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Richd. Henderson

Jan Roberts

WATERFORD MAIL. ONE PENNY. DIEU ET MON DROIT

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TO ISAAC BUTT, ESQ., PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

SIR—I have waited with some impatience, from Monday, the 12th inst., till Saturday, the 17th inst., for an answer to my letter, to which it greatly behoved you to give an early reply. By a second edition of the *Statesman*, published late on Friday evening, which arrived here late on Saturday, I am furnished with what is denominated "a copy" of your note to me; that which I presume to be the original document, arriving here by post this day (Monday.) It was impossible for me to consider the subject on Saturday evening, and I set down to day, to convey to you the earliest answer it was practicable for me to give.

And first, it is necessary to notice a matter of a somewhat personal nature. You complain of "your not having received from me, as you might have expected, either a copy of my letter, or at least a private intimation that I had publicly written to you," seeming to imply that you had some claim to receive that communication in private from me, rather than in public; and that as it was, according to your remark, "obviously impossible to read everything that may appear in the public journals," inferring that my letter, among the multiplicity of your avocations, might, to your detriment (in consequence of my neglect to call your attention to it in private,) have escaped your notice.—Now, in reply, I have to say, you had no claim upon me that I should privately furnish you with a copy of that letter. You had volunteered to become the *public* accuser of a gentleman, preferring against him a charge of grave moral guilt; this charge you send before the public—you put it forward *deliberately*, having well weighed it—after mature thought—accompanied by positive assertion—garnished with a detail of *circumstances* and alleged authorities, calculated to sink it deeply into the public mind. To the public mind, and the public mind only, would any friend of the accused party resort. What *you thought in private* signified little—what *you said in public* signified a great deal, provided only it was calculated by solemnity of asseveration, and a detailed recital of circumstances, to obtain a credence from those who heard it.

To the public, therefore, I appealed, as to the tribunal with which alone I had any concern. As to the idea that my letter (which I knew would be printed by every journal in the country, whatever was its shade of opinion) not reaching your notice, the thought never entered my mind—nor can I believe, however confident you might have been that the high rank of the individual whom you assailed would have prevented him from descending into the arena with you—or however great your feeling of security might have been, from your experience of a long-permitted impunity—that you were not in expectation that notice would follow upon the temerity of which you had been just guilty. You must have been *on the look out* for the effects of the bolt you had shot; just as the boy in the street, who has thrown a stone at a gentleman's window, however careful he may have been to secure a hiding place from the well merited punishment due to his wantonness or malevolence, lurks in the neighbourhood of his mischief, at least till he has heard the crack of the pane.

I was guilty, then, of no unfairness, in not giving you private intimation of my intention. I had no doubt but you would see my letter at once, as, in fact, I have no doubt you did see it at once. It was printed, I am informed, in every morning paper in Dublin on the day after the evening it first appeared.

Now, Sir, as to your letter.

However it has disappointed me on your account, i is satisfactory on every other.

You decline to assign proof of your charges! Well, I desire nothing more; but, to see how pregnant this act of yours is, and to see how thoroughly conclusive it is as to the unfairness of the rest of your conduct, it is desirable to take a short retrospect.

It is now about two years since the grounds of the present attack upon Mr. Shaw were first laid. Early in the year 1837, *all* the Conservative members of the House of Commons were called together at Sir Robert Peel's, and *all* the members of the Upper House of Parliament, convened at the Duke of Wellington's, and, by a *unanimous* resolution adopted in both places, it was determined to accede to a modified corporation bill.

I heard this at the time. I state it from my own recollection only. If any competent person correct me, I will readily retract my assertion.

With respect to the *prudence* of this resolution, I have now no concern. My object is at present to acquaint uninformed people in the country with facts, to enable them to form a judgment upon the statements which have been for some time past submitted to them. The resolution adopted by those distinguished persons may have been toolish, though there were wise men present at these meetings—may have been interested, having a mean, unworthy, pecuniary object in view—though there were many of the noblest and most upright, and wealthiest people in the world there, among the men who adopted it. But whatever the composition of these meetings was, the resolution they came to was *unanimous*. However some may have disagreed from this resolution afterwards, all *then* assented to it. If the act was blameable, ALL are to blame for the act. In consequence of this unanimous resolution, the leading persons in both houses of parliament pledged themselves and their party to the ultimate adoption of the measure.

I am not introducing this subject for the sake of defending its policy. *With politics, I beg to say my present purpose has no concern.* My purpose is to fulfil that sometimes necessary duty of defending a private friend. But, further than so far as political considerations bear upon the end, with Mr. Shaw's politics, or with any other political topic, I have in this letter nothing to do. I shall close what I have to say on this head with remarking, that up to the time *the unanimous act of every member of his party, small and great*, decided that this bill was to be carried, Mr. Shaw exerted every effort to oppose and obstruct the measure; and many and many a time has he to me in private expressed his strong regret for the necessity to which his party were driven.

Having finished what I had to say on political topics, I am sorry I have to enter upon what is still more ungrateful to me: personal ones. But I shall endeavour to offend no one. If I do so unintentionally, I shall deeply regret it. If I unwittingly injure any one most willingly and anxiously will I do all in my power to repair the injury upon its being first pointed out to me.

Some months or a year *after* this unanimous resolution was come to, you, Sir, and others commenced, for the first time, an agitation against the bill. Several of the party starting this opposition were young men, and, in point of wordly circumstances, unprovided for; some of you, at the same time, were embarking, I believe, in a new newspaper property—a newspaper which proceeded to push itself into notice during the agitation got up in opposition to this proposed bill. It is not for me to say whether ambition or a love of notoriety and distinction actuated the parties; or whether narrow circumstances, and a desire to emerge out of the pressure of the "*res angusta domi*," had its weight with them; or whether patriotism, and a wish to do a service to the cause of religion and country, inspired exertion; or whether (what is most likely) every one of these three springs of action, in their different proportions, set the machinery into motion. But from the time you and your friends commenced that agitation, and used the material, so readily furnished to your hands, in the present uneasy and suspicious condition of the country, the attack upon Mr Shaw's character went forward. That he would be no party to your project—pledged as he and those he had been acting with in parliament had been in the way I have mentioned might have been anticipated; and though people may hold different opinions as to the *obligation* of such a pledge, or as to the difficulty or facility of escaping out of it, yet pure and candid minds will not look with severity upon a scrupulous disposition which would adhere to it. "He that sweareth to his neighbour and disappointeth him not, though it be to his own hindrance," is a person men are not disposed to think lightly of. I suppose Mr. Shaw might have violated the engagement which, in company with others, he had reluctantly made; and he might have profitably, and with greater security to his personal comfort, obtained leave from his leaders (I believe that is the phrase) to vote against them, and in the teeth of what he conceived to be his own promise—but will any man affirm he would have been right in so doing? Whatever men may say of the infirmity of his judgment, there can be but one opinion among honest minds about the integrity of his principles.

I have stated this matter at full, because it will afford a clue to uninformed, but well disposed people, to lead them through the mazes of this labyrinth of abuse, and slander, and misrepresentatien. The virulent attacks made upon Mr. Shaw's character in the course of the last two years, will receive their explanation out of the above combination of circumstances; all that men have to imagine, in addition, is the recurrence of a series of struggles, for the space of two years, to dislodge Mr. Shaw from his opinion—to imagine anger, and disappointment, and revilings upon the one side—irritation and estrangement upon the other. I do believe this is a correct representation of the circumstances as they occured, and that all the abuse and virulence levelled against Mr. Shaw, and the satisfaction he is stated to have expressed upon the ultimate settlement of a question—in its result unavoidable, but producing him this misery in the interim—will derive their satisfactory explanation from this statement, and from no other.

Now, Sir, as to the immediate business which brings you and me into contact. After twenty four months of slander—after the publication of the most dishonourable imputations—after accusations of *perjury*—of fraudulent, and mercenary, and secret compacts with the Government—of the selling of his place—of the betraying of his party—of the communications of the falsest representations to its leaders—and, in fact, of acts which for ever ought, had they occurred, to banish the wretch guilty of them from the pale of honourable society and the notice of gentlemen—after all these are put forward in secret and in public—by private letters and handbill—by newspaper paragraphs, and by editorial articles composed by persons not giving their names—atlength an individual having a name and a certain position in society—one *who can be fastened down to his words*—emerges from the obscurity, and, in a spirit of fair dealing or temerity, makes a tangible accusation. This accusation is met by a person to whose rank he cannot object; and, in a letter whose courtesy he cannot deny, he is required to make good his solemnly asseverated allegations;—and he attempts, under a frivolous pretext, to retire again into the condition of irresponsibility from which he had emerged. Is this to be permitted? No, Sir; you and your party have assailed Mr. Shaw long enough, shrouding yourselves in a darkness through which no one could penetrate to you. You have, by an act of incautious rashness, emerged from your obscurity; you cannot suppose you will now be allowed to retreat.

You have publicly made your accusation, Sir, and the following are your words. I quote them once again, and I quote them from the *Statesman*, *your own particular advocate*; and, as it said, your own *personal property*:—

"He (Mr. Butt) believed Mr. Shaw to have used every exertion to pass this bill (the corporation bill), and *he challenged contradiction*. One fact he would mention: he stated it on the authority of several members of both houses of parliament, of ten persons *whose names he would give if it were contradicted*. Mr. Shaw had stated in private to Lord Lyndhurst, when that noble lord was inclined to reject the bill, that by rejecting it he would break up the Protestant party in Ireland; for that there were many Protestants in Ireland so anxious for the bill to pass, that they would join the Whigs if it were rejected."

You "challenge contradiction," Sir! *I* contradict you. You say you state your accusation "on the authority of ten persons whose names you will give if the fact were contradicted!" *I* contradict it, and call upon you for your ten names. I have placed under the eye of the reader your statement, with its particulars, well loaded with *circumstance*. It contains a charge affecting the moral character of a gentlemen. You have not made the charge hastily—you have deliberated long upon it. It is but one of a series of accusations. Surely, if there is a spirit of justice or honor in the country, you will be compelled to make good your engagement; or, if every sentiment of honor and value for character has not been obliterated out of your own mind by the baneful system in which you have been implicated, you will come forward and redeem your pledge. Depend on it, Sir, your character is quivering in the balance.—You say I have no right to call upon you to give these names. Why, Sir, did you not "*challenge contradiction?*" Did not your assertion go abroad for six days, implicating an honourable man's character; and, up to the time that my letter appeared, denying your statement and calling for proof, it never seemed but that *any* person in the whole world might not have had time, and place, and fact, and witness; *ten witnesses*, for the mere asking them of you—and now you turn round upon me, and say, I have no right to ask you! You say, you will not produce these *ten names*, because "you would not be justified in involving the names of any other parties in the discussion!" Ah Sir, had you any such compunction in involving Mr. Shaw's name? A gentleman who was your friend; who never injured you! at whose table I have met you on terms of familiarity and acquaintance; *whose worth, truth, integrity, and honour you must, in your heart, at this instant be convinced of*: you had no difficulty about involving his name, when you made accusations against him, which, were they true, would degrade him below the baseness of a felon; but you have, forsooth, "a difficulty in involving the names" of the *witnesses* upon whose authority you would ruin him. And mark! you insinuate those witnesses are members of parliament—you state they are ten; thus you avail yourself of the number and the credit of witnesses, which you *say* you possess, to bear down an accused person; but you will not give the accused party the benefit of knowing when and where the facts are stated to have occurred, or who the parties are that are to testify to them. I believe, Sir, in your own profession, before the most degraded culprit is called upon to plead to an accusation, the charity of the law furnishes him with a distinct statement of the facts laid to his charge, and the names and evidence of the witnesses against him; but the charity of Mr. Butt goes no farther than the accusation—a vile accusation—which, were it true, would banish the accused party from the society of honourable men; and, as to witnesses, he will give their number and their dignity, all that could *oppress* the assailed party; but such a statement of detail as would enable *inquiry* to be made, contradiction to be offered, obscurity to be cleared up; or, if the statement made by any of these ten gentlemen or noblemen was the *peevish and incautious expression* made in confidence and in private, before the *paid and confidential counsel in this case* (for, alas! we know our infimities, and that the best of friends will say things of their best friends, which, with well disposed bystanders, go for nothing, and of which the parties often afterwards as quickly repent,) such a statement as would exhibit the exact amount and nature of the testimony. Oh, no!—this could not be done—it would "*involve others!*"—Dr. Boyton has no right to ask it. The witnesses against whom no charge lies are to be kept secret—confidence is not to be broken with them—but the name of the accused party is to be declared!—denounced to the public—branded as a liar, a traitor!—*his* name is to be "involved"—involved in all—all the dishonour which a reckless, uncandid, *interested* accuser, by himself, or by his press, can encompass it.

Did it never strike you, Sir, that, while you feel it so hard to be called upon to bring forward the names of the noblemen and gentlemen who are your witnesses, that the same, or far greater difficulty, must attend Mr. Shaw, before *he* could bring forward his witnesses to answer your accusation?—but, then, what signifies this to Mr. Shaw, the accused party—Mr. Butt's "witnesses" are not to be 'involved!'

But then, Sir, you require Mr. Shaw's contradiction. Sir if your object be just and honourable, you need require no further impulse than that which I now give you, to bring forward the proofs of your accusation. If your object is to inform the public of a series of acts of treachery by one in whom they have hitherto put confidence, and to warn them against reposing it in so unworthy a quarter again, tell them your proofs—convince their doubting minds—and cut off for ever the chance of the repetition of this mischievous reliance. If your object be justice to an accused man, come forward boldly; and, as you have already furnished the accusation, supply him with time and place, and with a list of what you say you have—witnesses.

You require Mr. Shaw's contradiction! Sir, I have been for many months wishing that some friend of Mr. Shaw would fasten on some of your expressions and accusations, and call you before the public to exhibit before that tribunal the exact amount and the nature of your charges against him.

Finding that no one did so, upon the occasion of your recent indiscreet speech, I felt that, as one of his constituents—as his private and personal friend—I had a right to address you as I did, and I now give you that contradiction.

A man of Mr. Shaw's rank will never, with the consent of his friends, descend into the arena to wrangle in the newspapers with the accusers with whom he has now to deal—a legitimate place for his defence was the late occasion of the Lord Mayor's dinner, but his assailants took care to deprive him of that opportunity.

You are a scholar, Sir, and recollect probably the opinion of Maximus Tyrius, as to the impropriety and unfairness of such unequal contests. For my convenience—the convenience of the printer—I quote the passage from the Latin:—.

"Facile," he says, "patior athletam cum athleta componi ex pari certamine et studio. Video enim illis, similem indolem, parem exercitationem, equalemque cupiditatem vincendi. Quoties, vero, vir bonus cum malevolo concurrit, cum uterque non progrediatur ex eadem palæstrâ, neque exercitatus est sub eodem magistro, neque eandem artem didicerit, neque iisdem luctationibus educatus sit, *neque amans ejusdem coronæ aut ejusdem præconii*; miseret me ejus pugnæ; impar est congressus."

To Mr. Shaw I would suggest the advice that a Romanist bishop once offered to the illustrious Erasmus, when he was assailed by unworthy members of that body of which he was the distinguished ornament:—"Te," says Sadoletus, in one of his exquisite letters to him, "ita crebro et a tum multis peti, et mirum sane mihi, et permolestum est; nec video quæ sit causa, nisi forte ea, de qua jam pridem ad to scripsi; existimatio tua, videlicet, quo in tam alto sita est, ut omnibus flatibus invidiæ, proposita esse videatur. Nam qui in hanc Theologiæ (read Politices) palœstram, nomen suum profitentur, *quo sibi de principio commendationis æliquid in* VULGUS *quærant* nomen eligunt clarissimum, *in quod invehantur*; auget deinde rixam ipsa contentio. Sed Ego, si isto loco essem, una semel defensione in universum omnibus responderem, &c. Hoc opere edito, perenne mihi silentium susciperem adversus malevolos; quorum insolentiam iniquasque calumnias, cum res ipsa et veritas, tum tua excellens fama virtusque refutaret."

With respect to yourself, Sir, I have to say, if there be one expression in this letter which you conceive to be unjust, and that you can point out to me as not borne out by the facts of the case, I am ready to retract it. I hope I have not expressed more than a just indignation towards an attempt of so serious a character to injure the reputation of a valued personal friend. Believe me, Sir, that once I would have done the same for you. I can now no longer take the liberty to offer you advice upon the serious difficulty into which you have brought yourself; but I will make a suggestion—and it is both a just and a friendly one. Two courses now remain open to you: first, if you have the proof you allege you have, you may produce it before the public, and throw the blame upon the parties descrving blame. Next, if you have not the proof, and have, in a spirit, of which you ought deeply to repent, brought so fearful an accusation against an honourable gentleman—acknowledge your error manfully, and make what reparation you can, for the injury you have inflicted upon his feelings and those of his friends. But last, if you do neither of these things, it is the part of a friend to warn you of the result; and I hope, considering the grave offence of which you will have been then proved to be guilty, and the injury it will be then clear you are willing to inflict upon others, I will not be considered to speak in terms of undeserved severity when I say that you will be regarded as "an interested calumniator;" accused, convicted, and—BRANDED.

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

CHARLES BOYTON.

Ramelton, Oct. 19, 1840.

TO THE REV. CHARLES BOYTON, D.D.

"Quoties vero, vir bonus cum malevolo concurrit, cum uterque non progrediatur ex eadem palæstra, neque exercitatus est sub codem magistro, neque eandem artem didicerit, neque tisdem luctationibus educatus sit, *neque amans ejusdem coronæ aut ejusdem præconii*; miseret me ejus pugnæ; impar est congressus."—*Maximus Tyrius, as quoted by Dr. Boyton.*

REVEREND SIR—I have seen your letter to me of the 19th inst., and accepting your warning of the disadvantages under which I labor in a controversy with you, I take the earliest leisure from more pressing occupations to reply to it.

In reference to the matter of business which appears to have called forth your letter, I have but a very few words to say. I refer you again to my answer to your former letter I still refuse to recognise your right to address me as you have done.

After your last letter you will surely feel that as a gentleman, I could not do otherwise. I am not sure that I am not doing wrong in replying to it at all. The clergyman who can bring himself to write as you have, can scarcely expect a recognition of his rank, whatever it may be; and even were I disposed to enter into a discussion with you, you have yourself precluded it.

I see, however, not the least reason to alter my opinion. If your object be to satisfy yourself, the plain course I marked out for you in my former letter is still open. If you write as the advocate of another, you were bound, in the first instance, before you intruded on me, to take that course. If I wanted anything to assure me I was right, I would find it in the temper of your letter. There was surely nothing in my letter to provoke the passion you manifestly display. I endeavored to give a courteous reply to what I could not help regarding as an unauthorised and unwarrantable trespass both upon my patience and my time; but I stated at the same time my decision—you surely cannot expect that your last letter could induce me to change it. You first attempted to cajole me—you failed—you now attempt to bully me—you will fail too.

Here I would gladly pause; the violent abuse of myself, which your letter contains, I am very reluctant to notice, and I will do so as briefly as I can.

But, in the first place, and above all, there is one point upon which it is essential that I should set myself right—a point upon which I cannot, I ought not, to endure that there should be a misunderstanding for one instant. When I claimed the courtesy of a private intimation, I did not claim it on the ground of any friendship or intimacy with you; upon whatever other point I may be misunderstood, I cannot endure to be mistaken upon this. *I* am anxious that all who know either of us should be satisfied that I had not the most remote claim to it on these grounds—I most distinctly, emphatically, and solemnly declare that I had not—and I put it thus strongly because I feel strongly I claimed that courtesy merely because I thought it usual, when one gentleman addressed another, expecting a reply, to send the letter through some other channel than the newspapers—you will pardon me for saying that I think so still.

From beginning to end of your letter—from the first sentence to the last, you appear to have but one object—to insult me. You wrote it, well knowing that I would not retaliate. In this assurance there is no artifice, however unworthy—no allusion, however mean—no device, however unmanly, to which you have not resorted to for the purpose of insulting, and, as far as your efforts can avail, depreciating me. I freely admit that you have shown the ingenuity of malignity, perhaps the highest praise to which you aspire; I wish I could as readily admit that your letter was creditable to your character or your profession. It is not creditable to your manliness—you never would have written it if you had not known I would not retaliate.

Public matters I decline, once for all, discussing with you; above all, matters relative to Mr. Shaw. It would be unfair to that right honourable gentleman to canvass his conduct with a defender so mischievous to his friends, as you have proved yourself in your last letter.

I mentioned a simple fact relative to Mr. Shaw, which certainly involved no moral guilt, however it might political error. I distinctly stated that I imputed no motives—and while that fact is undenied by the only person who can deny it; and while you account for his silence by believing him not called on to notice the accusation.

You come forward as HIS FRIEND!! You say that "that accusation, if true, would degrade him below the baseness of a felon"—"would banish the accused from the society of honourable men"—would "ruin him;" that he is "branded as a traitor, a liar," forgetting that the more you magnify the accusations the more utterly ridiculous does your argument for his silence become. That I allude to just as an instance of the other follies in which your letter abounds. With such a defender it would be grossly unfair to Mr. Shaw to place anything relative to his conduct in question.

Equally unfair would it be to mix him up with all the virulence and personality of your letter—a letter which would leave upon every rational mind the conviction that you had no better defence than gross and scandalous abuse of myself—a letter which certainly has lowered you, and which, as far as any controversy between you and me is concerned, is decisive in my favor. You remember the old test—The man who loses his temper is decidedly in the wrong. You have so completely lost your temper that you are at war not only with me but with yourself—you contradict your own assertions, and you forget in your last what you stated in your first letters.

With such a defender, I repeat, it would be unfair to Mr. Shaw to canvass any question relating to him; and I am very very far indeed from attaching to him either the weakness of your arguments, or the discredit of your virulence.

You must certainly have lost your temper when, under the influence of passion, you forgot yourself so far as to use the language you have done—to insinuate that my statement, have no weight, and to tell me plainly that I am a liar and a slanderer—that I endeavoured to ruin a man who was my friend—at whose table you met me—of whose integrity I was convinced; you more than insinuate that "every sentiment of honor and integrity has been eradicated from my breast." The English language is not sufficient for your purposes of insult, and you rake up the works of old Latin authors and Popish priests to find classical terms of contumely; and you—you a clergyman, and a doctor of divinity—proceed to "BRAND" me as a liar, "a calumniator, and a slanderer."

You see, by my giving new circulation to your invective, how little I am either afraid of it or angry at it. I make no comment on these expressions. You are a clergyman, I trust I am a Christian: it was your duty to decide before you used these expressions, how far they became the character of a Christian minister. But as you have used them my duty is to let them pass.

When I come to read your letter, I find that, although it is artfully framed to leave an impression unfavorably to me, you have left me scarcely a tangible fact to deal with.—I know not with how much of the history of the origin of the opposition to Mr. Shaw you mean to implicate me with the love of notoriety—the newspaper speculations—the 24 months of slander—the private letters and handbills, &c., and the *res angusta domi*.

I can only say that every single impression which by these artfully constructed paragraphs you endeavour to create with regard to myself is utterly false, with one exception. It is quite true that I inherited no wealth—I have had to make my own way unaided to my own position—I have had to achieve an honourable independence by my own exertions, and with the blessing of a gracious Providence I have succeeded in making my way, if not to wealth, to competence.

There is, indeed, one tangible fact in your letter—I notice it not for its own sake, for it is unimportant, but it will enable every reader to judge of the candor of your other insinuations. You speak of Mr. Shaw thus—"a gentleman who was your friend, and at whose table I have met you on terms of familiarity and acquaintance." Once you did meet me there, and only once you could have done it. It is now eight years ago, during the contested election of 1832. I was an undergraduate in colldge; had I been of age I would have been entitled to a vote as a scholar. Mr. Shaw requested me to tender my vote for him, as he wished to make a strong show amongst the old constituency. I did so; I exerted myself in every way in his committee room with all the enthusiasm of youth. At this time you did meet me once at his table; and now, after a lapse of eight years, you have treasured up this instance publicly to upbraid me with the acceptance of this invitation, which was, if I remember right, conveyed through hourself—you were my college tutor. How proud, how very proud, my host upon that occasion, must feel of his manly, his generous, and his gentlemanlike defender!

I am almost ashamed to notice such a matter, but it is necessary thoroughly to expose your artful letter. This little incident will serve two purposes—it will show that with a malignity that evidently would scruple at nothing to injure or to crush me, and with a memory that retains every little incident of my college life, *under your tutorial care*, you have been able to fasten on nothing worse than this, and it will serve, too, as a sample of the value that must be attached either to your inferences or your insinuations.

You give a history of what you are pleased to term a course of twenty four month's slander against Mr. Shaw graphically described with all the accuracy and fulness of one acquainted with the process. I am not now concerned with the correctness of your account. Others, I suppose, can vindicate themselves. But when you characterise the opposition I felt it my duty to offer to the bill as one directed either in the way of slander or otherwise against Mr. Shaw, you say that which is not true—I do not say intentionally, but certainly in an ignorance of facts so wilful as to be criminal. Until the speech upon which you comment I never mentioned Mr. Shaw's name. I carefully avoided all personal allusion under provocations which might have justified a different course. I believed my duty to be, not with individuals—but to endeavour to save my country from the infliction of that bill. Under every discouragement I performed that duty—in spite of slander—in spite of the imputations unsparingly spread abroad—but personal allusions I never made. The only comment you can find of mine on Mr. Shaw, throughout the whole of a protracted discussion, is contained in the few sentences which have provoked your indignation, or given you a pretext for displaying to what lengths you are ready to go to serve a great man.

I will not ask you by what right you—YOU call me a slanderer and a liar—because a question implies the expectation of an answer; and I will not be guilty of the hypocrisy of pretending that ever I wish to have any intercourse public or private, with you again. But, I will appeal to the feelings of all gentlemen whether there is anything in all that I have ever said or done to give the shadow of excuse for the use of such language—to justify you, a clergyman, in applying it to a man who had not assailed you—whom you had no right at all to address—and of whom you must have known many months back, unless you are slower at taking hints than any one will believe—that his only wish regarding you was to have as little to do with you as possible.

There is, indeed, one motive which it is possible to assign for the use of this language—the same which prompts Mr. O'Connell to indulge in such unmeasured vituperation; it drives many men from the political arena, who would rather even neglect a duty than expose themselves to attacks, of the character you have made upon me. Some men, from a natural timidity that shrinks from such abuse—others, and perhaps the feeling is most natural to the most estimable, from a secret and undefined impression that there is contamination and disgrace in the very contact with the exhibition of such bad passions. This is really the secret of much unmeasured abuse, which at first appears calculated to damage any cause—to deter the timid. I do not say that this is your motive; I have no right to say so; but this I know, that ever since the opposition to the Municipal Bill began attempts, both public and private, have been made to run down every one that took a part in it; and this I also know, that if you had so far forgotten yourself as to lend yourself to such a policy, you would write to me exactly as you have done.

The artifice is not a new one. You remember how Clodius carried his points.

I have not time to look for the passage, but perhaps it will be present to your mind. How Cicero describes his descending to the forum with his "*sicarii*," with bands of men not very reputable rea.ly to drive from the arena of civil contests every one of his antagonists, by abuse, by insult, and by violence, from a contact with these, the better disposed part of the community shrunk and left the field undisputed to those who enjoyed such instruments of political warfare.

But the bullies of Clodius were not priests—and you will pardon me for saying, that if the office is to be kept up in modern politics, it would be much better suited to characters like those described by Cicero than to a gentleman of your sacred profession.

On the rest of your letter I make no comment—on the tone of assumption which you have thought proper to adopt—on your tender concern of my character, or on your assurance that once you would have defended me as you do now Mr. Shaw. Whatever has changed your sentiment, I most sincerely congratulate myself on being freed from the danger of such defence.

I wish you to retract nothing. I make no complaint of injustice. Injustice implies the power to injure, and you have no power to injure me.

I have discharged a painful, but, in justice to myself, a necessary task. Ha you avoided personalities it would have been pleasanter for me and wiser for yourself. I have done all that was necessary for my own vindication; I trust no provocation will make me do more. I think it right to decline any further intercourse with you. To the opposition to this Municipal Bill I have devoted months of painful and arduous and harrassing exertion—more time than, perhaps, I ought to have devoted to any political object; and, perhaps, it is not too much to expect that I may now be permitted to attend to my own affairs free, at least, from all unnecessary and impertinent intrusions.

With you, after your letter, the remedy is in my own hands. You have thought proper grossly to insult me, this fully justifies me in telling you that any further letters you may write to me, I most probably, will not read, certainly will not reply to.

I have the honor to be,
your very obedient servant,
ISAAC BUTT.

Eccles street, Oct. 24, 1840.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

INCENDIARISM.—On Monday evening last an armed party set fire to an uninhabited dwelling house at Ballincar, within three miles of this town, and one mile of the mines, the property of a man named Gleeson, which was partially consumed, and on their exit fired one shot in token of the "tender mercies" they are ready to bestow.

ROBBERY OF ARMS.—On Sunday last a party of fellows entered the dwelling house of a farmer named Banks, at Ballythomas, within a mile of Carney. Having inquired for the young men belonging to the house, and being told they were not at home, they commenced a search, and deliberately before the face of the "peasantry" carried off a gun the property of Banks.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

On Sunday night or Monday morning, about 2 o'clock, a threatening notice was posted outside the door of Thomas Johnston, Esq., of Fort Johnston, calling upon that gentleman to lower his rents, under the penalty of having himself and his house consumed to ashes. The threat was further enforced by the discharge of fire arms, when the door was opened by some of the inmates, who were alarmed by the barking of the house dogs, and Mrs. Johnston, who came to the window, was seriously alarmed at seeing a man who stood outside not many yards from the hall door, present a gun and discharge it, as she supposed, at her. This is not the first outrage that has been perpetrated on Mr. Johnston, for on the preceding Tuesday a large body of armed men, amounting to some hundreds, surrounded the house of a tenant, whose goods he held under seizure, and having locked up the bailiffs they began deliberately to carry off the distrained crop and chattels, all the time shouting "down with rent and tithes," cheering, firing shots, and expressing their determination of visiting Fort Johnson with the most hostile intentions. Their plan it seems they have carried into effect, and that in a manner that convinces us that a large and well organised conspiracy against the landed interests exists, because, though the perpetrators of the acts we alluded to must be well known in the neighborhood, no clue can be got to lead to the identification of a single individual. Mr. Johnston is at present from home, having left the morning on which the notice in question was served for Dublin, but a police force now guards the premises in his absence.—*Northern Standard.*

On Saturday last, a man named Feehany, was killed by a blow of a spade at Heath Lodge, near Galbally, while serving notices to receive rents for a Mr. Edward Brazil. Four men of the name of Driscoll have been taken up for the crime.—*Limerick Standard*

WILFUL MURDER.—On Tuesday last two men, named Pat Hylind and John Nally, were committed to our county jail, for the wilful murder of a very respectable and inoffensive man, named Michael Ansboro, of Hollymount. On his return from the fair of Dunamona, on Saturday night last, he was met by the above named persons, and beat in such a dreadful manner, as to cause his death. The deceased when found had on his person a large sum of money; it could not, therefore, be plunder which caused them to commit such a diabolical act; it must have been a deep rooted revenge for some real or imaginary injury heretofore perpetrated against them.—*Mayo Mercury.*

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Saturday evening last, about seven o'clock, four men, one of whom was armed with a gun, and another with a pistol, went to the house of Edward Morgan, of Corteen, about a mile and a half from this town, on the west side, and knocked at the door; Morgan rose from the fire, where he was sitting, and going to the door, asked who was there, when a voice outside asked was that Mr. Morgan? and on his answering yes, they said, open the door. This he did, not suspecting any mischief, when the four fellows rushed in; Morgan collared the first man, when a second presented a gun at him, on seeing which he caught hold of the barrel, and had just time to turn the muzzle from his breast when the fellow discharged it, and lodged the contents (a charge of slugs) in the wall opposite. A third man, seeing the shot had not taken effect, and his comrade struggling with Morgan, knocked him down with a blow of a stick, when a fourth, with a pistol, ran over to Mrs. Morgan, threatened her to desist from shouting, when the whole party ran off, carrying with them a very excellent yeomanry gun of Morgan's, for the robbery of which the attack on Morgan's house was made.—*Longford Journal.*

SECRET MARRIAGE OF QUEEN CHRISTINA.—The *National* in its Madrid correspondence, states that the junta have discovered, among other papers of the crown, a document which proves that a secret marriage between the Queen Regent and M. Munoz had actually taken place, as also that several children had been the fruit of it. This document is said to show that the persons who were witnesses to the ceremony were M. Alogen, M. Gonzales, the Queen's confessor, Messrs. Gravoris, and Ronchi, some relations of M. Munoz, and a *femme de chambre*, named Antonia.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—MONDAY.

Bank Stock	86½
3 per Cent Consols	95⅜ ⅜ 6
3½ per Cent. Stock	88⅞
3½ Debentures	88⅞

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1840.

MR. O'CONNELL IN WATERFORD—REPEAL.

From an early hour on Tuesday morning the idle and unemployed portions of the community in this city were on the *qui vive* in expectation of the arrival of Mr. O'Connell, to agitate for Repeal. The vessels at the quays were decked from stem to stern with their various colours, and repeated shots from different quarters gave note of preparation. About one o'clock the bodies of the several trades and others marshalled in the Manor, and proceeded down Beresford street, the Mall, and along the Quays to the Bridge, (where they were obliged to stop, not being able to make an arrangement with the proprietor, for the accustomed half penny toll, Tribute Sunday being so very near, and every available copper being required for the begging boat,) to await Mr. O'Connell's entry from Carlow, where he had spent the previous night *en route* from Dublin. The numbers assembled at this time did not exceed three thousand, including some score apple women, barefooted and bareheaded urchins, and a host of sight-seers ourselves included. The procession at this point ranged as follows:—The band of the teetotallers led the way in a caravan, next followed a deputation from the respective trades, after which the several bodies, acting under the recent permission from the Castle, proceeded in martial array with their several banners, insignia, and party emblems.

TWO O'CLOCK—Mr. O'Connell not yet arrived—the quays, and especially in the vicinity of the bridge present the idea of some contemplated emeute—the shops are being shut in all directions—crowds in addition to those already collected are rapidly increasing—the toll gates of the bridge have just been forced, the keepers overpowered, and the rabble have passed over—additional police have been posted.

THREE O'CLOCK.—Mr. O'Connell has just made his appearance in his travelling carriage and four—the hon. gentleman occupied the seat of the vehicle, and wore the repeal grey coat and button; he appeared, to our view, somewhat thinner since his last visit to Waterford. The procession proceeded along the quay, and presented a vast accession of numbers—we think, on a moderate calculation, that over 30,000 individuals were present—this mass was preceded by the banner, the interdicted banner, of the teetotallers of Waterford, for the display of which, together with other emblems considered by the Lord Lieutenant as party displays, the teetotallers of Newport were a short time back about being made amenable to law; next followed, we blush to acknowledge the humiliating fact—The Union Jack—the flag "that braved the battle and the breeze," in proud defiance to those who dared even to breathe the word "Seperation" in connexion with Ireland and the sister kingdom; but so it was, the meteor flag of Britain flaunted amongst the greasy display of trumpery raggedness to grace the entry of the enslaver of his country—the rich man's parasite, and the poor man's plunderer—into the good city of Waterford. How it came into such company we care not, we are told as the distinctive badge of the Ship Carpenters it was thus degradingly associated—the flag is the standard of the country, and might as well have appeared at Vinegar Hill, or waved in triumph at Wexford Bridge or Scullabogue, as at the rebel gathering on yesterday.

When we add that the host assembled, presented a complete absence of rank, influence, or respectability—that *not* a single gentleman's equipage attended—that of the one hundred and forty hired jingles, almost every one of which rejoiced in a comfortable bandage of hay to keep its shafts together, not a seat was occupied by an individual of even decent appearance—though each machine carried double, aye treble, in the well, on the shafts, and astride the poor jaded beasts, which seemed fitter for dog's meat than active service. That of the *cavalry* present, except the numerous steeds in the priests' service which looked sleek and slim enough, not one seemed to have enjoyed oats for a twelvemonth. That of the Tribute payers—who at the priests' bidding must come forward on Sunday week to give their mite to swell the beggar's accursed impost—at least three fourths must resort to the pawn office to raise the required shilling; we by no means attempt to detract from the danger arising from such assemblages—from such displays of strength on the part of those who possess neither rank, stake, or capital—and who could be effected by no change for the worse, except the gallows—and by whom any revolution, no matter how revolting or sanguinary, would be hailed with transport. Their very barbarism renders them the more dangerous. The display in Waterford on yesterday, though less than it might have been, in consequence of the weather, loudly proclaims the imbecility of her Majesty's government in Ireland—of the impotence of the recent threat on the part of Viscount Ebrington, who fled to England to avoid the enemy he dared not meet. The martial array of the separatists just witnessed—the roar of the cannon while the vessels at our quays were enwreathed in smoke—the shouts of the mob amid the din of warlike instruments of music and the waving of emblazonry, speak trumpet tongued that however Mr. O'Connell in his heart would dislike repeal, the agitation of which keeps his coffers full, though those of his dupes may be empty—still that repeal in the hands of the mob is getting a head way truly alarming, and which after a time it may be difficult to stem, even by the most energetic measures.

Will Lord Ebrington attempt to stay the mischief? Will he return to the post he has shamefully abandoned? Will he resent the indignity offered to the representative of majesty, by punishing those who have flung his decrees in his face, and trampled on his authority? From his past conduct we would say—No. That duty must devolve on other men, and proceed from other measures.

On Mr. O'Connell's reaching the Commercial Hotel he was presented with the address from the Trades, by the Chairman of the Committee, after which he came forward and addressed the assemblage at some length; owing to the hour at which we go to press we are unable in any way to present to our readers a portion of what fell from the speaker's lips to day, notwithstanding the copious report furnished us—it forms however but a counterpart of the speeches on similar occasions uttered by him during the agitation of separation—the usual exciting topics so peculiarly adapted to an inflammable populace—with the stereotyped allusions to the fair daughters and brave youth of Ireland—his country's excellence, her purling steams—majestic hills, and lovely vallies, not forgetting the display of ulcers which the mendicant exhibits with so much tact on the near approach of his annual taxation on the poverty of his country.

In the evening Mr. O'Connell was entertained at the Large Room, Town Hall. Up to post hour but 250 tickets had been sold, though selling at ten shillings each. A full report of the dinner proceedings, as well as of the meeting which takes place to day, shall appear on Saturday.

After the Repeal meeting Mr. O'Connell proceeds to Carrick where he will be entertained to a public dinner on to morrow.

THE FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.—The resignation of the Thiers ministry hos not had much effect on the British funds at present. Both the British and Foreign Markets are in a stagnant state, the speculators anxiously waiting for further intelligence from Paris, which is expected in the course of the day. The general topic of conversation in the city relates exclusively to the resignation of the French ministry.

Consols, which left off yesterday at 87⅜, and opened at 87⅜ for the Account, at present may be quoted 87⅜ ½ Money, 87⅜ ½; Exchequer Bills, par 2 pm.; Bank Stock, 160 161½; India Stock, 243 244.

HALF PAST ONE.—The British market during the course of the morning has been very inactive, the speculators being afraid to act, in consequence of the actual state of affairs in France.

Consols have been, during the morning, 87⅜ ½ for the Account; at present may be quoted as above at 87⅜ ½.

QUARTER BEFORE THREE.—Consols for the Account 87⅜ ½.

THE WIZARD OF THE SOUTH.

The temple of mirth, magic, and fashion opens on Thursday evening, in the Town Hall—those who are tempted to witness the enchanted ordeal will not have cause to regret their visit. The Bills of the day, now published, promise much: much is expected, none will be disappointed. We say, Go and see him.—[*See Advertisement.*]

"SYDNEY."—Under this head, in our last number, for "best flour, 3s 6d per cwt.; seconds 2s 6d;" read—*best flour 26s per cwt.; seconds 26s.*

Our October fair, held on Monday, was rather dull.—Good fat cows sold at 7 guineas; heifers, from £3 to £3 10s; yearlings, from 30s to 35s; no milch cows were sold. In sheep very few were sold—those which changed owners brought from 30s to 40s; bacon pigs, 42s to 43s per cwt.; slips, from 25s to 35s. There was a large supply of stores of inferior quality which went off rather heavily, the demand being chiefly for prime. There was a large quantity of horses at the fair, but of an inferior description; the few which changed owners went off heavily.

THE RUSSIAN BALTIC FLEET.

Extract from a letter received at Lloyd's, dated St. Petersburg, Oct. 1 (13):—"The Russian fleet, 23 sail (nine of the line), is to sail to morrow; part, it is said, for Copenhagen, and part for Plymouth."

PORTUGAL.

THE QUEEN'S RECOVERY.—The Braganza steamer arrived at Falmouth on the 17th inst. The vessel brings a favourable report respecting the health of the Queen of Portugal. The Marchioness of Loulé, it is said, died a day or two before the steamer's departure The funeral of the "Infanta Donna Maria" (the deceased child having been baptised under that name,) took place with great pomp at San Vincente de Fora, on Tuesday afternoon, the 6th inst., which, according to custom in similar cases, was kept as a gala day.

Mr. Barry states that the new houses of Parliament will be completed by the beginning of the session of 1851.

There is to be a splendid fancy dress ball in Limerick early next month.

The anti slavery Society held its first meeting at Manchester on Monday last.

The Lord Bishop of Ossory and the Hon. Mrs. Fowler and suite returned to the Palace of Kilkenny, on Wednesday evening last, from Dublin.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS AT DOVER.—Our Dover correspondent, in his letter dated yesterday, says—"An order has arrived from government to place all the fortifications at Dover in a state of immediate defence, in consequence of which his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, accompanied by Mr. Jenkinson, the Deputy Governor, Colonel Munro, Commandant of the Garrison, Colonel Thompson, commanding the Royal Engineers, Lord Maryborough, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, &c., made an inspection of the castle, batteries, &c., and selected the most appropriate places for the placing of canon. The citadel and other parts of the heights will also be fortified as soon as possible. The barracks have also been directed to be prepared for the reception of infantry and artillery to the number of 1,400 men. The 34th regiment (the depot of which is already here) and the 66th regiment have received directions to proceed on their route for this place.—*Courier of Thursday.*

William Marcus Jackson, eldest son of Captain Jackson, Harbour Master of Limerick was washed overboard the *Bryan Abbs* by a heavy sea, on the voyage from that port to Quebec, the 18th August last, and perished.

Patrick Kelly, Esq., Collector of excise, has been removed from Fermoy to Sligo, and left on Saturday morning last for the latter place. Mr Kelly is succeeded in Fermoy by Mr. Smyth.

Mr. Knaresboro, Stipendiary Magistrate, heretofore stationed in Mitchelstown, is ordered to take up his residence henceforth at Fermoy.

There will be no delivery of the mail in Nenagh at night from the 1st of November next, during the winter season.

A SHIP BURNT—Information has been received of a most diabolical act of incendiarism having been committed at an early hour on the morning of Tuesday, at Caerheen, by which La Jolie Fille schooner, known also as the Pride of Wales, the property of H. D. Griffiths, Esq., of that town, has been totally destroyed.

One thousand and thirty nine notices of registry have been served on the clerk of the peace for the county Tipperary, for the division of Nenagh.

The Grand Canal Company have at length reduced their tolls from the river Barrow and Athy. The results arising from this step must be highly beneficial, as it will tend to restore to those districts, which it affects, the full advantages of canal navigation, of which the unreasonably high charges hitherto had deprived them.

Miss Beckweth, a nun, has eloped from the convent of Hotel Dieu at Montreal.

Her Majesty's steamer Alban is daily expected to arrive at Belfast from Cardiff with the last division of the 45th. She will then proceed to Londonderry to receive on board a draft of the 76th, and sail for Kingstown harbor to take a draft of the 30th, which arrived at Newbridge from Enniskillen yesterday, Oct. 27th, and will be called into Dublin. These drafts will be shipped at Cove in the Victory freight ship, (496 tons,) for conveyance to Bermuda, there to join the service companies.

Lieutenant Colonel Mansel, Assistant Adjutant General, has arrived in Dublin from Limerick.

Lieut. General the Right Hon. Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces, proceeded from Dublin Oct. 21 to Naas, to make his half yearly inspection of the depot of the 52d, and at Newbridge, same day, of the depot of the 60th, second bat.

Her Majesty's ship Calcutta has been appointed by the Admiralty to convey drafts of the following corps to the Mediterranean in place of the Britannia—5th, 7th, 47th, 59th, and 60th, second bat.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Woolwich, Oct. 21.

Lieutenant Colonel Colquhoun returned from Scotland on Friday evening, having proceeded north on the 2d inst. on two months' absence. This gallant soldier will obtain the local rank of colonel, and undertake the command of the royal artillery when he arrives in Syria. He has been engaged since his return to head quarters in inspecting and inquiring into the character and qualifications of the men who are to accompany him on this arduous enterprise. Three non commissioned officers and seventeen men were examined by the surgeons at the hospital on Saturday, and several who had offered their services were rejected, as those only who are considered the very best men in the service will be selected for the expedition.

Major Grey's company, consisted of eighty two men, left Woolwich on Monday morning to proceed by the Liverpool Railway to relieve Major Palmer's company from Ireland. The latter company will also be conveyed by the railway on their progress to Woolwich.

LISMORE SESSIONS—OCT. 21.

Bills of indictment were found this day by the grand jury against Mr. Thomas Walsh, the noted association barrister, of Carlow notoriety, and against Mr. Charles Henry Walsh, his brother, for an assault commited on Mr. Wood's game keeper. It appears they asserted they had leave to shoot on the lands and were prevented, on which they assaulted and knocked down the gamekeeper, and were summoned before the magistrates at petty sessions, and informations taken, but they thought proper not to appear either at petty or quarter sessions, having played least in sight, and of course cannot be tried this sessions. A warrant has been issued for their apprehension. The town was thronged to day by Repealers, as it was reported, and generally believed, that Mr. O'Connell was to arrive in town to defend his friend, the Carlow counsellor and crown prosecutor on the Connaught circuit, and a platform erected for him opposite the inn; but up to nine o'clock in the evening O'Connell nor the Walsh's had not arrived, to the great disappointment of thousands of the Repealers.

The 42d Royal Highlanders, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Hamilton, are now undergoing close drill in Cork barracks, (that of the percussion system) previous to the distribution of the new muskets, which are in the hands of the Sergeant Armourer, who, with his assistants, are busily employed numbering and marking them for the different companies, and expects to have them ready this week. The new musket is certainly an improvement; it is about three inches shorter in the barrel, double sighted, and having the plate of the lock case hardened, gives it a fine dark colour, not requiring to be kept continually polished by the soldier. The next improvement is that of a spring for securing the bayonet, that on the old bayonet being secured to the socket of that weapon, while it is now fastened to a catch over the brass tip on the top of the stock, making it altogether a secure and powerful instrument. A small pouch of dark leather is to be placed under the right breast of the soldier, for the purpose of containing the detonating caps.

The following moves are in contemplation:—The brigade of guards, under the command of Sir James Macdonnell, to return to England from Canada; the 66th are daily expected from Canada; the 23d fusiliers to return to England from Halifax; the 68th light infantry from the West Indies; the 42d from Canada.

In withdrawing several regiments from the colonies—i. e., from Halifax and Canada, fencible regiments will be raised, as during the late war with America, and which were some of our best and most efficient troops. By this arrangement 6,000 of our best soldiers will return to the mother country. Cavalry are of little use in Canada. When the King's dragoon guards and 7th hussars were sent out, it was more for the purpose of show and intimidation to the Canadian rebels. These regiments are very likely to be recalled, where their services will be better adapted than in woods and morasses.

It is stated in the highest military circles in London, that there will be a very extensive brevet given to the army and navy this winter, on the occasion of her Majesty giving birth to a son or daughter.

In pursuance of the fifth resolution of the naval and military commission, the Master General and Board have directed that the officers of the Royal Artillery shall, in future, be relieved from payment of the fees hitherto charged on their commission.

The total strength of the army in Ireland this month consists of:—Cavalry—four regiments—6th Dragoon Guards, 6th Inniskillingers, 12th and 17th Lancers, 1,184. Infantry—nine regiments and thirty two depots, 13,500. Royal Artillery—horse and foot, 816—Total 15,550.

The Grand Duke of Weimar has devoted several rooms of his palace to the pictorial celebration of some of the most illustrious poets of Germany.—That for Schiller has recently been completed by Naher, of Munich, and his frescoes, representing the principal scenes of some of Schiller's dramas, are distinguished for their powerful delineation and brilliant coloring.

It is a fact that in the four divisions or excise walks in the city of Limerick, not more than a dozen spirit licenses have lapsed this quarter, compared with the same period of last year, and the trade has evidently revived.

The Duke of Sussex is recovering from his recent indisposition. His Royal Highness it is expected, will be able to leave his room very shortly.

Lord James Butler, after attending the funeral of his sister, Lady Mary Butler, who died at the Star Hotel, Southampton, accompanied the Marchioness of Ormonde to Dublin *en route* to Kilkenny Castle.

The Yucco glorioso, or Adam's needle, which blossoms only every seventh year, is now in full blow in the garden of Samuel Lane, Esq., Cork, and supposed to be the only one that ever blew in the South of Ireland. The plant is ten feet high, and the blossoms 18 inches.

The fair of Taghmon, on Wednesday, was numerously attended, and the show of all kinds of stock, of prime quality. Milch cows were in good demand at from £8 to £12, whilst strippers met a quick sale at from £6 to £10, according to age, or the prospect of soon fattening. Sheep were very abundant and a vast number were sold, at 15s to 35s each. There probably were never seen at any other fair in Taghmon so many pigs, and buyers rather advanced on prices during the morning. We understand the average was 42s 6d per cwt. The number of small stores was large and sold from 18s to 50s each. There was a good show of farming horses, but few of prime quality for the saddle. There were only a few that exceeded £30. Yet a great number changed owners.

Notwithstanding the general returns of the revenue for the quarter just ended are so unfavorable, we are happy to state the custom receipts at this port increased upwards of £14,600 on the corresponding quarter of 1839.—*Liverpool Courier.*

The Board of Customs have ordered that British timber and wood, of a description and dimensions calculated to be used for railway sleepers, be added to the list of articles exempt from coast regulations, on removal from port to port of the United Kingdom.—*Railway Times.*

A company of Sappers and Miners are to be forthwith employed in repairing the embrasures of Pendennis Castle, Falmouth, and in restoring the dilapidations at St. Mawe's Castle; also to erect a battery on St. Anthony's Hill. Orders have been issued to cause two of the packets in harbor to proceed, one to Liverpool and the other to Ireland, for volunteers for the Britannia flag ship.—*Herald.*

EXECUTION FOR MURDER ON BOARD HER MAJESTY'S SHIP CLEOPATRA.—On Monday morning, the 28th ultimo, the sentence of the naval court martial on Robert Collins, for murder, was put into execution at 8 o'clock, by hanging him at the yard arm at the fore mast of the vessel. We believe this is the first instance of a similar execution in this port.—*Quebec Paper.*

PRINCE ALBERT'S HUSSARS ADMONISHED—THE EARL OF CARDIGAN REPROVED.

Friday, about twelve, the Adjutant General, Sir John Macdonald, arrived at our Cavalry Barracks; and, as soon as Major Rotten and Captains Forrest and John W. Reynolds had arrived from Chichester the whole of the officers of the regiment were ordered to be assembled; and Sir J. addressed them to the following effect:—He began by requesting their serious attention to the communication of which he was the bearer from the General Commanding in Chief, and trusted that a due attention to the admonitions of that officer would tend to promote their welfare and happiness. Sir John told them that it was perfectly useless for any of them to make any further complaints against the Earl of Cardigan; for that Lord Hill had determined to listen to nothing which had *heretofore* occurred—that on this point Lord Hill was peremptory; but that any complaint of any *future* conduct of the Lieut.-Col. of the regt. should be promptly and duly inquired into and redressed. The Adjutant General then pointed out to the officers the impossibility of any regt., if called into active service, efficiently performing its duty, unless there subsisted a cordial feeling and good understanding between the Lieutenant Colonel and his officers; and he hoped most sincerely to see a perfectly friendly feeling re-established, and unanimity again prevail throughout the corps. After some further remarks, Sir John turned to the Earl of Cardigan, and stated that Lord Hill trusted that, in the command of the regiment, he (the noble Earl) would exercise moderation and forbearance; and added, it was Lord Hill's opinion, that the numerous complaints which had been made to him, as Commander in Chief, would never have occurred if the Lieut.-Col. of the 11th Hussars had evinced a proper degree of temper and discretion in the exercise of his command. Here ended the Adjutant General's remarks.—*Brighton Herald of Saturday.*

THE CHURCH.

The Deanery of St. Patrick's and the living of Castlecomer are now vacant by the lamented death of the Rev. Dean Dawson on Sunday. The election of the new Dean is in the chapter, and the individual to be selected must belong to that body.

The Venerable and Rev. Archdeacon Forster, L.L.D has resigned the preachership of the Cathedral at Limerick, the duties of which he discharged with zeal and fidelity for many years. The election of residentiary preacher to the Cathedral takes place at a meeting of the chapter early next month, and is looked forward to with great interest and anxiety by the Protestants of all classes in Limerick.

The Rev. W. K. Marshall, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Bridgenorth, has been presented to the Rectory of Kemberton, with the Vicarage of Sutton Maddock annexed, in the county of Salop. Patron, William Henry Slaney, of Hatton Hall, in the same county, Esq.

The following appointments have been made by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant:—The Rev. William Tyrrell, to the parish of Aboghill; Rev. William Handcock, to Raddonstown; Rev. Thomas P. Huddart, to Clontarf; Rev. John Nevin, to Portglenone, and Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick, to Craigs.

The Bishop of Worcester has given notice that he will receive no candidate for holy orders who is not a graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham, or whose age shall exceed thirty.

The Venerable Archdeacon Forster has appointed the Rev. Browning Drew, of Killarney, to the curacy of Aghadoe, vacant by the appointment of the Rev. Henry D. Willis, to that of St. Michael's parish, Limerick.

STEEPLE CHACE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP—ENGLAND VERSUS IRELAND.

Mr. John Elmore, the spirited owner of the "renowned" Lottery, having received a challenge from Mr Cooper, of Dublin, to run a horse of his against Lottery for £500 a side over a fair hunting country, in England, has accepted the challenge, though without knowing the horse to be brought against Lottery.—Mr. Elmore declines in his acceptance of the challenge to have the gallant Lottery crushed with an additional 13 pounds upon his back, as modestly requested by the wily Irishman. This fair and just acceptance by Mr. Elmore of the challenge, we hope to see run over the same ground on which the great steeple chace is to take place on the 26th of next month—thus the gallant "Lottery" though excluded from that race will have an opportunity of maintaining over the same ground and on the same day his enviable title of Champion.—*Bell's Life in London.*

SUDDEN DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM BRABAZON, BART., M. P.

With feelings of the most sincere sorrow we have, at the hour of going to press, heard that our excellent representative and friend, Sir Wm. J. Brabazon, Bart., had closed his earthly career. The information which has reached us is—that the hon. baronet had on this day (Saturday), returned from his customary ride, and that on some of his servants entering the parlour about four o'clock, they found their master lifeless in his chair. Medical aid was promptly summoned—Dr. Fitzgerald was in instant attendance, but attention was in vain—Sir William Brabazon had breathed his last.—*Mayo Mercury.*

MINES OF IRELAND.

Copper Ores the produce of Irish Mines, sold at Swansea, 21st October, 1840:

Mines.	21 cwts.	Price.	Produce.
Knockmahon	.. 546 ..	£9 14 6 ..	£5309 5 6
Allihies	.. 268 ..	9 1 10 ..	2436 16 0
Connoree	.. 8 (Precip)	21 10 0 ..	172 0 0
	822 21 cwts.		£7918 1 6

For Sale 11th November, 1840.

Knockmahon, 465; Allihies, 317.—Total, 782 21 cwts.

THE CONSTABULARY.

Thomas Thompson, Esq., Sub Inspector, city of Kilkenny, is to succeed Benjamin Jackson, Esq., Sub Inspector of the Pallas Kenry district. Mr. Thompson will take charge immediately.

The 20th regiment are to move from Dublin to Kilkenny to relieve the depot of the 24th, as soon as the arrival of a regiment from England will permit their being sent from Dublin. The 98th are to replace the 20th in the Irish metropolis.

Lieutenant Thomas Lansdowne Parr Moore, son of Thos. Moore, Esq., the poet, on leave of absence, has exchanged into the 41st regiment stationed in India, with Lieutenant A. W. Smith.

A detachment of the 88th, consisting of one sergeant and fourteen rank and file, marched on Saturday from the depot at Birr for Cork, there to join head quarters.

The following officers retired from the army last week:—Lieut. Ogelvie, 4th foot; Lieut. Lewis, 22d foot; Ensign Rusher, 26th foot; Ensign Gore, 75th foot; Major M'Pherson, 2d West India Regiment.

With respect to the general order relative to the remuneration proper to be granted to the non commissioned officer appointed to take charge of, and deliver the letters of the officers, non commissioned officers, and men of the Royal artillery, the Master General and Board have been pleased to grant an allowance of 1s 6d a day to the individual so employed, in lieu of all other charges, to commence from the 22d instant.

A correspondent of the *Times* inquires by what authority the Government chooses to defer the payment of naval officers half pay? The 10th October is announced as the day for the receipt of their pittance, and many poor officers go to town at some expense, taking the opportunity of settling their business, when they are told that the payment is put off. Is this one of the shifts of the Government to raise a little money by interest upon the amount due to deserving officers? Do the ministers themselves put off the day when their salaries become due.

The *Calcutta*, 84, Captain Sir Samuel Roberts, Knt., C.B., was paid advance wages on Monday, the 19th inst., at Portsmouth, and was inspected on Wednesday by Rear Admiral Superintendent Warren. The *Calcutta* sailed shortly after for Cork to take on board the following drafts of corps ordered to join their service companies in the Mediterranean, viz.:—5th Fusileers—2 officers, 1 serjeant, 40 rank and file; 7th ditto—3 officers, 3 serjeants, 120 rank and file; 47th regiment—3 officers, 2 serjeants, 41 rank and file; 48th ditto—Quarter Master Sergeant Robinson; 52d ditto—2 officers, 1 serjeant, 40 rank and file; 59th ditto—2 officers, 2 serjeants, 30 rank and file; 60th 2nd battalion—4 officers, 2 serjeants, and 50 rank and file.

The registries for the county Tipperary are progressing favourably for the Conservative interest.

SINGULAR THEFTS.

Within the last few days a number of very clever and audacious thefts have been perpetrated in this city under circumstances which lead to the conclusion that they have been committed by a female, who, on the supposition that she is the guilty party, must have carried into the execution of them more than an average share of impudence and fashionable address. The following, so far as we can learn, are the particulars of this singular affair:—

It appears that on Thursday last a lady drove up to one of our most respectable hotels in a noddy, having just arrived, as she intimated, by one of the coaches from Edinburgh. She asked for a Sir John Ferguson, seemed disappointed that he was not at that inn to meet her, and having taken a bed room and parlour, remained all night. She made some inquiries in reference to the residence of Lord Kelburne, to whom, she said, she was about to pay a visit; and on Friday left the hotel, and entered one of the Paisley railway omnibuses, with the view, as she stated, of going by railway, information having been given her, she alleged that that was the best mode of reaching his lordship's residence. Here it is necessary to state, that on Friday morning a gentleman who had slept in the inn discovered that during the night his pocket had been picked of £12 £7 of which were in notes and £5 in sovereigns. The notes had been wrapped up in a £20 note; but as the latter had a mark upon it which might have led to detection, it was left behind by the thief; and in the place of the five sovereigns some silver was substituted. In a room on the flat above another gentleman had a £5 Bank of England note taken from his pocket, and three sovereigns from a purse, into which, in lieu of the sovereigns, three shillings had been dropped. These mysterious thefts created "quite a sensation" in the hotel; no one dreamed of blaming a lady, who expected a visit from Sir John Ferguson, and was on terms of intimacy with my Lord Kelburne; the gentleman who slept in the inn could not for a moment be supposed guilty of theft; and, as we believe is very usually under similar circumstances, suspicion began to be directed towards one or other of the servants Towards the evening information of the thefts was left at the police office, and Captain Miller made a personal investigation into the matter. Having ascertained that a lady had slept in the inn, and finding from inquiry that this very lady, who was supposed to be on a visit at Lord Kelburne's had taken up her residence at another respectable hotel in the city, he began to see his way somewhat clearly in the affair. He ascertained that the lady had gone to the second hotel about two hours after she had left the first one, so that it was rendered doubtful whether she had gone by the railway at all, as she had stated to be her intention, and, at all events, certain that she had not paid a visit to Lord Kelburne. At the second hotel she had also ordered a parlour and bed room, and intimated her intention of remaining over the night. She sent one of the waiters to take an inside seat in the six o'clock morning coach to Edinburgh, and directed a noddy to be in waiting to convey her to the coach at the proper time on Saturday morning. Having ascertained these particulars, Captain Miller adopted two precautionary measures to secure the detection and apprehension of the lady, should she turn out to be the thief. He wrote to the Edinburgh police, intimating that a female might probably arrive in that city by the six o'clock coach, strongly suspected of theft, and requesting them to pay her a little attention. His next precaution was to place one of his officers in a bed room adjoining that of the lady, with injunctions to watch her motions; and here begins a part of our story which cannot fail to excite the amusement of our readers. About eleven o'clock at night the police officer went to bed, accompanied by one of the inkeeper's sons, both having received strict injunctions from the superintendent not to sleep, but wakefully to be on their guard, ready to detect the lady in the adjoining bed room, should she, during the night, intrude for the purpose of inquiring too curiously into the contents of their pockets. The watchers obeyed most religiously these instructions till about half past three or four o'clock in the morning, when, wearied with their long vigil, they both fell asleep. At half past six o'clock they awoke; the lady was half an hour gone; and on the policeman drawing on his unmentionables, he discovered, to his astonishment and mortification, that, while he slept, he had been robbed of £2! The innkeeper's son, on dipping into his pockets, made a similar discovery; he had been robbed of all the money they contained, which, fortunately, was only a few shillings. In another room a gentleman had had £7, in notes abstracted from his pocket book, and their place supplied by a number of small papers, accounts and the like, which had been taken from one of his pockets; some loose silver had likewise been stolen from the table of another bed room, on which, however, a gold watch was allowed to remain untouched. The female, who has been already so often referred to, left the hotel shortly before six in a noddy, having previously partaken of a glass of wine, and, at six precisely, left town by the Edinburgh coach. The police officer thus awoke just half an hour too late to find the lady, while his misbehaviour had entirely defeated the admirable scheme of the superintendent for detecting the thief. As soon as practicable, the female was followed to Edinburgh; but it appears that though the Edinburgh police, in terms of Captain Miller's letter, were waiting at the coach by which she arrived, she escaped their hands—their suspicion having fallen on another passenger, and, so far as we have heard, she has not yet been apprehended. In all likelihood, however, she will soon be discovered. Since writing the above, we learn that a female, answering the description of the foregoing, has paid a visit to several of our hotels, and that, as in those already referred to, money has been taken from the pockets of gentlemen in their bed rooms.—*Glasgow Argus.*

The Prussian government has stopped on the frontier 650 horses, bought for account of the French government. A dispatch has been sent to Berlin for an explanation on the subject, and threatening reprisals, should the frontier continue closed. The French government has also sent a note to Turin, demanding explanations of the armaments now going on in Piedmont.—*Morning Herald.*

THE TOWER OF LONDON.—The new building, intended as a jewel office, is in rapid progress towards completion, and is, we learn, contracted to be opened to the public by the 1st of next January. The smallness of the old one was very inconvenient, as not more than a dozen persons could be accommodated at one time, whereas the present is sufficiently spacious for fifty or sixty visitors to stand without inconvenience. The regalia will be placed in the centre of the room, in a kind of cage of iron work, but it is not yet decided whether they are to be exhibited by day or candle-light, as experiments are first to be made to prove which will best exhibit the brilliancy of the jewels. The latter is adopted in the old building.

LARGE PROPERTY IN ABEYANCE.—We have authority for stating, that a large reversionary estate in fee, once the property of an Irish family of great rank and fortune, remains at this moment unclaimed in one of the richest counties of the Sister Kingdom. The lands are tenanted under an order made by—at present a competent authority. They were offered for sale not long since, but no legal title to dispose of them could be made out. About the year 1688, two brothers named "Connell," the rightful owners, possessed them. They suddenly left Ireland under distressing (political) circumstances with *James the Second*, as it was believed, at the time. Some years afterwards, a descendant settled in Dumbartonshire, some of whose offspring are still living in Scotland. This family were not connected with that now existing in Kerry, who are called "O'Connell:" being descended also from a venerable race, although not claiming royal, or even noble ancestry. The crest of their unostentatious, but distinguished armorial bearings, was an humble *Bee*—the motto—"*Non sibi.*" A Lieutenant Colonel of the same name, about twenty years past, laid claims to these estates on returning from foreign service, but he died suddenly, leaving no issue.—*Scottish Standard.*

RESIGNATION OF M. THIERS AND THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

(From the Morning Herald.)

We received, last night, our Paris correspondence of Thursday, and the Madrid mail of the 15th.

In lieu of the usual summary which we are in the habit of presenting to our readers, we give the following communication from our correspondent:—

PARIS, THURSDAY, OCT. 22, FOUR O'CLOCK.—I sent you at two o'clock this afternoon an extraordinary courier with the important announcement that the whole of M. Thiers' ministry had given in its resignation, and that the King had accepted it.

The cause of quarrel between the King and M. Thiers arises from the different colour which his Majesty and his minister wish to give to the speech from the throne. The King desired to have the speech so clearly indicated that all the world might read France wanted peace, and peace only; while M. Thiers was resolved that the preparations for war which have been made should be justified from the mouth of Louis Philippe.

The discussions on this point have been going on for several days; but at half past twelve o'clock last night the difference came to such a height, that the ministers in a body resigned and the King accepted their resignation.

The King instantly sent for Count Mole, who is his favourite, and who has the confidence of the Conservative party, and of foreign courts; but Count Mole excused himself, under some pretence, and declined the intended honour. Marshal Soult was then called for, and he at once accepted the trust reposed in him, and undertook the formation of the cabinet—the basis of his arrangement being, that M. Guizot should be the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The resignation of the Thiers ministry is a most alarming event, in the opinion of well informed persons. As M. Thiers goes out for war, he throws on the King all the popular odium of submitting to what will be called a dishonourable peace. He will be the apostle of the war party, representing the most violent as well as the most numerous portion of the French people, and supported by the journals of the greatest circulation.

The King will be overwhelmed with public clamour, and, possibly, forced to the desperate measure of an abdication. Had M. Thiers permitted the King to open the session with a moderate speech, M. Thiers must have fallen beneath the scorn of his own party, and the weight of the 221 friends of order and of peace. The King called the Chambers with the hope of, by their votes, getting rid of an obnoxious minister, and a still more obnoxious policy, but he has failed; M. Thiers was too cunning to be betrayed in his own ruin, and by thus resigning before the Chambers meet, and on the question of peace or war, he holds the King in a vice from whence he may never extricate himself.

In my opinion the King will find so much difficulty in forming an administration that M. Thiers must be recalled, and a warlike speech be framed, or such a paragraph introduced into it as will save M. Thiers before the country. It is possible that M. Thiers will accept of no middle term, and that the King must submit to all he dictates. I judged rightly when I said three weeks since that the convocation of the Chambers aggravated the difficulties of the situation. It is useless my repeating to you that the journals of this day say, as they are all written to a state of things which existed yesterday.

(From the Times.)

The immediate difference is said to have arisen from the speech tendered by M. Thiers as that designed to be delivered from the throne. The part of which the King most disapproved is said to be that announcing a levy of 150,000 troops additional, the German powers having made strong representations against the warlike demonstrations of France. Marshal Soult had been desired to form a cabinet. Count Mole is said to have refused to wait upon the King. The following is from our correspondent:—Marshal Soult and M. M. Duchatel and De Lamartine are in Paris. Immediately after, a meeting of the principal Conservatives took place, and decided on the formation of a new ministry, which is already agreed upon between the principal leaders. The ministry will be composed as follows:—

President of the Council and Minister of War, Marshal Soult. Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Guizot. Minister of the Interior, M. Duchatel. Minister of the Marine, Admiral Duperre. Minister of Public Worship, M. Teste. Minister of Justice, M. Martin (du Nord.) Minister of Public Works, M. Dufaure. Minister of Commerce, M. Cunin Gridain. Minister of Public Instruction, M. Ville main. Minister of Finance, M. Passy.

Another communication says:—"Last night a cabinet council was held at St. Cloud, under the presidency of the King, to consider the terms of the speech with which it was proposed that his Majesty should open the session of the Chambers. The passage in it which referred to the crisis that has been produced by the treaty of the 15th of July was couched in terms of hostility, defiance, and even of menace. On this the King observed that it would be highly inexpedient to introduce into the discourse expressions calculated to alter the pacific character which the Eastern question had within a few days assumed. M. Thiers persisted in his view of the subject, contending with much animation that it was necessary France should assert her independence, and maintain her rank in the world. The King agreed with him in that sentiment, but remained of opinion that the 'proposed mode of declaring it was objectionable and dangerous.' Passing to another paragraph in the draft of the speech, in which direct reference was made to Egypt and Mehemet Ali, Admiral Roussin, Minister of Marine, objected that 'it went to bind France to the maintenance of the government of Egypt in the family of Mehemet Ali for ever;' that 'nobody ever heard of hereditary claims to a pachalik or government by any subject of the Porte;' that 'with the possessor perished the office,' &c. These arguments were concurred in by the King, and supported by the Ministers of War and Finance (General Cubiere and M. Pelet de la Lozere). and at midnight M. Thiers resigned.

DUBLIN POLICE—FRIDAY, OCT. 23.

COLLEGE STREET.—SCANDALOUS OUTRAGE IN THE THEATRE ROYAL.—A person in the garb of a gentleman, who gave his name as John Doyle, but whose real name it was stated was Frazer, and that he resides at a place called Hollybrook, was charged for throwing an oyster shell from the middle gallery of the Theatre Royal at Miss Chalmers who was on the stage at the time, in company with Mr. Houghton.

A gentleman, named Hume, stated that he saw the oyster shell in the hands of the prisoner, who was sitting next witness in the middle gallery; the prisoner said he would throw it at Miss Chalmers, at the same time using the most abominable language; witness heard the shell whiz by his ear, and when he turned his head he saw the shell flying with great force on the stage, near where Miss Chalmers was standing; if it had struck her it must have injured her very much, as it was thrown with great violence,

Another gentleman swore positively he saw the prisoner throw it.

The magistrates expressed their indignation at such outrageous conduct.

Mr. Calcraft begged the magistrates would inflict the severest punishment they could on the prisoner; it was quite necessary they should do so, as he was accountable to the public for their safety while at his house.

The magistrates said it was a most serious charge, and hoped the public would take warning by the present case through means of the press. The charge was too serious to be disposed of by the magistrates—they would send it for trial,

Informations were lodged, and the prisoner committed for trial.

The following appeared in an American paper; as it may be interesting to our Newtownbarry readers we give it insertion:—The subscriber Ann Gray, is desirous of informing her brother, Robert Gray, who left Newtownbarry, county of Wexford, Ireland, about eleven years since, for this Province, (New Brunswick) that she is now in the city of Saint John, and should be happy, if possible to gain any intelligence of him.

ANN GRAY.

Mr. Rolls, the well known timber merchant of Pedler's Acre, a county magistrate, and the chief contractor who built the present Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, committed self destruction last evening, at 7 o'clock, by shooting himself with a double barrelled gun, at his residence, 15, Stratton street, Piccadilly.—*Globe of Saturday.*

The *Presse* announces that 75,000 muskets, with percussion locks, had been ordered by the government at the manufactory of St. Etienne, and remarks that this is the largest order of the kind which has been given since the wars of the revolution.

The master and most of the crew of a vessel lately arrived at Wexford, from America, were committed to jail on last week for a breach of the excise laws.

LIVERPOOL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION.

LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY.—The foundation stone of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution was laid this day with much pomp and splendour, by Lord Stanley. The day was beautifully fine, though the ground was somewhat damp, a large quantity of rain having fallen during the night. The ceremony commenced by a procession of the clergy of the town, who met at the Town hall, and walked from thence to one of the parish churches (St. Peter's), accompanied by the Mayor, where prayers were read, and a sermon preached by the Right Rev. Bishop of Chester. A procession was then formed of the clergy, merchants, gentry, and friends of the institution, among whom were Lord Stanley, Lord Wilson, Lord Francis Egerton, Lord Sandon, Revs. Hugh M'Neile, John Brookes, and a number of other distinguished persons. The procession having been formed, it proceeded, with a number of bands playing popular and suitable tunes, towards the site where the institution is to be erected, where the firing of cannon announced its arrival. A bottle was laid in the stone, containing a copy of the original circular, calling the meeting for the establishment of the Collegiate Institution, one of each of the current coins of the realms, a copy of the *Liverpool Mail* newspaper of this day, and a copy of the following inscription:—

"LIVERPOOL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION.

"The foundation stone of the building for the education of the commercial, trading, and working classes, in accordance with the doctrines of the church of England, was laid by the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M. P., and the Rev. J. Brooks, M. A., Rector of Liverpool, on the 22d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, and in the 4th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the grace of God Queen of the united kingdom."

Then followed the names of the patron, visitor, president, vice presidents, chairman, deputy chairman, treasurer, and directors. The other preliminary arrangements having been completed—

The Rev. Rector Brooks proceeded to address Lord Stanley to the following effect:—He said he was really conscious of the important duty which they were about to perform, yet he could convey no adequate idea of the kind feelings of emotion he felt when he considered the vast importance and use the institution would be to future generations. He believed his lordship was aware that the institution was to give education to the commercial trading, and working classes. An institution like the one now about to be erected, had long been wanted by the poorer classes. If we look to this class, we discover their deficiency in learning; and when we look at the list of able and distinguished men who have adorned the annals of our country, we find that most of them have received their education at Eton, Oxford, or Cambridge. We cannot boast of the intelligence of our humbler class like our sister country, Scotland. It was in the hope of supplying this deficiency that it had been determined to establish this institution. And, surely, my lord (continued the rev. gentleman,) it must be an important object, that, besides this, the education in this institution will be on the principles of the church of England, which I consider to be the only safe principle upon which it could be firmly established. The rev. rector then went on to allude to the designs for the building, and to pass some flattering eulogy on the talent of the artist who had furnished the design, and concluded by presenting Lord Stanley with a beautiful silver trowel, with which he laid the stone.

The Bishop of Chester next read a very impressive prayer, after which

Lord Stanley rose, and spoke to the following effect:—He was called upon, he said, to offer some few observations and they should be few; for no words of his could add to the deep interest which displayed itself. Should he, he said, speak to stimulate them to exertion? No—that was unnecessary; for your population fully testify the interest they feel. What is it that has brought such large masses of the population into the streets, and the immense space which we (the meeting) occupy? Is it any of the ordinary occurrences? Is there any personal interest or political discussion? Thank God, there is nothing of the kind. No private, no personal, or party squabble; they were all met together, to lay the foundation of an institution where should be taught a system of education founded on the principles of the church of England. Hitherto science had been advancing with rapid strides, and do we wish to check that? No! we desire to promote it; we desire to open wide the portals, so that all may receive an education suitable to his wants and condition. And this is not all for which we have assembled; far be it that we should rest here. We must push onward unremittingly, until we afford the means of education to every one of your numerous population—and, perhaps, by the example of this town, others may be benefitted. But human science was of little value; without an infusion of religious education, it only qualifies man to fill his situation here below, and knowledge and religion were inseparable. He, perhaps, might be considered arrogant, but he felt that he ought to say a few words on his own part; for he had believed, with the rev. gentleman who preceded him, that public men must submit to have their actions scrutinised, and their intentions questioned! and he had also learned that they must be content to suffer from misrepresentation.—But what man in public life could procure universal approbation? It would be therefore sufficient if he acted with sincerity of purpose. But he held it right in stating that, as a member of the Protestant church—as a sincere believer in the doctrine of that church—that no measure of coercion should be used towards the dissenters from that church; but all the powers of reason and truth should be used to convince them of the soundness of its doctrines; and the institution about to be erected would do a great deal towards accomplishing these desirable ends: had it been formed years ago, there would, perhaps, have been fewer dissenters from that church. But seek to coerce none—rather endeavor to guide and lead all. His lordship then went on to offer a few remarks, expressive of a hope that the discreet mangement of the institution, when erected, would render it what its worthy projectors contemplate.

A very large number of persons assembled to witness the interesting ceremony—it is impossible to estimate the number—and, at the close, three cheers were given for the Queen and Prince Albert, Lords Saudon, Stanley, and Wellington, and a salute of about a dozen cannons. The girls of the Blue Coat Hospital then sang the National Hymn, after which the Lord Bishop pronounced the blessing, and the assemblage dispersed.

The site chosen for the institution is in Shaw street, adjoining St. Augustine's Church, on the south east side.—The total expense of erecting, fitting, land, &c., will be £30,000, but £20.000 will be sufficient for the erection of the building.

A dinner, on a very splendid scale, took place at the Amphitheatre in the evening. Lord Francis Egerton presided. over 700 sat down to dinner.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rhadamanthus steam frigate, Commander A. Wakefield, arrived yesterday at Woolwich from Malta. She left the latter station on September 30.

The Hecate steam frigate, formerly commanded by Lieutenant Blount, has been refitted at Chatham, and being now ready for sea, she has been ordered round to Woolwich, where she will arrive this afternoon, having been commissioned by Commander Ward. Captain James's company of the royal artillery will embark immediately on board for Malta, and she will proceed direct for the Mediterranean. A detachment of the royal sappers and miners have been for several days under orders at Woolwich for Syria, and it is expected they will proceed with this vessel. They are taking out with them a large quantity of stores and implements used in the construction of fortifications.

GIBRALTAR.—By private letters from this garrison it appears the greatest activity prevails, and all the outposts are in course of being strengthened, and other exertions are in progress, extending further from the rock than have ever been used on any former occasion.

A farming society is about to be established in Mountrath, for the division of Maryborough West.

The Connaught repealers intend entertaining Robert Dillon Browne, Esq., the Radical member for Mayo to a public dinner at Gill's Hotel, Ballinasloe, on Monday next, the 2d November.

The white trousers hitherto worn during the summer by the royal artillery, are in future to be discontinued, and a light blue, of thin texture, will be substituted in their stead, more adapted to the duties of artillerymen.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, OCT. 28.

Wheat, millers new	30s 0d to 33s 6d
Ditto, white	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, Cheralier	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.	42s 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.	42s 0d to 45s 0d
Scalded ditto	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Heads, ditto	21s 0d to 22s 0d
Offal, ditto	22s 0d to 24s 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,	60s 0d to 65s 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 4½d to 0s 6d
Veal, per lb.	0s 5½d to 0s 7d
Pork, per lb.	0s 4½d to 0s 0d

BUTTER MARKET.

	Firkins.	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday,	145	96 0 to 100	0
Monday,	346	96 0 to 102	0
Yesterday,	60	96 0 to 101	0

CORK MARKET, OCT. 25.

BUTTER. To the Merchants.—97s—93s—92s—88s—86s—70s. To the Country—86s—82s—81s—77s—75s—59s—per cwt.

KILKENNY, OCT. 23.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	40 0 — 00 0		Wheat	33 0 — 34 6	
Inferior	36 0 — 00 0		Do. inferior	27 0 — 30 0	
Thirds	20 0 — 00 0				

WEXFORD, OCT. 23.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	82 0 — 96 0		Beans	20 0 — 21 7	
Wheat	26 0 — 32 9		Oatmeal	20 0 — 21 0	
Barley	10 6 — 14 2		Pork, per cwt.	00 0 — 00 0	
Oats	8 6 — 10 0				

CLONMEL, OCT. 20.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	96 0 — 98 0		Barley	12 6 — 14 0	
Oatmeal	12 0 — 00 0		Wheat, per st.	1 8 — 0 0	
Pigs' Heads	28 0 — 00 0		Oats, per do.	0 8 — 0 8½	

CARLOW, OCT. 24.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	98 0 —100 0		Wheat	33 0 — 00 0	
Flour	43 0 — 00 0		Barley	00 0 — 00 0	
—— Thirds	22 0 — 00 0		Oats	9 0 — 00 0	

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—OCT. 23.

We have not any alteration to quote in the prices of wheat and oats in this day's market, but barley was sold at a reduction of about 6d per barrel from Tuesday's currency.

White wheat	34s 0d to 36s 0d	Oats	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Miller's red	29s 0d to 35s 0d	Do. New	9s 0d to 11s 0d
Inferior	24s 0d to 28s 0d	Oatmeal	11s 0d to 13s 0d
Barley	12s 6d to 16s 6d	2d Flour	20s 0d to 22s 0d
Bere	1us 0d to 11s 6d	Rape	28s 0d to 30s 0d

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—OCT. 23.

Since our report of Tuesday the receipts of Grain, Flour and oatmeal Coastwise have been trivial, and those from Ireland only moderate; of Wheat and Flour, from the United States, however, we have a good supply fresh in, and several further parcels of the latter from Canada; while from Europe the imports have fallen off materially, and will probably continue light until the duty recedes.

The duties for the ensuing week have advanced on Wheat to 22s 8d, on Oats to 9s 3d, on Beans to 2s per qr., on Flour to 13s 7½d per barrel, and reduced on Barley to 7s 10d per qr.; those on other Foreign, and on Colonial produce generally, remaining unvaried.

During the period between Tuesday and to-day, we had very little business passing in any branch of the Corn trade; but having a good attendance of buyers this morning, and most descriptions of Wheat being held with increased firmness to day, sales to a moderately fair extent were effected at the full rates last noted, and in partial instances a slight improvement was realised. Flour on the contrary, was in very slow request, and Irish as well as Foreign barely supported late prices.

In Barley, Malt, Beans and Pease, we have no change to note.

Oats, upon a more lively sale than for some weeks past, were the turn dearer; and Oatmeal was taken off freely at ovr last quotations,

ROBERT MAKIN & SON.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET—FRIDAY.

We have a good arrival of wheat, but moderately of other articles. Wheat meets a dull sale at a decline of 1s per qr. Barley is without any great activity, and prices have receded 1s to 2s per qr. Oats and shelling very dull, and lower prices are submitted to. Beans as before.

Cattle imported into Liverpool from the 12th to the 19th October:—

Cows, 3237—Calves 21—Sheep 5737—Lambs 145—Pigs 2426—Horses, 87.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—OCT. 23.

We have little or no demand for Irish butter at present, owing to the grocers having liberally supplied themselves previous to the late advance, which is fully sustained for any thing fine in quality; holders are very firm, showing no disposition to give way in price. Lard continues very scarce. Bacon and hams only in retail demand. Beef and pork in steady request 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 66s, firkin lard, 64s to 65s, Bladdered 67s to 69s.

BIRTHS.

In Wexford, Mrs. James Ricards, of a son.

MARRIED.

At the Parish Church, Preston, Mr. Wm. Stewardson, of Tarleton, to Miss Eleanor Relph, of Preston. Twenty seven years ago this couple had intended to be married, and repaired to the Church for that purpose, but were prevented by the father of the bride. Mr. Stewardson afterwards married; but becoming a widower, he offered his hand and heart to his first love, and was again accepted of her—the fair one having lived, up to the day of her marriage, in a state of single blessedness.

Oct. 26, in Taney Church, Richard Edward Phillips, Esq., only son of Richard Phillips, Esq., of Mount Rivers, in the county Tipperary, to Mary Susanna, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Prior, D. D., Vice Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

DIED,

On the 24th inst., at his residence in Castlecomer, of fever, contracted in the discharge of his pastoral duties, the Very Rev. Henry Dawson, M. A., Dean of St. Patrick's and Rector of Castlecomer.

On Wednesday last, of inflammation, brought on by eating fruit, Miss De Hunt, of Artramont, co. Wexford.

After a long and painful illness, Eliza, second daughter of Joseph Lapham, Skerries House, county Kildare.

In Duncan street, Clonmel, Margaret, wife of Mr. Geo. Rae.

At Paisley Barracks, suddenly, William Dunn, Esq., Lieutenant in her Majesty's 12th regiment of foot. The deceased was thirty years in the service, and engaged at the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, (where he was wounded,) Nevelle, and Neve.

In Roche's street, Limerick, aged 38 years, Ralph W. Jamieson, Esq., a gentleman well known in the sporting circles, and admired for his humorous conversational powers. He contributed to the periodical press some very entertaining sketches of hounds and hunters in Ireland, under the name of "Shamrock."

At Holland House, Kensington, the Right Hon. Lord Holland.

The Maryborough October fair, which was held on Wednesday, was well attended, and a great deal of business was transacted. Young stock, of which there was a large supply were in good demand. Milch cows were few in number, but of a good description, and brought high prices. Pigs sold at from 34s to 35s a cwt, but there were few buyers. Owing to the Sessions being going on, an immense number of people were in town.

BACON YARD, &c., IN CLONMEL. 1

TO BE LET,

THE extensive BACON YARD, in COMPLETE WORKING ORDER, as occupied by the late HENRY. G. JOYCE; also, the Commodious HOUSE adjoining in which he resided.

Apply to WILLIAM SMITH, No. 1, Anne-Street, Clonmel.

MAJOR JOHN SNOW 2

CAUTIONS the Public against Trespassing or otherwise making use of that part of KILMURRY, situated between WILLIAM COOKE'S Garden and the PILL at Snowhaven, without written permission from him or his Agent. Any person doing so after this Notice will be prosecuted according to Law.

N.B.—The above Land contains about Two Acres, and would be Let to a Solvent Tenant for any term that may be agreed on. It is well calculated for Lime Kilns, Coal Yard and many other purposes. Application to be made to JOHN SNOW, Esq., Omagh; or to Mr. HACKETT, Mount Prospect, Waterford.

October 24, 1840.

ADDRESS. 3

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.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, 4

On THURSDAY, 29th OCTOBER next, 1840,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
At CLEARY'S AUCTION MART,
58, MERCHANT'S QUAY,

A quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, sent in for convenience of sale, comprising Bedsteads; Feather Beds; Mattresses; Paillasses; Mahogany Chairs, in Hair Cloth; Cane-bottomed do.; Bedroom and Hardwood do.; a splendid set of Mahogany Dining Tables, on Pillar and Claw, 11 by 4½ feet; Mahogany Loo, Breakfast, and other Tables; Sofas; Bookcases; Chest of Drawers; a beautiful new Mahogany Davenport; Mahogany Bedstep, Nobby, and Bookcase; a Child's Car; a pair of Bronze Dinner Lamps, nearly new; Chimney and Pier Glasses of the best description; an Eight Day Clock; Deal Presses and Wardrobes; a quantity of Delft; a variety of Oil Paintings, by the first masters; Engravings of superior description; and a large collection of Books in various branches of Literature, &c.

The Books will be sold on FRIDAY, 2d day of Sale. Catalogues may be had at the Auction Mart.

Sale to commence at TWELVE o'Clock.

JOHN CLEARY,
Auctioneer.

Waterford, Oct. 23, 1840.

ON THIS DAY IS OPEN FOR SALE, 5
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 Patulle and Co., Paris.

1200 Mouselline 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,

23d—Frances and Charlotte, Duck, Cardiff, coals.

24th—Harriet, Harvey, Liverpool, gen. cargo, for Ross—Ann and Mary, Lancaster, Llanelly, coals—Amazon, Hayes, and Bolivar, Doyle, Quebec, timber and deals.

25th—Margaret, Russell, Maryport, coals—H. M. Packet Advice—Gipsey, (steamer,) Shute, Liverpool. m. goods—City of Bristol, (steamer,) Stacey, Bristol, m. goods.

26th—Oporto, Higgins, Oporto, wine, fruit, &c.—Rambler, Gibbs, London, m. goods—Earl Mulgrave, Roche, ditto, ditto—H. M. Packet Advice.

27th—Julia, Attwood, Newport, coals—Ann, Joyce, Quebec, timber and deals, for Ross—Flora, Pavey, London, ballast.

SAILED.

23d—Maid of Mostyn, Edwards, Chester, ballast, from Ross—Cygnet, Lodwig, Llanelly, ballast—Pacific, George, Gloucester, grain—Jane, Rose, Swansea, flour—George and Jane, Lewis, Llanelly, ditto.

24th—Britannia, Bowden, Bristol, grain—Sultan, Read, London, provisions—Friends, Barnard, Newport, grain and flour.

25th—H.M. Packet Prospero—Stanbuck, Hammett, Gloster, grain and flour—Agnes, O'Brien, Newport, ditto—Enterprise, Green, Portsmouth, grain—Eblana, Rowland London, ditto—Elizabeth, Volk, Gloster, ditto—Elizabeth, Pritchard, Llanelly, ballast, from Ross—Prince Regent, Turner, Swansea, ditto, from ditto—Despatch, Thomas, Cork, coals,

26th—H.M. Packet Adder—George IV., Gates, Portsmouth, provisions—Eliza, Griffith's, Dublin, bark.

27th—Victory, Phillips, Liverpool, flour—Sarah, Parfit, Glasgow, grain—H.M, Packet Adder—City of Bristol, Stacey, Bristol, m.g.

Wind—W.S.W. to S.W. and N.W.

Some days ago a large petrified tree was discovered in Cowcaddous quarry. It was unfortunately broken a good deal by the workmen, otherwise it might have remained a very fine specimen, 16 or 17 feet in height. It is now quarried nearly to the root, but betwixt 2 and 3 feet are still standing, while the fangs are seen branching out in all directions. The tree is about six feet in circumference, and the bark is perfectly distinct. The surrounding rock is a coarse quartzose sandstone; and the rest of the tree is now composed of precisely the same material with good large white pebbles intermixed.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

The Earl of Egremont is increasing very largely his Devonshire property. At Silverton, near Exeter, he is erecting a splendid habitation, suited to his station and rank in life. It is said that, although it is only in progress, it has already consumed nearly £100,000 of his ready money. His Wilts estates being so far distant from any other portion of his property, he has consigned them to Mr. George Robins's hammer. It is a considerable estate, exceeding 3 000 acres, and including five of the best farms in the county, with a tenantry remarkable for wealth and respectability.

TO BE LET, 6
FOR A TERM OF LIVES AND YEARS,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, OUT OFFICES, GARDENS, &c., on NEWTOWN ROAD, late in the occupation of EDWARD PEET.

Enquire at the House, or of

WILLIAM PEET.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS. 7

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. 8

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING for CORRECTING ERRORS in the Valuation of Gaultier, Middlethird, Upperthird, and Decies Within, will be held at DUNGARVAN, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at ELEVEN o'Clock.

By Order,

R. MORTIMER,
Secretary.

Dungarvan, Oct. 20.

IN WATERFORD TILL FRIDAY EVENING ONLY 9

MR. LALOR,
DENTIST,

HAS the pleasure to state he may be consulted till FRIDAY EVENING, at Mr. SCOTT'S, Glover, on the Quay.

His FEES continue at the same unusually moderate standard which has secured him so extensive a practice in the City and County of Waterford &c., *during the last seven years.*

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

Tuesday, 26th Oct., 1840.

ARRIVAL OF THE
GREAT WIZARD OF THE SOUTH. 10

Crowded Houses and enthusiastic applause have Nightly crowded the Cabalistic efforts of this great

KING OF NECROMANCERS.

The Citizens of Waterford are now afforded an opportunity of witnessing the contents of his mysterious Cabinet, comprising the most novel and wonderful Phenomena of the present day.

THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD!!!

Mr. ANDOE

HAS great pleasure in announcing that by the kind permission of the Right Worshipful the Mayor he will perform in the Great Room of the Town Hall,

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY,

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, October 29th and 30th,

When will be exhibited the entire of those most wonderful feats, which since his tour through Ireland have gained for him the rapturous applause of crowded and respectable auditors, concluding each night with that unique and brilliant deception, allowed to be the Grand Acme or masterpiece of Magic, the

GUN DELUSION.

The particulars of the performances will be expressed in the Bills of the day.

Doors to open at half past Seven. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Front Circle, 2s; Second Seats, 1s; Gallery, 6d.

Tickets to be had at the *Waterford Mail* and *Chronicle* Newspaper Offices.

IN CHANCERY. 11

Edward Courtney Clibborn,
PLAINTIFF;

Charles Lennon, John Carroll, jun., Pierse Edmond Forestall, Jane Grant, Mathew Hughes, John Forstall, Edmond Forstall, Henry Winston Barron, Roger Hayes, Letitia Carroll, Paul Carroll, Mary Walsh, executrix of Thomas Walsh, John William Angell, and John Cowan, administrator of Robert Adair,
DEFENDANTS.

PURSUANT to Final Decree of Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this cause, bearing date the 11th day of February, 1840, I will, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of July instant, at the hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers on the Inns Quay, Dublin, Set Up and Sell, by Public Cant, to the Highest and Fairest Bidder, ALL THAT AND THOSE, that part of the Town and Lands of Rochestown, containing about 571 Acres, late Irish Plantation measure, or thereabouts, lately in the occupation of the said Defendant, Pierse Edmond Forstall or his undertenants, and the Fee and Inheritance thereof situate lying and being in the Barony of Ida Igrim and Ibercon and County of Kilkenny, with the appurtenances to the same belonging or so much thereof as will be sufficient for the purpose of said Decree.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1840.

THOMAS GOOLD.

The Sale of that part of the above Lands which comprises Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, in the Rental, and producing the Yearly Rent of £323 18s 0d is ADJOURNED to THURSDAY, the 12th day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of ONE o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the place aforesaid.

Dated this 3rd day of August, 1840.

THOMAS GOOLD.

For particulars apply to MCCREDY and BATE, Solicitors for the Plaintiff, No. 38, Summer Hill, Dublin; or to Messrs. IVIE and GERAGHTY, Solicitors for the Defendant Forstall, No. 22, Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin, or Waterford.

WATERFORD STEAM COMPANY. 12

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.

OPENING OF THE STATES-GENERAL.

SPEECH OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 19.

To-day at one o'clock, his Majesty the King left his palace, and proceeded amidst the acclamations of an immense multitude to the Palace of the States-General, where he opened the session with the following speech:—

"Noble and Mighty Lords,

"On occupying this seat for the first time, after having assumed the reigns of government, my thoughts turned to my highly-venerated and dearly-beloved father, who for so long a series of years was the ornament of the throne. Your high mightinesses are acquainted with the motives which induced him to deliver to me the crown of the Netherlands, and thus to hasten the moment when my destiny would be more intimately united than ever with that of the kingdom. We all respect his motives, but we turn our eyes with emotion to a decision destined to terminate a reign, which will fill so many glorious pages in the annals of our country. May PROVIDENCE reserve to the King, my father, the enjoyment of that repose which he has sought; may he long live to be a witness of the abundant harvest, the seeds of which have been so profusely sown during his reign! May the grateful love of the Netherlands always accompany him, and secure to him the most grateful recompense for the constant care with which he has watched, for more than a quarter of a century, over the happiness of the people! Streugthened by his example I shall undertake the task which has now devolved upon me. At this very moment I am sensible of its importance, but, without shrinking from it, I place my reliance on the effectual succour of the MOST HIGH. I reckon on the true attachment of a nation which knows how to appreciate every effort dictated by the public good, and I feel convinced that I shall find support in your high mightinesses who, with me, are guided by the same intentions and towards the same object—that of augmenting and consolidating the prosperity of the people, especially by the faithful observance of the fundamental law of the kingdom. With this prospect, I esteem myself happy to be able to open this session of your high mightinesses, previous to the solemn day in the last fortnight of November. I desire to assemble you around me in the capital, in order to fulfil the constitutional powers of inauguration, and then to confirm by oath that to which I consider myself as immediately bound at the very beginning of my reign. Your high mightinesses will, assuredly, appreciate the lively joy with which I now think on the blessing showered on my family by the birth of the prince, the son of my eldest son the Prince of Orange. If my ardent wishes are heard, this descendant of the house of Orange will be to the country what his ancesters have been and hope to be.

"Our relations with foreign powers announce a reciprocal desire to maintain the existing friendship which it will be my constant endeavour to consolidate and to confirm. The treaty of commerce with the Sublime Porte, concluded at Constantinople last summer, has been ratified by the two Governments. The negotiations with France, Switzerland, and the Republic of Texas, for the interests of commerce and navigation, promise likewise a satisfactory result. The measures rendered necessary by the multiplications and additions lately made to the fundamental law of the kingdom have just been adopted, or are preparing to be so. It is agreeable to me to see among you, in consequence of these changes, members of the Duchy of Limburg; thus the bonds are strengthened which unite in one brotherly whole the interests of that province with those of the other parts of the kingdom. The army and navy are in a satisfactory condition in proportion to the means granted.

"An appearance of prosperity is generally remarked in the several branches of manufactures and industry. Public instruction continues to produce salutary results; however, my reign will direct its attention maturely to consider the prudent ameliorations of which it may be susceptible. The new legislation of the Netherlands and the administration of justice proceed in their regular course. The prosperity of our East Indian possession is a continual subject of gratitude.

"In the Island of Sumatra, the forces by land and sea continue to act in unison in promoting the glory and consolidating the power of the Netherlands. If our finances have been sensibly affected by the events of late years, by hopes deceived, and by false calculations, we may at least flatter ourselves that the progressive prosperity of the principal branches of the public welfare, the durable enjoyment of peace, the introduction of useful modifications in the laws, and suitable economy, will heal these wounds.

"The most complete communications and explanations respecting the state of the finances, including that of the Syndicate, the suppression of which will be again proposed to you, will be shortly laid before your high mightinesses in connection with the results of the finances of the colonies. The necessary measures will be proposed to you to fill up the deficit of past years, with which these communications will acquaint you. At the same time the budget of the expenditure will be laid before your high mightinesses. The hope that in future the expenditure may be met without new loans will be realised. New taxes will not be required, but it will be indispensible to re-establish the additional customs which have been suppressed. Necessary changes will be immediately proposed in the law of excise on sugar, in that for the encouragement of agriculture, and in the tariff of import, export, and transit duties, which, at a future time, will be entirely systematically re modelled. The negotiations with Belgium respecting the transfer of the part of the debt assigned to that kingdom, and those relative to other financial objects, have not yet been terminated, nevertheless I feel confident that the preliminaries towards a final arrangement have now made so much progress, that we may hope for a speedy conclusion.

"Noble and mighty lords, the importance of the present session to the interests of the country is manifest to all. An enthusiasm, roused by a sincere love for our country, will animate your high mightinesses, accompanied, I am convinced, by a spirit of moderation, prudence, and confidence, the indispensable basis of that union, which is the leading character of the intimate connection established by the fundamental law between the crown and the representatives of the nation. Let us humbly confide the success of our efforts to Him in whose hands the destinies of princes and nature repose, and whose protection and aid have hitherto never failed our country."

CAUTION TO MERCHANT CAPTAINS.—We extract the following from the *Montreal Herald*, of September 5:—"Thomas Foster, master of the brig True Briton, was fined £50 and costs, in the police court, for knowingly barboring a mariner and seaman of, and deserter from, her Majesty's ship Winchester."

NEW AND EXTENSIVE DOG KENNEL IN THE HOME PARK WINDSOR.—A contract has just been entered into with the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, by Messrs. Grissel and Peto, of London, for the erection of a spacious dog kennel, in the Home Park, to be appropriated exclusively to the use of the several favorite sporting and other pet dogs belonging to her Majesty and Prince Albert. A house, for the residence of Maynard, the appointed keeper of these royal favorites, will be erected close to, if not adjoining the kennel. The situation selected by her Majesty is within a stone's throw of Adelaide Lodge, and not more than half a mile from the castle—thus rendering the site within the distance of an easy walk for the Sovereign, from the royal residence. The tenders which were opened on Friday last for the dog kenel and the keeper's residence, were as follows:—Messrs. Bedborough and Jenner, (Windsor,) £1,510! Mr. Tabbott, (Windsor,) £1,340; Mr. Woolcot, (London,) £1,290; and Messss. Grissell and Peto, (London,) £1,240. The building is to be commenced forthwith, and it is to be completed by Messrs. Grissell and Peto, and to be in a fit state to receive the dogs in the course of the month of January next. The style of architecture to be adopted is to be strictly in keeping with that of the castle. Several of the prince's dogs, which had been indisposed of late, are now convalescent.—*Morning Herald.*

LITERARY NOVELTIES FORTHCOMING.—Mr. Bentley promises us immediately two works of extraordinary interest. A new volume of Sayings and Doings, by the inimitable Sam Slick! What a treat for all lovers of wit and humor! What greater treat, indeed, can be imagined than a volume by our friend Slick, whether as a travelling companion, or by the fire side. The other work, to which we draw attention, is a new romance of the days of Columbus, by the celebrated author of "The Pilot." This story is to be entitled "Mercedes of Castile." The deservedly high reputation of Cooper, as, perhaps, the greatest living master of fiction in his peculiar walk—stories of wild adventures on the ocean, and in the vast prairies and inland seas of his native land—will always cause any new productions from his pen to be regarded with a similar interest to that with which we were accustomed to look forward to a new romance from the gifted Scott.

VACCINATION.

A circular of which the following is a copy has been forwarded by the poor law commissioners to the commissioners of the London police, by whom it was speedily circulated throughout the various divisions of the force:—

"Notification in respect to the extension of vaccination. It is requested that parents of children, and all other persons, will take notice of the provisions made by the new Act, 4th and 5th of Queen Victoria, for the extension of the vaccination with the cow pox, and the prevention of the spread of small pox, which latter disease, chiefly in consequence of the want of due care, and the proceedings of ignorant individuals, has occasioned during the last two years and a half the deaths of upwards of thirty thousand persons in England and Wales, and the suffering and disfigurement of a much larger number of persons who have been attacked by the disease, but have escaped death.

"Cow pox is merely a mild form of small pox; vaccination with the cow pox is perfectly free from danger, and will protect the child from small pox as effectually as the small-pox itself. In nearly all the instances in which small pox has attacked persons who have been vaccinated, the vaccination has been imperfectly performed, or the attack of small pox has been in a very mitigated form, and quite free from danger. By vaccination being made universal, small pox could be entirely banished from the country. To ensure the benefit of vaccination, it should be performed, and its progress be watched, by a medical man. For the extension of vaccination it is provided, under the authority of the act, that the following duly authorised medical practitioners are appointed to vaccinate persons resident in the parishes here named.

(The names and residence of the medical practitioners, 11 in number are here inserted, and the time appointed for vaccination is from nine till ten in the forenoon.)

"The fact of the persons having been vaccinated will be registered, and after a proper examination a certificate of the child having been successfully vaccinated will be given gratuitously.

"Every child should be taken to be vaccinated when it is six weeks old, unless it be delicate or suffering from disease, when the operation may be deferred for a week or two; but during the prevalence of cases of small pox in any neighborhood, all persons who have not been vaccinated and had the cow pox or the small pox should be vaccinated without delay even infants a few days after birth.

"It is also to be observed, that in consequence of the great number of deaths, and of the evils, including blindness which have been occasioned by the innoculation of children with small pox, which has generally been done by ignorant persons, the act of parliament has made it an offence punishable with one month's imprisonment, for any person by any means to produce the disease of small pox.

"It is further to be noted, that whilst it is an offence to produce small pox by inoculation, it is also an offence to endanger other personsb y carrying about or exposing any person who may have caught the small pox, whether naturally or by inoculation. For any one to endanger the safety of the public by causing persons to have any infectious disease, and who are in a state to communicate it, to be exposed or carried about to the risk of infecting others, is by the common law of this kingdom illegal, and punishable as a misdemeanour.

"It is the duty of all persons, therefore, not only to avoid committing the offence of creating small pox by inoculation or otherwise, but to give information to the magistrate or some peace officer, of any person who have been guilty of the offence, that effectual means may be taken for the protection of the public."

LIBERALITY OF THE SOMERSET HOUSE BASHAWS.—The following letter from a medical man appears in the *Times*. It carries its own comment:—

A circular has been issued by the Poor Law authorities respecting vaccination. In that circular 1s 6d is offered for each successful case, and all persons (rich and poor) are to be operated upon by the contractors for this immense stipend. At a meeting held at Brentford, of medical practitioners residing within the Brentford union, and where a majority was present, a resolution was passed unanimously (and to which the name and residence of each member present was attached) declining to accept so "large" a sum. For very many years past surgeons have been in the habit of gratuitously vaccinating all poor persons, and will, no doubt, continue the laudable custom; but it is too much to expect, because they have given their time and trouble to the needy (and who give more to that class than medical men?) that the richer body is to be thrust upon them for such a person, and for so wretched a remuneration. Many persons will agree that few individuals of the better classes will bring their children to be vaccinated. This the contractors for the sum offered will find to be fallacious. Look at the persons offering themselves at hospitals, dispensaries, and to private gratuitous advice in physic. Many, aye too many, well able to pay for services granted, and robbing by such means charities nobly intended for poor persons alone, will send their children (not, perhaps, in their best garments) and thus deprive the medical attendant of the family of his just fee for the operation and watching of the correct vaccine process. The public little knows the nauseous stages through which the student of surgery and medicine has to go, by night and by day liable to be called upon for all cases, and for which, in very many instances, no payment can be expected. All professions and trade are subject to losses, but the profession of the surgeon is peculiar. He cannot well decline giving his services, but a tradesman may his goods. This should be borne in mind; indeed, it must be known; and I feel assured that the public has too high an estimation of so useful a class of men to wish them ground down by a system of payment inadequate to scientific, indeed to common, purposes.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE BY CHIEF CONSTABLE COX, OF BORRIS, COUNTY CARLOW.

We learn, with deep regret, that the above active public officer committed suicide, on the night of the 16th instant, while laboring under temporary insanity. The particulars are as follow:—it appears he retired to bed on that night at a late hour, apparently in good health, although much depressed in spirits, and on next day he was found dead in his bed. An inquest was held on the body, when it was ascertained that he had taken a quantity of arsenic, a portion of which was found in a glass in his bedroom. It was supposed that temporary embarrassments led to the committal of this fearful act.

The deceased had entered early in life into a Dragoon Regiment, and was at several engagements, particularly at the battle of Waterloo, where he was seriously wounded. He joined the constabulary force several years ago, and was particularly distinguished for his fearless conduct and activity, as a public officer, during the disturbances in the collery. We regret to state that his two daughiers are left in a state of utter destitution, and we sincerely hope the circumstance will not be overlooked by the Government.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

THE ORDNANCE WEIGHTS UNDER SEIZURE.—Considerable excitemeat pervades the town and garrison of Woolwich, in consequence of the very praiseworthy determined conduct of the inspectors of weights and measures, Messrs. Farmer and Hodges, in exposing and bringing to justice those dishonest individuals who purchase with over weights and sell under to their customers. The inspectors are unflinchingly pursuing their career, and in their perambulations dropped into Mr. Bassett's, the contracting butcher of the Royal Artillery barracks, who furnishes the supplies by weights sent him for that purpose by the Board of Ordnance, which the inspectors, not fancying to be correct in the balance due to the soldiery, seized the same, and introduced them to the notice of Joshua Hargraves, Esq., at the Woolwich Petty Sessions, on Friday, the 16th inst., when one magistrate only being on the bench, and the solicitor of the Board of Ordnance not being present, the information was, by mutual consent of the parties, deferred until a future day. The knowledge of this seizure has spread like wildfire among the gunners and drivers, and has caused the most animated observations relative to the price they have been paying for short commons, as well as their doubts whether the case will not be strangled in its birth. It appears that Messrs. Farmer and Hodges, from representations made, are men who fearlessly do their duty, as the soldiery must be convinced of in regard to the weights and measures at the artillery canteen the preceding week, the first of which were condemned, and the latter, in two instances only, being correct; the charge against them was not pressed. There is evidently a glaring neglect of some officers in their military duties in suffering plunder of this description, however they may attempt to palliate it, that the weights both in and out of barracks are supplied by the Board of Ordnance! We know that officers of the day and quartermasters have onerous duties to perform (they will understand us,) and for the present we shall not make any further comment.—*U. S. Gazette.*

SENTENCE OF THE COURT-MARTIAL UPON CAPTAIN RICHARD ANTHONY REYNOLDS.

GENERAL ORDER.

HORSE GUARDS, Oct. 20, 1840.—At a General Court Martial, held at Brighton Barracks, on the 25 h September, 1840, and continued by adjournments to the 5th of the following month, Captain Richard Anthony Reynolds, of the 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge, viz.:—

"For that he, Captain Richard Anthony Reynolds, having at Brighton, on the 27th August, 1840, written and sent a letter to Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Cardigan, of the same regiment, his commanding officer, of an improper nature, and being thereupon personally ordered by the said Earl of Cardigan, as his commanding officer, to the effect following, viz.:—'That all letters addressed to him by *Captain Richard Anthony Reynolds* should in future be strictly official:' nevertheless, the said Captain Richard Anthony Reynolds, in direct violation and disobedience of such order by his commanding officer, did on the same day, viz., the 28th August, 1840, write and address to him, Lieutenant Colonel the Earl of Cardigan, a most disrespectful, insubordinate, offensive, and insulting letter, imputing to him conduct calculated to excite him to depart from his duty as commanding officer, and which last-mentioned letter is as follows:—

"'Brighton, Aug. 28th, 1840.

"'MY LORD—Having, in my letter to your lordship of yesterday, stated to your lordship that a report had reached me that your lordship had spoken of me in such manner as I deemed prejudicial to me, considering the position in which I am placed, and having in the most respectful manner requested your lordship to allow me to contradict such report, and your lordship having this morning positively refused to give me my answer, I must beg to tell your lordship that you are in nowise justified in speaking of me at all at a public party given by your lordship, and more particularly in such manner as to make it appear that my conduct has been such as to exclude me from your lordship's house. Such assertion is calculated to injure me. Your lordship's reputation as a professed duellist, founded, on the having sent Major Jenkins to offer satisfaction to Mr. Brent, the miller of Canterbury, and your having also sent Captain Forrest to London to call out an attorney's clerk, does not admit of your privately offering insult to me, and then securing yourself under the cloak of commanding officer; and I must be allowed to tell your lordship, that it would far better become you to select a man whose hands are not tied for the object of your lordship's vindictive reproaches, or to act as many a more gallant fellow than yourself has done, and waive that rank which your wealth and earldom alone entitle you to hold.

"'I am, my lord, your lordship's obedient servant,

"'RICHARD ANTHONY REYNOLDS.

"The Right Honourable the Earl of Cardigan,
55, Brunswick square, Brighton.'

"Such conduct, as aforesaid, being in the said Captain Richard Anthony Reynolds unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, prejudicial to the interests of the service, subversive of good order and military discipline."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

"The Court, having duly weighed, and most maturely considered, the whole of the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution, together with that advanced by the accused in support of his defence, is of opinion, that he, Captain Richard Anthony Reynolds, of the 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, is *Guilty* of the charge exhibited against him, which being in breach of 'The Articles of War,' the Court does in virtue thereof sentence him, the said Captain Richard Anthony Reynolds, of the 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, to be *Cashiered.*

"The Court having performed its duty, cannot separate without recording its opinion on the following points of evidence:—

"In the course of the evidence to character, witnesses have stated, *that they considered the accused was incapable of insubordination without some extraordinary causes of provocation; or unless under provocation which no man of honourable feelings could endure*; thus apparently sanctioning the idea that there might be circumstances of private irritation which would justify a soldier breaking from the established order of military discipline—a doctrine so totally subversive of the fundamental principles by which all armies are governed, that the Court feels called upon to stamp it with marked reprobation."

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court.

The General Commanding in Chief directs, that the foregoing charge preferred against *Captain Richard Anthony Reynolds*, of the 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, together with the finding and sentence of the Court, and her Majesty's confirmation thereof, be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in her Majesty's Service.

By command of the Right Hourable
GENERAL LORD HILL,
Commanding-in-Chief;
JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant General.

ELECTION OF CHANCELLOR FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

(From a second edition of the Cambridge Advertiser,)

At a congregation held this morning, (Wednesday,) his Grace Hugh, Duke of Northumberland, K.G., was unanimously elected chancellor of this university, vacant by the decease of the most noble John Jeffreys, Marquis Camden.

The newly elected chancellor, Hugh Percy, K.G., LL.D. F.R.S., F.S.A., and F.C.S., Duke and Earl of Northumberland, Earl Percy, Baron Percy, Baron Warkworth, a baronet, a privy councillor, lord lieutenant and vice admiral of the county of Northumberland and Newcastle upon Tyne, constable of Launceston Castle, and high steward of Launceston, was born April 20, 1785, and married April 29, 1817, Charlotte Florentia, second daughter of Edward first and present Earl Powys, by whom he has no issue. His grace succeeded to the titles and honors as second duke on the death of his father, July 10 1817.

In 1825 his grace was nominated ambassador extraordinary from his Britannic Majesty to assist at the coronation of Charles X., King of France, which high office he sustained with the dignity and splendor becoming his station and enormous wealth; and, we believe, he himself entirely defrayed the expense of that costly embassy.

His Grace is a member of St. John's College, and took the degree of honorable M.A. in 1805. In 1834, on the death of the Earl of Hardwicke, he was appointed high steward of the university.

We understand that the installation of the chancellor will take place at Northumberland house, London, on Friday, the 30th inst.

WARM WARMER WARMEST.—A house with a wife is often warm enough; a house with a wife and her mother is rather warmer than any spot on the known globe; a house with two mothers in law is so excessively hot, that it can be likened to no place on earth at all, but one must go lower for a sublime.

CHRISTINA OF SPAIN AND HER PARAMOUR.—(MR. AND MRS. MUNOZ.)—This brazen woman and her Bergami, in whose support so much British blood and treasure have been expended, has arrived in France, and is about to join her paramour in Italy. Two months after the death of her husband, she selected a private of the Spanish Life Guards as her paramour. The favours lavished on this fellow were pretty similar to those lavished on Bergami by Queen Caroline. He was appointed gentleman of the interior, an officer created by the late King, and which did not appear necessary for a Queen. The favourite was presented with a house magnificently furnished, and a splendid equipage by the Queen's orders. In a few days afterwards he was seen to wear the diamond ornaments of Ferdinand VII., and an apartment in the palace was allotted to him. He dined with the Queen; he accompanied her every where, and attended her alone in her carriage. They even went together to review the National Guard at the Prado. The priests having suggested to her Majesty the infamy of thus setting decency at defiance she married Munoz. This connexion has caused incredible injury to the Spanish nation. A family without education has possessed themselves of the Queen's patronage, and the vilest society has been admitted into the palace. The innocent Isabella neither knows how to read nor write, and the society which surrounded her was of the vilest description. Whatever political objections, therefore may exist to the abdication of this shameless woman, it is clear that she ought not to be entrusted with the custody of the young Queen. This woman is sister to the Duchess de Berri, and comes, accordingly, of a salacious family.—*U. S. Gazette.*

SINGULAR INCIDENT AT SEA.

Through the kindness of one of our friends at Scarborough we are enabled to communicate to our readers a singular and affecting incident at sea:—On Sunday afternoon, the 4th inst., three little boys, of the names of Davis (15), Carlisle (14), and Fostil (13), the two former fishermen's sons, were amusing themselves with an excursion on the sea, at Scarborogh, in a small boat about thirteen feet long, having only one oar and a small sail. The little fellows sculled themselves out to a distance of a few miles from land, when, thinking they perceived some other boys coming out in a boat to fetch them back again, they hoisted their small sail, and the wind blowing out from the shore, the boat was unfortunately carried out a further distance to sea. To their inexpressible grief the land at length entirely disappeared, and, after making several fruitless attempts to gain the shore, darkness put a stop to all further endeavours, and a strong gale of wind forced them to a still greater distance into the ocean. When the morning returned, not a speck of land could be discerned, and no sail bove in sight; the situation of the three boys now became dreadfully distressing, not one of them knowing how to make land, and not a single mouthful of provisions, nor a draught of water, being on board their frail bark. To add to their distress, the eldest boy, Davis, fell sick, and continued in that state the whole of the day. The sun again set, leaving them no prospect of a rescue from a watery grave. The feelings of their poor parents and friends on shore all this time were heart rending, while all endeavours to discover them proved futile. Tuesday morning dawned, and after straining their eyes the whole of the day in search of a sail or land, and wearying themselves with fruitless toil, night again came on, and the three poor little fellows, overcome with fatigue, hungry, and benumbed with cold, laid themselves down at the bottom of the boat, and left themselves to the mercy of the wind and waves. On waking in the morning they were horror struck to find their companion, Davis, dead. The little distressed mariners described this as the worst of all. Fortunately, the sea all this while was tolerably calm, but the third day passed over with still less hope of deliverance. Wednesday night approached, but no friendly band was reached out to save the two youthful mariners, who with the lifeless corpse of their companion, continued to float upon the bosom of the waters during the fourth night. In the afternoon of Thursday they described a sail in the distance, and with eyes full of tears they beheld a ship bearing towards them. She proved to be a Dutch vessel, bound for Amsterdam. The Captain immediately took the two boys on board his own vessel; they were in a dreadful state of suffering, having never tasted food from Sunday afternoon. While the poor little fellows were being received in the Dutch vessel, they perceived some of the sailors about to throw the body of their companion overboard. With affecting accents they besought their deliverers to let them have the dead body of Davis to take back with them to Scarborough to his friends; but their entreaties were followed by a heavy splash in the water, and the body of the unfortunate fisherman's boy was lost from their sight. The captain of the vessel and the whole crew behaved with the greatest kindness to the boys, and upon the vessel reaching her destination at Amsterdam, they forwarded their charge to London, from whence the two adventurous youths set out for Hull, and, to the inexpressible joy of their distressed and agonising parents, they arrived at Scarborough on Wednesday evening last.—*Halifax Guardian.*

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE AT CAMBRIDGE.

The University of Cambridge was in a state of high excitement on Tuesday morning, upon the news going round through the different colleges, that Mr. John Holman, an undergraduate of Catherine Hall had poisoned himself. It seems that he had been unfortunate at "the previous examination" (better known by the name of the "little go"), which was held the day before in the Senate House. On Monday night the names of those whom the examiners had approved of and post, were sent round at about half past nine to their respective colleges, and on hearing that his own was not in the list sent to Catherine Hall, it is supposed that the unfortunate young man had determined upon putting an end to his existence. He applied at two chemists' to purchase laudanum, but the quantity he required and his excited manner creating suspicion he was very properly refused. At the third chemist's where he presented himself, the shopman, it would appear, was less observant Mr. Holman went in through Catherine Hall gate, the last time he was to pass it alive, at twelve o'clock on Monday night. On Tuesday morning his *gyp* (servant), in pursuance of his custom of calling him early, knocked at the usual hour at his bed room door several times, without receiving any answer. He then tried to open the door, but finding it fastened on the inside, he called on the gentleman who slept in the next set of rooms, and with him proceeded to force the lock. On admittance being thus gained, the poor young man was found stiff and lifeless in bed. A surgeon was sent for, immediately, who pronounced life extinct, and that the melancholy effect had been produced by poison. The vessel from which he drank his death draught was a small glass or tumbler used for his tooth brush; and it stood on a chair by his bed side with his candlestick, in which the candle had burned down to the last. Strange to say, on the same chair his dressing glass was placed, as if he used it for the melancholy purpose of watching whatever change might take place in his features before he was oppressed by the sleep of death. It seems to have been a distressing case altogether. Mr. Holman had read, as is reported, very hard for the two last examinations, and was unsuccessful, having been rejected on both occasions.

It is the custom, after a Cambridge examination, when a man is "plucked," for his friends to get about him, make him merry and put him to bed. Poor Mr. Holman seems to have had nobody to care for or comfort him. He was very religious, of melancholy solitary habits, and plain personal appearance. His age was about 25. His prospects seem to have been moderate, and they lay in the church. It may have been that he looked upon them as blasted by the misfortune which occurred to him. It is said that he was an only son, and his mother, a widow, lives in the neighbourhood of Epsom.

The Coroner's Inquest was to have been held on Wednesday.

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD'S FOX HOUNDS.—The appearance of this noble pack of Fox-hounds continue to be the theme of general admiration, in the sporting world, in our locality. Although the season is yet early, no such thing as a blank has been heard of. Every day they have met they have had brilliant sport; and every man, who has hunted with them, has returned home, not alone gratified with the sports of the day, but highly pleased with the urbanity and sportsmanlike demeanour of the noble and spirited proprietor who has already endeared himself to all classes in this county. The Marquis of Waterford is a 'Trump' in every sense—a bold but steady rider, a keen and judicious sportsman, and, as a host, hospitable as the days are long. On yesterday his hounds removed to their new kennel at Rockwell, and nothing could exceed the hearty welcome which the noble marquis and his '*babies*' received. New Melton was quite alive; bonfires blazed in every direction, and all seemed to vie in the warmeth of their reception. Already have the inhabitants of Thurles forwarded a congratulatory address to the noble marquis, and, we feel assured that their good example will be followed by the rest of the county. The Gentlemen Jocks of Tipsbire know how to appreciate the worth of a fine manly sportsman and a courteous nobleman, and nothing will be left undone by them that can by possibility contribute to his sport and amusement. All will *hunt well together*. The '*find*' will be always certain, and no man will 'be at fault.' Most heartily do we welcome Lord Waterford amongst us, and, from what we have heard and seen of him, we feel convinced that no master of hounds in the kingdom will be more beloved or more popular.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

THE LATE COURT MARTIAL.

(From the Standard.)

We have hitherto, from that respect which we feel to be always due to the administration of justice, cautiously withheld any remarks upon the proceedings of the court-martial upon Captain Reynolds; and even now, considerations connected with one of the parties to that process forbid that we enter particularly into the merits of the case, which has been decided in the main point, as every one feels that it must have been decided without an open transgression of the articles of war. An officer has been convicted upon clear testimony, indeed upon his own admission, of having challenged a superior officer to fight a duel in language the reverse of respectful; he has for that offence been dismissed the service. So far the members of the court martial who tried him have faithfully and conscientiously discharged their duty; and if they had contented themselves with this, their judgment must have given general satisfaction, much as men might be disposed to regret the painful though unavoidable sacrifice of a gallant young gentleman, which stern duty compelled them to make. The tribunal, however, which tried Captain Reynolds, have thought proper to make the following addition to their sentence, which, like every such appendage, must be regarded as *extra judicial*, and therefore a fair subject for animadversion:—

"In the course of the evidence to character, witnesses have stated *that they considered the accused was incapable of insubordination without some extraordinary causes of provocation; or unless under provocation which no man of honorable feelings could endure*; thus apparently sanctioning the idea, that there might be circumstances of private irritation which would justify a soldier breaking from the established order of military discipline—a doctrine so totally subversive of the fundamental principles by which all armies are governed, that the Court feels called upon to stamp it with marked reprobation."

There is much in this *extra judicial* declaration which we dislike, and which we think the people of England will dislike as much as we do. Perhaps we may be thought at first over scrupulous in objecting more especially to the concluding phrase, referring to some supposed "fundamental principles upon which *all armies* are governed"—but a moment's reflection will, we think, show that this phrase involves a principle injurious to the British army and dangerous to the safety and liberties of the country.

The British army, we submit, ought no more to be governed upon the principles upon which *other armies* are governed, than the British people ought to be governed as other people are governed. It may be necessary, no doubt, and it is necessary, to maintain a rigor of discipline in the British army, but we must not borrow the proof of this necessity from the practice of *other armies*, with which the British army has and ought to have little in common. It is going far enough to imitate the grotesque dresses of the soldiers of despotic states, without importing the despotic principles of those states. The discipline of the British army is to be maintained, because our own reason and experience prove it to be necessary, not because a strict system prevails in Russia and Austria: as freemen we protest against all such analogies.

A British army is composed of British citizens, fully entitled to exercise all the rights of citizens, so far as is compatible with necessary military subordination—discipline is the exception not the rule; and from this it follows that in all things not necessarily connected with military service, the superior officers of the British army abuse their opportunity in exercising authority over, or demanding submission from, inferiors—a circumstance in which a British army differs from almost all others.

Another, and what will be thought by most persons acquainted with the practice of our courts of justice, and with the principles upon which justice ought to be administered, a more serious objection to the declaration quoted, is, the assumption by the court martial of a right to censure the opinions of witnesses in a manner injurious to the interests of those witnesses. Evidence ought to be given with perfect freedom from all apprehension on the part of the witnesses. The Court has nothing to do with persons who assist the administration of justice by their testimony, but to take care that the evidence is true. If the Court goes beyond this, so as in any way to intimidate witnesses, it repels truth, and obstructs justice. To censure the opinions, expressed or implied, of an officer who appears before a court martial in a manner calculated to interfere with his prospects of promotion is, in truth, to hold out a notice that none who hold certain opinions shall with safety appear as witnesses, and therefore to deprive parties hereafter of evidence which may be valuable perhaps essential to their acquittal. If military discipline is to extend to the witness box, then all military trials must become a farce.

The proposition enounced by the Brighton court martial, however, which will provoke, if we are not mistaken, the most universal disapprobation, is, that "*no circumstance of private irritation* can justify a soldier breaking from the established order of military discipline." It is always dangerous for men, particularly for unlearned men, to go out of their way to propound abstract propositions. The danger of doing so we never more manifest than in the case before us. For "*soldier*" read "gentleman," and how does the proposition stand? "No circumstances of private irritation can justify a *gentleman* breaking from the established order of military discipline." What, though called *liar* or *scoundrel*—though he be cuffed, kicked, or spit upon—though his wife, sister, or daughter be insulted—*a gentleman*, if he wear a military dress, must submit, with patience and humility—must gracefully and respectfully salute the aggressor, for all this belongs to "the established order of military discipline." The Brighton court martial says this, or says that the officers of the British army are *not gentlemen.*

The officers of the British army, however, *are gentlemen* far superior in rank, education, and manners, to the officers of any other army in the world; and in this consists in a great degree the superiority of our arms, and the safety of our country, alike from foreign aggression and from domestic attempts upon order or liberty. Brave as the mass of our people are, no class less high spirited and generous than the nobility and gentry of England could have led a race—so thoughtful and unenthusiastic—if we may coin a word—to the achievement of those miracles of valor which the British army has achieved. And how often has it happened that the projects of tyranny or the schemes of anarchy have been laid aside, in despair of resisting a force wielded by men connected with the rank and property and influenced by the religious feeling and honor of the country! The people are, therefore, grievously mistaken if they think that they are not deeply interested in maintaining the honorable position of the officers of the British army—in preventing those officers being degraded, as the sentence of the Brighton court martial would degrade them, below the rank of *gentlemen* or even of *free citizens.*

Discipline questionless must be maintained, but it must be maintained impartially—by restraining the abuse of authority, as well as by enforcing its legitimate exercise; and the history of human nature will tell us all that the depositories of power demand a more vigilant superintendence than is necessary to be used towards those over whom power is exercised.

CAPTAIN RICHARD ANTHONY REYNOLDS—MARK OF PUBLIC SYMPATHY.

It is said that a general subscription will be forthwith commenced, for the purpose of presenting Captain Reynolds with a service of plate; and that the inhabitants of Brighton intend to invite him to a public dinner. Should a subscription be opened, there is not the slightest doubt that a very large sum of money will in a very short time be raised, as there is an almost universal feeling in favor of the gallant captain.—*Globe.*

CAPTAIN REYNOLDS.—The sentence of the court in this case was the subject of general conversation on Thursday evening at the United Service Clubs. Captain Reynolds has a brother, Lieutenant George Reynolds, in the 70th regiment, commanded by Colonel Kelsall. It is not yet settled at head quarters who is to succeed to the vacant troop. Captain Reynolds was the senior captain of the regiment, having been appointed captain by purchase March 17, 1837. Lieutenant Forrest is the senior Lieutenant after the riding master, who is entitled to the captaincy by purchase.—*Herald.*

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—Thirteen of the senior gentlemen cadets of this institution have been removed to quarters in the Royal Arsenal for greater convenience in pursuing their studies. It is intended in future that before the instruction of gentlemen cadets is considered completed they must acquire a thorough knowledge of the manner of making the various compositions used in the ordnance service, and for that purpose they must go through a practical course in the departments appropriated to these works in the Royal Arsenal.

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