived from Toulon, whence they both sailed with despatches on the 20th instant. Both proceed onwards to day, after taking in coals, the first to Alexandria, the last to Constantinople. The French Admiral Hugon, in his flag ship, having joined the eight liners under Rear Admirl Lalusse, came to an anchor in the Phalere of Athens on the 4th instant, and awaits there, it is said, four line of battle ships, lately returned to Toulon from Tunis.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 16.—The French Envoy, Count Walewski, who had been despatched to Alexandria on the signing of the convention, arrived here from that city, in a government steamer, last week It is pretended that the mission with which he was entrusted, was altogether of a special nature, being to persuade the Pacha to moderate his demands, and restore immediately the Ottoman fleet, and to offer him, if he would do so, the mediation of his government to obtain for him from the Porte more favourable conditions; but as he has now been here upwards of a week, and no communications have been made by him to the Porte, it is presumed the humour in which he found Mehemet Ali was not such as suited his purpose, and that his mission in consequence has completely failed.

Colonel Count Lieven, aide de camp of the Emperor, arrived here last week, charged by his government to inform the Porte that the force which Russia had engaged herself to furnish, by the treaty she had signed in conjunction with England, was now awaiting the Sultan's pleasure, ready to embark at a moment's notice. This force, it is here stated, amounts in all to 65,000 men.

SEPTEMBER 18.—I am enabled to add to my letter of the 16th a copy of a notification of the blockade of the ports of Egypt and Syria, which was sent round yesterday by the Consul General to the British merchants, agreeably to instructions to that effect received by him from Lord Ponsonby.

"Pera, September 17.

"GENTLEMEN—I have to inform you that Reschid Pacha, the Ottoman minister for foreign affairs, has notified to his Excellency the ambassador, that the Sublime Porte has ordered the blockade of the ports of Egypt and Syria, which will be enforced as soon as the ships of war shall be assembled before the ports to be blockaded; and, moreover, that his Imperial Majesty the Sultan having requested the aid of the naval forces of her Majesty and of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria to carry into execution the above mentioned blockade, their Excellencies the British ambassador and the Austrian internuncio have given their consent to the demand.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

"JOHN CARTWRIGHT, Consul General

"To the British Merchants, Galata."

In this notification there is no mention made of the thirty days which it was understood in the first instance would be allowed for merchant vessels to leave the blockaded ports; nor, in fact, is any period fixed at which the blockade is to be strictly enforced, further than that of "as soon as the ships of war shall be assembled."

BEYROUT.—The *Semaphore* publishes a letter from Beyrout, which states that a few days since an English ship having hailed and searched a French trader, M. Regnard, commander of the Brilliant, which was stationed before Beyrout, demanded satisfaction from Commodore Napier. Upon his refusal M. Regnard laid his ship athwart the English vessel, and declared he would allow his vessel to be sunk if he did not receive a written apology. The English Commodore saw the French nation so worthily represented by this feeble corvette prepared to engage in an unequal contest, that he gave the required satisfaction. The editor remarks, that if a simple corvette could procure an apology, the presence of Admiral Lalande's squadron before Beyrout at the moment of the bombardment might have had an advantageous effect.

(From the Times of Thursday.)

We have received by the ordinary express the French papers of Tuesday, together with letters from our correspondents. The *Moniteur* contains a royal ordinance, dated the 4th instant, which opens an extraordinary credit of 6,000,000 francs for the Minister of Public Works to defray the expense required for the fortifications of Paris. The *Moniteur* also publishes two other royal ordinances, one dated the 29th ult., ordering the formation of twelve regiments of infantry and six regiments of cavalry, and the ordinance dated the 30th ult., augmenting the number of the companies of the battalion of workmen of the war administration from 7 to 11.

The French morning papers publish, for the first time, the details of the recent events in Syria and Egypt, but complain that the accounts they have received are confused and contradictory. They refer with much angry feeling to the report which has reached them, that during the bombardment of Beyrout neither the hospital nor the French consul's house was respected; and these alleged outrages, joined to the injury stated to have been sustained by the owners of a French mercantile vessel which was obliged to leave Beyrout before completing its cargo, "require," says the *Courier Francais*," that explanations on the subject should be demanded from the English government."

The *Presse* says that there is a divison in the cabinet on the question of war, and that it is a remarkable fact that the ministers who hold the most important offices, the ministers of war (General Cubieres), the navy (Admiral Roussin), and finance (M. Pelet), are opposed to their colleagues on that question, and that M.M. Vivien and Gouin are the most warlike.

The *Courier Francais*, referring to the article in the *Constitutionnel* of the previous day, which insinuated the possibility of the existence of two parties in the French cabinet, one for war, and the other for peace, repeats its belief that the ministry is united, and observes that this opinion is confirmed by the information it has received of the intended convocation of the Chambers for the first of November. "If, however," continues the *Courier*, union does not exist in the cabinet—if any member of it feels his courage fail in the hour of danger—he must retire, and make way for some more energetic representative of those who defend in the legislature the independence of France. The moment may arrive" it continues, "when it will be necessary to unchain the revolutionary power, and in the meantime the honour of the revolution must be entrusted to firm hands."

The *Temps* recommends the government to take possession of Candia, and hold it as long as the allies retain possession of any part of Syria.

The excitement produced in Paris by the accounts from the East manifested itself on Monday last at the Grand Opera, where the performances were for some time interupted by a general cry for "the Marseillaise hymn." The police would not allow the singers to chant this popular song because it had not been announced in the play bills, but the audience in the pit sang it in chorus. Several persons were arrested; and among them a national guard in uniform.

Advices from Constantinople of the 18th ult., published in the *Constitutionel*, states that several English officers, who were commissioned to direct the movements of the Turkish troops, but not to have the command of them, were shortly expected there.

Sir. C. Smith, appointed to conduct the disembarkation of troops in Syria, had arrived at Cyprus with supplies of arms and ammunition. The issue of 40,000,000 of schim (paper money) recently made by the Turkish government, had occasioned much uneasiness among commercial people, as the paper is capable of being forged with facility; and it was feared that the necessities of the government would compel them to increase the paper circulation. Colonel Lieven and Mehemet Pacha, director of the artillery, had visited together the site of the Russian encampment at Unkiar 'Skelessi. This excursion had given rise, it appears, to a variety of comments. It is also said that, on the applications of Colonel Lieven, preparations were making for the reparation of the road leading from Kilj to Nicomedia, and forming the communication by land between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora. The *Constitutionnel* adds, that it has been informed that Lord Ponsonby had threatened to demand his passports if the Sultan took into considerations the propositions of Mehemet Ali.

It was reported in Paris, our correspondent writes, "that M. Thiers had had an interview with the King on Tuesday morning at St. Cloud, and that the result of their conference was the delivery to M. Thiers of a *carte blanche* to act in whatever way he should deem advisable under the present circumstances. In virtue of this power, M. Thiers drew up an *ultimatum*, to be presented to the representatives of the four allied Powers, declaring that he should consider the rejection of the last proposition of Mehemet Ali as a declaration of war, and would take his measures accordingly; and protesting in the name of the French government against the *decheance* of Mehemet Ali. M. Theirs, according to the same rumour, intended immediately to order 30,000 men to embark either for Alexandria or Syria. The government are also represented to be fearful that *emeutes* will be excited in order to urge them to go to war; and they look upon the scene at the Opera on Monday last as the commencement of these attempts. These rumours had produced a panic on the Bourse.

"It appears positive," adds our correspondent, "that the King and his ministers have at last come to the understanding, and that an ultimatum has actually been forwarded to London, to be presented to the ambassador of the four Powers, in which France protests against the deposition of Mehemet Ali, and intimates, that if the allies adopt measures to that effect, and recognise the successor given to him by the Sultan as Pasha of Egypt, that moment France will declare war against the Powers parties to the treaty of the 15th of July."

(From the French Papers.)

The *Journal des Debats* has the following observations on the position of the country as regards the question of peace or war:—

"The country has two dangers before it at this moment, foreign danger and domestic danger. As to the first, God forbid that we should attempt to diminish its importance; but, on the other hand, we would not exaggerate it, as the ministerial journals so imprudently have done. We regard it with a firm eye, and saw it as we do now, from the day when the treaty was signed. We told the government to hold itself ready, and we say the same thing now. We acknowledge that there is no extremity which the country should not brave rather than permit its power and the respect due to it to be wakened. That the treaty may carry with it a principle of European war is possible; but we who took no part in it are our own masters to choose the moment of action. Let us not by a fatal delusion destroy this good and strong position. If there must be a war, let us go to war like men of courage, whose minds are not disturbed at the presence of danger; let us go to war when in the face of Heaven and man we can proclaim that war has become a sacred duty. Then let us draw the sword and throw the scabbard far away. But there is also a domestic danger. The agitation of the public mind supplies an unexpected chance to the factious—war is a noble pretext, but revolution is their aim. We will not speak of the dreadful calamities which a new revolution would bring upon the country in a domestic point of view; but we say with deep feeling conviction, that a revolution, by again dividing France and it with implacable hatred, despair, and terror, would disarm it in the face of foreign powers. It appears that the ministerial journals do not perceive this danger; we, however, do perceive it, and point it out to France."

"We are asked," says the *Presse*, "whether we are for peace or war. This is our reply—we are for war, however desperate it may be, if a vote of the two Chambers should not compel the present cabinet to retire, for every cabinet personifies France; and that of the 1st of March must not be allowed to have menaced the other Powers of Europe in vain, and permit the violent execution of the treaty which it has formally and repeatedly declared it would not tolerate. We are for peace, if public discussion, the production of all the documents connected with the affair in the two chambers, and the evidence of M. Guizot, should prove positively and incontestably that the isolation of France was the fault of her ministers, and not the result of a combined system of England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia to wound us in our honour and interests. We are for peace, if, in order to maintain it with honour, it will suffice to overthrow by a vote of the Chambers the cabinet which placed it in jeopardy; but we repeat, that, rather than consent to a humiliating, ruinous, and precarious peace, we would prefer an implacable war against the whole of Europe."

The *Temps* still opposes the cry for war of the other ministerial journals, but recommends that the ministry should display a little more energy, such, for instance, as taking possession of Candia, as a sort of security for the good conduct of the allies. "This," says the *Temps*, "would not be a conquest, France would declare so openly, and her word would certainly inspire as much confidence as that of the four Powers."

The *Siecle* enumerates the military resources of France, and considers, that without having recourse to a war of propaganda, she is quite strong enough to oppose the four Powers. The *Siecle* adds, that England, on account of her vast colonies, could not send an army to the continent; and that Russia, even subsidised by England, could not march more than 120,000 men; that France is able at present to march 200,000 infantry and 30,000 cavalry, and that in 1814 the Emperor, with only 60,000 men, was able to check the allied troops, and would have forced them to cross the Rhine, but that they were apprised that there were traitors in Paris, who were ready to deliver that city to them.

BERNARD CAVANAGH.—Father Coleman took the horsewhip last Sunday week to teach manners to this poor lunatic, and to beat the devil out of him, as his reverence said. Cavanagh's friends, however, seized hold of and disarmed the priest. The crowds who came to hear Bernard preach were then able to hear him out. We understand that Father Paul M'Greal went in disguise to see him, and refused to give alms to a beggar as he entered Cavanagh's door. He then accosted the faster—"So you say you have the power of the Holy Ghost, I say you're a liar." "No," retorted Cavanagh, "he is the liar who refused money to the cripple, and said he had none, though he had plenty in his pocket. You are the deceiver, sir, coming to me in disguise, and I pity you for a poor blind creature." And surely he is to be pitied just for the reason Cavanagh gave him.—*Mayo Constitution.*

SYRIA.

FROM A PARLIAMENTARY DOCUMENT PREPARED FOR LORD PALMERSTON, JUST PRINTED.

Of the population of Syria it is not easy to obtain an accurate return. Probably a million and a half may not be far from the truth. Mr. Moore gives a gross calculation of two millions; Mr. Farren, of only half that number; but in neither case do the elements appear to have been accurately collected.

Colonel Campbell's estimate is—

997,000	Mussulmans.
22,000	Ansaries (Bedouins).
17,000	Mutualis and Yezidis.
48,000	Druses.
260,000	Catholics and Maronites.
345,000	Members of the Greek Church.
175,000	Jews.
1,864,000	

Mr. Werry gives the following statement of the collection of the Ferdeb, or capitation tax, in Syria, with the population of different places, out of which he deduces that the inhabitants do not much exceed one million and a quarter.

	Population of particular Places.	Turks.	Christians and Hebrews.	Totals.
District of Jaffa..	..	44,498	2,936	47,434
Mountains of Nablous	18,218	..	..	..
District of Sayde .	..	28,944	36,716	65,660
Mount Lebanon .	38,494	..	..	..
Christians of Mt. Lebanon	30,757	..	..	..
District of Tripoli	..	34,874	6,803	41,677
Ditto Damascus .	..	85,783	15,926	101,709
City of ditto	22,819	..	..	..
Districts of Aleppo, Killis, Antioch, & Aintab .	..	55,644	15,614	71,258
Town of Aleppo..	15,497	..	..	..
		249,743	77,995	327,738
District of Adana calculated by the Government, but which does not pay Ferdeh comprising all religions.....	..	..	..	25,000
				352,738

He presents the following calculation as giving, as near as possible, a fair result:—

Mountains of Nablous	18,218		
Mount Lebanon	38,494		
	56,712 families	at 4 per head	226,848
City of Damascus ..	22,819 at 3½	,, ...	79,866
Town of Aleppo	15,497 ,,	,, ...	54,239
All other parts.....	257,710 ,,	,, ...	901,985
	352,738		1.262,238

The calculation made by the Government, however, as the approximative population of Syria is—

Mount Lebanon....	38,494	at 5 individuals per family	192,470
All other places	314,244	at 4 ,, ..	1,256,976
	352,738		1,449,446

On probably calculating the Ferdeh return of the—

Mount Lebanon....	38,494	at 4 per family ..	153,976
All all other parts of Syria, at.....	314,244	at 3½ ,, ..	1,099,854
		Giving a total population	1,253,830

would be near the mark.

As no census has been taken to ascertain the exact amount of Mussulman population in Syria, and as the amount which has been just stated is calculated on the proportion of Ferdeh paid by the males to the estimate of the population generally, allowing 3½ to 4 per head paying Ferdeh, a calculation on the proportion of males to females can only be conjectural where no registers are kept, either of births of deaths. There can be no doubt, in consequence of the much greater waste of life among men, that the proportion of females is very much greater than that of males, and that this disproportion is increasing by the perpetual draining of the male population.

Of the different classes composing the population of Syria the Mehomedans are the most numerous; they comprise, probably, three fourths of the whole; they occupy a considerable part of the agricultural district, are the principal inhabitants of the secondary towns and villages, and fill the high places, with some few exceptions, in the superordinate and principal cities. They no longer possess the peculiar immunities or privileges which formerly belonged to their race; in fact, the right of being enrolled in the armies of the Government, which was once their greatest pride and honour, has become their greatest grievance. The Mussulman population are seldom associated with the progress of arts or industry, and though possessing the influence which belongs to the ruling authorities, are rarely instrumental in the creation of capital or the diffusion of civilisation. *Most of the commercial establishments are either in the hands of the Christian or Jewish population.* The Mussulmans exclaim loudly against the taxes to which they are subjected, and above all against the conscription. The Christian merchants in Syria complain of the heavy imposts to which they are subjected, but say that their general condition is much improved under Ibrahim Pacha's Government; and especially state that they are subject to no vexations on account of their religious opinions or rites. * *

The Jews in Syria are numerous, the great majority of them are poor, but in some of the larger towns they are among the most opulent of the inhabitants. This is the case at Damascus and Aleppo, where many of the consuls belong to the Hebrew nation, living in considerable splendour, and exercising very great influence. The writer visited some of the Jewish families, and found the females adorned with a profusion of diamonds, and surrounded by the delicacies and luxuries of the highest orders of society. The wealthiest among them are bankers and money-lenders, and the very high rate of interest which is paid soon augments the capital employed, and, as expenditure is seldom on a large scale, the accumulation of propeity becomes rapid.

* * * * *

There are a large body of Armenians in Syria, particularly in Aleppo and the towns of the north. They are among the most active of the inhabitants, and are to be found in all grades of society, from rich bankers and merchants to domestic servants and coffee house keepers. Their wives and families are for the most part in Armenia, with whom they preserve a regular correspondence, and with whom there are so many pecuniary transactions, generally in the transmittal of money to Armenia, that there are a considerable number of Armenians in Syria, whose principal business it is to negotiate or cash the bills which are drawn on Aleppo from Armenia. The Armenians, though so much disposed to wander, frequently return home for a few months, and again set out on their travels, but look to their country as the place of their final settlement.

On the whole, they are the most respectable class for punctuality and honesty—generally trustworthy and trusted. The irregular profits they make are tolerably well defined; for example, an Armenian servant always adds something to the market price of every article she purchases for her master; it is a recognised usage, of which nobody complains, unless the added charge is exorbitant. But the Armenian would not hesitate to mention the amount of overcharge.

The Druses still wear a garment in which much gold is mixed with the woollen tissue, and it is, I understand, a domestic manufacture. Looms are sometimes seen in their cottages, and they thus mingle (but not generally) the manufacturing with the pastoral life.

They have also a manufacture of the high silver ornaments (or horns) which the woman wear on their heads, and which are the distinguishing badge of wifehood. With but few exceptions, almost every individual Druse, as indeed all the male population of Lebanon, are proprietors of land, and are engaged more or less with agriculture.

The manner in which some of the water courses are constructed, and are still kept in order, does great credit to the sagacity of the Druses. There are streams that flow many miles along the sides of the hills, that have been conducted through mountains perforated for their passage, carried over wide valleys by admirable aqueducts, and which irrigate large tracts of land in their progress.

The Arab tribes dwell, for the most part, either in the Desert or on the exterior ridge of Eastern Syria. There is of late years rather a tendency among them to engage in agricultural pursuits; and if taxation were light, and they could obtain security for person and property, in a generation or two I think their predatory and wandering life would be exchanged for that of the peasant.

Syria is estimated to contain about 50,000 square miles, comprised within the following limits:—Mount Taurus on the north, El Arish and the Dead Sea on the south, the Ansari and other Arab tribes of the Desert on the east, and the Mediterranean on the west; the length is about 6½ geographical degrees, and its width from 1½ to 2 degrees.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, OCT. 8.

The period of prorogation having expired, both houses reassembled to-day, for the purpose of hearing the further prorogation, agreeably to what had been published in the *Gazette*. There seemed, however, a rather unusual attention to the proceedings, judging from the extra attendance in the house and below the bar, the obvious object being to ascertain whether the Parliament would meet in November or not. Nothing transpired to set that important matter at rest. Should it be requisite, in consequence of any untoward or other event, the Parliament can now meet on the 12th of November.

A little past two o'clock the LORD CHANCELLOR, followed by Lords MELBOURNE and MINTO, entered the house in their robes, and took their seats in front of the throne.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then required the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the attendance of the Commons to hear the royal commission read; Mr. Pulman, the Yeoman Usher, attended in his stead.

Lord Melbourne took his seat on the left, and Lord Minto on the right, of the Lord Chancellor.

The Yeoman Usher having summoned the attendance of the House of Commons, there appeared at the bar Mr. Ley, (for the Speaker,) accompanied by Mr. Dottin and two other members of Parliament, together with several officers and attendants upon the Lower House.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then directed the commission to be read. It was read by one of the clerks of the house. His lordship then said—"By virtue of her Majesty's commission under the great seal issued to us and to other lords directed, and now read, we do in her Majesty's name, and in obedience to her commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday, the 12th of November next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued till Thursday, the 12th of November next."

The representatives of the Commons then bowed and quitted the bar, and the lords commissioners retired.

There was much discussion on the subject of the day named in the prorogation. As the meeting for "the dispatch of business" was not mentioned, it was assumed that the ministers purposely left it doubtful, securing the opportunity of meeting on the 12th of November, should events render that necessary, or of further proroguing, if that be practicable, the terms of the prorogation having settled nothing.

The attendance in the House of Lords and below the bar was unusually large for a mere prorogation.

APPEARANCE OF THE PREMIER.

We learn from the *Morning Herald* that Lord Melbourne was robed in scarlet, with a *chapeau*, decorated to the requisitions of the "household" costume; it was bountifully almost superfluously, edged with *white* feathers. His lordship exhibited unusual infirmity (of limbs,) for he hobbled into their lordships' house most deliberately, and then only with the aid of a very substantial stick, with which he assisted every step he took. He took his seat on the left of the Lord Chancellor. The other commissioner was Lord Minto, who immediately afterwards entered the house, likewise in his scarlet robe, but with a *chapeau* without the white feather; his lordship took his seat on the right hand of the Lord Chancellor.

And at the conclusion of the ceremony the scene which took place, was, perhaps, as interesting and curious as any thing that had previously preceded. Lord Melbourne still hobbled, leaning on his stick, in the style of my Lord Holland; but he had scarcely quitted the house when the noble Foreign Secretary, my Lord Palmerston, was in attendance to lead forth "the veteran premier," by offering his arm as a safe guide. My Lord Melbourne promptly accepted the proffered aid, and leaning on the arm of the Foreign Secretary, my Lord Palmerston, he with some difficulty reached his carriage. Excepting the limbs, his lordship looked as well as ever. The noble lords who had acted as lords commissioners directed their carriages to drive to Downing street.

Mr. Dottin was the only member of the House of Commons present during the proceedings.

THE HARVEST—THE AVERAGES.

The continuance of fine weather has allayed all apprehension regarding the ontstanding portion of the harvest. From all parts of the country the accounts are most satisfactory.

The last return of the averages as we anticipated, announces an increase of the duty on Foreign Wheat to 20s 8d. This rate may be considered to amount to an exclusion.—*D. E. Post.*

The following is the answer of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to the address presented to him at Ballinasloe, on Monday, and which appeared in our publication of last Wednesday:—

"MY LORD CLANCARTY AND GENTLEMEN—I return you my sincere thanks for the cordial and flattering welcome which the sentiments conveyed in your address have given to my arrival among you.

Nothing can be more gratifying than the terms in which you have been pleased to unite the expression of your personal good will towards myself with the homage of your loyal devotion to our beloved Sovereign.

Taking, as I do, the liveliest interest in the agricultural prosperity of Ireland, I have gladly profited by the opportunity which your lordship's kind hospitality had afforded me, of witnessing the great national fair of Ballinasloe; and, whilst I hail with much satisfaction the testimony borne in your address to the increasing productiveness of your native province, in the breed of sheep and cattle, you may rest assured that my best attention shall be directed to any measures, if any can be devised; that may, in my judgment, tend to improve this important branch of Irish trade, and to develop more fully the fields which it holds out to Irish enterprise and Irish industry.

Differences of opinion on political subjects are essential to the existence of constitutional liberty, and you have satisfactorily shown me how consistent they may be with mutual feelings of respect and esteem, whilst you so candidly give to others the same credit for singleness of purpose and uprightness of intention in the discharge of their public duties as you justly claim for yourselves, in the free exercise of your several opinions on the administration of the affairs of your country.

The veteran Braham, who three years since celebrated his jubilee as a singer on the English boards, left London on Wednesday last (accompanied by some members of his family), in the *Great Western*, for the United States, to which place he has been tempted to repair by pecuniary offers of more than usual magnitude. Mr. Braham's young and lovely daughter was married to Earl Waldegrave, who, it is to be hoped and expected, will now lapse into a quiet family man.—*Globe.*

LOCK JAW.—We lately read an account of a person's dying from lock-jaw, occasioned by the stings of bees on the neck. Some time since there appeared in the papers the particulars (well authenticated) of a mare labouring under a similar complaint, at Ludlow, having been effectually cured by repeated immersions in cold water. We do not profess to have any very intimate acquaintance with medical science; but the question has been asked, whether the same remedy would not apply to the human frame? It seems worth trying where other means have failed, and the state of the patient is such as to enable him to endure the operation.—*Worcester Journal.*

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—MONDAY.

Bank Stock	—
3 per Cent Consols	86⅝
3½ per Cent. Stock	96¼
3½ Debentures	88¾

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1840.

THE FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.—The British market opened this morning with an improvement, owing to the intelligence from Paris being of a more pacific nature. Consuls opened this morning at 87 to ⅛ for the Account, left off 86⅞ ⅝; at present the market is not quite so good, and they have receded to 86⅞ 87 for the Account; Exchequer Bills, par to 2 pm.; Bank Stock, 165½ 166½; India Stock, 244 246.

HALF PAST ONE.—The British funds, which were in the early part of the morning improving, and reached 87⅛ ¼ for the Account, soon after declined to 86⅞, owing to several sales being effected, caused by a report that the quarterly revenue would be unfavourable. A reaction has since taken place, and Consols have advanced to 87 for the Account, and 86⅞ for Money, caused by the arrival of the pigeons with the French prices.

QUARTER BEFORE THREE.—Consols for the Account, 86⅞ 7.

MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK—PART VI.

MACHEN and Co., Dublin.

The sixth part of Master Humphrey's Clock, completing the first volume of this latest and best of Mr. Dickens' productions, is now before the public, and adds in a considerable degree to the literary fame of the author. The style in which this work is written differs considerably from that in which many similar productions are given to the public; the pathetic scenes in the life of Nell are drawn with much force, and the descriptive throughout is admirably conceived.

Our attention has been directed to the dangerous state in which Annestown bridge is suffered to remain; the want of some sufficient battlements in place of the wretched palings at present substituted in their stead, should be at once remedied. The casualties likely to occur are most imminent. On Wednesday last a horse having taken fright on the bridge dashed through the palings, with the car to which it was attached into the river, and the driver narrowly escaped with his life. The bridge and pass about a mile further, towards Bonmahon, is also in a very dangerous state. We are confident that it requires but thus directing the attention of our excellent County Surveyor to these evils in order to have them removed.

Our gallant fellow citizen, Sir Samuel Roberts, C. B., commanding H. M. S. Calcutta, at Plymouth, has received the thanks of the Admiralty, for the very active and distinguished part which he took in the suppression of the fire at Devonport dock yard.

A communication has been received from Mr. Norman H. Macdonald, the Under Secretary, stating that the law advisers of the Crown are of opinion that the Mayor of this City was not entitled to take the chair as senior Magistrate at the meeting to elect *ex officio* Guardians, held on Monday the 5th instant.

ARRIVALS FROM BRISTOL.—Col. and Mrs. Vincent; Mrs. Carroll; Messrs. T. E. Lalor, Power, Byrne, Howlett, Tuckley, Angus, Ash, Richardson, &c.—per the *City of Bristol*, Capt. Stacey, on Sunday, in 21 hours.

DEPARTURES FOR BRISTOL.—Mr. Edmond, per the *City of Bristol*, on the 13th October.

The Rev. Richard J. Hobson, of this city, has received a letter from his brother, Captain Hobson, Lieutenant Governor of New Zealand, stating that he had experienced no relapse of paralysis, and was then (25th April) perfectly recovered.—*Waterford Mirror.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Friday, Dr. Briscoe, Coroner for this City, held an inquest at King's Globe Tavern, Quay lane, upon the body of Mr. Edward Dwyer, a shopkeeper of Kilkenny, who died the morning previous in consequence of injury sustained about five o'clock Tuesday afternoon on the road from Kilkenny, near Ballyhale. The deceased, who was travelling on a public car, got off, in order to change from one side of the car to the other, when, being in a helpless condition, he fell, and was knocked against by a car coming in the other direction. He was so severely injured about the stomach, that he survived only until Thursday. A verdict of Accidental death was returned at the inquest.

The Quarter sessions of this City were held on Friday. There was no criminal trial, but the Court was detained for some hours with two appeal cases of no public interest. In his charge to the Grand Jury the Recorder congratulated them upon the favourite state of the calendar. The Mayor addressed some emphatic observations to the Market Jury, bespeaking their close attention to the important duties to which they had been sworn. The Court adjourned to Monday, the 2d of Nov.

Our City Petty Sessions were held on Thursday, the regular day (Friday) being occupied with Quarter Sessions. Of a dozen cases in the list, the only one of any interest was a summons against a Contractor in the Northern Liberties for allowing heaps of broken stones to remain on the road side. The gentleman in question urged in his defence that he was requited by specification to have the stones in such positon. After a good deal of discusssion, the summons was got rid of by the preliminary objection that the summons did not aver any particular date or period on or during which the stones were on the road side.

Saturday, three men, named Patirck Walsh, Peter Moriarty, and Michael Burke, were committed for trial, charged with breaking open the house of a publican named James Kehoe, and stealing therefrom a decanter of whiskey and a loaf of bread on Friday night. It is singular that the two first mentioned worthies (Walsh and Moriarty) were discharged from custody only on Friday. They had been more than a month in custody under rule to find bail, each in the sum of £5, and two sureties in £2 10s each. This rule was imposed on them by the late Mayor and Alderman Alcock, in consequence of the extreme notoriousness of their characters. An application was made on Friday to have them discharged, on the ground of the rule not being warranted, as there were no informations sworn. Alderman Alcock was of opinion that he was perfectly justified in putting them under a rule of bail, but consented to their discharge on Friday, at the same time prophesying that they would be back to custody before long—a prophecy that was quickly fulfilled, the men being liberated on Friday, and their committal for the new offence taking place on Saturday.

Saturday, the Magistrates of Carrick on Suir closed their enquiry into the circumstances of the affray between the people and the police of that town, on the 24th ult. The result is the taking of informations returnable to the Quarter Sessions of Clonmel against three of the police, and against four of the people. On Saturday, as on the first day of the investigation (Thursday week,) Roger Hayes, Esq., and Mr. Daniel Hayden appeared for the people, and Mr. Lionel Stephens for the police.

The Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Lichfield, brother to the Earl of Carlisle, and uncle to Lady Dover, arrived at Gowran Castle on Thursday last.

Maurice O'Connell, Esq., M. P., has enrolled his name with the Rev. Theobald Mathew in the Temperance Society.

The ships in commission, lying in home ports, are no longer to receive their spirits, groceries, &c., duty free; this privilege is to be confined to wine.

Cider is selling in the south of Devon for a guinea a hogshead.

The Earls of Kenmare and Listowel will be immediately raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom; the Hon. William Browne, brother of the former noble lord, will be a candidate for the county Kerry at the next vacancy, in conjunction with Mr. Morgan John O'Connell.

The Clonmel monthly fair on Wednesday was the best attended with buyers and cattle for some time held in that town. All kinds of stock rated high, and a considerable share of business was done at remunerating prices. Fat cows were in good demand from £10 to £13; strippers £7 10s to £8 10s. One, the property of Stephen Moore, Esq., was sold for £14 10s. Good wethers brought from 38s to 42; ewes, 35s to 37s. There was a large supply of horses, but chiefly of an inferior description—a few changed owners; the greatest order prevailed throughout the day, notwithstanding the vast concourse of persons who were present.

Mr. Steele has presented Wylde's magnificent map of Ireland to the Limerick chamber of commerce.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

(From the Standard.)

The official statement of the revenue will be, as usual, exhibited in a tabular form, with the explanations necessary for a correct knowledge of the details, immediately that the accounts are closed at the Bank of England this evening. We are, however, enabled to give some intimation of what will probably be the results. We regret to state that a deficiency upon the quarter will appear on the statement. In the Excise department this deficiency will be rather apparent than real. This arises from the last quarter (July 5) having closed on the Saturday; in consequence of which the collection of the subsequent week, instead of commencing on the Monday, was postponed until the middle of the week, and thus threw over a considerable sum (between £400,000 and £500,000) which would otherwise have appeared to the credit of the quarter. This sum is actually in the Exchequer, in bills; but the money not being received, it has not been carried to account, and thus causes an apparent deficiency, when, in point of fact, there is an actual increase—of about the amount which appears to be deficient. In the customs there is an actual deficiency. This has been occasioned by causes obviously powerful to operate to the disadvantage of the revenue. The corn averages during the quarter, as compared with those of the quarter preceding, show a diminution in the duty paid on importation. The high price of sugar, and the consequent unwillingness of purchasers to buy more than the quantity required for immediate consumption, together with the diminished consumption resulting from the high price of the article, have combined to reduce considerably the amount of duties paid on bringing the article into the market: The delay in executing the new commercial treaty with France, has also had a prejudicial influence on the revenue. The new treaty, which fixes a lower duty on the importation of articles from France was settled, and only required signing to bring into immediate operation, when the disputes between the French and English governments, arising out of the Eastern question, caused delay, and a consequent suspension of trade in those articles (brandy, for instance,) on which high duties were paid, and a considerable amount of revenue derived. In the post office, an increase will be shown, sufficient to prove that the new system will gradually achieve what its projectors and advocates have predicted—a revenue eventually equal to that derived from the former heavy rates of postage, while a vast public benefit will have been effected. Upon the whole we are enabled to state, that though the public revenue cannot, from the causes we have stated, be exhibited as prosperous, there is nothing to warrant despondency. The depression is accidental, and the amount of deficiency small; while so soon as the causes that have interrupted it progress are removed, the national income will recover its elasticity.

(From the Sun.)

The Revenue Accounts, which are to be made up this evening, are not, we regret to state, so satisfactory as we could wish them. We understand that the Customs, owing chiefly to the high price and deficient crop of sugar, causing a deficiency in the sugar duties this quarter, when they ought to be most productive, are not so favourable as they were expected to be. From a particular circumstance too, the excise duties, we have heard, present a nominal falling off, while there is no actual deficiency. As compared to the corresponding quarter of 1838 there is, we believe, a considerable increase; but as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1839 there is no increase.

WEXFORD HUNT FOR OCTOBER.

Thursday, 15th, Barntown—Monday, 19th, the Abbey—Friday, 23d, Bellevue—Monday, 26th, Brickestown—Friday, 30th, Ballysop.

Hour of Meeting—Half past Ten.

MASTER B. GROSSMITH.—This extraordinary boy, and his brother the old favourite, are announced to make their re-appearance in Waterford (for one night only) THIS EVENING, see Advertisement. The Assembly Room will be fitted up with their Scenery and equipments for the purpose. They have recently been performing with great success in Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and Wales, and our contemporaries are as loud as ever in their praise. Their entertainment is entirely new: and as it is their farewell visit to this city, another overflowing house will doubtless attend them. The *Liverpool Mail* of April 2d speaks of their new entertainment thus:—

"LIVER THEATRE.—Monodramatic performers are of a limited class, and, from the extensive and peculiar powers required by them, will perhaps always remain so. Within the last few years they have, however, increased in a considerable degree, and several of the most eminent have honoured Liverpool with flying visits. Many a hearty laugh and many a gaze of wonder have they excited; but our highest expectations never reached to the extent of supposing, that a still more hearty laugh and a gaze of greater wonder were to be excited by two young gentlemen who have thrown themselves into this most difficult line of the histrionic art. The Grossmiths, who yesterday evening commenced performing at the Liver Theatre, are twoof the most extraordinary actors we ever saw. The younger brother possesses considerable versatility and power as a performer, and is at the same time no mean vocalist. The rapidity with which he accomplishes his transformations, rapidly as this is generally effected by most monodramatic performers, surpasses all that we have yet seen; and scarcely less surprising is the ease, good humour, and general truthfulness with which he goes through the multitudinous characters in which he appears. The elder brother, W. R. Grossmith, is a most excellent and animated character. This fact is made apparent from the first moment of his coming on the stage, but, as the entertainments progress, he gives additional confirmation to the fact. His old men and women, as well as his youthful maidens, are all impersonations showing talent of a very high if not of a first rate order."

At Castleconnell petty sessions on Thursday, informations returnable to the Quarter Sessions were ordered to be taken against John M'Key, George Davoren, Charles Waring, Thomas Lynch, Roger Waller, and Geo. Walker, Esqrs., for breaking into the court house of Castleconnell, taking therefrom two books of record, and throwing them into the river. A charge against them for damaging the courthouse wall was dismissed, as it was not proved that the wall had been erected by presentment.

A meeting of the Magistrates of the District was held at the Court house, Midleton, agreeably to notice, on Wednesday, when the following gentlemen were declared elected to serve as *ex officio* Guardians for the next year:—Joseph Hayes, Esq., Maryland; Richard W. Goold Adams, Esq., Jamesbrook; Thomas Stephen Coppinger, Esq., Middleton; Roger Green Davis, Esq., Drumdia; James J. Roche, Esq., Aghada House; Denis O'Callaghan, Esq., Caherduggan; Samuel Wallis Adams, Esq., Kilbree; Pierce Power, Esq., Clonmult; Captain Parker, R.N., Greenpark; Thomas John, Esq., Youghal.

RATHER SHARP.—In a case of bail before the Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, one of the proposed sureties was examined as to the amount of property he possessed unencumbered, the following colloquy took place:—"Of what does your property consist?" "Of stock in trade and household property." "Where is it?" "In Cheapside." "What is the value of your stock in trade? "£2,000 and upwards." "And what may be the amount of your debts?" "Not £5, thank God: By-the-by, the rent comes due to day, so that I owe that, but it is sure to be paid." (Laughter.)—The Solicitor—"Now, answer me one question—is there not a bill in your window which says, 'This shop to be let?' The proposed surety, with firmness—No, certainly not." "Have you not a bill in your window, which states that you are selling off, and that the shop will close on Saturday?" The proposed surety, with considerable glee—"I have; I am always selling off, and shops generally close on a Saturday night; don't they Mr. Sharpshooter?" (Roars of laughter.) The Solicitor appeared rather chagrined at this retort, but proceeded. He was understood to have asked the witness something about selling at reduced prices.—"Yes," said the proposed surety, "and if I had you I would sell you at half price, with all your abilites." (Laughter.) —In answer to a further question, he said, that when the bill which was at present up in his window got dirty, he should have another in its stead. The Solicitor confessed himself overdone, and said that he should not wish to trouble the gentleman.

RUMOURED DEFEAT OF THE ALLIES BY THE EGYPTIANS.

(From the Malta Times, Sept. 22.)

The arrival of another English steamer from Syria enables us to confirm the contents of our last letter, and to add that notwithstanding the protection of the guns of the squadrons, the Turkish and English forces landed in that country have been defeated by the Egyptian troops. We have not yet received the details, but the fact is certain. The number of English landed was 1,800, and with them 500 Albanians. This evening an Austrian vessel arrived, after a passage of four days from Constantinople, with despatches for the Austrian representative, the purport of which has not transpired. A report has been spread that Ibrahim Pacha was coming to Cairo to have an interview with his father, but in this there is no truth. It is Abbas Pacha who has been recalled from Syria. It appears by accounts from Beyrout that M. de Meloise, the French consul, and the whole of the French residents, had embarked on board the Brilliante corvette. The consul at the beginning of the affair retired to his country house, and there hoisted his flag, but the English balls paid no respect to it, and one of them made its way into the room of the Chancellor of the Consulate. The English steamer Oriental, from Malta, with the India mail, arrived off Alexandria on the 19th. She could not come into port, but landed her bags and passengers, who have been allowed to continue their journey to Suez; Mehemet Ali having declared that he should throw no impediment in the way of commerce.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, 21st ult., given by the *Constitutionnel*:—"Ibrahim's manœuvres have succeeded. He has drawn the Turks and Albanians, who were landed, from without the protection of the guns of the fleet. By leaving the road open to them he has induced them to advance, and take up a position in the interior, where he has completely surrounded them; but this time they must all have surrendered, or been cut to pieces. If they are still alike, it must be because he has wished to spare an effusion of blood. It is perfectly certain that they will never escape from the snare. The utmost tranquillity reigns in Syria. Workmen are daily arriving, and they have begun to form a line of telegraphs between Beyrout, Acre, and Cairo."

ABDICATION OF THE KING OF HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, OCT 3.—His Majesty, at the request of his second son, Prince Frederick, has been pleased to accept his Royal Highness's resignation of the office of admiral of the fleet, and master general of the ordnance, thanking his Royal Highness for his services in those offices. We hear that his Royal Highness will go to Silicia. We understand that his Majesty has been to Loo; he has made several appointments and decided on an entire re-organisation of several branches of the public service. We hear, among other things, that M. Van Doom is appointed minister of war. The ministers, who are to meet at the Loo on Monday, and to attend the important council on Wednesday, are expected to return to this city on Thursday next.

OCT. 3.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange is to go to morrow to Soetsdyk; on Monday he will arrive at the Loo; and on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, the solemn transfer of the throne is expected to take place. On Thursday his Royal Highness is expected in this town as King, and will receive the oath of allegiance of the superior civil and military authorities.—For this purpose many generals are summoned to the Hague for that day. His Excellency the Minister Van Doom is gone this morning to the Loo, where he will have a preliminary conference with his Majesty to morrow morning. All the Ministers are summoned in his Majesty's name to be present at the Loo, on Wednesday at noon, to witness the signing of the abdication of the throne. It is said that the King's proclamation is already drawn up, and that M. Van Doom has taken it with him to the Loo to lay it before the King.

OCT. 4.—It is confirmed that his Majesty is fully resolved to continue to reside in the Netherlands. His Royal Highness Prince Frederick, too, is said to have given up his original intention of going to live in a foreign country. After his return from Prussia his Royal Highness will fix his residence in North Brabant. His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange is expected to make his solemn entry into the Hague on Thursday, on which day his Majesty's proclamation will be published announcing that he has abdicated the throne in favour of his son, the Prince of Orange.

WAR-OFFICE—OCT, 9,

3d Light Dragoons—Assistant Surgeon H. Franklin, from the 15th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Knox, promoted to the 94th Foot.

10th Foot—Assistant Surgeon P. Brodie, from the 11th, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Franklin, whose appointment has been cancelled. 42d—Assistant Surgeon G. Dawson, from the Staff, to be Assistant Surgeon. 51st—Lieutenant H. S. S. Burney, from the 72d, to be Lieut. vice Corbett, who exchanges. 60th—Gent. Cadet F. M. Callaghan, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant by purchase, vice Roe, who retires. 63d—Ensign E. Joyce, from the 13th, to be Quartermaster, vice R. Cart, who retires upon half pay. 72d—Lieutenant E. Corbett, from the 51st, to be Lieutenant, vice Burney, who exchanges. 79th—Assistant Surgeon E. Mockler, from the 54th to be Assistant Surgeon. 91st—Ensign J. M. Pennington to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hornby, who retires; R. Stein, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Pennington; J. A. Cruickshank, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Paton, promoted in the 1st West India Regiment. 94th—Assistant Surgeon G. Knox, from the 3d Light Dragoons, to be Surgeon, vice Dix, deceased. 96th—Capt. C. Robertson, from half pay Meuron's Regiment, to be Captain, vice B. H. Cumberland, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

1st West India Regiment—Ensign J. Paton, from the 94th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mills, promoted.

Unattached—Brevet Major W. Irwin, from the 28th Foot to be Major without purchase.

Brevet.—Capt. C. Robertson, of the 96th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Col. Sir C. F. Smith, of the Royal Engineers, to have the local rank of Brigadier General on a particular service; Major T. G. Higgins, of the Royal Artillery, to have the local rank of Lieut. Colonel on a particular service; Major G. C. Du Plat, of the Royal Engineers, to have the local rank of Lieut. Col. in the Turkish dominions.

Hospital Staff—Assistant Surgeon W. M. Ford, from the 72d Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Burton, appointed to the 38th Foot; J. B. St. Croix Crosse, Gent., to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Dawson, appointed to the 42d Foot.

Memorandum—The promotion of G. C. Du Plat, of the Royal Engineers, to the local and temporary rank of Lieut. Col. in Turkey, in Europe, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 25th ult. has been cancelled.

Office of Ordnance—Oct. 7.

Royal Artillery—First Lieutenant H. T. Morris, to be Second Captain, vice Burroughs, deceased; Second Lieutenant W. R. Geihard, to be First Lieutenant, vice Morris.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Second Lieutenant J. W. Gosset to be First Lieutenat, vice Howorth, promoted.

The young lady who provoked from Lord Cardigan at his lordship's party the ungracious answer relative to "the Captains Reynolds," is understood to be sister of Lieut. Cunningham, of the 11th Hussars.

The informations ordered by the Gunsboro' magistrates against Dr. Hilliard, at the complaint of Dr. Chrystal, for taking and keeping forcible possession of the district Dispensary, are quashed by the advice of the Attorney General, who deems the case between both doctors one for civil action.

No farther light has been thrown on the origin of the late fires in Sheerness and Plymouth dock yards. Henty, who is in custody for the former, has undergone several examinations. It appears extremely doubtful that he will be committed for trial—gross negligence seeming to be the utmost criminality that can be proved against him.

Captain Caulfield Irvine has resigned the office of Honorary Secretary to the Royal Cork Yacht Club.

W. Browne, of Woodland, will come forward as a candidate at the next election for the county of Kerry.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS AT JERSEY.

(From the Jersey Chronicle.)

Every preparation is making to place the fortification of this island in a complete state of defence. The guns are being mounted on Fort Regent, and orders have been issued to mount guns on all the towers recently erected round the coast. There is at Fort Regent a battery of 24 pieces of artillery, which it is intended to add to those already in use by the Royal Jersey Militia. It is also stated, that in the event of war, a brigade, composed of 24 pieces of artillery of the same calibre, would be sent from England. A regiment of the line is expected shortly from England to relieve the depot garrisoned here.

(From the Jersey British Press.)

We understand that the 11th Regiment of the line is shortly to be garrisoned in this island, in which case the 46th depot will be quartered at St. Peter's barracks.

THE CHURCH.

The Rev. Richard Smith, A. B., is appointed Curate of Ballyconnell, diocese of Kilmore. Patron, the Rector.

The Rev. Mr. Irwin, son of the Minister of Cullenswood Chapel, is appointed to the Curacy of Armagh, and reader at the Cathedral.

THE MAGISTRACY.

At the recommendation of Lord Dunsany, the Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint John Coote Barnes, Esq., of Mahonstown, in the county of Meath, a Magistrate for that county.

William Biggs, Esq., of Borris Castle, in the Queen's County, was last week sworn in a Justice of the Peace for that county.

THE CONSTABULARY.

On Wednesday last a numerous and respectable meeting of the Magistrates and inhabitants of the city of Kilkenny, was held in the Court House, pursuant to requisition, for the purpose of expressing the high opinion they entertained of Sub Inspectors Hugh B. Hill and Thomas Thompson, about being removed from that district. His worship the Mayor in the chair. Resolutions to the above effect were unanimously adopted.

The sum of twenty pounds has been forwarded to Sub Inspector Blake, as an acknowledgment for his humane forbearance in not firing on the mob at the fair of Castle Otway.

An accident occurred on Thursday last to two men belonging to the band of the 84th regt. About 12 o'clock, as the band of the above regiment was proceeding from the Castle along the quays, with the guard of the 20th regt., which had been relieved, a furious cow, driven from Smithfield market, ran suddenly amongst them, throwing them into a state of confusion. The men thought at first to prevent her going forward, but she became more furious, and knocked down several of them, amongst whom were two men, named Blake and Cooper, who were frightfully injured. The infuriated animal drove her horn right through the fleshy part of Blake's thigh; and Cooper was still more seriously hurt, having only escaped death almost by a miracle, as the horn of the animal ran between his windpipe and collarbone, fracturing the latter. The men were at once conveyed to the hospital at the barrack; and strong hopes are entertained of their recovery, although at present they are in great agony. The animal was secured without doing further injury.—*D. E. Packet.*

A few days ago a young man named Patrick Magrath, while engaged working at the Silvermines, accidentally fell into one of the shafts or mine holes, a depth of ten fathoms, and, singular to say, the only injury he sustained was a slight fracture of the skull.

Mr. O'Connell passed through Nenagh *en route* to Dublin, at three o'clock yesterday (Friday,) and as usual his reception was down to the freezing point. It is true that a half dozen of the unwashed gathered around his carriage and damned his departure with faint huzzas; but the squabbles of *local* beggars possess infinitely more attraction for those very respectable members of the community.—*Nenagh Guardian*

Major General Sir W. Mac Bean, on Thursday last, inspected the depot of the 60th regiment at Nenagh and expressed himself in terms of approbation, of the manly and general appearance and excellent discipline of the men.

A melancholy accident accurred at the bog of Cappahard, near Ennis, on Tuesday week. Mr. Floyd had some men working in the bog, and brought out his gun with the intention of bird shooting. He laid it against a small rick of turf, and having moved away a short distance, called to one of the men to hand it to him. The man foolishly caught hold of it by the brrrel, drawing it towards him, by which means the gun was discharged, and the contents of the barral lodged in his head. He died in a few minutes.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, of Arkandrisk House gave their annual Harvest Home on Tuesday last. The attendance of those who shared the hospitality and pleasures of the evening was unusually numerous; and what distinguished the festivity in a peculiar degree is the pleasing fact, that the poor labourer was not made to feel his inferiority by being presented with small beer, whilst the *fruger consumere nati*—the drones of the hive—were quaffing the most costly wines in his presence, as on this evening the only beverage dispensed in Arkandrisk House was the juice of the grape; and we need not add, that not sparingly.—*Wexford Independent.*

The Tuam Corporate Tolls are let to Mr. Shaughnessy, for £450. The Council voted £200 of their funds to advance the building of Dr. M'Hale's great Chapel, which will be the last grant of that kind they will be allowed to make, as the inhabitants have applied for the 9th George 4th, chap. 82, cleansing, lighting, and watching act. The members also voted £40 for a race plate next summer.

Dr. Hughes, the new R. C. Bishop at Gibraltar, has become very obnoxious to the garrison and inhabitants, by refusing funeral rights to deceased Freemasons.

On Wednesday evening, a Serjeant of the 36th stationed in Clare, named Waters, after attending sword exercise and performing the duties of the day, suddenly dropped dead in his room in the barrack, where he went for the purpose of writing a letter. He only joined the depot from the regiment stationed in North America, on Saturday. He was Colour and Pay Sergeant of the grenadiers, and a remarkable fine man of about 35 years oage.

Government offers a reward of £100 for information concerning the murderers of Joseph Kitchen of Borrisokane.

Count de Salis is gone to England, and though professedly an 'out and outer,' refused dining with O'Connell and the Repealers in the South! The celebrated Dr. MacHale has also declined the honor.

The Agricultural Society for Ballinasloe Union is progressing favourably. Lord Ashtown has presented £50 and £5 per annum; Mr. West £30 and £3 per annum. Sir M. D. Bellew has offered ten acres of land, the best of his estate, rent free, as a site for a model school. Ploughing matches are to take place, for which small farmers alone are to compete.

The Carlow races will come off on Monday, the 26th instant, on the Ballybar course. There will be three days running.

On Thursday a meeting was held in the Assembly Rooms, Wexford, for the purpose of saddling the town with the 9th Geo. IV.—which was ultimately defeated: it was however agreed to petition for a "New Corporation, under the provisions of the 3d and 4th Victoria, called an act for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in Ireland.

The very Rev. T. Mathew has presented Mr. John Power, of Nenagh, victualler, with a silver medal, as a reward for his strict adherence to the temperance pledge. Mr. Denis O'Hallaran, secretary to the Nenagh society has also received a similar token of respect.

The 42d Royal Highlanders are to embark at Cove in the Sapphire and Athol troop ships, on their return from Quebec, for the Ionian Islands.

The 88th Connaught Rangers will embark for Malta on board of the Cornwall and Somersetshire transports, now fitting out at Deptford, and are expected to arrive at Cork in 9 days.

The 97th regt. will embark at Cove for the Ionian Islands, in her Majesty's troop ship Apollo, on her return from Corfu.

At a meeting of the medical profession in Limerick, it was resolved that not less than 2s 6d should be accepted under any circumstances, for vaccination.

Wednesday being the tenth day of the new year 5601, of the Hebrew Calendar, it was strictly observed as the commencement of the fast of atonement by the Jews, who remained in the Synagogue several hours, and transacted no business during the day.

WAR PREPARATIONS AT BOULOGNE.

DOVER, OCT. 8.—Reports reached here to day, by the Boulogne steamer, which state that embankments are in progress at the sands to the right of the harbour (Boulogne,) and that the National Guards had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to protect the frontier on a moment's notice. It is also current at Boulogne that 15,000 troops have been sent off to the theatre of war in the east. We have these reports from a respectable gentlemen, who left Boulogne this morning by the Dover packet; but how far they are correct we cannot say. This day the depot of the 77th regiment, stationed at the Heights, marched for Sheerness, to be placed as a guard over the dock yard. Yesterday morning his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge left here for Calais under a royal salute from the garrison.

TURKEY—ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Great activity continues to prevail in the arsenals of Constantinople, and an army of forty five thousand men is to be concentrated in that city. Recruiting is going on rapidly in Roumelia, and troops are brought to Constantinople continually by steamers. This army is to be commanded by British officers, who are shortly expected out.

Sixty thousand Russians have been directed on Odessa, and only await the movement of Ibrahim on the Tauris, to enter Turkey. A firman has been addressed to the governors of Asia Minor, ordering them to prepare provisions, and to hold them at the disposal of the Russian army.

LONDON FASHIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Winter attire has not as yet quite assumed the ascendancy, but preparations are in progress for the winter. Equestrian exercise is very much therage, and considerable variety is observable in the costume. Several ladies of distinction have exchanged the man's hat, usually worn in riding, for a straw chapeau of the demi capote form; they are made of fine English straw, or paille d'Italie, in all cases trimmed with velvet. A most recherche mode of ornamenting these chapeaux is as follows:—A band of points formed of dark blue velvet, which goes round the bottom of the crown, and a long full ostrich feather, shaded in blue, which, issuing from the band, drops over the brim. In fact, in the costume for the head, the greatest variety prevails. The following is a very fashionable and pretty carriage bonnet; a capote composed of rose coloured crape, the material is laid on plain; the brim covered with bands turning back, and festooned at the edge with black silk; round the bottom of the crown is a crape twisted band, and placed obliquely on it is a wreath of orange coloured dahlias; the trimming is completed by a white talle ruche, edged with rose coloured brides. Among the many beautiful novelties for the approaching season is a manufacture introduced by Messrs. Langdon and Smith, of 133, Oxford street—it is called "Andalusian," and is intended as a material for a kind of gipsy cloak; for this it is admirably adapted, from the softness of the texture and the beauty and tasteful blending of the colours. If we mistake not, the "Andalusian" will become very fashionable during the winter season.—*Court Gazette.*

PROGRESS OF CONSERVATISM IN ENGLAND.

The South Cheshire registration has proved a gain to the Conservatives of 43.

In the county of Inverness the Conservatives are ascertained to have gained 24.

The registration for the city of Bath terminated on Thursday, by which the Conservatives have a majority of 87.

The Conservatives have succeeded in striking Mr Alderman Harmer off the registration for the county of Middlesex.

The registration of Yorkshire has given the Conservatives a very decided advantage. Their gain in the borough of Leeds is so decided, that Mr. Edward Baines is already hoisting signals of distress: while in the west riding the progress of the constitutional party is equally glorious.

WALSALL OPERATIVE CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday the first annual dinner of the Walsall Operative Conservative Association took place at the Blue Coat and National School room of that town. Mr. H. C. Windle in the chair. On the right of the chairman we observed Lord Bradford, and on his left Viscount Ingestre, M.P, and Viscount Newport, who had purposely returned from the Highlands, where he had been on a visit, in order to attend the festival.

Lord Dunsannon has promised to use his best efforts for the establishment of a bonded warehouse in Clonmel. The claims of the town of Clonmel and of the county at large must prove irresistible.

There are at present two hundred and ninety one prisoners in our jail, one hundred and one of whom are for trial. —*Tipperary Constitution.*

Private information having reached the police at Castle Otway station, that the Ryans who lately effected their escape from the bridewell of Nenagh, were in the habit of concealing themselves by night in a rick of hay in that neighbourhood, a party of the police accordingly proceeded on Tuesday night for the purpose of arresting them, and on bouncing over a ditch of the field in which it was reported they were concealed, a dog which the Ryans had with them alarmed them, where upon they sprung up—one of them instantly discharged a gun shot at the police, and they in return fired two shots at the Ryans, all without effect, and ultimately the delinquents succeeded in making their escape under cover of the night.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

At the Fair of Ballinasloe, wool was sold in large parcels at 17s 6d to 17s 9d per 16lbs.

MYLES COVERDALE, TRANSLATOR OF THE WHOLE BIBLE INTO ENGLISH.—October 4, being the 305th anniversary of the translation of the whole Bible into English by Myles Coverdale, his remains, which had been exhumed from the church of St. Bartholomew by the exchange, to make room for the building of the new Sun Fire office, and transferred on the preceding evening to St. Magnus Church, by London bridge, of which he was formerly rector, were deposited at 9 o'clock in the morning against the east wall of that church, a part of the old building in which he preached, and not pulled down on the rebuilding of the church after the fire of London, by Sir Christopher Wren, in a vault, at the expense of the parish, to whom these precious remains had at their solicitation been kindly consigned by the Bishop of London. The reinterment was strictly private, with the exception of the presence of the children of the ward schools and some of the parishioners, to whom a short and appropriate address on the occasion was made by the rector, the Rev. Thomas Leigh, A. M.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.—We quote the following from the *Capitole*:—"The judgment of the Court of Peers was notified to Prince Louis Napoleon yesterday afternoon by M. Cauchy, Secretary of the Archives, whose emotion was, it is said, so great at times that he could scarcely proceed. When he arrived at the conclusion, pronouncing the punishment of *imprisonment perpetuel*, the Prince, we are informed, observing his agitation, observed—'It has been said, Sir in former days, that the word *impossible* was not French, and we may on this occasion make the same declaration as to the word *perpetuel*.'" The *Courrier Francais* gives the following account of the same incidents:—Immediately after the judgment of the Court of Peers was pronounced, the registrar went to the prison of the Luxembourg, and immediately read it to those who were acquitted, as well as to those who were condemned. We are told that on learning that he was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in a fortress within the continental territories of France, Prince Napoleon observed—'That is bad enough, but at least I shall not be obliged to leave France!" According to the same reports, Count Montholon expressed extreme surprise at his sentence of close confinement for 20 years, and was much cast down, having to the last moment preserved a confident hope that he would be acquitted. Lieut. Aladenize showed no emotion on hearing the judgment passed upon him, and made no observation whatever. The other condemned prisoners all received their sentences in silence. All the carriages for transporting them to where they are to undergo their punishments are already prepared at the Luxembourg. Arrangements have been made at the castles of Ham and Blaye for their reception. It is said that Prince Louis will be sent to the latter."

CAPTAIN JOHN W. REYNOLDS AND THE EARL OF CARDIGAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR—The Earl of Cardigan has pleaded at the bar of public opinion, a tribunal before which he was not summoned by Capt. John Reynolds or myself.* The court-martial upon Capt. Richard Anthony Reynolds is concluded and the sentence passed.

Following, therefore, the example of the noble Earl, I think I may now address the public through your valuable and independent columns, though this is the first communication, I believe, that through a pretty long life I have ever directly or indirectly, with name or without name, made to the public press.

The present, Sir, is neither a "black bottle" nor a political question. It is a question, whether the feelings of officers in the British service shall be insulted with impunity? Whether they shall be goaded on by daily, by hourly insults, private and public, offered to themselves and their brother officers, until in an unhappy moment they may forget themselves? and then—I cannot finish the sentence.

Generous British public! the case has come home to your hearts; and you have taken, as you always do take, perhaps too warmly, perhaps too hastily, the generous, the honorable side.

We shall hear much about the discipline of the army, about subordination, about the great evil of a civilian interfering in military matters, and the dreadful consequences that may arise from appeals to the public, and from the House of Commons assuming the command of the army—all in the present case declamation to mislead. Insubordination is truly a great military offence, though not an ungenerous one. But what shall we say of that which causes insubordination—I mean oppression? It is—but I expunge the words with which I had characterised it.

As to the rest, the evil is not in the interference of civilian, public, and parliament, but in the conduct which calls for their interference, and the responsibility rests with those who have so misconducted themselves. I take not one atom of it.

But, as I said before, the Earl of Cardigan has bowed to public opinion. The acts of his solicitors, by his authority, are his acts. He has declared that he would endeavour to right himself in public estimation, if not prevented from addressing a newspaper by the regulations of the service; and he has also declared that the statement of Captain John Reynolds's case, which has appeared in the papers, contains misrepresentations.

I will beg leave to point out to the Earl of Cardigan a safe and simple course, not contrary to the regulations of the service, by which, and by which alone, he can gain that object which he acknowledges to have at heart—to right himself in public opinion.

Let him, as the greatest favour that can be conferred upon him, solicit the Horse Guards to allow him to put himself upon trial before a general court martial.

"Open be our fight and bold each blow;
I steal no conquest from the noble foe."

His Lordship can have no difficulty in making this request, because on a former occasion, when removed from the command of his regiment, in consequence of the remarks of a general court martial, he did appeal to the crown and solicit a court martial, though the act by which he was removed was the act of his Sovereign.

This is a very different case. The charges which he says contain misrepresentations have never been finally settled by the competent authority; for, unpalatable as the assertion may be to great military commanders, I again and again deny the right of the Commander in Chief finally to decide upon a complaint of an officer against his commanding officer. †

But the time is now too late for Lord Cardigan to confine himself to the refutation of those charges only which refer but to one particular case, and were worded with anxiety and caution.

The noble lord must now open his breast and say, "Wound me where you can. I defy all aspersions. The lie direct [according to Major Mosse Cooper's and Captain Forrest's assertions, though not received in evidence], my behaviour to Lieutenant Forrest about the key [now whilst the court martial is pending], the assertions contained in Captain Henry Tuckett's letter [which were only partially declared to be false], I am prepared to meet them all."

His lordship must also be prepared to meet one other charge, to be founded on the following facts and conversation.

A regimental court martial having taken place, of which my ward, Captain John Reynolds, was a member, the sentence, on revision, was not in accordance with his lordship's wishes. Soon afterwards Captain (then Lieutenant) Reynolds applied for leave of absence, when Lord Cardigan answered, "No, Sir, I will not give you leave; how can you expect me to do so, when you oppose me?" And on being asked in what manner Lieutenant Reynolds had opposed him, Lord Cardigan said, "You were a member of the court martial, which would not revise its sentence according to my wishes."

The court will have to judge from the sentence, when laid before them in trial; of the possible effect of such language upon a young man's mind; for it must be recollected that members of court martials are bound by their oaths to administer justice according to their consciences, and not to divulge the opinion of any individual member of the court. Conceive the possibility of the commander in chief's using similar language hereafter to any individual member of this late court martial, if he should apply for indulgence or promotion. The cases are parallel.

I believe Captain John Reydolds was not the only officer so tempted and treated; but that there is another case still stronger.

I have long known the extraordinary case here stated of Captain John Reynolds, of whom it may be observed, that he is the young gentleman, to whom, amongst others, the term "Indian officer" was used, one meaning of which, both real and implied, may now in some measure be arrived at. But before Lord Cardigan made use of that term in a reproachful sense, of which there is sufficient evidence, he should have recollected the manner in which these very "Indian officers" (many of whom have now reached the regiment, but who appeared at the court martial to testify to Captain Richard Anthony Reynold's character) did most generously come forward, in former days, to sign a paper in favour of Lord Cardigan himself when attacked, as they then thought unjustly, by the press, thus proving incontestably that no prejudice from by gone circumstances operated upon their mind.

I shall now ask, if there be any truth in all these matters here related, is it wonderful that there should be excited feelings amongst the officers of the 11th Hussars? And are they now to be punished for their complaints, or applauded for their forbearance?

After this, will the Earl of Cardigan place himself upon his trial before a general court martial, or will he not? There must be no hocus pocus, no changing prisoner for prosecutor, and prosecutor for prisoner, but his lordship must quietly take off his sword and enter upon his defence. If he does not, he can no longer command the 11th Hussars, or any other regiment in her Majesty's service. If he does, and come forth pure, I could almost say, as I hope he will, how triumphant will be his victory.

Amidst the shame and misery of defeat, I shall glory in his glory. You, Sir, and the British public will do him justice over his enemies, by whom you will have been so grossly deceived, and the only consolation left for me will be the consciousness that I believed him guilty; that my course has been honest; that I have lost no means within my power of arriving at the truth; and that I shall still, by these appeals for a public trial, have been the means of placing a British nobleman in that position before the world in which he deserved to be, but which he did not occupy before.

And now, Sir, one word for the Horse Guards. There is a pretty little saying by Sady (I will not encroach upon your types with the original Persian), "The stream which at its source can be stopped by a bodkin may soon become impassable even by an elephant."

Unfortunately the Horse Guards have not employed the bodkin, at least in the proper place; and they have now to cope with the torrent. Let us see how they will navigate the vessel in these troubled waters. If they are tired of courts martial, and wield the royal authority they must act so as to regain the confidence of the army and the country.

The helmsman once removed, and a more calm and experienced hand placed in his room, the vessel will float right gallantly; for the crew on the whole is a good crew; they will watch the eye of the new chief, will join heart and hand in the cause, and pull together with zeal and gratitude for dangers past, as they should do.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant.
HENRY HARVEY.

"COPY OF A LETTER TO THE RIGHT HON, LORD HILL.
"Preston, Sept. 21, 1840

"MY LORD—It is with much regret that I have ust seen in the public papers the correspondence respecting the case of Captain John Reynolds, of the 11th Hussars, which recently occupied your lordship's attention; and, to prevent all possible misconception, I do myself the honour to inform your lordship that neither Captain Reynolds nor myself are in any way concerned in publishing these papers.

"My object has been to appeal for redress to the constituted authorities, and perhaps eventually to the legislature; and I regret, for various obvious reasons, that they have found their way to the public press, especially at the present moment.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord, with all deference and respect, your lordship's faithful and obedient servant.

"H. HARVEY.

"P.S.—I may think it necessary to publish this letter.
"The Rt. Hon. Lord Hill, &c."

It may be recollected that I signified my intention to leave the affair in Prince Albert's hands. Hence, amongst other reasons, I regretted to see the publication of the correspondence. In point of fact, I did honestly act up to this intention. How these papers reached the public press I know not, even at this moment; neither do I care. But many persons who read this will recollect my expressed wishes and intentions on the subject.

† In proof of the above, I beg to add an extract from Simmons on Courts martial, second edition, 1839, p. 125,—

"It appears that the general officer commanding in chief has no power authoritatively to dispose of the complaint of an officer, but is required to examine into such complaint, and to make his report, either directly or through the Secretary of War, to the King. His Majesty thus reserves to himself the right of judging on such questions as may affect the feelings of his officers, secures to them that consideration to which, as the bearers of his commission, they are entitled, and fosters that refined and gentlemanly feeling for which, amongst the armies of Europe, they are so distinguished."

It is needless to add the remainder of the passage, because no one denies the practice of the Commander in Chief's expressing an opinion on such a complaint: but "finally to dispose of it;" "to order the officer to make no further representations;" to intimidate him from claiming his rights, and that with abusive language, is not only contrary to the usages of the service, but in direct violation of the article of war 120. Here it is—"If an officer shall think himself wronged by his colonel, or the commanding officer of the regiment, and shall, upon due application made to him, not receive the redress to which he may consider himself to be entitled, he may complain to the General Commanding in Chief of our forces, in order to obtain justice, who is hereby required to examine into such complaint, and either by himself or by our Secretary at War to make his report to us thereupon, in order to receive our further directions."

DUELLING.—One of the worst consequences of the Cardigan affair will be the sort of fashionable sanction which it will give to duelling. His lordship, when charged with injury or insult, directly pulls out his pistol. One of his officers, Lieutenant Tuckett, makes a public attack upon his conduct. What would a rational man do on the occasion? Vindicate his conduct, prove that the aggressor was either malicious or ignorant, and thus leave his adversary without a foot to stand on. But no, his lordship made no attempt at showing that he is in the right, but he challenges his accuser to stand his fire. What vindication is there in this? If his lordship has been unjustly charged, the proof cannot be given by the discharge of a brace of pistols. If justly, he is as black as before, though he had fired a whole park of artillery. And this we say not with reference to this personage, but on the general grounds. Duelling, in fact, is wholly indefensible in reason. But another question arises, and one of much more importance than a pair of epaulettes. How long is shooting at each other to be the code of society? If a fellow in the streets retaliates a blow by a stab, he is sent to jail, tried perhaps for his life, and sentenced to a twelvemonth's imprisonment, perhaps to transportation, perhaps to be hanged. But if a well dressed person in a ball room frowns at another well dressed person, both go out with pistols to kill each other, for the frown; and if either is killed, and it is wholly impossible to tell which will fall, perhaps both, then the whole is an affair of honour, perfectly congenial to the public sense of propriety, and doing peculiar credit to the parties in question. If a notorious ruffian in the fashionable world swindles, forges, cheats, or seduces, the attempt to charge him with the crime, or even to shrink from his intercourse, is met by a challenge to stand to be fired at, and publicly be killed, ruffians of this order being generally expert shots. And this is vindication! But we are told that society could not exist without duelling. In other words, that men in the most civilised countries are naturally such ruffians that nothing but the fear of being put to death can prevent them from perpetually insulting each other; for in barbarian countries there is no duelling, and notwithstanding this, there is not the tenth part of the insult that occurs among the polished coxcombry of England, France, or Italy. As to the display of bravery, the bravest nations of the old world, the Greeks and Romans, never fought duels.—*Britannia.*

LIVERPOOL PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY.—The fifth annual meeting of the Liverpool Protestant Association, was held this day at the Royal Amphitheatre, and the attendance, both as regards numbers and respectability, was most cheering. The boxes were literally filled with ladies of the first rank; while, on the platform, there appeared all the veteran champions of the Protestant cause: the pit and gallery were crowded with gentlemen. Shortly after eleven o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Tattersall was called to the chair, who, after a short prayer, opened the proceedings in a neat and suitable address. The last year's report having been read, various resolutions were moved and seconded by the Rev. Hugh M'Neile, Rev. Hugh Stowel, Rev. R. M'Ghee, T. B. Horsfall, Esq., David Hodson Esq., and others; all of which were unanimously adopted. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed during the proceedings. There perhaps never was before, in this town, so large an assemblage of persons collected together.

RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY.

LONDON, OCT. 8.—During the last ten days the recruiting for the navy in the metropolis and along shore, which had been previously very languid, has been pretty brisk, upwards of sixty volunteers having been enrolled. Good seamen, however, decline to enter, in consequence of the low rate of pay.

JERSEY, OCT. 5.—Capt. Bobilliard, R.N., the commander of the Queen's cutters stationed at Jersey, has been very successful in enrolling men for her Majesty's naval service. Within the last 12 days he has enrolled upwards of 100 volunteers.

GUERNSEY, OCT. 5.—The Cutter Cracker, Commander Hogg, arrived in our roadstead this morning, to receive recruits for the royal navy. We understand that 7 men from St. Martin's parish have already signified their wish to enter the service.

THE RECENT ATTEMPT TO FIRE SHEERNESS DOCK YARD.—Henty, the carpenter who first discovered the fire on board the Camperdown, is still in custody on suspicion. No person is allowed to have any communication with the prisoner—nor is even his wife admitted to the place of his confinement. An investigation is in progress, but it is strictly private.

The Lord Lieutenant sailed for England on Thursday evening.

The *Gazette* of Friday night announces that the Lord Chancellor, the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Right Hon. Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces in Ireland, have been appointed Lords Justices of Ireland. Sir Edward was sworn a Lord Justice on Friday.

Lord Morpeth arrived at the Chief Secretary's Lodge in the Park on Thursday evening from London.

A small party of the 1st Royals marched into this town yesterday evening, in charge of some deserters, and, after having given them up at the barracks here, were billetted in the town, two of them at the house of Anthony Sullivan in Bridge street. The two last mentioned having indulged too freely in whiskey, one of them loaded his musket and threatened to shoot his comrade, when the police and some of the townspeople very properly interfered, and probably prevented murder. One of the party passing through Upper Castle street this morning in a state of slight intoxication, was followed and pressed by a mob of idle fellows, one of whom who had the appearance of a servant, challenged the soldier to fight, at the same time putting himself into a boxing attitude. The soldier, in self defence, drew his bayonet, when, fortunately, Serjeant White, who is here on the recruiting service, saw the transaction from his room window, immediately came out and brought the soldier into his lodgings, where he gave up his bayonet, and was protected from further insult or violence.—*Kerry Post.*

CHARITY SERMON—LISMORE.

A CHARITY SERMON, for the benefit of the MASONIC ORPHAN ASYLUMN, will be Preached in LISMORE CATHEDRAL on SUNDAY, 18th instant, by the Rev. Mr. SOMMERVILLE. A full attendance of the BRETHREN is requested.

Lismore, Oct. 12, 1840.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, and ESTIMATES for re-Building the HOUSE on the QUAY of Waterford, lately occupied by Messrs. FLETCHER, to range with the adjoining House in possession of Mrs. PENISTON, will be received by WILLIAM MARCHANT ARDAGH, Esq., Quay, Waterford.

N.B. The estimate not to exceed £500.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL!

W. KIRKWOOD,
WOOLLEN AND LINEN DRAPER, SILK MERCER, &c., &c.,

BEGS leave most respectfully to return his most sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Waterford and its vicinity for that very liberal share of patronage with which they have been pleased to favour him since he commenced Business in the above line.

W. K. has now much pleasure in informing his Friends and Customers that he has just removed from No. 7, LITTLE GEORGE'S-STREET, to that Large and Commodious Warehouse (nearly opposite the POST OFFICE) which has been built purposely for the above Trade.

As every advantage which a Ready Money Trade affords will be met with in this Establishment, and as the variety of Goods is two numerous to be noticed in an Advertisement, W. K. does not think it necessary here to quote prices of or to enumerate particular articles.

Waterford, 6th Oct., 1840.

TO SADDLERS, IRONMONGERS, DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, &c.

TURKEY SPONGE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, IN THE PUBLIC SALE ROOMS,
11, UPPER ORMOND QUAY,
On MONDAY, the 19th OCTOBER, 1840,
THIRTY CASES FINE CUP SPONGE,

LANDED ex the "LADY FLORA," Captain PEACOCK, direct from SMYRNA. THE TRADE will find this Article well worthy their attention. Each Package varies in weight from 18 to 30lbs. On view on SATURDAY, preceding the Sale, from 10 until 4 o'Clock.

Sale to commence at TWELVE o'Clock.
Auction Duty to be Paid by the Purchaser.
JOHN LITTLEDALE, Auctioneer,
11, Upper Ormond Quay.

TURNPIKE MEETING.

AUCTION OF TOLLS.

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the TRUSTEES of the Turnpike Road from Waterford to the bounds of the County of Cork will be held in the COURTHOUSE, at DUNGARVAN, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th of OCTOBER, inst., at the hour of 12 o'Clock.

The Trustees will consider and determine whether any existing Turnpike Gates should be removed and whether any other or additional Gates should be erected.

The Trustees will also take into consideration an application from Mr. James Kearney to be released from his contract for repairs of the road.

And will proceed to LET by PUBLIC AUCTION, the TOLLS of the several gates now erected, (or which at such Meeting shall be ordered to be erected,) for such term, from the 1st of JANUARY next, and upon the conditions to be directed at the Meeting.

Dated the 9th Oct., 1840.

M. MORTIMER, Treasurer.

ON THIS DAY IS OPEN FOR SALE, AT CARROLL'S COMMERCIAL HOUSE, QUAY,

THE following New Goods, which have arrived to him within the Last Week from PARIS, LONDON, and GLASGOW:—

100 Pieces of French Cashmeres from the House of Patuile and Co., Paris.

1200 Mousselline de Laine and Circassian Dresses,

Several Bales of German Cashmeres, Persian, Saxony and Orleans Cloths, in the choicest colours.

Six Cases of Chene and Glace Silks, Satins, Gros d'Afrique, Satin Turcs, Orientale Morie, &c., &c.

300 Boas, Muffs, Capes, of the most costly description, selected from the Hudson Bay Company's Stock.

FOREIGN SHAWLS.

A splendid collection in Chene, Faconie, Embroidered and Plain Velvet, Cashmere, and a variety of others.

The greatest variety of Lyons and Genoa Velvets.

300 Pieces of London Prints.

Several Bales and Cases of all kinds of Woollen and Cotton Hosiery, and Gloves. Flannels of every manufacture; French Ribbons and Flowers; Woollen Plaids and Shawls; French Cambric and Cambric Handkerchiefs; Children's Muslin and Cashmere Robes, Booked Muslins, Children's Cap Laces, Blonds, Fringes, Leather Slippers, Children's Belts, a very large Stock of Grass Bleached Calico, White Muslins, Worked Trimmings, &c., &c.

THE MILLINERY WARE ROOMS will be opened on WEDNESDAY NEXT, for the Winter Season, with a Choice Collection of Goods, which have been selected in LONDON during the last week by MRS. CARROLL.

*** To Families providing themselves for the present season an inspection of the above Splendid Stock of goods is solicited, the Proprietor being determined to offer the entire for Cash at such profit as will command an immediate Sale.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

9th—Nelly, Clay, Llanelly, coals, for Arthurstown—Alexander, Somerville, Banff, herrings.

10th—Ann, Tregarthen, and Elizabeth, Fisher, Newport, coals—Jane, Harris, Milford, slates, for Ross—George and Jane, Lewis, Llannelly, coals—Rover, Campbell, Llanelly, culm, for Ross—Elizabeth, Hunter, and Cygnet, Lodwig, Newport, coals—Felicity, Beynon, Newport, coals.

11th—Ontario, Gibson, Swansea, coals—Charles Tucker, Tucker, Newport, iron and coals—Mary, Morris, Neath, coals—Providence, Phillips, Llanelly, ditto—Pilgrim, Power, Newport, ditto—Grecian, Buckley, Cardiff, ditto—Liberty, Blanchard, Llannelly, ditto—City of Bristol, (steamer) Stacey, Bristol—Gipsy, (steamer) Shute, Liverpool—H. M. Packet Adder—Dinorwie, Hughes, Carnarvon, slates—Alexander, Hooper, Cardiff, coals—Pomona, Tucker, Portcawl. ditto—Mary Isabella, Ridley, Whitehaven, coals for Ross—Victoria, Henty, Newport, ditto—Betsey, Gill, ditto, ditto, for Ross—Lovely Mary, Egan, Swansea, ditto.

12th—William and Sally, French, Llannelly, culm, for Ross—Maid of Mostyn, Edwards, Mostyn, coals, for ditto—Elizabeth, Richards, Bangor, slates, for ditto—Shannon, Doyle, Cardiff, coals, for ditto—Friends, Howell, Llannelly, ditto, for Ross—Arrow, Morrison, Wick, herrings—Sportsman, Williams, Llannelly, coals—Put back, Prince Leopold, Fitzpatrick, and Minerva, Morgan—H. M. Packet Jasper—Spread Eagle, Phillips, Cardiff, iron and coke—Sir A. N. M'Nabb, Presse, ditto, coals—Hippocampi, O'Brien, Newport, ditto.

13th—Friends, Derby, Bridgewater, bricks, &c., for Ross Ruby, Jermene, Liverpool, salt.

Put back—Concord, Bowen.

SAILED.

9th—Ardent, Peters, London, grain—Minerva, Morgan, Llanelly, ballast, from Ross.

10th—Charlotte, M'Grath, Cardiff, ballast, from Ross—Lady Harriet, Evans, Chester, ballast—Commerce, Kennedy, Saltcotes, grain—Jane Gordon, Simpson, Ayr, ditto—Placentia, Hayden, Placentia, pork, &c.

11th—Salus, Wilkinson, Liverpool, grain.

12th—H. M. Packet Adder.

13th—Gipsey, (steamer,) Shute, Liverpool, g.c.—H. M. Packet Jasper—City of Bristol, (steamer,) Stacey, Bristol, g. c.

Wind—E. to S.E.

Mr. Alderman Johnson was chosen by the Board of Aldermen as Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year. By this selection the Board of Aldermen set aside Alderman Pirie, who had been placed at the head of the poll by the livery.

ADDRESS.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTIES OF WATERFORD AND KILKENNY.

MR. JOSEPH CORBETT,
SURGEON DENTIST,

AT the request of several influential families, has been induced to fix his Residence in the City of Waterford, and may be consulted on all cases of Dental Surgery and Mechanism, and the Adaptation of Artificial Teeth, on the most modern and improved scientific principles.

Mr. CORBETT trusts that the experience he has acquired under his Father's able tuition, and long co operation with him in his very extensive practice in the City of Cork; together with a sojourn of considerable length in London, in association with one of the most eminent practitioners in the Metropolis, will entitle him to that confidence which it will be his highest aim to merit.

No. 12, Mall.

Waterford, October 13th.

IN THE MATTER OF
MARY MEADE, of the Mayor's Walk, in the City of Waterford, Grocer and Spirit Dealer,
A BANKRUPT.

THE Commissioners of Bankrupts will Sit at the Courts of Bankruptcy at the Four Courts, Inns Quay, in the City of Dublin, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of OCT. instant, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, for the proof of debts and choice of an Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupt's Estate, in the matter of which sitting all persons concerned are to take notice. All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or who have any of her effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners of Bankrupt may appoint; but to give notice to MICHAEL DOBBYN HASSARD, Agent to the Commission, No. 41, Summer Hill, Dublin; and No. 17, William street, Waterford.

BARRY COLLINS, Registrar,

SALE OF TEAS AT BRISTOL.

At the TEA SALE ROOM, PRINCE'S STREET,
On THURSDAY, the 12th NOVEMBER,
At Twelve o'Clock precisely,
(Instead of the 20th October, previously advertised,)

4000 PACKAGES of TEA:—
Consisting of CONGOU, SOUCHONG, FLOWERY PEKOE, HUNG MUEY, TWANKAY, HYSON, IMPERIAL, and GUNPOWDER.

To be seen at ACRAMANS' Warehouse, Prince's street, from MONDAY, the 2d November, (when Catalogues will be delivered) to the day of Sale.—The Warrants will be issued on Thursday, the 19th of November.

*** Samples may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. HULBERT, LAYTON, and Co., 14, Mincing lane, London; and at Messrs. MOLYNEUX and HULBERT Liverpool.

ACRAMANS, BUSH, CASTLE, and Co.

SECOND AND FAREWELL TRIP THROUGH IRELAND OF THE GREAT MONO DRAMATIC JUVENILE ACTOR,

MASTER B. GROSSMITH.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY!!

ROYAL UNIQUE THEATRE,
(Fitted up with the costly Scenery and Equipment constructed for his annual performance in Windsor Castle,)
ASSEMBLY ROOM, TOWN HALL,
WATERFORD,
THIS PRESENT, (WEDNESDAY,) Evening, Oct. 14,
(On his way to Clonmel, Cork, Limerick, & Dublin.)

THE Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally are respectfully informed that Master B. GROSSMITH, (now but 12 years old,) of the Theatres Royal, London, Edinburgh, &c., and his BROTHER, the long established favourite, who appeared to OVERFLOWING HOUSES in Ireland three years since, will produce their last NEW, PREEMINENT, NOVEL, and RATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT, with splendid SCENERY, WARDROBE, and Machinery, in which they will change and interchange in above SIXTY CHARACTERS in one night, surpassing, if possible, all their previous productions.

That all may be enabled to witness Master G. on this his FAREWELL VISIT, the prices of admission will be greatly reduced, viz.: Boxes 2s, Pit 1s. To commence at 8 o'clock.

Families can secure seats in the Boxes by early application for Tickets, at the Town Hall to day, of Mr. GROSSMITH.

AUCTION.

MODERN FURNITURE, BOOKCASES, SWISS CARRIAGE, HARNESS, &c., &c.,
On the MALL, at the Residence of MAJOR GAHAN,
(Who is leaving Waterford for the present,)
On THURSDAY, OCT. 15, and following day,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.

THE FURNITURE is nearly new, and in the best order, comprising a Handsome Set of Mahogany Sliding Tables, with occasional leaves, to dine 20; Loo Tables; Card and Breakfast ditto; 14. Mahogany Parlour Chairs; a Sofa and Ottoman; Caned Seat Chairs; Brussels Carpet; 7×6 Kidderminster and Venetian Carpeting; Stair ditto and Brass Rods; India Chintz Window Curtains, and Scarlet Moreen ditto; Cheffovnier; Book Cases; Celeret; Mahogany Desk on Turned Legs, with Castors, conveniently fitted up, with Five Drawers, Lock, &c.; Fenders and Fire Furniture; Sideboard with Drawers; Two Yard wide Hall Oil Cloth; Hall Seat and Umbrella Stand; Hall and Staircase Globes; Transparent Blinds; an Excellent Eight Day Clock; French and other Bedsteads, with Hanging; Palliasses; Pure Hair Mattresses; very Superior Mahogany Wardrobe; a Lady's Garment Rack; Feather Beds and Bedding; Mahogany Dressing Tables; Bason Stands; Toilet Glasses, and Toilet Delph; Servants' Bedsteads, &c., a Dinner and Desert Service; a quantity of Cut and Plain Glass, Decanters, Jugs, Dishes, &c., Plated Ware, Candlesticks, &c., Pantry and Kitchen requisites; Swiss Carriage without Head, with Pole and Bars for one or two Horses, Splash Board, and Cushions, all in good order; Stuffed and Plain Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Side Saddle, Oat Bins, &c.

The Carriage and Saddlery will be sold at 2 o'Clock on Thursday.

WILLIAM SHARPE,
Auctioneer.

Waterford, October 8th, 1840.

WATERFORD STEAM COMPANY.

ORDER OF SAILING.

WATERFORD AND BRISTOL.

OSPREY & NORA CREINA.
WITH PASSENGERS, GOODS, AND CATTLE.

OSPREY.

FROM WATERFORD. Tuesdays.		FROM BRISTOL. Saturdays.	
Oct.	6 — 11 Morning.	Oct.	3 — 9½ Morning.
	13 — 6 Morning.		10 — 4½ Afternoon.
	20 — 11 Morning.		17 — 9 Morning.
	27 — 6 Morning.		24 — 4½ Afternoon.
			31 — 8½ Morning.

NORA CREINA.

FROM WATERFORD. FRIDAYS.		FROM BRISTOL. TUESDAYS.	
Oct.	2 — 7 Morning.	Oct.	6 — 2 Afternoon.
	9 — 12 Noon.		13 — 7 Morning.
	16 — 7 Morning.		20 — 1½ Afternoon.
	23 — 12 Noon.		27 — 7 Morning.
	30 — 7 Morning.		

Females attend the Ladies' Cabins.
Cabin Fare, £1 10s—Deck Fare, 10s 6d.

WATERFORD and LIVERPOOL.
WILLIAM PENN AND GIPSY,
WITH LIBERTY TO TOW VESSELS.
From WATERFORD, every FRIDAY; and
From LIVERPOOL, every TUESDAY.
Cabin Fare, £1—Deck Fare, 7s 6d.

Berths secured, and every information given,
At the GENERAL STEAM PACKET OFFICE, Quay, Bristol:
Archer, Daly and Co., 2, Cook street, and Clarence Dock, Liverpool.
And at the Company's Office, Adelphi, Waterford.
JOSIAH WILLIAMS.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, OCT. 14.

Wheat, millers new	30s 0d to 33s 6d
Ditto, whi e	30s 0d to 31s 6d
Ditto, shipping	24s 0d to 30s 0d
Barley, malting	12s 0d to 15s 0d
Ditto, shipping	12s 0d to 14s 3d
Ditto, Chevalier	14s 0d to 15s 0d
Oats, black, new	10s 0d to 10s 3d
Ditto, white, new	10s 0d to 11s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per ton	12s 0d to £13 0d
Flour Fine, per sack (old)	50s 0d to 52s 0d
New do. do.	49s 0d to 50s 0d
Seconds do. do.	44s 0d to 46s 0d
Thirds, ditto	40s 0d to 44s 0d
Coarse, thirds do	35s 0d to 38s 0d
Fourths, ditto	25s 0d to 30s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	45s 0d to 47s 0d
Scalded ditto	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Heads, ditto	26s 0d to 28s 0d
Offal, ditto	23s 0d to 25s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	29s 0d to 30s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	17s 0d to 18s 0d
Cardiff ditto ditto	17s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton	70s 0d to 72s 0d
Straw, per ton	36s 0d to 37s 0d
Cork Whiskey, per gal.	6s 6d to 6s 9d
Mutton, per lb	0s 4½d to 0s 6d
Beef, per lb.	0s 4d 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	214	98	0	to	100	0
Monday	78	98	0	to	100	0
Yesterday	67	98	0	to	101	0

CORK MARKET, OCT. 5.

BUTTER. To the Merchants.—98s—94s—92s—88s—84s—70s. To the Country—87s—83s—81s—77s—73s—59s—per cwt.

KILKENNY, OCT. 9.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	42 0	— 00 0	Wheat	33 0	— 34 6
Inferior	38 0	— 00 0	Do. inferior	27 0	— 30 0
Thirds	20 0	— 00 0			

WEXFORD, OCT. 9.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	97 0	— 98 0	Beans	20 0	— 20 6
Wheat	28 0	— 33 0	Oatmeal	21 0	— 00 0
Barley	14 0	— 15 0	Pork, per cwt.	44 6	— 46 0
Oats	11 0	— 11 0			

CLONMEL, OCT. 9.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	96 0	— 100 0	Barley	12 0	— 15 0
Oatmeal	12 0	— 00 0	Wheat, per st.	28	— 29 0
Pigs' Heads	28 0	— 00 0	Oats, per do.	0 8	— 0 9

CARLOW, OCT. 10.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	98 0	— 100 0	Wheat	30 0	— 33 0
Flour	44 0	— 00 0	Barley	00 0	— 00 0
—— Thirds	24 0	— 00 0	Oats	10 6	— 00 0

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—OCT. 9.

There was a good supply of grain at market to day. Prime wheat sold heavily at the currency of Tuesday. Inferior samples at a reduction of 6d to 1s per barrel. Oats were also 3d to 6d per barrel lower. Malting barley about 6d dearer.

White wheat	34s 0d to 37s 0d	Oats	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Miller's red	31s 0d to 36s 0d	Do. New	10s 0d to 12s 0d
Inferior	28s 0d to 31s 0d	Oatmeal	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Barley	14s 0d to 16s 6d	2d Flour	21s 0d to 23s 0d
Bere	10s 0d to 11s 6d	Rape	00s 0d to 00s 0d

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, OCT. 9, 1840.

A steady continuance of fine seasonable weather, and recently very favourable accounts of harvest in the late districts of Great Britain and Ireland, have decidedly conduced to increase the dullness noted in the early part of the week; since which, and up to this date the transactions in any branch of the Corn trade here have been extremely unimportant; at the same time, although there appeared little disposition among holders to recede, our previous quotations were scarcely sustained.

The duty on Foreign Wheat is raised to 20s 8d, on Oats to 6s 3d, on Rye to 12s 6d ℔ qr., on Flour to 12s 5d ℔ barrel; on Colonial Wheat to 5s ℔ qr. and on Flour to 3s ℔ barrel, leaving the duties on other produce for the ensuing week unvaried.

A few small parcels of Wheat, Oats, Flour and Oatmeal, comprise the principal arrivals into this port since Tuesday last, having scarcely any Coastwise and no Grain or Flour fresh in from abroad.

Having a very limited attendance of buyers at this day's Market, the Wheat trade continued to exhibit a languid appearance, our local millers being rather inactive; and the sales, chiefly confined to a few parcels of Wheat for Ireland and the interior of this country, a decline of 1d @ 2d ℔ 70 lb in the value of most descriptions of English, Irish and Foreign was pretty generally conceded. Barrel Flour, even in the face of advancing duties, was in slow request, hardly supporting late prices; and a small lot or two of good fine Irish new Flour was offered at 52s ℔ 280lb.

Without any supply of English malting Barley, and having little good Foreign remaining over, inferior qualities were in limited demand on the terms last noted. Malt upon a very dull sale; and Beans and Pease, moving off sparingly, hardly maintained their previous prices.

New Oats, of which the supplies come forward very slowly, were saleable on quite as high terms as before, and the prices of old remained steady. Old Oatmeal, becoming scarce, obtained a slight improvement, and new continued to realise 28s @ 29s ℔ 240lb.

ROBERT MAKIN & SON.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—OCT. 2.

The demand for Irish Butter during the past week has been on a limited scale, whilst the import has increased, so that we may expect a flatness in the trade for some time to come, the grocers having purchased freely, anticipating the late advances. There is no Lard on the market. Hams and Bacon in steady request, as well as Beef and Pork for ship stores.

Belfast Butter, 102s to 106s, Derry, 96s to 100s, Banbridge, 96s to 00s, Sligo, 95s to 96s, Carlow 96s to 100s, Waterford 100s to 00s, Kilkenny 100s to 102s, Cork pickled 2nds, 93s, to 94s, beef per tierce 122s to 130s, pork, per barrel, 76s to 80s; bacon, per cwt., 56s to 57s, new hams, 62s to 65s, firkin lard, 64s to 65s, Bladdered 66s to 68s.

Cattle imported into Liverpool from the 28th Sept. to the 5th October:—

Cows, 2894—Calves 4—Sheep 5384—Lambs 33—Pigs 1912—Horses, 37.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET—FRIDAY.

The arrivals of Wheat are good and the sale fair for both new and old about last currency. Barley is lower and slow sale. Oats steady, and Shelling the turn dearer. Beans remains as before.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., Mrs. Richard Fennessy, of Newington Causeway, London, of a daughter.

DIED,

On the 12th instant, on the Mall, of consumption, Mrs. Mary Blake, wife of Mr. John Blake. She was a kind and affectionate wife, and beloved by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

On Thursday, the 8th, at the residence of her brother-in law, the Rev. A Sargent, Miss Eliza Wallis, second daughter of the late Thomas Wallis, of this City, and of Mine Hill, in the County Cork, Esq.

FEVER HOSPITAL.

Report of the County and County of the City of Waterford, for the month of September, 1840.

In Hospital 1st Sept.,	4	Dismissed	14
		Died	1
Admitted in September,	19	Remaining 1st October	8
Total	23	Total	23

But eight of the patients admitted were from the city and its immediate vicinity, and this at a season when autumnal fevers are generally prevalent.

This report adds another instance to the many already on record, of the beneficial effects of the temperance move on the health of the industrious classes.

W. CONNOLLY, A.B., M.D.

Signed on behalf of the Regulating Committee,
JOHN KEARNEY, Chairman.

The Middleton Workhouse is nearly finished, and will b fit for the reception of Paupers about the 1st of Jan. next.

FALL OF BEYROUT.

(From the Standard of Tuesday.)

Beyrout, the Roman Berytus, is the site of the ancient Canaanitish city of Berith, so named from one of the idols of the sons of Ham. It lies on the coast of ancient Phœnicia, in nearly the 34th degree of N latitude, and about 66 miles NNW of Acre—another scene of British valour. Djibail, or Gebeal, lies still farther northward, not far from the site of the ancient Byblus.

We have no disposition to detract, by anticipating its details, from the pleasure which the *Morning Chronicle's* narrative will afford to our readers. The most important, and not the least interesting of the facts which it discloses, is the cordial concurrence of the Syrian population in the objects of the enterprise. This concurrence gives assurance at once of justice and of success. Our arms are now employed—and never again may they be employed otherwise—in the aid of loyalty and liberty. We are embarked with a nation vindicating at once the rights of its Sovereign and of its own independence. Be this the auspicious commencement of a change in our system of propagandism.—As for the war, we are now in for it, and we should feel it a treason to our country to damp the public zeal by inquiries as to the causes that may have conducted to the contingency; it is enough for us to know that our cause is just and honourable—that we are embarked to assert the claims of a faithful ally against a rebel—that we say to the oppressed Syrian in nearly the words of the greatest of Roman poets—will Oxford forgive our awarding the title to Lucan?—

"Quicquid sub Phario positus patiere tyranno
Crede Deo—longo fatorum crede favori."

Yes, the favour of Heaven has been long declared against the tyranny of accursed Egypt. An honoured and distinguished correspondent whose suggestion it is our pride to have in part anticipated several weeks ago, directs attention to the prophecy of Ezekiel, and to the following note upon it in Scott's unequalled commentary:—

"Ezek. xxix, 14, 15. In a few years after the time that this prophecy was delivered, the Egyptians were reduced by the Chaldeans, and Egypt has been governed by foreigners and been tributary to other nations, from that time to the present day. It was during many ages one of the most renowned kingdoms in the world: but it had first oppressed, and then seduced and deceived, the people of God; and this sentence was therefore denounced against it. After the ruin of the Babylonish monarchy, it was subdued by the Persians, and though it frequently revolted, they always recovered dominion over it. It afterwards fell under the power of the Macedonians; then it became subject to the Romans, and at length a province of that empire. The Saracens next subdued it; then the Mamelukes; and lastly the Turks, to whom it remains in the most abject servitude at this day. Thus for above 2,000 years, Egypt has continued 'a base' and tributary 'kingdom,' not able to 'exalt itself above the nations,' as formerly; nor have the inhabitants, during all these ages, been permitted to live under princes of their own race. So that, when at any time they have attempted to shake off the yoke, the short space during which they aimed at independence was as nothing to this long succession of ages; and even then, they were rather unsuccessfully struggling for liberty than actually enjoying it. This is a most astonishing accomplishment of a most singular prophecy; for who could have conceived, that so renowned and powerful a country should have been thus permanently subjected to foreigners? (Marg. and Marg. Ref.—Notes, xvii. 5. 6, 13, 14, v. 14. Gen. ix. 24, 25.")

In the 12th of Bishop Newton's dissertations on the prophecies, sec. 4. *et seq.*, the fulfilment of the prediction is still more amply demonstrated. We will give the commencement and conclusion of the Bishop:—

"But there is a remarkable prophecy of Ezekiel, which comprehends in little the fate of Egypt from the days of Nebuchadnezzar to the present. For therein it is told, that after the desolation of the land and the captivity of the people by Nebuchadnezzar, it 'should be a base kingdom: it shall be the basest of the kingdoms—neither shall it exalt itself any more above the nations: for I will diminish them that they shall no more rule the nations.'—xxix. 14, 15. And, again in the next chapter, ver. 12, 13, 'I will sell the land into the hand of the wicked, and I will make the land waste, and all that is therein, by the hand of strangers; and there shall be no more a prince of the land of Egypt.'"

Here follows the history of Egypt, of which Scott's note, quoted above, furnishes a summary:—

"Thus we see how Nineveh, Babylon, Tyre, and Egypt, the great adversaries and oppressors of the Jews, have been visited by Divine vengeance for their enmity and cruelty to the people of God. Not that we must think God so partial as to punish these nations only for the sake of the Jews; they were guilty of other flagrant sins, for which the prophets denounced the Divine judgments upon them. Egypt, in particular, was so severely threatened by the prophet Ezekiel, chap. xxix. xxx. xxxi. xxxii., for her idolatry, her pride, and wickedness. And the Egyptians have generally been more wretched, as they have generally been more wicked than other nations. Ancient authors describe them everywhere as superstitions and luxurious, as 'an unwarlike and unserviceable people,' as 'a faithless and fallacious nation, always meaning one thing and pretending another,' as lovers of wine and strong drink, as cruel in their anger, as thieves and tolerating all kinds of theft, as 'patient of tortures, and though put to the rack, yet choosing rather to die than to confess the truth.' Modern authors paint them still in blacker colours. The famous Thevenot is very strong and severe:—'The people of Egypt (generally speaking) are all swarthy, exceeding wicked, great rogues, cowardly, lazy, hypocrites, * * * robbers, treacherous, so very greedy of money that they will kill a man for a maidin, or three halfpence. Bishop Pococke's character of them is not much more favourable, though not so harsh and opprobrious: "The natives of Egypt are now a slothful people, and delight in sitting still, hearing tales, and indeed seem always to have been more fit for the quiet life, than for any active scenes. They are also malicious and envious to a great degree, which keeps them from uniting and setting up for themselves; and though they are very ignorant, yet they have a natural cunning and artifice as well as falsehood, and this makes them always suspicious of travellers. The love of money is so rooted in them, that nothing is to be done without bribery. They think the greatest villanies are expatiated, when once they wash their hands and feet. Their words pass for nothing, either in relations, promises, or professions of friendship, &c.' Such men are evidently born not to command, but to serve and obey. They are altogether unworthy of liberty. Slavery is the fittest for them, as they are fittest for slavery. It is an excellent political aphorism of the wisest of kings, and all history will bear witness to the truth of it, that 'righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach' and ruin 'to any people."—Prov. xiv. 34."

Some will laugh at us for thus calling in Scripture commentaries to illustrate contemporaneous political events; if, however, we can only induce a few of the laughers to read the originals, we shall be compensated for the ridicule. We say that the history—the actual condition and the prospects of Egypt—present, and for greatly more than 2,000 years have presented, a miracle as little interrupted and as manifest as the distinct preservation of the Jewish people. But, such considerations apart, let any one read the descriptions of the modern Egyptians given by Thevenot and Pococke, and confirmed beforehand by Strabo, Lucan, Athenæus, Polybius, Aulus Gellius, Ælian, and Maimonides, who charges upon Egypt the having perverted the Saracen race from men to beasts. Let any one, whatever may be his latitude of religious belief or unbelief, read this description, and he will see that the state composed of such men must be the most base and abject of states—must be ever a dependent state. The prudish liberality of modern travellers has veiled the character of this detestable people—the most foully licentious, the most treacherous, and the most cowardly on the face of the earth; but Thevenot and Pococke speak out, and no one can be brought to believe that the nation who maintained so uniformly odious a character to the seventeenth century, from the time when the author of the "Pharsalia" described them in the lines which we are about to quote, can have greatly improved in about 150 years:—

"Tot monstris Ægypte noceus, non Thessala tellus,
Vastaque regna Jubæ, non Pontus, et impia signa
Pharnacis et gelido circumfluus orbis Ibero
Tantum ausus sceleram, non Syrtis barbara, quantum
Delicias fecere tuæ."

Such is, such was, and such ever will be Egypt—corrupt and therefore weak. It is the benign dispensation of Providence that no nation can be long polluted and powerful, for then corruption must overrun the world. What do we actually see at this moment? The ruler of Egypt extending and seeking to preserve his conquests by the hands, not of Egyptians, but of cut throats hired from every part of the world, from the French renegade Selves down to the Arnaut assassins, bribed by the promise of a licence to rob and murder the unhappy Syrians, and to dishonour their wives and daughters. This is the bridegroom for whom *La belle et jeune France*, forsooth, is decking her charms, and putting on armour with the port of a virago. But it will not do, the sure word of truth has doomed Egypt as the basest of kingdoms, and the eternal law of human nature insures that this most corrupt community shall be also the weakest community among men. We may observe here that we were yesterday led by the French papers into an error most unduly favourable to the defenders of Beyrout. We intimated that the operations against that place consumed nine days; it appears, however, that instead of nine days, the work occupied but two hours. We are tempted to reprint the bravado of the *Siecle* upon the supposed nine days' resistance:—

"The bombardment of Beyrout will reverberate to the extremities of Europe and of the world. There is not a Frenchman worthy of the name who has not felt already the rebound at the bottom of his heart. It was not a very glorious act for England with her allies, to have forced a poor open town to surrender after a bombardment of nine days, and we must rather admire the courage of the Egyptians who defended it, and who did not evacuate it until it was reduced to ashes. But if there was little glory, there was great temerity in this *coup de main*; it is the signal of war in the east, and probably of a war which will not long be confined within these limits, however vast they may be, from Smyrna to the Euphrates, and from Alexandria to Constantinople. We do not say what our government ought to do to day or to morrow. It has at its disposal fleets and armies, and it is not for the purpose of leaving them inactive. Let it choose the place and the time. It has the secret of events, and being responsible for the future, must commit no fault which can be avoided; but it must learn that the French nation does not make preparations, in order that they may at a distance look on and witness the fall of allies that have confided in their protection. The government must learn that the nation have heard the cannon of Beyrout, and will reply to it, if necessary, on the Continent, as in the Mediterranean."

If it was glorious to resist nine days, what is it to submit in two hours? We do not charge the ruffian mercenaries [they were not Egyptians] who defended Beyrout, with cowardice—that is probably the only vice from which they are free; but surely, if they were not cowards, the event demonstrates the wide inequality of the contest to which Mehemet Ali has committed himself, when (all his dependence for a communication between his troops resting upon the sea-shore route) he cannot defend the most important town in the line for more than two hours. If France will go to war for the tyrant, she would do well to make haste, for it is quite possible that in a few weeks he may not be forthcoming.

HOWDEN GREAT HORSE FAIR.

This annual horse fair, one of the most considerable in the kingdom, lasts one fortnight. A number of London dealers were down in the neighbourhood for some time previous to the commencement of the fair, making extensive purchases of first rate hunters and carriage horses. Mr. Dyson, the great army contractor, purchased upwards of 100 troop horses for the 13th light dragoons and the Earl of Rosslyn, and we heard a respectable dealer say that there never was such a number of horses exhibited for sale at Howden fair as during the present year. Two Cavendish colts sold for £200, and several others from £150 to £300, and we heard a London dealer say that more horses were to be seen at Howden fair than at any other fair in the world. Many valuable horses left Howden for London, Italy, Germany, Russia, and various parts of the Continent during the past week. On the 23d and 24th ult., the stables attached to all the different inns of the town were crowded, and it was with difficulty that standing could be procured. It was not, however, until the 24th and 25th ult. that the town began to exhibit much bustle, when the influx of buyers became great (especially by the railroad recently opened between Selby and Hull.)

—The following distinguished personages attended the fair, viz.:—The Earl of Rosslyn, Lord Hawke, Lord G. Bentinck, Colonel Comley, Captain Hotham, Captain Butler, several officers of the 1st dragoons and 7th hussars, York. Amongst the attendance of London dealers we observed the following:—Messrs. Knight, Elmore, Dyson, Dickinson, East, Newman, and several distinguished foreigners from Russia, Prussia, Germany, France, and other parts of the continent.—*Leeds Mercury.*

HISTORICAL NOTICE OF BEYROUT.

Beyrout is the ancient Beryta, which was originally colonised from Sidon, In 566 the town was destroyed by an earthquake. It was no sooner rebuilt than it had to sustain a lengthened siege by the Saracens, who finally obtained possession of it. It subsequently fell into the power of Baldwin, King of Jerusalem; but in 1111 Saladin succeeded in driving all the Christians out of it. After a frequent change of masters, Beyrout at length became the residence of the Emir Fakir Eddya, prince of the Danses, who perished there in defending his dominions against the powerful Amurath IV. Since that period Beyrout has constantly belonged to the Ottoman empire.

Beyrout contained about 10,000 inhabitants—according to some accounts, 12,000. It was the principal trading port of the central part of Syria, and the point by which Damascus, the *entrepot* of Europe and Asia, received all its merchandise, and to which it directed all its expeditions. By this same point all the products of the soil of Syria, and more especially the silks of the Lebanon, were transmitted to Europe.

The commerce of Beyrout amounted annually to a sum of 4,000,000f. or 5,000,000f. Tuscany, in the first instance, and after her France, were in possession of the major part of this commerce. The exportations of France to Beyrout amounted annually (says the *Messager*) to about 2,000,000f; the importations from Beyrout to France to nearly 1,000,000f.

As a military post (observes the same paper) Beyrout was insignificant. It is true that the harbour of Beyrout is the best harbor for merchant vessels on the coast, but it is inaccessible to ships of war.

The means of defence of Beyrout seaward were a small fort, some batteries constructed on the mode by which the port is sheltered, a small bastion, and fortified gates. Landward the sole fortification is a wall flanked by towers, to which a few intrenchments were recently added by the orders of Soliman Bey.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

(From a Correspondent of the Monaghan Standard.)

OMAGH, OCT. 7.—At about three o'clock yesterday, Mr. James Love, sen., of Dry-bridge-street, in this town, a licensed vender of gunpowder, went from his shop to a store in the rere, in which the powder was kept, where he had been but a very short time when a terrific explosion took place. On some persons going to ascertain the cause of the explosion, it was perceived that it took place in the house where the powder was, the walls of which were scattered in every direction, and in the midst of the ruins were discovered the remains of the unhappy man, in a shockingly mangled state. The back part of his dwelling-house was forced in by the shock, and his family had rather a miraculous escape, as had Captain Wade, sub inspector of police, whose office is contiguous to the powder store, and which he had left only an instant before the awful event took place. The windows of his office were literally forced in, and his dwelling house more or less injured. The deceased was 72 years of age. In August last a son of his went to Australia, much against his father's wishes, since which deceased had labored under a depression of spirits. An inquest was held on view of the body by Mr. Orr, coroner, and a verdict returned—"That deceased, James Love, while laboring under a fit of insanity, ignited a cask of gunpowder, which caused his death."

GRACE DARLING.—Many inquiries have been made respecting the monies raised for Grace Darling, and others who assisted at the wreck of the Forfarshire Steam Boat, we have authority to state, that £742 16s 6d stock, have been vested in the funds for Grace, in the names of the Duke of Northumberland, the Rev. W. N. Darnell, Archdeacon Thorp, and Archdeacon Singleton: £246 12s 7d has been paid to Wm. Darling; and £27 to each of the seven boatmen.—*Newcastle Journal.*

LOUIS PHILLIPPE AND HIS MINISTER.

(From the Times.)

It would be useless and unworthy to disguise the truth, that within these two days the aspect of public affairs, with reference to the great question of peace or war, has assumed a somewhat darker color, and that the difficulties to be encountered by the friends of peace across the Channel appear to have been considerably aggravated.

We are very reluctant, without full proof of a fact so alarming, to ascribe any portion of such a change to the definitive adoption of a system of what must be termed "war policy" on the part of the French government.

That the sentiments of Louis Phillippe are from favorable to measures of violence or provocation towards this country, or indeed to any course of action by which the repose of Europe and the dearest and most enduring interests of France herself would be inextricably compromised, the well known justice and humanity of that sagacious prince afford the most satisfactory assurance. But the language and character of a large proportion of the French press, and indeed some recent freaks exhibited by what assumes to be the French, or at least the Parisian, public, must convince the most incredulous that the feelings of the King, and of the more enlightened divisions of society, who can rightly appreciate and sympathise with him, are not responded to by the whole community, nor *to be reckoned* upon as tests of the unanimous, though we trust they may as indication of the *predominant*, spirit of the national mind in France.

Unhappily, those among the Parisian journals which appear to be actuated by dispositions the least conducive to the maintenance of continued peace with Great Britain, the most intolerant of anything like independence on the part of other countries towards whatever happens to be the will or purpose, however arbitrary, of those who call themselves the "French people"—as Mr. D. O'Connell calls himself "the people of Ireland"—such journals, we say, are understood as those which are most immediately under the influence of the French ministry, and of M. Thiers, who is its head.

We all know what is meant by a French journal being in the pay of the minister—how absolute is the sale—how complete the property possessed by the master in the political existence of the slave!—what a prostration of the journalist is implied by such a contract!—what a denial of all utterance but that which the treasury directs! What, then, is the meaning of a French "treasury" newspaper? (or, for aught we know, of an English one, similarly circumstanced?)—It is that of an organ of publicity, speaking the language of the minister himself, and *no* language which he does not approve of.

Then what is the condition of the *Constitutionnel?* It is notoriously a Thiers newspaper. And what is its course of proceeding at this moment? Why, it has from the first been clamoring furiously against the allied powers, and specifically against England, for having virtually made war upon France—for having insulted her, provoked her—isolated France from the rest of Europe—threatened to partition Turkey, under cloak of protecting her. It has within these three days called the capture of Beyrout by a British and Austrian armament in strict pursuance of the obligations imposed by the treaty, "an act of savage aggression"—an act of material violence against the Pasha, and of *moral violence* against *France*. It says again, that this act is directed "solely against "*France*," and calls upon M. Thiers to fulfil his engagements to the country, by taking an "energetic resolution" upon the subject (qu. going to war?) or at once resigning, because he was not permitted to sustain "the honor of the nation."

Now, recollect that the above language is not merely that of a newspaper—it is, according to the universal belief of Paris, a minister speaking through a newspaper; it is M. Thiers apostrophising himself personally, and calling upon himself to take an "energetic resolution" against England, or to resign *instanter*.

But after this observation of the course marked out for the prime minister, and most probably by his own pen, it may be worth while to consider the arguments employed upon the same question, and, as is notorious, under a sanction and from a quarter which M. Thiers cannot fail to respect, since they are well understood to express the opinions of a personage far more exalted and authoritative than M. Thiers, and to be in deed approved at the Tuileries.

Listen to the *Journal des Debats* of Sunday last:—

"If great words were great things, and abuse an irresistible arm—if violence and passion were power and dignity—if oratorical force dispersed armed coalitions—then the ministerial journalists of the Left would be great men. Yesterday calm and confident, they are to day sinister and menacing, and speak with a purpose and an indignation sincere, perhaps, but imprudent. It is not becoming the confidants of ministers to sound the tocsin on every occasion, and compromise their dignity as well as that of France.

"Why such violence to day? Why such composure yesterday? What novelty has happened? Hostilities have commenced in Syria. Beyrout has been bombarded, but all this is the natural, foreseen consequences of the treaty of London, its pure and simple execution. The treaty announced it two months ago. There is nothing so new or serious in it. The occupation of Beyrout is of the smallest importance, and, if successful,, how does it change the position of France with respect to Europe, or render it different from what it was before!"

And, again, in the same able paper of Monday:—

"This uneasiness and agitation seems to us to have been pushed too far. However important the news from the East may be, a commencement of hostilities in Syria *is neither an unforeseen nor a new event*. The attack of Beyrout—we cannot yet say the possession of Beyrout, since Ibrahim and Soliman Pasha are preparing to attack with superior forces the troops landed by the English and Austrian fleet—the attack of Beyrout in no way changes the situation, such as the treaty of London made it, and such as the government must have accepted and considered it—and this attack is not even a first act of hostilities.—Since the 14th of August Admiral Napier had commenced the war. There can be no delusion as to the determination of the four powers, and the government must be still less capable of being deceived by it."

Once more consult the same intelligent and well-advised newspaper of Tuesday:—

"If the Beyrout business was to be the signal for war, why were not the Chambers convoked a month ago? When we demanded this convocation, the ministerial press told us there was no need to be in a hurry. We foresaw what has happened. We foresaw the effect to be expected from the first Syrian news. And therefore we entreated the government not long since to explain its intentions. We supposed that it had a fixed and decided plan, which we now can scarcely believe. For the minister opens his mouth to acquaint us that the *casus belli* was the capture of Beyrout. The cabinet, to be sure, still deliberates. But *the ministerial press no longer deliberates*. Ministers in fact, have floated down the current of events, dreaming of peace one day on the slightest presumption, and at the first disappointment announcing war. Can this be called governing or even reasoning!"

There speak the sober intelligence, the circumspection, and discretion of a French patriot; and we trust in God that on the convocation of the Chambers, with which the organs of M. Thiers have been threatening us, a more emphatic and impressive announcement of such reasonable views by a large majority of the national representatives will at once rebuke and silence those wild incendiaries who for some weeks past have stunned the European world with an uproar so offensive to the better feelings of all civilised and conscientious men.

We must nevertheless keep our eyes fixed on the transactions of each passing hour. His Majesty Louis Philippe, according to our yesterday's correspondence has given *carte blanche* to M. Thiers and his colleagues. But to what ends is this?

Louis Philippe is not a Sovereign to repose in the hands of a minister—whom we scarcely go too far in saying that he neither selected voluntarily, nor has ever seemed to trust implicitly—powers beyond his own control, and susceptible, therefore, of an exercise dangerous to the monarchy.

The manner in which M. Thiers has used his power would not, as it appears to us, be very consistent with the logical understanding and sound common sense of Louis Philippe, nor therefore likely to receive his royal sanction.

M. Thiers, it is said, in execution of his *carte blanche*, has framed an *ultimatum* for the allies, wherein he tells them that he will consider their rejection of the *last* proposal of Mehemet Ali as a declaration of war against *France!* Why this is inconceivable: the presumption of it is so, unless, what one can scarcely imagine to be the fact, that M. Thiers should have already bound France by a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with Mehemet Ali, regardless of all motives, whether just or unjust—a surmise which has, it is true, been occasionally circulated; but which we never thought ill enough of M. Thiers to credit.

The folly of such an *ultimatum* moreover would be not less remarkable than the insolence, since it is obvious that it ought to have been delivered to the allied powers while the negociation was yet in progress—not after the proposals of Mehemet Ali had been actually refused, for that would be tantamount to a declaration that "I, M. Thiers, will make war upon your four governments, unless you are guilty of a plain impossibility, by *avoiding* to do that which you have already and irrevocably perpetrated." No, no; Louis Philippe is not a man to let any minister write him down an idiot.

Another bellicose measure of M. Thiers is to land 30,000 men at Alexandria, and to take possession of the island of Candia. We may put them all down as about equally entitled to belief.

As for France protesting against the deposition of Mehemet Ali from the Paehalic of Egypt, nothing can be more harmless than such an instrument would prove, inasmuch as, whatever the wording of the treaty may have been, France may assure herself that the understanding of the parties never went beyond the rescue of the Syrian territory and the Isle of Candia from the usurper.

But it is certain enough that Louis Philippe comprehends far better than we do in this country who they are (and what their real objects) that have raised this outcry for a war by France against England and the whole of Europe. They are not the French people; neither the constituency of the Chamber of Deputies nor the deputies themselves, nor the chief proprietors of France, nor the capitalists, nor the professional men, nor the merchants, nor the middle classes, nor, in short, any considerable body of those citizens who see the well being of their families in the fruits of industry, and the national prosperity in the enjoyment of unmolested peace.

The declaimers for war against foreign countries, not one of whose governments has dreamed, during many years past, of injuring or disturbing France in her rights or possessions, her interests or honor, are a party who make a passion of politics, and an active trade of revolutions. They are not more the enemies of England and Russia than they are of the throne of Louis Philippe. No person existing knows the warmongers of France better than his Majesty, and it needed not the *naive* anticipation of the *Courrier Francais* to rouse the King's attention upon that point.—"The moment may arrive," quoth that candid journal, "when it will be necessary to *unchain the revolutionary power*, and in the mean time the banner of the revolution must be intrusted to firm hands." Louis Philippe, we expect, will consider well into what hands he intrusts the power of doing evil.

POOR LAWS—TITHE PAYERS.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
1st of October, 1840.

SIR—The poor law commissioners desire to call the attention of the board of guardians of the South Dublin Union to the annexed copy of an opinion obtained by them from the law officers of the Crown in Ireland, as to whether an occupier who pays an increased rent in lieu of the tithe rent charge for which the landlord is now made accountable, can be considered as the person "immediately liable to pay tithe," who, under the 70th section of the Poor Relief Act, is entitled to deduct from the tithe owner the whole poundage rate chargeable in respect of the rent charge.

The guardians will observe that, according to this opinion, the landlord is now the person "immediately liable to pay tithe," and is entitled to deduct the whole poundage rate chargeable on it. A contrary opinion having been given in the notes R and T on 76th section of the act, (second edition,) the commissioners request that all the paragraphs of note R in pages 91 and 94, except the first, and also note S, on pages 94 and 95, may be considered as cancelled.

By order of the board,
W. STANLEY,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Clerk of the Guardians of the South Dublin Union.

Copy of opinion, given by the attorney general and solicitor general for Ireland, on a case laid before them by the poor law commissioners.

We think that as the landlord, or person having the first estate of inheritance, is now responsible to the tithe owner for the amount of the rent charge, he is the person now answering the description in sec. 76, of "the person immediately liable to pay tithe;" and is therefore the person entitled to the deduction for the rent charge of the full poundage on it. If the rent charge act had not passed, the tenant in possession, if liable to the payment of the tithe, would, under the Relief Bill, be entitled to deduct the full rate from the tithe owner; and certainly the effect of the construction which we give to the acts is to take from the tenant (who still remains substantially liable to the whole rent charge) the benefit of the deduction to the full poundage which we would otherwise have had, and to give him instead only half of it as against the rent, and thereby the benefit of the other half is transferred to the landlord. It appears to us that, without violating the express language of the act, no other construction than as above can be given to it.

Under a lease made since the Tithe Composition Acts, the tenant, in shape of rent, substantially paid the tithe, and yet under the Relief Bill he could only deduct half rate from his landlord, and that landlord could deduct full rate from the tithe owner, and thereby gain the benefit of the half rate on the money paid for tithe.

We think the same result follows, in the case of a lease made before the Composition Acts; and we consider that, now, the tenant who pays in the shape of rent a sum compounded of his original rent and the tithe rent charge, is only entitled to deduct half rate from his landlord on the whole sum paid as rent, though that landlord is entitled to deduct from the tithe owner the full poundage on the tithe rent charge.

(Signed) D. R. PIGOT,
RICHARD MOORE.

1st October, 1840.

CORN TRADE.

Friday a meeting was held at the Corn Exchange, Dublin, at the termination of the market, for the purpose of considering a subject of considerable importance to the trade—

Mr. Pilsworth in the chair.

It appeared that some short time since a Mr. Healy, a farmer, living in the county of Dublin, preferred information against some of the corn merchants for claiming, as the usual and known allowance, two pounds additional to every barrel of corn or oats, besides requiring down weight instead of standing beam, and the magistrates of College street Office, by the desire of the respective parties, suspended giving a final judgment under the expectation that some arrangement might be effected at the Corn Exchange, for an amicable adjustment of the matter.

The meeting on Friday being merely a preliminary one, nothing was done but the appointment of a highly respectable committee of thirteen gentlemen, composed of buyers and sellers, who are to act for the trade at large, and to report to a future meeting.

INSURRECTION IN THE ISLE OF MAN.—DOUGLAS ISLE OF MAN, SEPT.—A regular insurrection has taken place in this little island, in consequence of the alteration in the currency, which has been, by an act of Tynwald, assimilated with the Engligh money.—The people have gathered in all parts of the island to oppose this alteration. We are under regular martial law; all houses are closed at seven in the evening, and bodies of special constables parade the streets.—The military, 30 men in number, are continually under arms. The insurgents nearly killed the high bailiff of Peel, and another gentleman, a son of one of the members of the house of Keys; but in Douglas all seems pretty quiet.—*Belfast F.*

ABDICATION OF THE KING OF HOLLAND.

King William is now in his 68th year. He was born on the 24th of August, 1772; married on the 1st of October, 1791, a Princess of Prussia; in 1793 took the command of the Dutch army upon the occasion of the declaration of war by the French directory against the Stadholder of the united provinces. He took Landrecies in 1794, retired into Holland with his troops after the battle of Fleurus, embarked with his family for England in 1795, and took possession in 1802 of the small German principalities which had been ceded to his father in exchange for his rights in Holland, and which his father in turn had ceded to him. In 1806 he inherited the sovereignty of Nassau; commanded the right wing of the Prussians at the battle of Jena; was taken prisoner, and lost his states after that battle; afterwards took service under the Austrian government, and assisted in 1809, at the battle of Wagram; was recalled into Holland at the moment when the entire of Germany marched against France; took the reins of government of the Low Countries on the 6th of December, 1813; received on the 30th of March, 1814, the oath of allegiance as a sovereign prince; on the 16th of March, 1815, took the tittle of King; promulgated the "fundamental law" on the 24th of August, 1815; was crowned on the 21st of September, 1815; summoned all Holland to arms on the 5th of October, 1830, after the success of the Belgian insurrection; and declared on the 20th of October in the same year, that he would confine himself to the government of the northern provinces. He lost his royal consort in the month of October, 1837; accepted the "24 articles" on the 14th of March, 1838; on the 26th of May, 1839, signed the ratification of the treaty of the 19th of April; and on the 4th of September, in the current year, promulgated the changes introduced by him into the fundamental law.

The Prince of Orange is 48 years old, having been born on he 6th of September, 1792. The news of the King's abdication produced an immense sensation, both at the Hague and at Amsterdam. In the latter city, the funds immediately fell one per cent., and still further depression was anticipated. A letter from the Hague of the 1st of October, states, that "persons living in the prince royal's intimacy, have already suffered some words to escape them as to the line of conduct which the prince intended to pursue immediately after his succession. He proposes to commence by two great measures, the object of which is to restore royalty to that popularity which, in the last conflict with the chamber and with public opinion, it would seem to have irrevocably lost. The first of these measures consists in taking it on himself to guarantee the payment of the interest on all the loans contracted for, (such as for the construction of the railway to Arnheim.) It has been a question whether this guarantee should fall on the King himself or on the heir apparent. The new King, by taking this guarantee on himself, would solve this question in a mode the most satisfactery to the holders of these securities. The second measure, which is much more important still, is the immediate nomination of a state commission, charged with the duty of reviewing the fundamental law, and proposing, within the shortest possible period, certain changes which would be forthwith submitted to the chamber. In choosing the members of this commission, it is understood that the new Sovereign will be influenced by public opinion.

"The destinies of the Netherlands," says the *Handelsblad* of the 2nd of October, "will no longer be directed by him whose views have been always benevolent, whose undivided cares have ever been devoted to the well being of his country. The abdication itself, decided by the noblest motives, by a conviction that the necessities of that beloved country requires more force and energy in its constitutional administration, and he in itself the greatest and most sublime proof of the royal devotion. The respected Monarch desires to lay down the sceptre, which he has carried honourably for more than a quarter of a century, and by this rare action to crown his long reign—a reign full of difficulties, of cares, of losses, and deceptions, but which, nevertheless, not without its brilliant passages, entitling it to the gratitude of its contemporaries, and securing it to the admiration of prosperity. The difficulties of the epoch are immense; and the task imposed on the successor to the throne is most critical. But the nation has the greatest confidence in the Prince of Orange. The nation sees and honours in him, not only the heroe, who in his youth distinguished himself in Spain, gathered imperishable laurels at Waterloo, and triumphed at Hassell and Louvain, but it sees, above all, in him, a Prince attached devotedly, by conviction, to constitutional order. God grant that success may respond to a hope so well founded! The fate of an entire reign often depends on the first step taken by the the Sovereign. Experience has too frequently demonstrated that nothing can repair the consequences of a first false step. To day it is the duty of all good citizens to support efforts which are directed to secure the future well being of the country. May Providence have destined a new era of glory and prosperity for the Netherlands,"

The Belgian papers state that the King of Holland's principal motives for retiring into private life is, that he may, without dispute, fulfil the sacred promise which he has given, and marry the Countess d'Oultremont.

EXTRAORDINARY LEGAL APPOINTMENT.

(From the London Gazette.)

"DOWNING-STREET, OCT. 5, 1840.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Robert Nicholas Fynn, Esq., to be chief justice of the island of Tobago."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING PACKET.

SIR—I take the liberty of inquiring from you, for the benefit of the public generally, and of the Irish bar in particular whether the "Robert N. Nynn" who appears in last Tuesday's *Gazette* to have been appointed to the office of "chief justice of the island of Tobago," can possibly be the same person who had, in the latter part of the year 1838, the meanness and effrontery to address a letter to the editor of the *Evening Packet*, requesting that he would abuse him for the part he had taken in politics, and thus serve his interest with the present government, by making him appear to be a martyr to their cause?

A person of that name also figured most conspicuously and disreputably in your police reports for the commencement of the year 1839. If it be the same person who has obtained this appointment, the Irish bar, as an assembly of gentlemen, must feel grossly outraged by the appointment to a responsible *judicial* situation of one who has evinced, by his letter to the Editor of the *Evening Packet*, in 1838, such a total disregard of every principle and feeling allied to the character of a gentlemen. When such men, without principle, knowledge, character, or experience, are appointed to preside over the lives and fortunes of our fellow subjects, it cannot surprise any one that so many of our colonies and possessions should have been in a state of disaffection, if not rebellion, with the mother country.

I have the honor to be, sir,
yours, &c.,
SCRUTATOR.

In answer to the foregoing questions we (of the *Packet*) have no hesitation whatever in assuming both in the affirmative. Yes, the individual alluded to is the identical Robert N. Fynn, who wrote to the Editor of this journal, requesting we would *abuse him for having eulogised Lord Normanby's Government, and praised Daniel O'Connell and the Priests!* His letter is yet in our possession, and we are not quite sure that we may not be tempted to publish it some fine day, as a specimen of the character of modern patriotism, so truly described by Johnson as "the last refuge of a scoundrel"!

THE FIRE AT DEVONPORT.—In this case strong suspicion appears to be attached to a couple of foreigners who were residing in Plymouth for some time previous to the destruction of the ships, but who disappeared on the night of the conflagration. No trace of these persons has as yet been found.

SOMETHING NEW.—An invention is in progress to supersede the necessity of using horse hair for stuffing chairs sofas, &c. The substitute (for which a patent is taken out) is cork, cut into the minutest particles, which is found upon trial to be superior to horse hair in every respect, and the saving is considered at about 200 per cent. An extensive factory is fast progressing, and a large fortune appears likely to reward the inventer.—*Morning Herald.*

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