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WHIG TACTICS IN OPPOSITION.

(From the Times.)

There still survive, in some of the remoter corners of the British dominions, certain aged persons, claiming to be of the male sex, and constituting the rural remnant of what was once the Whig party. They talk the twaddle of liberality, maintain the exclusiveness of their own enlightenment, and make it their rule to follow the Whig rump. Some of them are of respectable families in the counties or in the country towns, and some of them have that still stronger indication of respectability, a snug income, which tells in a steady way upon tenants or tradesmen. Such genuine old sticklers must be duly cherished; they must be furnished from head quarters with something to say for their party whenever the Russell ministry are in more than usual disgrace with the public, or have some very particular shift, intrigue, or job in contemplation. With this view it must be that the article in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*, upon the "Grounds and Objects of the Budget," has been got up by the indefatigable Whigs who manage that inventive journal. What the writer of the article, indeed, originally intended and executed was obviously a mere dissertation upon the sugar duties, in which form it would have occupied a couple of sheets; but the late House of Commons having strangled that question before the *Review* could be brought out, it seems to have occurred to the editors, that the best account they could turn it to would be to tack to the front of it a few pages of edification upon the questions of corn, timber and free trade, and so convert it into a general tractate on the budget, though they thus left the sugar to occupy more space than the corn and the other matters all put together, like *Falstaff's* tavern bill, with "but one halfpennyworth of bread to his intolerable deal of sack."

We all know how strong are the prejudices, and how weak are the judgments, of the twaddlers whom this manifesto is to prepare for studying the parliamentary discussion of the week after next; but we should perhaps be rating even that class of readers too low, if we were to set them down as incapable of being made to see, what everybody else perceives at a glance, the rottenness of the plank put down for them to step upon.

"For centuries," says the Reviewer, "the government has labored to fetter and misdirect the industry of the people," and treated "the whole body of consumers as a prey to be sacrificed to any class, or any section of a class, that chose to ask for a monopoly." "Now if," observes he, it "had interfered only from ignorance—if errors of judgment had been the only errors of which it could be accused—if the members of the legislature could not be charged with direct selfishness—if they could not be accused of legislating at the expense of the public, for the benefit, or supposed benefit, of the class to which they belong though the detection of their mistakes might lower them in public estimation," it would not occasion public "resentment."

We need not inquire into the motives of what may have been going on "for centuries," because public "resentment" is not likely to be much aroused by the misdeeds of departed rulers; but to some few years, no doubt, the retrospect may not be unfairly extended, particularly to those years which have elapsed since the great movement of reform gave the people to understand that the powers of corruption were no more. Now we must needs say, little as we admire the legislators who during this period have composed the majorities in the House of Commons, that we do not believe either the legislature or the government to have been guilty of quite such monstrous selfishness, quite such villainous breach of trust, as this reviewer would impute. But if the charge be really true, on whom does it bear? We wonder whether the stolid readers whom the article is written to satisfy will any of them recollect—what the reviewer, their guide, has altogether overlooked—that from the year 1831, during a period of eleven sessions, the majorities which have swayed the legislature have been the members of Brookes's and the Reform Club, and that the government which, during all those sessions, (except for seven weeks while Sir Robert Peel was first minister,) continued to wield those majorities—so much, in the reviewer's opinion, to the nation's injury—are the very Whigs whom he now wants to recommission with the means of injuring the nation for as many sessions more!

But the oversights of the Edinburgh reviewer and Whig conductor do not end here. As he forgets how the Whigs, with majorities in hand, yet allowed for so many years the continuance of the laws which he condemns—how they connived at the exclusive regulations on timber, expressly defended those on sugar, and affirmed it madness to alter those on corn—as he forgets all this, so in like manner he permits it to escape his recollection, that the season which at last they selected for proposing a revolution in our whole commercial and agricultural system, was the time when they found that these majorities were theirs no more. As long as they could keep office without stirring such awkward topics, no stir did they make; but when it became palpable that if they left the old system untouched they must inevitably be turned out, then it was that they bethought themselves of taking the chance whether the overthrow of that system would keep them in. Such is the state of affairs in which the Edinburgh reviewer, with a power of face which would make his fortune at a country fair, takes credit to the ministry for their magnanimity and courage in "placing at the mercy of the opposition, the ministerial majority in the (then) existing house of Commons!" The ministerial majority!

These blunders, however, as they touch not us nor ours, we pursue no further. What remains to be noticed is something much worse than mere forgetfulness or mere indiscretion—it is downright wickedness. Happily the talent of the article is inversely as its malice or its mischief might be immeasurable. This part of the performance has a double scope; first, to scare the sleek headed readers before mentioned, and through them other timid people, with the horror of an insurrection; and, secondly, to point out to the real contents in the operative districts, who are alleged to be the greatest sufferers from the present system of trade, what classes of their richer neighbours ought to be the objects of their vengeance, and through what machinery that vengeance may best be practically executed.

For the timid class a sentence is made to suffice.—It croaks in a fine grave bass:—"We are grieved to come forward as alarmists; we deplore the necessity, and do not much like the character; but we believe that the dangers which we have hypothetically suggested are really imminent; and we feel it to be a duty to state to the public the grounds of our conviction."

In the two pages preceding this piece of hypocrisy an enumeration has been given of various interests accused by the reviewer of having procured privileges at the cost of the public, for which the public resentment is accordingly due. We shall not follow him through his charges against the exporters, the colonists, the shipbuilders, the tanners, the landowners, and the other dealers, whof he tells us, have seduced the legislature to give them a private profit at the public expense. This is not the occasion for discussing the limits either of agricultural or commercial protection; but we will and do make it the occasion for holding up to the indignant disgust of our countrymen such passages as those which follow the enumeration of the classes denounced.

We have already quoted the paragraph, purporting that mere ignorance or mistake, without dishonesty, would merely lower the governing classes in public estimation, not expose them to public resentment; and we have shown, that if the alleged dishonesty have been practised at all, the resentments of this present generation (whatever may be the case with respect to ages past) are immediately due to those by whom this present generation has been ruled—the Whig legislature and the Whig ministry. But the resentment we speak of is that which the law permits, and the constitution encourages; the expulsion, and in extreme cases, the impeachment of the culpable parties. That is not what the Whig reviewer wants. He would rouse a very different kind of vengeance; not a just punishment against those who have maintained for these eleven years the evils complained of, but a civil war against the higher classes in general, for the purpose of renewing the tenure of the outgoing culprits. "If it" (the manufacturing population) "were miserable, and could trace its misery directly to the legislature—if it could accuse the governing body, not of error, but of oppression and robbery—if it felt itself sacrificed to the rents of landlords and to the profits of sugar planters and timber merchants—what limits can we assign to its passions or its violence?" He is ready to suggest questions, and he is ready to suggest answers. "When they are told, and told with truth, that the government has ventured to assume the direction of manufactures and trade—when they are told, and truly told, that it has used this monstrous usurpation for the benefit, or the supposed benefit, not of the many, but of the few—when they find that this is the monopoly which inflicts on them the most suffering, and gives or is intended to give to the governing class the greatest immediate profit, are they likely to endure it as a misfortune, or to resent it as an injury? If they resent it, we repeat, what form is their resentment likely to take—sulky submission, or fierce struggle for redress?"

These are the questions, and what is the answer?—A series of intimations to angry sufferers of the resources by which they may render an appeal to physical force successful! We shall not extract the passage, because we will not aggravate the mischief by the further circulation of its details; but it carefully exhibits to those who may unhappily take an interest in such points, the strength of concentrated numbers which may be brought into action; the quarters from which they may be officered; and the channels through which they may raise their supplies. And the body to be thus organised is indicated to the British people as preparing to rise upon them and their constitution, unless Parliament consent to adopt the Whig budget, or, in plainer words, to retain the Whig ministry.

"THE POSITION OF THE LIBERAL PARTY."

(D. E. Packet.)

In a long and elaborate article under the above heading, the last number of the Radical *Spectator* takes a comprehensive, and, we are bound to add, an impartial view of the prospects and relative positions of the parties who respectively acknowledge the leadership of Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell in the House of Commons.

After pointing to the course of policy pursued by the Whigs since their re-accession to power, and the character of the measures introduced by them under the pressure of the moment, and in obedience to the clamours of their hungry but heterogeneous supporters—measures, as our contemporary truly remarks, only "prepared for rejection"—the *Spectator* takes an accurate survey of the forces likely to be brought into the field to thwart a Conservative Government, and the conflicting elements of which is to be composed the new opposition, are thus faithfully described. The analysis is somewhat lengthy, but its perusal at the present moment will not be without its value to those who would form a correct estimate of the true state of affairs in the approaching Parliament. The Radical writer fairly admits a clear Conservative majority of 80 in favor of Sir Robert Peel in the next House of Commons, and then proceeds:—

"But the *nature* of the opposition is of far more consequence than the mere number of the majority; and if that opposition be analysed, it will be found to consist of four bodies—

"1. The old Whigs; whose principles, or what they call principles, more nearly resemble the Conservatives than those of any other party; whose class prejudices are much stronger than those of many Conservatives; and who are only kept in their present position by the influence of old habit and hereditary notions of "family consistency."—On the corn laws, the majority of these men will divide against the opposition: any plan of parliamentary action which those friends of the movement we are most especially addressing could lay down, would drive nearly the whole of them into the Conservative ranks.

"2. The present ministers and their immediate adherents. But many of these men are so committed to 'finality,' that it is questionable whether they will advocate 'further reform'—it is certain that they cannot *heartily*; and if the point were more questionable than it is, Lord John Russell's city manifesto has settled the matter.—Moderate opposition, at all events for the present, is to be the cue of the official Whigs; so that no reliance in support of a movement in advance can be placed upon them. A mixture of free trade and protection is to be their *cheval de bataille*; and unless they occupy the vacation in getting more knowledge upon the subject of the tariff than they yet possess, their 'measure for rejection' is likely to be inferior in details, with no great superiority in principle, to the Peel measure to be carried—supposing Peel to understand the necessities of his position. If he does not, the Liberals are set up again; and the first action will then be to extort tariff reform from the Conservative ministry.

"3. O'Connell and his immediate followers; who are urging mischievous and impracticable measures, for purposes which excite no sympathy in this country. The votes of these persons could very probably be obtained for the nonce of any measure that durst be proposed in Parliament; and their votes would count in a division as well as the best. But we question whether any party would act wisely in forming plans which *depended* upon the steady support or apparent alliance of Mr. O'Connell. His Irish exhibitions for some time past, and his parliamentary conduct almost ever since the commencement of the Whig backslidings, have been such as to excite not disapproval merely, but the strongest distrust; and we believe not a few even among the movement go the length of Colonel Napier, and would refuse 'to meet him'—would consider a cause stronger without him than with him. Whenever his assistance in a course unexceptionable in itself is useful, it may be taken; but all intimate partnership with O'Connell is unsafe.

"4. Mr. Roebuck, as representative of the movement Mr. Cobden and other free traders; to whom we are referred as to the

"Omnis spes Danaum et cœpti fiducia belli."

Of the honesty of Mr. Roebuck we have no doubt; there can be no doubt of his abilities; and he has given proof of his activity in partisan war. But his capacity as a leader is yet to be proved; he has to exhibit his judgment in forming the plan of his campaign—his readiness and sustained vigor in carrying it out. Nay, more, he has to enlist his recruits, and to form his army; and unless he chooses to beat his drum to little purpose, *he too must wait* to discover the plans of his enemy before he can offer terms of service. Mr. Cobden and several of the 'total repeal and absolute Free Trade' party, are men of great information and industry, well versed in the facts of the subject they are to advocate, by no means devoid of powers of statement, and Mr. Cobden in particular possesses a vigorous style rising to a business like eloquence. But we have yet to discover their place and their figure in Parliament. They are men no longer young; and they may possibly want the flexibility, which nerves a man instead of early training, to adapt themselves to their new arena. They may also be deficient in the conjoint courage and intellectual power necessary to triumph over the damping influences of a cold, conventional, and critical assembly like the House of Commons. We say this not disparagingly, but as matter of explanation. We have no doubt these gentlemen will earnestly endeavour to discharge their duties as members of Parliament. But we cannot be called upon to pin ourselves to a leader without a party or to men whose position is yet to be ascertained, and that too without knowing their plans. These plans, indeed, are probably not yet matured; nor can they well be till the enemy is in the field and has given some indications of his movements.

"Notwithstanding all this, it can be readily imagined that Reformers, and very honest Reformers too, who remember the prospects of the movement in the election of the first Reformed Parliament, or even when the nation rose in 1834 to bear back the unfairly dismissed Whigs, should be dissatisfied at being told that nothing can be done at present. But if they doubt us, let them look to the ministerial or Whig Liberal organs. In some they will find much fierce and foolish abuse of the Tories; in others, very pleasant and pointed attacks, with a calmness of manner, now they have nothing staked, which has not been displayed for a long time. In some there are confident prophecies of active evils from Sir Robert Peel; which, as the prophecy is not likely to be fulfilled, seems injudicious, since it will raise a reaction in his favor. In some there are predictions of Tory downfall, *not* from any Liberal assault, but from an *action in the Tory ranks*; and some give their readers the same hollow comfort which Satan administered to his followers as they emerged from the burning lake—

. . . . . "with *high words* that bore
Semblance of worth, not substance, gently raised
Their fainting courage and dispelled their fears."

But of a practical plan of action—of a definite purpose of any kind—we have not been able to find a trace.

"This position of affairs is lamentable enough; but *we* did not cause it. On the contrary, we did everything we could to prevent it, and that under discouragements and every kind of misrepresentations. As long as it seemed of any use, we addressed ourselves to the Whig Ministry, urging them to make an advance, and effect a union among Reformers, in order to take up a new line as a means to make themselves a *reality*—a government that could carry its measures. When the time for this was past, we called upon the Liberals to leave the Whigs to their fate, and take up a line of their own, rallying the further Reformers around them, and keeping up the prospects of a better future. But we were called traitors and Tory Radicals for our pains. We urged, that when a dissolution came, the Liberal party would have nothing on which to go to the country—neither principle, nor promises, nor rallying-ingery; and we predicted to the letter their present plight. But we urged and prophesied to no purpose. The Liberals have now lost the tide, and must wait for its flowing. Their bulkier craft are fast aground; the tide is rapidly ebbing from others; and the course of those which can yet float is beset by shallows and difficulties. We have no remedy for this: we cannot suspend the laws of nature. 'We work by wit and not by witchcraft'; and we think it *wittier* to endeavor to get all we can from the occasion before us, than to remain idly 'whistling for a wind'—or to call upon the gods to pity our condition—or to waste time and strength in striving to launch what it is impossible to move—or even in railing at those who have bided their time and taken advantage of the turn in their favor; for be it remembered, that all which the most unscrupulous may undertake for, now, must be gotten from the Conservatives."

PUBLIC DINNER TO ARTHUR BLENNERHASSETT, ESQ., OF BALLYSEEDY.

(From the Kerry Post of Saturday.)

On Thursday evening a large body of the friends and supporters of our late worthy and respected representative entertained that gentleman at a public dinner. In consequence of the absence of Henry Arthur Herbert, Esq., Sir William D. Godfrey, Bart., was called to the chair amid loud cheers. The vice chair was filled by Charles Fairfield, Esq.

On the right of the chairman sat Mr. Blennerhassett; on his left that distinguished champion of Conservative principles, Mr. Sergeant Jackson, M. P.

Dinner being discussed, and the usual toasts given, The Chairman proposed Mr. Blennerhassett's health amid tremendous cheering.

Mr. Blennerhassett then rose and spoke as follows:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I rise to express to you the heartfelt gratitude which I feel for the high honor you have conferred on me by inviting me to participate in this pleasing and flattering demonstration of your feelings as Conservatives. That honor has been heightened and enhanced by the warm and, without egotism I will add, the enthusiastic manner in which my name has just been received by you all. Gentlemen, it is a proud consolation to me to think that, though I no longer enjoy the honorable privilege of representing my native country in parliament, the friends who stood around me in the hour of trial—an ordeal indeed to try men's souls—still possess the confidence in me which first led them to vindicate in my person the independence of this great county—(loud cheers.) Gentlemen, it is true we have been defeated in our efforts to follow up the glorious victory of 1837, when the gentlemen of Kerry and her honest farmers united to send me to parliament. But, gentlemen, we have been defeated by violence—by unfair, unmanly, and dishonourable conduct, through base and corrupt agencies—(hear, hear.) You shall always find me ready to take my stand in the front of the battle, whenever the Conservative cause requires an advocate, whether it be in my own person or that of another—(loud cheers.) There is in this room a gentleman whose presence adds considerably to the pride and pleasure which I feel on this occasion. Need I tell you that I mean the great champion of the Conservative cause, Mr. Sergeant Jackson!—(tremendous cheers, clapping of hands, and waving of handkerchiefs, for several minutes.)

The Chairman again rose, and proposed the health of "our distinguished guest, Mr. Sergeant Jackson"—(loud cheers, and great applause.)

Mr. Sergeant Jackson rose amid deafening applause and said—Sir William Godfrey and gentlemen, I have to return to you my heartfelt thanks for the very distinguished honour you have conferred on me this day. In this county I have had the honour of being closely acquainted with a considerable number of its resident gentry; and I say, with perfect truth and sincerity, that I do not know a county in Ireland which surpasses the county of Kerry in reference to those very points to which Sir William Godfrey has adverted. I do not know, I say, in Ireland a body of gentry more truly treading in the paths of loyalty, more constitutional subjects of the realm, or who, in a word, are more excellent Conservatives. Nor would I confine my expression of approbation of the people of this county to that rank which I now have the honour of addressing. It is true you have been defeated in your late contest. It has been, however, a glorious one, and I trust, ere long, the result of it will prove to have been a successful one (cheers.) You have been borne down by means which, as you were yourselves above the degradation of adopting such means, you were unprepared for and thus you have been deprived of the services of my hon. friend. Nor is yours a solitary case (hear, hear, hear.) It is not in the county of Kerry alone that voters have been interrupted when coming to the poll, kidnapped, and prevented from using the elective franchise. In numbers of other counties, where it was known that the same species of violence and intimidation could be resorted to with effect, I solemnly believe by virtue of an organization, a determined plan, the same engines were brought to bear as with you, and with the same success. I allude particularly to the county of Cork, with which I am more immediately connected, the city of Cork, Tipperary, Clare, and I might allude to Carlow. In all these places where this species of violence could be resorted to with success, it was unscrupulously adopted. Gentlemen, it is a matter of great importance that the true state of this country should be made known to the imperial Parliament. It is fit and proper that our parliamentary friends in England, and our friends in general in the sister country, should know under what circumstances the Conservatives are placed in the southern counties of Ireland with reference to the elective franchise. If such a state of things as that which has prevailed latterly were permitted to continue, the elective franchise would be nothing more, would be worse, than a mockery; for it is not the electors of the counties or of the cities that will return members to parliament, but the non electors. These would be the persons to return the men who were to represent the sense of the Commons of these realms. Therefore, if you will excuse the stranger—(no, no, you're no stranger, and loud cheers)—who, it may be, has no right to intrude any opinions of his own—(you're welcome)—I will take the liberty of impressing on your minds the propriety, nay, the necessity which exists for your stating, in a petition to the Commons House of Parliament, the actual state of things which obtained during the late election, putting forward the simple plain facts of the case, such as you can amply substantiate by evidence. The same ought to be done by every other county, city, and borough where similar means have been resorted to, so that the parliament of Great Britain and Ireland shall know how elections are carried on in a considerable portion of the southern parts of Ireland. But, if intimidation has triumphed here, and in other parts of Ireland, it has been defeated by the good sense and energy of the Conservative community through almost every other part of the British dominions. I have the happiness to say that it will be found that the greatest re action which could be anticipated—indeed one far beyond the most sanguine expectations—has taken place throughout the whole realm (hear, and loud cheers)—and that re action has produced a majority of the Commons House of Parliament of a number amounting at least to eighty two or eighty three, and I shall not be surprised if, on the assembling of parliament, it should amount to ninety (hear, hear, and cheers.)—And how has this been brought about? It has been by attention to the registry courts that the victory has been won. I, therefore, exhort you, if there be any one here qualified, and who has not his name on the register, not to let a session pass without seeking to clothe yourselves with the franchise. Cause notices to be served for you, and exert your influence to make others do the same. Bring forward such of your tenantry as you can rely on. I am glad to find among you in this county so many Roman Catholic friends who have the good sense to see that you are not acting from sinister or unkind motives towards them, or any of our fellow subjects (hear, hear, and cheers.) I am delighted to see them co operating with us, because they must feel that we are struggling for the political salvation of this great empire, of the whole community, and for the preservation of religious and civil liberty (cheers)—for everything held dear by Christian men. There are throughout Ireland, I thank GOD numbers of sound thinking Roman Catholics on our side. Look to Cork: what has been done there? In the midst of intimidation and brute force—I scarcely understand how they stood against it—two hundred honest farmers, many of whom were of my Roman Catholic brethren, voted for the Conservatives who were seeking to advance the farmer's interest—voted for the Conservatives against those men who were endeavouring to cajole them into a desertion of their best interest. Again I entreat you, rush to the registry; for, depend on it, even though you should not be successful with your petition—and I have no reason to think you will not, when the facts of intimidation and abominable corruption (hear, hear)—which carried the last election shall have been established before a committee—you will at the next opportunity, if you pay proper attention to the registry, be successful in seating my hon. friend in that position which he before filled with such strict fidelity to your interests—(loud cheers, and cries of we will.) I cannot resume my seat without entreating you to join with me in a toast. Regretting, as we all must, that the most distinguished gentleman of your county who was to have filled the chair has been prevented from occupying it—(loud and continued cheering)—I will say that it is filled by the hon. baronet on my right hand with a courtesy and urbanity which, in addition to his popularity in this county, and, indeed, of those who preceded him—(hear, hear, and loud cheers)—have fully entitled him to the high honour. Permit me then to give you, "Our excellent chairman, Sir William D. Godfrey," with a high bumper and three times three. (Drunk with enthusiastic cheers.)

The Chairman returned thaks for the flattering manner in which his health had been received. He would now give them that distinguished individual whom he hoped shortly to see at the head of affairs—"Sir Robert Peel and the Conservative cause.

Mr. Fairfield then gave—"Henry Arthur Herbert, Esq.," (continued rounds of applause and nine cheers more.)

Sergeant Jackson, who seemed much fatigued from his professional exertions, then rose to retire, and was borne out of the room on the shoulders of some of the leading gentlemen, amid the most enthusiastic demonstrations.

The Chairman having retired with Mr. Blennerhassett, Mr. Blennerhassett Thompson was called to the second chair, when the festivities were continued to an advanced hour in the morning.

PLAN OF THE MINISTERIAL CAMPAIGN.

(From the Age.)

We think we can give our readers a little information of the plan of the ministerial campaign for the next two quarters—as to going out before that, the idea is only laughed at. The Conservatives, or Constitutionalists, or whatever they may be called, fancy, because they have a majority of their party at the elections, that they are to form a government, but there are rulers in a *certain secret back chamber* who manage the affairs of the Queen and the nation, and who do not intend to be turned out so quietly—they have friends at work in Ireland, in France, Belgium, and America.—They write letters to the Queen in the *Morning Chronicle*, and such of their journals as they only admit into the royal presence. You may write answers in Conservative papers, but the Secret Chamber take care they shall not be admitted, to have a chance of being read. This is the outline of the plan—by a little good management in timeing the balls at the palace, the last session was delayed, so as to bring the meeting of a new Parliament just into the best days of the grouse season. Many Conservatives have moors; others have hired and have made up parties for the shooting season. Very few Rads. can afford this kind of sport, so they were to have mustered strong and expected, in a trial of strength, to have beaten the Conservatives from such absence, &c. This is now considered a dangerous experiment, so the meeting of Parliament is to be postponed, or if this manœuvre, after putting out feelers, is considered too barefaced—the Parliament will be allowed to meet—a speaker to be chosen, and no business to be done, because the Queen expects to be confined early in September. This expectation may go on throughout the month of September and October also—then, if there should only be the luck for a Prince of Wales to be born, fifty new peers are to be created, a peerage to Sir Robert Peel to be offered, rejoicings, congratulations, pensions, the Tory camp to be disorganised—they hope the Duke of Wellington will by that time be either worn out or defunct—but if the Conservatives dare to think of forming a new government and making changes in the household while the Queen continues in her interesting situation, they are to be accused of treason, attempt at murder, *and scenes got up that will astonish Europe*. All this will bring us so near the Christmas holidays, that parliamentary business may be postponed. By this period, the death of Mehemet Ali, Louis Philippe, or the game in America, or a famine, will furnish new materials. Another *Princess* will spoil much of this.

ALMOST A SHOWER OF EGGS.—It is stated in a Baltimore paper that a citizen recently caught in his hat, *with-out breaking*, a large egg which had descended from a flock of wild geese which were passing over at the time.

DECREASE IN THE CONSUMPTION OF FRESH MEAT.—The number of sheep required for the iron works between Abergavenny and Cardiff, is less by 2,000 per week than it was 12 months ago. There is also a vast decrease in the sale of veal and beef. This is in consequence of the workmen still refusing to give more than 4½ per lb;—*Welshman*.

SKETCHES OF SENATORS.

(From the Britannia.)

THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE (SPEAKER.)

There is not an office in the kingdom, from that of prime minister down to that of a master in chancery, the duties of which so fully warrant the payment of the salary attached to it, as the high and important post of the speakership of the House of Commons. It requires, as will be hereafter seen, a combination of requisites and qualities not often found united in the same individual; and the actual bodily fatigue induced by the discharge of its functions, is greater than that attaching to almost any other office.

The speaker of the House of Commons, by the very nature of his position, must of necessity be if not an extraordinary at least a superior man. How else could's miscellaneous body of six hundred and fifty seven men, of all classes, prejudices, and shades of opinion, be induced, if not to select him, at least to concur in his appointment? We are accustomed to think lightly, perhaps, of the ability required for the office; but we more often do so from sheer thoughtlessness than from cool judgment; because the qualities which render a man fit for the post, and enable him to discharge its duties well, are exactly those which are the least obtrusive, and the most likely to be overlooked by a careless observer. Though speaker, he is not to speak—hence our indifference to his abilities.

One most rare virtue he must possess—impartiality. Whatever may have been his former political bias, he must now have no mind or thought but what grows out of the house itself. The slightest appearance of partiality, of preference for members on the one side or the other, would ruin him utterly and for ever in the opinion, not merely of the opposite party, but also of those in whose behalf it was exhibited. Nothing can be more certain than this. Whatever may be the faults of the house—however the spirit of party may influence individuals when before the public—still behind the curtain there reigns that strong gentlemanly spirit, which revolts at all that is not strictly just. A partial speaker would be found out and got rid of at once. Yet what a difficult thing it is to find an impartial man. There are many who wish to be so, but their education and their prejudices forbid it. If this be true in private, it is still more so in public life: Hence the difficulty of choosing the speaker.

The next quality required is perfect command of temper, and a mind ever on the watch to calm and regulate the proceedings of the house. No one who is not in the habit of going there often can conceive what a difficult task this is. There are some strange, pertinacious spirits in that assembly, who have no notion whatever of the fitness of things; talk they will, even though the house be in an uproar. If this be a bore to the house, how much more so must it be to the speaker; he who is doomed to sit and hear every variety of dullness and folly, from four o'clock in the day until midnight, and far into the morning? Yet not only must he do violence to his own feelings by listening himself, but he must also see that justice be done, even to the most infirm twaddler or the most empty driveller. Again, when quarrels arise between members, a great responsibility rests upon the speaker. He is responsible that no ulterior consequences arise. Yet he cannot so far restrain the liberty of speech as to prevent members from exhibiting their pugnacious intentions. Much nicety and tact are required, in order to seize the exact moment when he can interfere without compromising the honor of any individual.

But a qualification still more difficult to acquire, and which few men, indeed, would care to make themselves masters of, is a thorough knowledge of all the forms and practice of the house—of its constitutional history, as bearing on suggested innovations—of all precedents for any and every difficulty that may arise. Very few men would voluntarily undergo the drudgery which such a parliamentary education requires. Hence the singular fact, that there are not more than two men in the whole six hundred and fifty eight, upon whom the eye of the house would be fixed should the present speaker, from any cause whatever, vacate the chair. The labor and self-denial required in order to perfection in this difficult and ungrateful kind of study, no one can conceive. It is still worse when a man is responsible, at least in reputation, if not in person, for the correctness of the decision which he may give.

So much for the qualifications which a speaker requires. Impartality, temper, judgment, and a *con amore* liking for musty parchments and dry distinctions, are not often met with in one individual, especially not in one with sufficient intellectual acquirements to distinguish him among his fellows.

When we come to the nature of the duties of the speaker, we shall feel still more sympathy for him, and still less disposition to begrudge present pay, or the future pension and peerage that await him. Besides his more public functions in the chair, he has multifarious duties of a minor kind to go through. To enumerate them would be tedious because they merely relate to the forms of proceeding in the house; but it is sufficient to say that they are enough to occupy three or four hours, and sometimes more, of his time in the day, when he ought to be indulging in some recreation as a relief from the fatigues of the night. They are duties, too, of a technical kind, from which even a blundering speech from Joseph Hume would be an agreeable change.

The duty of the speaker at night is what few men would voluntarily undertake. From four o'clock in the afternoon until an indefinite hour the next morning he is compelled to occupy the chair, and to listen to the laborious absurdities that mark the great majority of the speeches uttered in the House of Commons. Those who have never been in the house before, and for the first time enter it on the night of a great party debate, no doubt think it very amusing indeed; and so, for a time, it is. But let them be doomed night after night, to sit and hear the twaddle of would be legislators and Reformers, or the impotent attempts at eloquence which issue from almost all but the great speakers, and they will say the office of a horse at a mill would be amusement to it. Yet this is the case of the Speaker of the House of Commons; and it is only matter of wonderment to me how the present speaker, who is a young man, (comparatively,) and has evidently been used to active life, can bear it at all. I have noticed, however, that he seizes ever possible opportunity to indulge in the healthful exercise of riding on horseback. The judges in the courts of law, whose sedentary occupation is similar to that of the speaker, do not generally seem to adopt this rule, with the exception of Lord Denman, who has always been an active man.

The Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre, who held the office of speaker of the last parliament, and who, I believe, will be re elected without oppositon, possesses in a very considerable degree, the qualifications which I have above described as being required for the office. His conduct while in the chair gave very general satisfaction; and even were his re election to be opposed, it would not be on account of any objection to him personally, but because the election of the speaker has usually, in compliance with (I think) an absurd, and certainly an expensive custom, being made a party question—a mere trial of strength. Few men that have occupied the chair have been more liked by the house. His interference in personal quarrels have rather taken the shape of friendly mediation than of authority; and his decisions on questions of practice, and precedent have been marked by sound good sense, totally devoid of parade. While a talking member of the house he seldom rose, but then he spoke to the point, and well. He makes no pretensions to oratory, but, nevertheless, has personal advantages for public speaking, did his ambition lie that way. His voice is clear, manly and sonorous, and his mode of delivery plain, unaffected, but emphatic. In person, he is tall; I should say six feet high, and he carries himself with dignity. His face is dark, and also his hair, and the features are good.—The general expression is handsome. Mr. Lefevre has always been a Whig, but I question whether the new features which Whiggism has recently adopted, have not somewhat abated his admiration. He represents North Hampshire, and is one of the few Whig county members whose seats have been allowed to be retained by them. Perhaps it is better for the Whigs that his vote as speaker should be neutralised, than that it should be recorded against them, as it most probably would sometimes be, in the mad career of reckless violence which they seem prepared to run. Mr. Lefevre's brother is one of the poor law commissioners. The name of Lefevre was added to the patronymic of Shaw by the father of the present representatives of the family, on marrying into the family of Mr. Lefevre, a banker, Mr. Shaw Lefevre is lieutenant colonel of the North Hants yeomanry, and has represented the county, in which he is a large landed proprietor, since 1831. He was elected speaker in 1839.

LORGNETTE.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	169½
3 per Cent Consols	89¼
3½ per Cent. Stock	98
3½ Debentures	90¾

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1841.

Things are coming to a crisis. On the 19th instant Parliament is to assemble for the despatch of business. The election of a Speaker will immediately succeed. There will be no opposition to the re-election of Mr. Lefevre. On the 19th, and subsequent days, the swearing in of members will be proceeded with; and on the 24th, her Majesty in person will open the new parliament with a most gracious speech from the throne. *Et voila le commencement du fin.*

It were vain—and premature to anticipate the exact tenure of the royal speech. It will run, of course, as if all went smooth with the Cabinet; and, if we may trust the programme lately issued by Lord John Russell sketching out his opposition politics, it will challenge the assent of the House to the financial propositions which formed the ground work of the recent dissolution. An amendment to the usual address will then be the consequence; a protracted debate, of several days, is likely to ensue: timber, sugar, and corn—now familiar household words—will be repeated *usque ad nauseam*: and, finally, her Majesty's Ministers, on a division, will be beaten by a majority of eighty at the least, and will then tender the seals of office into her Majesty's hand. A royal message will forthwith require the attendance of Sir Robert Peel at Buckingham House. The right hon. baronet will kiss her Majesty's hand—proceed forthwith to the formation of his Cabinet, and then adjourn parliament for a week or two until the seats vacated by himself and his friends on their acceptance of office, shall be filled again. It is, therefore, most probable that, for a month at least, nothing more will be done than the swearing of the new members into parliament—and of the new ministers into office.

Everything—with one possible exception—promises well for Sir Robert Peel: a strong and united majority in his favour—a weak and divided opposition against him: the country approving of his policy, and the crown disposed to be just. There is but one thing that can blight his hopes or mar his prospects of the most brilliant and immediate success: and that is a bad harvest, if it should be the will of Providence so to afflict the country. It is true this would be but a temporary gloom; it would pass away with the remedial measure; or be converted by time into a blessing of an opposite nature. But in the meanwhile it would give his enemies an opportunity to taunt and worry him which they are no good patriots to lose.

THE *BLACK* OR *PROSCRIPTION* LIST.

We had intended to present our readers with some extracts from this precious document, but we feel that it can be duly appreciated only by an attentive perusal, and shall therefore take care that it obtains a wider circulation than was intended by its framers. For the present it will suffice to say that it gives alphabetically the *Name, Residence*, and *Occupation*, of every Elector, and the *manner* in which he voted; and thus each is unerringly identified for every purpose, whether of *favor* or *vengeance*, while the animus that dictated it is evidenced by *certain significant Notes* opposite to the names of those whom it is sought to render peculiarly obnoxious. The public should also be aware that by *some extraordinary coincidence* our servants have suddenly become the medium whereby part of this nefarious project is to be carried out—thus, Mr. ——— requires some immediate repairs about his house, and sends his servant for the family tradesman; but this tradesman is among those proscribed in the *Black List*, he is an "enemy to the people" and the servant procures a "good man" in his stead. The change perhaps escapes notice, or if remarked, the master is informed that the regular tradesman was from home, and thus the fraud passes undetected. Again—the servant is sent to make purchases and carries her master's money to some constituents of Messrs. Wyse and Barron, instead of leaving it with the "enemy" with whom her master has hitherto dealt, and if questioned, is ready with the answer that the article was not to be had, or was dearer, or of inferior quality at the usual place. We could multiply examples, and were it necessary or proper could name individual instances. The public however may rest assured that this system is rapidly extending, and that unless masters and employers are on the alert they will be made the unconscious instruments of bringing it into full operation. There are of course many other ways in which this scheme of Proscription will be made to work even while limited to the establishment of exclusive dealing; (and which of us can tell how long it will be so limited?) but we have drawn particular attention to that portion of the plan which *corrupts our domestics*—both because it is within the reach of remedy—and because it bears an aspect of deep significance. Mr. Wyse complacently acknowledges the "interruption of former social relations," and we find the poison already at work under our own roof trees; so that the time seems coming when "a man's foes shall be they of his own household." How shortsighted, or how heartless are they who now urge on this unholy crusade, that they cannot perceive or are reckless of the misery into which a system of *retaliation* must plunge these numerous and particularly helpless classes; and we know many who in the first burst of indignation at the announcement of this plot have signified their intention of thus carrying the war into the enemy's camp. We entreat them *for the present* not to proceed to this length. The insane project of these enemies of society may yet be abandoned. The Waterford Liberals proclaim—"War to the Knife." Mr. Wyse replies to the hope "that the feeling of irritation may subside" by asserting that *it shall not*—that "such is his settled purpose;" and a practical commentary on these patriotic and Christian like sentiments is given by the promises made to the mob in the course of a recent harangue on Ballybricken. "Boys, we must make out a list for you by which you will know your friends from your enemies." *Behold the fulfilment of that promise in the "Black List" that has been distributed through the city.*

If the hatred and exasperation thus excited by rejected M.'s P. and disappointed placemen should bear the bitter fruit of civil broil and bloodshed, will the authors of this mischief have the ability to controul the storm they have raised? Assuredly not! The trading agitators, as well stationary as those who now traverse the length and breadth of the land and excite the passions and prejudices of the populace, are ready for any event or any purpose; but they are too cunning and too cowardly to commit themselves by organising and heading an actual rebellion. They only distribute the inflammable material, and lay the train: whether or not they will fire it depends on many considerations whereof the chief will be the assurance of their own personal safety in so doing. If, in the meantime, any inopportune popular outbreak shall take place, those who are now training on the people for their own purposes, will be the first to hand them over to military execution, or sneak off to some place of safety. Papineau was no longer seen or heard of after the insurrection which he had prepared broke out in Canada. Messrs. O'Connell, Steele, Reynolds, and their Reverend Allies spent three weeks in agitating Carlow and the surrounding counties, but when the host of exterminators whom their spells had conjured up were about to precipitate themselves on beleaguered Carlow, *they* were the first to disclaim all responsibility, and call on the military to do their duty.

The present crisis will, we hope and trust, pass over without bloodshed; but society must suffer in all its relations, social, civil, and commercial. The ties that united us as citizens and fellow countrymen are broken—trade is injured, the progress of improvement is stopped, and capital is driven or prevented from flowing in by the distrust and alienation spread around us. But our agitation patriots care for none of these things; for their interests are opposed to the *real* prosperity of the county and never likely to be advanced as the reward of sterling ability, worth, or industry. The Catalinarean band of briefless barristers, unemployed attorneys, and ruined squireens, who shout in O'Connell's train, and whose ranks are now swelled by recruits, who, like our rejected M.P., make society a fellow sufferer while they writhe under the hands of disappointed ambition, or are maddened by the anticipated loss of official emoluments; must have been often of late astonished at the luck that has foisted them into places of trust and emolument to which in a more healthy state of society they could never have pretended. Will the most devoted partizan point out Mr. Barron's *legal* claim on the chairmanship of the county of Limerick? Does the "universal favorite," and apparently, universal genius, owe his appointment to *military, medical*, or *legal* acquirements? Amid all this evil it is matter for thankfulness that the number of those who have an interest in the peace of society is increasing. Men are sick of agitation, and desirous to throw off the yoke of those who harass and plunder them. That they have not yet done so is chiefly because they are watched and coerced by a noisome band of traders in sedition, idle and worthless individuals, who infest the middle and lower ranks of society, and imitate in their small way the tactics of those who figure on a wider field, in the hope of a proportionate reward.—The *Black* or *Proscription* List has reached many of this former class, who in their hearts must curse the fiendish and perverted ingenuity that seeks to transmute political differences into permanent hatred, and thus compromise the peace and prosperity of a large commercial community. If such shall suffer under the retaliatory measure which we have recommended, we shall regret it; but we *expect* that all such will have the courage to come forward and denounce this secret engine of malice and persecution.

We shall conclude by congratulating the public on our detection of this plot, and assuring the Cowards who framed it that we shall continue to keep a watchful eye on their machinations.

TO THOMAS WYSE, ESQ., LATE M.P., FOR THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

SIR—I have deferred addressing you for a considerable time, with a view of enabling you to deny, if you could, in some public occasion, the correctness of a report which appeared in the *Waterford Mirror*, of some observations made by you at the close of the late City Election, after the declaration of the Poll by the Sheriffs. You are reported to have attributed your defeat to the votes of *a Lot of Peter Street Wretches*; and having been one of those who opposed you in that occasion, and as you have made no exceptions in your indiscriminate abuse, I must consider myself included in the *Lot* you have introduced to the public, in such complimentary terms.

It is really difficult to conceive how a man calling himself a *Libaral*, a Gentlemen, having a character for education and refinement, could apply grossly offensive epithets to his political opponents, equally as independent, and more liberal than himself, and still more extraordinary, that he would stoop to utter language only fit for the foul and hellish tongue of an O'Connell. I supported you, Sir, (and this is a fact) on a former occasion, and would have done so now, if you had not issued an address to the electors, so replete with delusion, so monstrous, and absurd, as regards your idea of Free Trade, that no man of the meanest capacity could fail in detecting the fallacy of your assumption, Talk of *free trade* indeed, when fresh impositions are proposed. To place new fetters on Commerce, may be *Treasury* notions of free trade, but I am sure they are not the notions of common sense.

And now, Sir, let me tell you that your friends as well as your supporters are surprised and disgusted at your late conduct, but I think it truly accounted for, *nosciter a socis*, "evil communications corrupt good manners," you had been keeping bad company, and I fear both your manners and your morals, have been injured by the contact; forgetting you *were* a gentleman, you have allowed yourself to run in the same pack, and join in the same senseless howl with your low minded, vulgar associates, Nash and Sheehan. You have assisted the latter worthy, and his *pious*, clerical, co-agitators in holding political meetings on Sunday, propagating hatred and animosity, instead of peace, and good will amongst men, on that day we are commanded to keep holy; simultaneously breaking two of God's commandments by desecrating the Sabbath, and bearing false witness against your neighbour. I trust Heaven you will see the error of your ways, that in future you will act in the true spirit of liberality, that you will concede that freedom to others, you take so largely to yourself, and when that salutary change takes place in your principles, I will then, and not till then, have much pleasure in assisting to place you in that position, to which your talents and respectability unavoidably entitle you.

With pity for the infirmity of your temper, and good hopes of your amendment,

I am, Sir,

Your old supporter,

A PETER STREET WRETCH.

Waterford, August 11. 1841.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

At the usual weekly meeting of the board on Thursday the following Guardians attended:—Sir Benjamin Morris, Chairman; Michael Dobbyn, William Morris, Laurence Strange, John Power, John Bogan, John Hackett, Sylvester Phelan, Nicholas Meade, Robinson Thomas.

The Clerk read the minutes of the last meeting, by which it appeared that, among other matters, a contract for potatoes (38 barrels) had been entered into with Mr. Power, of Bellevue, at the rate of 7s per barrel—that a sum of £7 per annum was ordered to the schoolmistress in lieu of the rations of the house, and that the clerk was directed to write to the Board of Education for books for the schools, to the amount of £3, which sum had been already sent up for that purpose.

Mr. Dobbyn said he wished, as he had been informed that Mr. Nicholl had visited the house lately, that Mr. Baird would state to the Board what communications Mr. Nicholl made to him on that occasion.

The Chairman expressed his surprise that Mr. Nicholl did not call on him as Chairman of the Board.

Mr. Dobbyn also wished that Mr. Muggeridge's letter read on the last board day should be read again, as from what he had learned, it appeared to him that Mr. Nicholl's observations were in unison with that letter.

The letter was then read. The main points were—that the proceedings of the Board were extravagant, more so than he (Mr. Muggeridge) saw in any other union—in fact it appeared to him that several of the accounts would not be allowed, and that the maintenance of the poor would be one of the smallest items in the expenditure.

Mr. Baird, the master, then stated that on Tuesday last, Mr. Nicholl, accompanied by another gentleman (Mr. Wilkinson, the architect,) had visited the house, and recommended that the passage leading to the dining hall should be gravelled, shrubs planted at either side, and the centre of the dining hall gravelled, instead of flagged, as ordered by the guardians. Mr. Nicholl desired him, (the master), to give his compliments to the guardians, and state to them that such were his intentions. Mr. Nicholl also disapproved of the erection of piggeries; he always found it impracticable, and attended with loss to keep pigs—that, he also wished to have communicated to the guardians.

Mr. Strange—if the guardians are to be dealt with in this way we might as well stay at home.

Mr. Baird continued—Mr. Nicholl found fault with everything—he gave credit for nothing but the books of the house. He, Mr. Baird, told Mr. Nicholl that the day room was sufficiently large for the number of inmates—Mr. Nicholl said the house was sufficient in every respect to accommodate 1000. Having observed a spot of white wash on one of the walls, which was occasioned by the whitewasher having accidently knocked his brush against it, he Mr. N., desired it to be removed immediately by the application of some vinegar or other acid—he said that if he saw such a thing in another house he would dismiss the master!!!

The Chairman directed that an entry be made of £952 9s 1d to the credit of Simon Campion, the collector of the rate for the Waterford division.

Mr. J. Power asked how they stood with the Bank?

The Chairman—We owe the bank about £600.

Mr. Baird said he asked Mr. Nichol if the Commissioners had made arrangements about the rate. Mr. Nicholl said, that Mr. Muggeridge would communicate with the board on that subject.

Mr. Morris—Whatever we have done we did it for the best, but it appears everything is found fault with.

Mr. Bogan—Mr. Nicholls' conduct on the occasion is most extraordinary.

Mr. Baird—Mr. Nicholl also found fault with the carpenters being at work—he said whatever was wanted in that way ought to be advertised for, and got from contractors in the town. He alluded to the furniture which the carpenters were making—in fact, said Mr. Baird, he found with a great number of things.

Mr. Dobbyn said, under such circumstances, he would suggest that the Board suspend the management of the House till they had an interview with Mr. Muggeridge on the subject of his letter, and the remarks of Mr. Nicholl.

Mr. Hackett—May be the Commissioners would send down paid Guardians if you come to such a resolution as that.

Mr. Morris said, as Mr. Muggeridge's letter contained undefined charges, coupled with Mr. Nicholls's observations on the management of the house, he would move that the business of the Board, with the exception of admitting paupers, be postponed till the arrival of Mr. Muggeridge, and that the clerk be directed to write to him, communicating the resolution and wishes of the Board on the subject.

The motion was seconded and unanimously passed.

Mr. John Power suggested—not interfering with the resolution that had been just passed—that it would be desirable to have an estimate made out by the master and clerk, of the probable expense for the ensuing six months, in order that a rate, founded on such estimate, be made previous to the first of September—otherwise, if neglected it might tend to a delay of the operation of the Municipal Act. It was necessary to make a new rate previous to the 29th of September, for the church wardens would put on their books those only who were rated and had paid their rates.

The Guardians then proceeded to admit applicants for admission. Several of the poor idiots, male and female, were received from the House of Industry.

The following is the state of the house, previous to the admission above noticed:—

Admitted during the week—4 men, 9 women, 1 boy, 7 girls; total 21.

Discharged—4 men, 2 women, 1 girl. Total 7.

Remaining in the house, 125 men, 196 women, 88 boys, 55 girls, and 18 infants. Total 482.

From the additional admissions on Thursday, the number of inmates is now upwards of 500.

Not a single application from any of the street beggars, has come before the Board for several weeks.

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS.

A Meeting of this Board was held on Thursday; the following gentlemen present:—His Worship the Mayor, Chairman; Aldermen Harris, Poole, and Ardagh; Henry Denny, John Barden, J. W. Strangman, J. Power, Henry Ridgeway, Josiah Williams, Benjamin Moore, John Sparrow, R. F. Sweetman, W. Aylward, T. Murphy, and F. Davis, Esqrs.

The Secretary having read the proceedings of the last meeting and the report of the Pilot Committee,

A discussion took place on the propriety of taking off the charge for pilots from all vessels except those who took one on board, as at present the duty is levied on every vessel that comes into the harbour whether a pilot is taken on board or not. It was finally referred to the committee for consideration.

Alderman Harris expressed his opinion in favour of the abolition of one of the large cutters now in use in the pilot service, as it was, he said, notorious that in stormy weather instead of looking out for vessels in distress they generally go seek for shelter for themselves.

The annual statement of the accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1841, was read.

The water baliffs' fees were next gone through.

The report of the finance committee was read and received.

It was proposed and passed that the annual statement, just received, be published in each of the Waterford papers.

Mr. T. M. Ross having been reappointed secretary to the board,

It was proposed by J. W. Strangman, seconded by John Power, Esq.—"That in consequence of the very able and efficient manner in which their secretary had discharged the duty connected with his office, his salary be raised to £200 per annum.

The appointment of the different officers was then proceeded with in the usual way.

Mr. Thomas Curtis, Assistant Secretary; Mr. James Lawson, Collector of Rates.

The next officer to appoint was the Superintendent of Works.

It appeared by the report of the Quay Committee that the office of Superintendent of Works might be discontinued as the duties connected with that office seemed to belong more properly to the Harbour Master.

After some discussion on the subject, the matter was deferred to next board day.

An application was read from Captain Hunt, Deputy Pilot Master, for £25 for rent of a house in Dunmore, which the board had paid hitherto.

The board resolved that notice be given by their secretary that the rent would not be paid after 1st November next.

The appointment of the Pilot, Ballast, Quay, and Finance Committees for the ensuing year then took place, and it being four o'clock, the board adjourned to the following day (yesterday.)

At the adjourned meeting yesterday, the report of the Pilot and Ballast Committee wrs read, It contained a statemcnt to the effect that the discharge and delivery of ballast could be better and more efficiently accomplished by the servants of the Board, than by any contractor that might be employed; the outlay necessary for the boats for that purpose would be amply overpaid by the profits arising from the transaction of the work under the superintendence of the Harbour Master and his Assistants.

Alderman Harris was strongly impressed with the idea that the Board could carry on the supply and delivery of ballast for the vessels coming into this port. He did not wish to say anything disparaging to the present contractors, he was sure that they had a very troublesome set to deal with, but from the frequent dissatisfactory occurrences that take places, he thought it would be better done by themselves. He was convinced that nothing could be more useful to the shipping interest than the Board becoming the ballast contractors themselves.

Mr. Strangman, considered the frequent complaints made by masters of vessel on the subject the strongest argument in favor of the Board taking the matter into their own hands.

The Chairman considered the Act of Parliament recognized the principle of the Board being the contractors.

Alderman Harris moved a resolution that it is expedient that the Ballast Committee takes such measures as may direct this Board by what steps they may in the best manner undertake the management of the discharge and delivery of ballast without employing a contractor.

Passed unanimously.

The report of the Quay committee was read and received.

Amongst other matters referred to the consideration of the Board was the disposal of the dredge boat, which, by a letter from the contractor, appeared to be now ready for work.

Mr. Kelly, the master appointed for conducting the boat, was called in, and gave it as his opinion that the machinery in all respects and other matters connected with the boat were such as they should be, except the flanges of the ladders, which he said were not thick enough for working in hard ground.

Alderman Harris suggested that a special committee be appointed to superintend the boat and report thereon.

It was accordingly resolved that the Quay Committee be requested to see whether the boat is in proper order, and set it to work as soon as possible.

Mr. Strangman suggested to the Board the inconvenience of having vessels lying moored for a length of time at one of the hulks, and preventing the loading and discharging of vessels there.

Captain Price was of opinion that very few vessels ever came there, and if there did he said he would at once have the Gypsey (the vessel alluded to) removed.

Mr. Strangman could'nt understand why the Board was to go to considerable expense to get up and maintain that hulk, if she was not wanting there; better to have her removed to where she would be of use. And in his opinion the hulks should always be in an efficient state to receive a vessel alongside.

An application was received from Messrs. David Malcomson and Grubb, for £100, on behalf of the Suir Navigation Company, being, as they alleged, a balance of money appropriated by the Commissioners for the improvement of the navigation of the River Suir.

There was a former sum remitted for the purpose, but it was out of the surplus water bailiffs funds, none of which now remains.

Mr. Moore thought if the Board had made any promise they had a right to fulfil it.

Mr. Davis said it was not only contrary to the law of the land, but to the act by which they were constituted; and, therefore, it would be highly improper in the Board to renew the wrong vote they had made by granting more money.

Alderman Harris said the last grant that was made was owing to an outlay being made on the faith of the Board granting funds, but now there was money in the hands of the Trustees of the works and he considered that it was not a matter to which the funds over which this Board has any controul should be allocated. The ground on which the original grant was made was principally because the Clonmel boats paid Waterbailiff's fees, and therefore were entitled to some benefit from the funds. But the fees on boats were abolished since 1839, and therefore he (Ald. Harris) did not think that they were any longer bound to continue the grant.

A resolution was passed that the Secretary be directed to inform the Company of the decision come to.

A claim of £1 13s 8d was remitted the owners of the *Æolus* for inconvenience and delay suffered by that ship in consequence of having had unfit ballast placed on board her. The sum to be stopped out of the next payment made to the ballast contractor.

A few applications for moorings, hulks, &c., were read and referred to the Harbour Master for consideration.

Some other matters were then disposed of, and the Board separated.

ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE PEERS OF SCOTLAND.

This election took place on Thursday se'ennight in the Picture Gallery of Holyrood House. Twenty one peers were present, ten sent proxies, and twenty three voted by signal lists. The following sixteen peers were elected:—

Earls of Morton, Elgin, Airlie, Levin, and Melville, Selkirk, Orkney, Seafield.

Viscounts Arbutnott, Strathallan.

Lords Forbes, Saltoun, Sinclair, Colville of Culross, Reay, Rollo.

The only new representatives of the Scottish peerage in the present Parliament are the Earl of Seafield and Lord Rollo. These noblemen were elected in consequence of the voluntary retirement of the Earl of Howe and Lord Grey.

At eleven o'clock on Sunday a respectable young man named Bowers, apprentice to a saddler in this City, was drowned at Tramore. He was bathing a considerable distance above the bathing boxes, and it is supposed that while in the water he was taken with Epilepsy, to which disease he was subject. Monday another person, one of the corps of Sappers and Miners, narrowly escaped drowning; it appears he was intoxicated and went to cool himself in the sea; the cooling was carried rather too far, but one of Mrs. O'Neill's warm baths resuscitated him, and he was able to walk home in the evening.

The Right Rev. Dr. Brown, R. C. Bishop of the Liverpool district, has withdrawn the permission given by him for the Rev. Thomas Maguire to preach in his district, on the ground that "he did not think Mr. Maguire would deliver controversial lectures."

At the recent Clonmel assizes, on one of the witness, an approver, gave in evidence that his uncle and brother had been transported, and he, himself had committed five murders, been accessary to several more, had committed several abductions, assisted at others; set houses on fire, and that he did not care how many innocent persons perished in the flames. There were also numerous other crimes which he could not burthen his recollections with!

A great deal of damage has been done to the Army and Navy Club House, St. James's square, by an accidental fire, in the house closet, on Sunday. It is fully insured with the Phœnix.

A cast iron Lighthouse, one hundred feet high, is now being made in London for Morant point, in the Island of Jamaica.

At Lewes assizes three men were sentenced to transportation for life for female violation. One of the persons assaulted was a bedridden woman, eighty five years of age.

As Lord John Russell passed through Selkirk on Saturday last, on the way with his bride from Bowhill to Minto House, he stopped to accept the freedom of the ancient burgh. The ceremony was performed at the hustings in front of the town house: the initiatory rite consists of "licking the birse"—that is, dipping a bunch of shoemaker's bristles into a glass of wine and drawing them across the mouth. He made a speech, and received an address from the inhabitants of Galashiels.

We find that the Hon. Captain Waldegrave, C.B., late of H. M. ship Revenge, has been appointed to succeed Commodore Sir C. Napier in the command of the Powerful, on board of which ship he is to hoist a broad pendant. The services of Sir Charles Napier are considered of more importance in Parliament than on his natural element. A similar arrangement has been made to secure the votes of Captain M. F. F. Berkeley, who has been superseded in the Thunderer by Captain Pring, of the Inconstant.—*United Service Gazette.*

From a Birmingham police case it appears that the ordinary cigars are infamously manufactured. Dadford, a man who carried on a wholesale trade in supplying bazaars had the materials of his craft seized last Wednesday. They consisted of dock, horse raddish, and rhubarb leaves, jars, and bottles of pickle, and other filthy and poisonous mixtures for colouring, staining, and scenting them.

At the annual Wesleyan Conference in Manchester upwards of four hundred Ministers were present. The Rev. James Dixon was appointed President by a greater majority than any former President; and the Rev. John Hannah, Secretary. There has been an increase of Members during the past year in Great Britain and Ireland of 5,930 persons; and in the Mission stations 5,700.

Mr. Vignoles is in Hanover engaged with Rail Roads, under patronage of the King.

A large assortment of lead ore has been lately forwarded home from a lead mine newly dissovered in the Mount Lofty range in South Australia. The quantity of silver contained in the ore is fifteen ounces per ton, and of lead about 85 per cent.

The Lords of the Admiralty have announced the Government provision contract, for the ensuing year, to consist of 12,000 tierces of beef, and 16,000 tierces of pork, for which quantity tenders will be received on the 23rd of next month. The extent of the provision contract last year was 13,000 tierces of beef, and 15,000 tierces of beef—showing an increase for the next season of 3,000 tierces. Last year the contractors for the greater part were Messrs. Allen and Anderson, and most of the pork was made up in Limerick by Mr. John Russell, and Messrs. M'Donnell, at £6 15s per tierce.

TIPPERARY (NORTH RIDING) ASSIZES.

MONDAY—FIRST DAY.

The Hon. Judge Torrens took his seat in the Criminal Court at ten o'clock, when the grand jury were resworn.

His Lordship then rose, and addressed the gentlemen of the grand jury to the following effect:—Gentlemen of the grand jury of the North Riding of Tipperary, I must excuse myself to you for not having called you together on Saturday evening. It was impossible that I could have been here earlier, on account of the great distance between this town and Kilkenny, and for that reason I thought it more feasible to postpone swearing you until this morning. Gentlemen, that observation leads me to direct your attention to the great necessity of endeavouring to shorten the course of communication, and improve the roads between this town and Kilkenny. One word with respect to the criminal business before you: on inspecting the calendar I find that the crimes on it are of ordinary occurrence, chiefly of an insurrectionary character, assaulting, taking arms, and homicides. I understand from the Crown Solicitor that there is one case in particular for which a bill has been already found; with that case you have nothing to do.—There is one other case which you will have to distinguish whether it is a case of murder or manslaughter. I am confident, gentlemen, that you will examine closely, and with great diligence, the bills that will come before you, as some of the cases may assume similar features. I shall now proceed with the presentments.

MURDER NEAR NENAGH.

William and John Gleeson were arraigned for the murder of John Donohoe, at the bridge of Rathmaleen, near Nenagh, on the evening of the 25th January, 1841.

The jury, after an absence of a quarter of an hour, brought in a verdict of not guilty. The two prisoners were then removed from the dock.

APPEARING IN ARMS.

Denis Gleeson was indicted for appearing in arms on the 9th of May, attempting to compel Patrick Neil to abandon his security, and for delivering him a message.

Patrick Neil, being sworn, deposed that on Sunday morning, the 9th of May, two or three men called at his house; on his wife opening the door, a man asked her if it was there Mr. Neil lived; she said not, but down farther; the second man said it was there he lived, and he ordered him to break the room door, for it was there he was; witness then armed himself with a stone, and said that he was ready for them; one of them said that they did not come to kill him, and asked him if he took any land; he said not; then one of them said, you went bail for land; to which witness replied that he did for the orphans that were left to his charge; the man then swore by the contents of this pistol I will visit you again, if you do not give up the security; did not know any of the three men any more than by sight; saw the prisoner at the bar afterwards in Nenagh, going into Gleeson's the shoemaker's shop, and had him arrested. (Identified the prisoner.) The prisoner was not armed with any weapon that witness saw: neither did he do anything to him.

Cross examined by Mr. Rolleston—Nothing material was elicited.

Mary Neil sworn—Her evidence was corroborative of her husband's, with the exception that she but identified the prisoner to the best of her bellef, and that two of the men had pistols.

Michael Gleeson (the prisoner's brother) proved an *alibi*.

Mr. Scott drew out the witness in the cross examination in a very masterly manner. There was no doubt that it was the impulse of fraternal feeling, and not a sense of rigid justice that brought him forward—Guilty.

John Divane, James Kenna, and John Brien, for appearing in arms on the 9th of May; and John Brien was indicted in a second count for presenting a pistol at James M'Cabe, and tendering an illegal oath.

The jury having retired in this case, and it being six o'clock, the court rose. His Lordship came down to court at ten o'clock, and the jury not having agreed (there being eleven for finding the prisoners guilty, and one for acquitting,) they were discharged.

CONTEMPLATED ROYAL ALLIANCES.

Rumour has for a lengthened time affianced his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge to a young and amiable German Princess, a near relative of her Majesty Queen Adelaide. The report has within the last few days been revived in the court circles with increased confidence; but in a shape which has not yet assumed a degree of authenticity which would justify us in naming the Princess alluded to. Prince George, it is well known, has been much esteemed by the Dowager Queen, and no doubt her Majesty feels a strong inclination to see her favourite nephew allied to a branch of her illustrious house.

A letter received from the Hague asserts as a positive fact that the negotiations for a marriage between the Prince de Joinville, son of the King of the French, with the Princess Sophia Wilhelmina, only daughter of the King of Holland, have been broken off. The intended bride is in her 17th year, and possesses great personal attractions, and would in the event of her marriage receive a considerable dowry from her grandfather, the wealthy ex King of the Netherlands. The principal objection to the contemplated union is stated to have originated with the uncle of the fair Princess, the Emperor of Russia, and undoubtedly arises from political rather than personal feeling. The letter we have alluded to adds that, in a conversation between Baron D—— and Mr. F——, the British Consul General, the former, in reply to the inquiry as to the cause of the match being broken off, observed—"Does not Belgium separate Holland from France?"

The *Augsburg Gazette* says that the marriage of Princess Clementine, third daughter of King Louis Philippe, with the hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg, was positively arranged.

At Queen's square, London, last week, Mustapha Ali, a Greek, was charged with uttering a draft on Cox and Greenwood, upon a false representation that it would be paid by Colonel L. Stanhope. The prisoner, who is about 30 years of age, was saved when a boy in Greece, by Lord Byron, during a general massacre by the Turks.

The following officers retired from the army last week:—Ensign Lyttleton Scots Fusilier Guards; Lieutenant Shawe, 30th foot; Captain Carnegy, 53rd foot; Captain Frederick Parr, 54th foot; Captain Crosbie, Rifle Brigade; Assistant Surgeon Shirreffs, 2nd West India Regiment.

The *Collingwood*, 80, will be sent off the stocks from Pembroke Arsenal on Tuesday next, the 17th instant. This ship is a beautiful specimen of the perfection to which the art of ship building has arrived. The launch will take place between five and six o'clock in the afternoon. It is now six years since a vessel of her magnitude was sent off the stocks at Pembroke Arsenal, namely the *Vanguard*, 80 gun ship which was launched Aug. 25, 1835. Every preparations are being made to render the scene peculiarly attractive. There will be a promenade Ball at Hobb's Point in the evening. The easy communication by her Majesty's Mail packets will in all probability introduce some of our Waterford friends to be present at the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, are at present in Belfast.

As Mr. Leycester Greaves, and his brother in law Mr. Guerin, were returning to Limerick from Castle Connell on Sunday night, they were attacked by two footpads who attempted a robbery but were disappointed.

A boy was ground to death in the machinery of a mill at Kilrush, on Tuesday last, his arm having been accidentally caught in one of the cogs, which drew him into the works, and death was instantaneous.

At the Fair of Castle Island, on Monday, milch cows brought from £9 to £10, springers, from £8 to £9, fat cows from £10 to £12; bacon pigs were purchased at the rate of 37s 6d a cwt, and store pigs at 39s to 41s a cwt; mutton 4d per lb.

A majority of the grand jury of the county of Kerry have signed a petition in favour of the government plan of railroads for Ireland.

THE MINISTRY.—The day named at present for the retirement of the present ministry is the 27th instant.—*Monitor.*

ARMED MEN LYING IN WAIT WITH THEIR FACES BLACKENED.—On the 3d instant two armed men, with their faces blackened, were seen inside a ditch that bounds the Dublin mail coach road, between Glenbower and Nine mile house. They watched all the cars and coaches that passed for the space of three hours, on the look out, it is supposed, for Mr. Lahy, who is agent to that property, and who was receiving rents the day before in Mullinahone, as he dare not venture on the lands. It appears that Mr. Lahy actually passed by the place, where these ruffians were watching for him, on one of Mr. Bianconi's cars, but, fortunately, sat at the off side from where they were. The guard of the mail coach gave information of their appearance to the police at Nine mile house, who lost no time in proceeding in the direction of Clashnasmutt, towards which they learned they had gone. We regret to say that their pursuit was unsuccessful.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

THE NEW CORPORATION—THE COMI'N ELECTION.

(D. E. Mail.)

Our readers have seen how all important a record the "burgess roll" of the boroughs, under the new act, will be. We proceed to day to show what provison has been made by the act for settling and revising this authentic list of the corporate constituency. In the first place, the different collectors of poor rates, grand jury cess, and municipal rates and taxes, are directed, on or before the 3rd of September in each year, to make out alphabetical lists of all persons liable to the payment of such rates, &c., within the limits of their respective collections, specifying the time to which each rate, &c., has been *paid up*. The lists are to be handed by the collectors to the Town Clerk, who is to have copies printed for disposal to the public, at no more than 1s per copy.

In the next place, the Churchwardens of the different parishes are enjoined, on or before the 5th of Sept. next [in subsequent years this duty devolves on the Town Clerk], to make out similar lists, from the poor rate valuation returns, of all persons who are rated at and above ten pounds, gross value, for premises in their occupation in the several wards; and these lists are in like manner to be handed to the Town Clerk, who is to provide printed copies for the use of the public, at 1s per copy.

By a comparison of these lists, it will at once appear whether any person returned by the Churchwardens, as rated in the requisite amount, be in arrear with any of his rates or taxes. If he be so, or if any other good cause of objection be shown, his cause will be struck out of the list, on application to the revising officer, as hereafter explained.

Or if any one, conceiving himself entitled to admission on the roll, find that his name has been overlooked by the Churchwardens, he can procure its insertion by due proof of his right on a similar application.

In each case the party must proceed by serving notice on the Town Clerk on or before *the 15th Sept.* In the case of a party objecting to the name of any one improperly enrolled, the following is the form of notice:—

"NOTICE TO OBJECTION.

"To the Town Clerk of the Borough of

"I hereby give you notice, that I object to the name of Thomas Brady, of White's Lane, in this borough [describe the person objected to as described in the list of the Churchwardens, town clerk, or alderman of the ward, &c.] being retained on the burgess roll of the Borough of

"Dated the day of in the year of

(Signed)

Michael Meares of [here state the place of abode and property in respect of which he is said to be entitled to be enrolled in the list of the churchwardens, town clerk, or alderman of the ward, &c.]"

When the party claims to have his own name inserted, the notice runs thus:—

"NOTICE TO CLAIM.

"To the Town Clerk of the Borough of

"I hereby give you notice, that I claim to have my name enrolled in the burgess roll of the borough of and that I occupy [here describe the house, warehouse, counting house, office or shop then occupied by the claimant] in the said borough, which are rated as being of the net value of pounds or upwards; and that I have occupied the said premises [or the said premises or other premises, describing each other premises, within the said borough] for the space of last year.

"Dated the day of in the year

(Signed)

"HENRY STILES."

The Town Clerk then is to make up, from the notices so served, two lists of claimants and of persons objected to, and to supply the public with printed copies at a like rate.

All the lists being made out, and printed copies duly posted at the Town Hall, a court is to be held sometime between the 1st and 15th of October in each year, before a Revising Barrister, or barristers appointed in the first year by the Lord Lieutenant [and in subsequent years before the Mayor and Assessors of the borough,] for the purpose of revising the lists, and adjudicating on the claims and objections of which notice shall have been given.

These claims and objections being disposed of, a general list of the burgesses of the borough is to be made out, which "burgess roll" shall be the conclusive record of the municipal constituency of the borough for the ensuing year—subject only to be questioned by the Court of Queen's Bench—to which any one dissatisfied with the adjudication of the Revising Barrister may apply for a *mandamus* to the Mayor, to insert his name—or for an order or motion, for the removal from the roll of the name of any other person.

Our friends, therefore, after duly paying up their poor rate, and grand jury, and municipal cesses and taxes, must see to it that the Churchwardens duly insert their names in the preliminary ward list, and that the different collectors duly credit them with their paymeents in the returns which they must make to the Town Clerk; as, if any of their names be omitted by the churchwardens, or if any of their payments be not acknowledged by the collectors, they will be driven to their notice and application to the court of revision.

Fortunately for those to whom these complex proceedings would be irksome, if personally attended to, there are persons of zeal and intelligence ready to assume the trouble of conducting every Conservative burgess's claim *gratis*. Our friends have but to put themselves in the hands of the committee for managing the election of Town Councillors, which meets every day at the Mansion house, and they may be sure not only of having their own claim to admission on the burgess roll attended to and enforced, but may also be satisfied that no improper or unqualified person will be permitted to share that franchise with them.

PAY UP, THEN, GENTLEMEN—PAY UP!—Put yourselves directly in communication with the committee. Remember that the representation of the city in Parliament, which you have so nobly wrested from the enemies of the crown and of the empire, can only be retained by keeping up the same Conservative majority on the "burgess roll," as you have on the sheriffs' books. It is but a few weeks since Mr. O'Connell consoled himself for the supposed temporary loss of Dublin by stating that the new Municipal Reform Bill, immediately on coming into operation, would enable him to win it back. Disappoint him! Teach him that you are not such powerless slaves as he imagines. Follow up your blow—meet him at every turn—thwart him in every attempt—and have the satisfaction of knowing that, in so doing, you are combating, not an individual, but a faction—achieving not a personal triumph over Mr. O'Connell, but a social triumph over religious intolerance and tyrannical political exclusion.

Lieut. Francis H. Cox, who lately exchanged from the 39th Regt. to the Royal Canadian Rifle Corps, while absent in London from the depot of the latter regiment quartered at Chatham, was robbed by his servant, a soldier of the 39th, who broke open his trunks and absconded with his clothes, money, papers, and other valuables. The man was apprehended in a few days after at Rochester. Mr. Cox prosecuted him at the assizes held at Maidstone, but was not able to recover any of his property. The criminal, besides being branded as a deserter, was sentenced to ten years' transportation.

The Hon. Baron Pennefather and Judge Torrens attended Divine Service, in Nenagh Church, on Sunday. The Rev. Telfourd M'Donogh, preached the Assize sermon, taking as his text 1 Sam, 2 c., 25 v. The congregation was the largest and most respectable witnessed for some time; not only all the gentry of Nenagh, and the surrounding parishes were present with the Grand Jurors of the North Riding, but also the whole of the Leinster bar on circuit.

The Marquis of Waterford, is arrived at Curraghmore, from England.

EMIGRATION TO NEW HOLLAND.—The editor of the *Clare Journal* announces that he has seen letters, just received by the friends of parties who had emigrated some time since from the county Clare. They are loud in their praises of the colony, where they say the wages are higher and the climate milder than at Sydney.

THE CABINET EPITAPH.

The condition of the Melbourne Cabinet has been for the last year, that of a patient dying of an incurable disease. Grasping at life, and eager to try all chance of recovery, it swallows one quackery after another, cheers itself with a momentary hope, sinks down after the excitement into deeper feebleness, and by the effort grows only weaker and weaker from hour to hour. It is now gone to try the effect of country air, and will return more paralytic than ever. Whether one month or three will complete the catastrophe is the only question: all the nursing of all the Bedchamber women on earth will not restore strength to its frame—the patient and the nurses must go together—the grave is dug—and whether a procession of pikemen may escort the funeral, or a deputation of Papists perform the mourners, England will speedily see the last of what, living was an incumbrance, and, dead, a rejoicing to the nation. Its Epitaph is already written:—

ORCO SACRUM.

Here lies,
Amid the indignation of England, the scorn of Europe, and the ridicule of all mankind,
THE MELBOURNE MINISTRY,
born in frivolity, matured in meanness, and buried in
CORRUPTION.

Obtaining power by
INTRIGUE,
and sustaining it by
FACTION;
it took the passions into its pay, and lived by pampering
THE RABBLE;
its only policy
STRATAGEM;
its only principle
SELF;
and its only object
LUCRE.

It proposed
TO SUPPORT PROTESTANTISM
BY
AN ALLIANCE WITH POPERY;
The Throne
BY
AN ALLIANCE WITH THE RADICAL;
and the Constitution
BY
AN ALLIANCE WITH THE CHARTIST.

It proposed to put down an
INSURRECTION IN ONE GREAT COLONY
BY
SUBMISSION TO THE REBEL,
and to invigorate the loyalty of another by depriving it of its
PRIVILEGES!

It proposed
TO STRENGTHEN THE CHURCH
BY
PATRONIZING SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND,
AND
POPERY IN IRELAND!
And, finally,
having shown the extremes of human absurdity, (its only correctives against the extremes of national hazard,) it perished by
PUBLIC ACCLAMATION,
leaving, like felons, its only
ATONEMENT
in the warning of its fate, and the abhorrence of its example.

—*Salopian Journal.*

MEETING OF THE MAGISTRATES OF THE COUNTY OF CARLOW.

On Monday last a meeting in pursuance to a requisition presented to the high sheriff, took place at the court house, and was well attended, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the rain continuing to pour down in torrents during the day. At one o'clock the chair was taken by HARMAN HERRING COOPER, Esq., High Sheriff.

The following magistrates were in attendance:—Colonel Bruen, M.P.; the Hon. Somerset R. Maxwell, William T. Burton. James Butler, Pilsworth Whelan, Henry Faulkner, Hugh Faulkner, Horace Rochfort, Samuel Elliott, James Hardy Eustace, Henry Watters, William Cary, William Fishbourne, (Sovereign) Francis Dillon, Thomas Haughton, M. E. White, and John Tuomy, Esqrs.

The disturbed condition of the county, then occupied the attention of the meeting during a considerable period of the day; when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"That the present state of this county requires an immediate increase to the police force of the county of Carlow."

"Resolved—That application be made to the lord lieutenant, requesting that his Excellency may be pleased to order, that at least 25 men be forthwith added to the Constabulary of this county; and we further beg leave to request that his Excellency will be pleased to cause such arrangements to be made, as will enable the county to have the benefit of the immediate services of men already drilled."

Theodore Hook declares that he cannot see upon what principle the teetotallers make water the god of their idolatry, since water is universally allowed to have been *drunk* from time immemorial.

NEWBLISS, AUGUST 3, 1841.—An underground house was discovered last week near the old road leading from Newbliss to Monaghan, and about three miles from the latter town, and from its perfect state of preservation formed a most curious relic of antiquity. A man who lately got possession of the farm upon which it is situated, went to remove an unsightly hillock in a small meadow close to his house. This little field had been reclaimed a few years ago, after the turf had been cut off it, and from it to the small lake of Keohlin (about three hundred yards below it) was, in the memory of an old man living near it, one continued heath moor, with several spades' deep of turf under it; and he had seen seven spits of turf cut off the hillock which formed the roof of the house. The outer wall is forty six feet by about sixteen. Outside the entrance is a semicircular court yard, the base of the wall surrounding it, as well as that of all the other walls, is composed of large rough stones, some of them several tons weight, standing on their ends, something like those of Stonehenge. The entrance divided the semicircular wall into two equal segments, and was formed with two larger stones than the others, sufficiently apart to admit a man with ease. Inside the entrance was an oval apartment, about twelve feet by eight, which was arched over from within about four feet of the base. The arch was composed of flat stones of different sizes, so carefully selected and fitted (though there was not a cut stone in the whole building,) that the point of a penknife could scarcely be inserted between them.—Each stone projected about a quarter of an inch from the underneath one, until they met at the top of the roof.—which was about six feet from the ground. Opposite the entrance, at the other end of this room, was a similar entrance into the lobby which led straight to the extremity of the building, and off which were six other apartments, all square, and built and roofed in the same manner as the first oval one. The two standing stones forming the entrance from this latter room into the corridor, stood somewhat narrower than those of the principal entrance, and were rubbed and worn on one particular part, as it were from the weapons of the inhabitants returning from their hunting or plundering excursions. The whole of the floor inside was flagged with slabs of the same stone. and the outsideeof the roof covered with the same material, which is the most remarkable circumstance connected with it, as the nearest freestone quarry is on Carronmore mountain, in Fermanagh, about twenty miles from this place, and the stone there does not cleave into slabs, and is of quite a different grain, the former exactly resembling the Scotch sand stone found along the Clyde. Some maintain that this antique piece of architecture must be antideluvian; but the circumstance of the interior having been found perfectly clean, with the exception of the juice of the bog stuff covering it having trickled down the walls (and this black appearance may have been caused by the effect of smoke, although there was no other indication of fire having been used inside), it may be concluded, from the number of what are called in the south of Ireland '*follagh feeah*' (deer fire) that this edifice has been the abode of hunters, and that the turf mould was first excavated in order to build it, and then laid back again for the purpose of concealment. Many of his neighbors say that the owner of the ground who has dug up part of the house, found some great curiosities in it; but he himself denies it, with the exception of a round slab and sand stone, with some characters scratched upon it, which one of his children let fall and broke.

EARTHQUAKES IN SCOTLAND.

PERTH—A slight shock of earthquake was felt in some quarters of the city, on Friday, about two o'clock afternoon. The convulsion would seem to have proceeded in a a northern direction, as it was experienced only in the northern districts of the town. A correspondent at Pitlochry informs us that a shock was felt in that village on the same day, and about the same period of time, which lasted nearly a minute, the noise produced resembling that caused by a heavy vehicle passing along the ground. Another correspondent in the neighborhood of Dunkeld writes:—The shock was very sensibly felt here, as well as at Logierait and neighborhood. A hollow, growling sound, somewhat like distant thunder, was heard some minutes after two, P. M., as if proceeding from nearly northwest to southeast. The houses shook, the windows rattled, and the chairs, &c., in some instances, danced in their places. I myself felt as if the chair I sat on, and the floor, suddenly sunk some inches; and there was an undulatory motion for about four or six seconds, which I cannot describe. The sound continued some seconds longer The barometer was about 28⅓ at the time."

ABERFELDY.—A shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt here on Friday last, between two and three o'clock, P. M. It appeared to proceed from the southwest towards the northeast, and lasted for several seconds.

COMRIE.—We have been much alarmed during the whole of last week by earthquakes. No fewer than thirty shocks were felt; but on Friday between two and three o'clock, afternoon, a tremendous one took place, which brought the whole inhabitants of the village to the street, and put a stop to all work for some time. A few stones fell from the gable of a house; part of a stone dyke in the neighborhood came down also. The wind was blowing hard at the time—the day dark and gloomy, and even cold.

FORTINGALL.—A very strong shock of earthquake was felt here on the 30th ult., at about a quarter past two o'clock, P. M. The undulation, which was distinctly felt, run in a west to east direction, and the noise much resembled the rumbling of a heavy carriage passing

AUGHTERARDER.—A shock of earthquake accompanied by a low rumbling noise, was distinctly felt here on Friday last, about twenty minutes past two o'clock, P. M.

CRIEFF.—On the afternoon of Friday last, about half past two o'clock, this place was visited with two fearful shocks of an earthquake, in close succession of each other. It was attended with a grave hollow sound. The motion of the earth was from west to east. Every house in town was made to shake severely, and furniture heard to crack. Nearly the whole inhabitants, in the greatest alarm, rushed to the streets. It is thought that one of these shocks was as powerful as the one felt here on the 23rd of October, 1839. At Cumrie, we are informed, they had no fewer than eleven or twelve shocks during the same day. A man in the neighborhood, we are told, was knocked down in his own room, by the falling of the ceiling. Some individuals were so afraid, that they did not go to bed that night. At Dunira and St Fillan's it was severely felt. We are happy to state, however, that we have heard of no serious accident having occurrde.

DOUNE, JULY 30.—A short shock of an earthquake was felt here about two o'clock to day, which shook the houses perceptibly, but did no damage that we have heard of. It was felt distinctly throughout the western parts of Stirling and Perthshire, and was accompanied by a noise resembling the rolling of a number of heavy laden carriages.

POLITICAL CONFERENCE OF PREACHERS.

(From a Correspondent of the Times.)

The first move of the next movement of the anti corn law league is to take place in Manchester on the 17th instant. The projected congregation is to be termed "the ministerial conference on the corn laws," which, fn explanation, may be understood to mean "a conference of ministers of the Gospel," in a ministerial anti corn law league conference, for the purpose of devising some new and speedy mode of benefiting a certain portion of the manufacturers at the expense of the great interests of agriculture. The managers of the affair having publicly announced that "already 280 clergymen have signified their intention of being present," the threatened inundation of political parsons causes quite a sensation, particularly among the lodging house keepers, who anticipate the reaping of a rich harvest.

It is feared, however, that the golden dreams of this class of the community of the cotton metropolis are doomed to be disagreeably broken, as the committee of correspondence and management have issued a rather pauperising advertisement, "earnestly soliciting parties intending to entertain one or more of the visitors to signify the same at the office of the Anti Corn Law League." The *Manchester Guardian*, a paper in the anti corn law interest, published this day, seems to entertain a doubt whether victims are to be found intending to entertain the adventurers; as that paper has it, "parties willing" to receive any of the visitors "are to name it to the Anti Corn Law League." From these feelers it will be seen much to the discomfiture of paid hosts and hostesses, that the clerical visitors are determined to have cheap corn in Manchester, if possible. The conference is not to be confined to sect, but merely to party; and as it is to be composed of preachers of every denomination, a most heterogenous admixture is expected to grace the town with their presence, and to edify the country with their sagacious conversation.

The following is a list of a few of the sects who endeavour every Sabbath to instil religious sentiments into the minds of the Manchester operatives, and, as the conference is open to all, a pretty political religious hash it is supposed will be dished up on the 17th:—Unitarians, Socialists, Roman Catholics, Jumpers, Baptists, Screamers, Moravians, Independents, Ranters, Brothertunists, Johannahs, Gadsbyites, Mormonites (or Latterday Saints,) Swedenborgians, Mawlers, Bawlers, and street preachers of every denomination.

Several Whig clergymen of the church of England, and some few Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, have signified their intention to attend the conference!

WATERSPOUT AT PORTPATRICK.

On Saturday evening, about half past six o'clock, the town of Portpatrick was visited by a most unusual phenomenon, namely, a waterspout, which did very serious damage, by causing the almost total destruction of upwards of twenty houses. Very fortunately no lives were lost. This is to be ascribed very much to the partial descent of the rain, which formed a complete volume of water during the time it lasted. The part of the town which suffered most severely was the lower part, very close to the waterside.—*Belfast Chronicle.*

LINEN YARN.—A somewhat increased demand for particular descriptions of yarn, during the week, has led to greater firmness in prices; holders have, in general, been able to obtain a slight augmentation on former quotations. The stocks on hand are, however, still weighty, notwithstanding that most of the mills have for some time past, been running short time.—*Northern Whig.*

SUDDEN DEATH OF J. H. BLAKE. ESQ., Q. C.—A letter received in town in the afternoon of yesterday. from London, announces the death of James Henry Blake, Esq., Q.C., a distinguished ornament to society and to the Irish bar. The melancholy event took place on Thursday, whilst he was walking through the street. He laboured under a disease of the heart.—*Dublin Monitor.*

ATTACK BY AN ARMED PARTY IN THE NOONDAY—ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—On Friday last, about the hour of two o'clock, the house of Mr. Wallace, of Corabanagh, between Borrisoleigh and Nenagh, was attacked by three men, well armed. They took all the fire arms they could lay hands on. Mrs. Wallace, seized one of the party and endeavoured to hold him; the fellow struck her repeatedly with a pistol on the head, and fired at Mr. Wallace; he put the pistol so close to his head as to burn his hair. His escape, under Providence, is to be only attributed to the ball having fallen out of the barrel when the ruffian was striking Mrs. Wallace. Was it not that Mr. Richard Bourke, who resides near Mr. Wallace's, was absent from home at the time of the attack, there is every probability that the ruffians would have been arrested by this gentleman, who has been very active in preserving the peace in his neighbourhood.—*Tip. Constitution.*

AUCTION OF TIMBER, DEALS, AND STAVES.

1

R. POPE & Co.,

ARE now Landing at their Premises, at FERRYBANK, the prime and well assorted Cargo of the "*Maria and Elizabeth*," from Quebec, which they will offer BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY next, the 19th inst., at TEN o'Clock, consisting of

250 Pieces YELLOW PINE.
15 " RED PINE.
15 " OAK.
50 " ELM.
2 " BASSWOOD.
314 " PINE DEALS, 12 11 3
1000 PIPE LOGS.
4000 WHITE OAK HHD. STAVES.

JOHN CLEARY, Auctioneer.

Waterford, 13th August, 1841.

AUCTION OF TIMBER, DEALS, AND STAVES.

2

ANASTATIA CARIGAN,

IS now Landing at her Timber and Deal Yard CATHERINE STREET, and WATERSIDE, the Cargo of the Barque *Ocean* from Quebec, which she will offer for Sale on THURSDAY, the 19th of AUGUST, at 12 o'Clock, consisting of:—

280 Tons of Yellow Pine,
10 Tons of Black Birch
2,400 Pieces of Bright Spruce Deals, 12 9 3.
300 Pieces of Do. Do. 10 9 3,
1,500 Pieces of Pine Deals, 12 9 3.
300 Pieces of Do. 12 11 3.
500 Pine Deal Ends.
600 Pipe Staves.
4,000 West India Staves.
5,000 Barrel Staves.

JOHN CLEARY, Auctioneer.

Waterford, July 30th, 1841.

BATHING.

3

TO BE SET FOR THE SEASON,
At ANNSTOWN,

TWO FURNISHED HOUSES, with STABLES and COACH HOUSES. The Lodgers can be accommodated with Hay and Oats, also good grass for Cows and Horses.

Annstown is situated about Four miles from Tramore, and Nine from Waterford.

Application to be made to Mr, KENNEDY, on the premises, or J. D. LANGLEY, Esq., Annstown.

Annstown, June, 1841.

WINE VAULTS, MALL LANE.

4

RICHARD SARGENT

BEGS leave to return his best thanks to his Friends and the Public for their kind patronage of his Establishment heretofore, and to acquaint them it is his intention to REMOVE his OFFICE and Business from BAILEY'S NEW STREET to the above Concern on 1st day of SEPTEMBER next, where he will be as usual supplied with over 1500 Dozen of all kinds of WINE—consisting of PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, CHAMPAIGNE, MADEIRA, LISBON, TENERIFFE, BUCELLAS, CAPE, &c., &c., &c., all imported direct by him, of the purest kind, and best vintages, such as he feels confident will secure for him a continuance of their support.

R. S. has a very considerable stock of Wines in Queen's Stores, for some Years, as also a quantity of very Old Cognac Brandy.

The MALL, Waterford, 14th August, 1841.

CHANCERY.

5

THOMAS CAREW HUNT, Esq., and Others, PLAINTIFFS;
Sir JOHN NUGENT HUMBLE, Bart., and Others, DEFENDANTS.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in this cause, bearing date the 28th Day of May, 1841, I hereby require all Creditors and Legatees of Sir JOHN NUGENT HUMBLE, Bart., deceased, and also all Persons having Debts, Charges or Incumbrances, affecting the Lands, Hereditaments, and Premises, in the pleadings in this cause mentioned, the Estates of the said Sir JOHN NUGENT HUMBLE, Bart., deceased, to come in before me and prove the same, on, or before the 20th Day of SEPTEMBER next, otherwise they will be precluded the benefit of said Decree.

Dated this 5th Day of August, 1841,

WILLIAM HENN.

John Pollock, Solicitor, 20, Lower Gardner Street, Dublin.

WHITTAKER'S IMPROVED EDITIONS OF PINNOCK'S CATECHISMS OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE, FORMING A JUVENILE ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

6

Illustrated with Maps, Plates, and Wood-cuts. 18 mo., Price 9d each.

The extensive sale of these little works has proved their unrivalled utility as initiatory to all branches of learning. Their style has rendered them available by the youngest scholar, while at the same time adults have derived equal advantage from them in commencing a course of any of the subjects treated of.

Each Catechism has been carefully re-edited, and were the names of the various editors to be given, they would be found to include those of men the most distinguished in their various professions and pursuits. Every edition is also carefully supervised so as to comprise the latest discoveries or improvements. It is not too much to say that these little works have greatly aided the intellectual advance of the age, by rendering clear to the dullest capacity the elements of all branches of knowledge.

HISTORY.	MATHEMATICS, &c.	NATURAL HISTORY
Modern	Algebra (Two Parts)	Botany (coloured 1s.)
Ancient	Arithmetic	Natural History
Universal	Geometry	Conchology
Bible and Gospel	Navigation	Horticulture
Chronology	Land Surveying	Mineralogy
England	RELIGION.	Mammalia
Scotland	Christian Religion	Birds
Ireland	Evidences of Christianity	Fishes
France	Liturgy of the Church of England	Reptiles
America (Two Parts)	Natural Theology	Insects
Rome	Religious Denominations	Crustacea
Greece	Scripture History	Mollusca
Jews	NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.	LITERATURE.
GEOGRAPHY.	Natural Philosophy	Poetry
Ancient	Astronomy	Mythology
Modern	Anatomy	Rhetoric
Sacred	Chemistry	Logic
England and Wales	Geology	British Biography
Ireland	Hydrodynamics	Classical Biography
Scotland	Mechanics	MISCELLANEOUS.
Colonies—Europe and America	Optics	First Catechism
—— Africa and Asia	Pneumatics	General Knowledge
Use of the Globes (Two Parts)	Electricity	Intellectual Philosophy
GRAMMAR.	FINE ARTS, &c.	Agriculture
English	Architecture	English Law
French	Drawing	Heraldry
German	Painting in Oil	Medicine
Italian	Perspective	Moral and Social Duties
Latin	Music	Trade and Commerce
Spanish		
Greek		
Hebrew		

The following may be had, with an explanatory map to each, price 1s:—Modern Geography—Bible History—History of England.

For the use of young persons studying French, the Catechisms of History of England, Geography, and Bible History, are translated into that language, price 1s each.

The above may also be had in twelve volumes, price £3 12s in cloth, or £4 10s half-bound morocco and lettered.

Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane, London.

Papineau, the Canadian O'Connell is living in a state of the greatest destitution in Paris.

DEATH OF A VERY OLD MAID.—A woman, of the name of Mary Macloud, who passed all her days in a state of single blessedness, died at Morefield, in the parish of Ullapool, on the 23d ultimo, at the advanced age of 105. When upon her death bed, she called in one of the neighbours, a piper, and obliged him to promise her, under pain of being haunted by her ghost, to play the tune of "Caberfeigh" at her funeral. The lad being somewhat superstitious, and fearing, in case of non compliance, that the old lady's manes would take vengeance upon him, actually kept his word, and played the wished for tune merrily, in the rear of the procession, from the place at which the corpse was taken up till it came to a river, within half a mile of the burying ground. When he got over the river he discontinued, perhaps recollecting the popular belief—"a runnin' stream they daurna across."—*Inverness Courier.*

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, AUGUST 14.

Wheat, millers	32s 0d to 35s 0d
Ditto, white	30s 0d to 33s 6d
Ditto, shipping	24s 0d to 30s 0d
Barley, malting	12s 0d to 15s 0d
Ditto, shipping	11s 0d to 13s 0d
Ditto, Chevalier	12s 0d to 15s 0d
Oats, black,	13s 0d to 00s 0d
Ditto, white,	12s 6d to 13s 6d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per ton	£13 0d to £14 0d
Flour fine, per sack	59s 0d to 60s 0d
Seconds do. do.	53s 0d to 55s 0d
Thirds, ditto	46s 0d to 50s 0d
Coarse, thirds do	30s 0d to 35s 0d
Fourths, ditto	21s 0d to 30s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	45s 0d to 47s 0d
Scalded ditto	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Heads, ditto	28s 0d to 30s 0d
Offal, ditto	26s 0d to 27s 0d
Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt.	48s 0d to 49s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	13s 0d to 21s 0d
Newfoundland fish, per cwt.	13s 0 to 17s 0d
Newport Coals, perton	15s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	15s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton, old	70s 0d to 00s 0d
Do. new	36s 0d to 40s 0d
Straw, per ton, (wheaten)	60s 0d to 00s 0d
Do. (oaten)	40s 0d to 42s 0d
Cork Whiskey, per gal.	6s 1d to 6s 6d
Potatoes, per stone, 14lbs.	0s 2d to 0s 3d
Mutton, per lb.	0s 5d to 0s 7d
Beef, per lb.	0s 5d to 0s 8d
Veal, per lb.	0s 5d to 0s 6d
Pork, per lb.	0s 4d to 0s 5d

BUTTER MARKET.

	Firkins.	s. d.	s. d.
Wednesday	490	92 0 to	95 0
Thursday,	394	92 0 to	95 0
Yesterday,	74	92 0 to	00 0

KILKENNY, AUGUST 10.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	36 0	— 37 0	Wheat	32 0	— 35 0
Inferior	33 0	— 00 0	Do. inferior	28 0	— 29 0
Thirds	23 0	— 00 0			

WEXFORD, AUGUST 10.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d
Butter	85 0	— 89 0	Beans	20 6	— 21 6
Wheat	30 0	— 34 0	Oatmeal	13 0	— 00 0
Barley	13 0	— 14 6	Pork, per cwt.	40 6	— 45 6
Oats	10 6	— 11 6			

CLONMEL, AUGUST 10.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	93 0	— 94 0	Barley	00 0	— 0 0
Oatmeal	13 6	— 14 0	Wheat, per st.	0 0	— 0 0
Pigs' Heads	30 0	— 32 0	Oats, per do.	0 10	— 0 0

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—AUGUST 10.

White wheat	37s 0d to 40s 0d	Oats	11s 6d to 13s 6d
Miller's red	35s 0d to 40s 0d	Oatmeal	11s 6d to 13s 6d
Inferior	31s 0d to 34s 0d	2d Flour	19s 6d to 21s 6d
Barley	14s 0d to 16s 0d	Rape	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bere	00s 0d to 00s 0d		

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, AUGUST 10, 1841.

The arrivals of Irish produce into this port since the 3rd instant are, on the whole, rather light; and excepting 2545 barrels of flour from Glasgow, we have little in coastwise. Of wheat from abroad the imports of the week are only moderate, but of beans, chiefly from Egypt, and of pease and flour from Canada, we have to note a fair supply.

The weather with us still remains unsettled, and although in the immediate circle around us we do not hitherto find any serious injury complained of, yet the crops continue to progress very slowly; and our accoun's from Ireland, as well as various parts of this country, begin daily to report more unfavourably upon this all important subject.

Having a good attendance of country millers at this day's market, free wheats of all descriptions met a fair inquiry, but the quantity left over being small, and the holders refusing to pay the present rate of duty upon those in bond; there being also, scarcely sufficient of the former to supply any extensive demand, the transactions were only moderate, and the advance of Friday barely exceeded; several other cargoes under lock, however, have been sold, fine red Baltic at 9s 2d to 9s 3d, United States at 9s, Barletta 8s 6d to 8s 9d, and Odessa 8s; with some parcels of Canadian to deliver free at 10s 8d per 70lb.—English and Irish flour was fully 2s per sack, and foreign duty paid 2s per barrel dearer, with a tolerable demand: of bonded flour many thousand barrels have passed into speculative hands daily since Friday, and to day 32s to 33s 6d has been paid for the best general brands, while in one or two instances for extra superior quality 34s per barrel was obtained.

Barley realised 2d to 3d per 60lb, and beans and peas 2s per qr. above the currency of Tuesday last, and malt fully supported late prices.

Oats, being dearer again to day have advanced 4d per 45lb upon the rates of this day week.

ROBERT MAKIN AND SONS,

FORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

10th—H.M. Packet Jasper, at 11 a.m.—Veracity, Hosken, Liverpool, coals and salt, for Ross—Martha, Knox, ditto, salt.

11th—Nora Creina, Pond, Bristol, g.c.—H.M. Packet Prospero, at 3 p.m.—Wm. Penn, Clarke, Liverpool, g.c.—Expert, Brown, ditto, salt and coals, for Wexford—Centenary, Williams, Bangor, slates—Elizabeth, Scannell, Cork, whiskey.

12th—Margaret, Organ, ditto, ballast, for Ross—Speccula qr, James, Cardiff, coals—H.M. Packet Adder, at 11 am. Herald, Driscoll, Liverpool, coals for Baltimore—Charlotte, Ryan, Llanelly, culm,

13th—Messenger, Fall, Cardiff, iron—Margaret, Barron Kenmare, ballast, for Liverpool.

SAILED.

10th—Catherine and Margaret, Owen, Glasgow, marble blocks, from Ross—Fame, Shaxon, London, provisions—Maria, Johns, Glasgow, coals, from Ross.

11th—Ann Jeffry, Carigan, Quebec, passengers—Pandora, Doyle, Miramichi, ballast—Bolivar, Doyle, Quebec, ditto—Cornwallis. Davies, ditto, ditto—Towan, Owen, Cork, coals, from Newport—H.M. Packet Jasper, at 7 a.m.—Vigo, Davies, Newport, grain—Maid of Mostyn, Edwards, Mostyn, ballast—Agenoria, Evans, Cork, coals, from Newcastle—Caledonia, Evans, Bristol, barley—Patriot, Austen, Belfast, wine—Mary and Margaret, Jones, New Passage, cattle—Eliza Wolseley, Ellis, Bangor, ballast from Ross—Don, Read, Quebec, ditto—Graee, Bell, Whitehaven, ditto, from Ross—Lady of the Lake, Williams, Newport, oats and flour—Amelia, Couch, Swansea, flour—Regulator, Angel, London, provisions.

12th—H.M. Packet Prospero, 7 a.m.—Expert, Brown, Wexford, salt, &c., from Liverpool—Liberator, Elliott, Newport, g.c.—Ocean, Knox, Quebec, ballast.

13th—H.M. Packet Adder, at 7 a.m.
Wind—W.N.W. to S.W. & S.S.W.

DIED,

Tuesday morning, Mrs. Buckeridge, wife of Mr. Henry Buckeridge, of the Club House, Adelphi,

On Wednesday Evening, 10th instant, in Tramore, in the 56th year of her age, Margaret, relict of the late Ignatius Fleming, Esq., of this city. The death of this truly estimable lady is generally and deservedly lamented.

Of scarlatina, at Woodville, New Ross, the seat of her grandfather, Henrietta Denis, only daughter of William Denis Tottenham, Esq.,

At Southlodge, County Tipperary, Miss A. Coughlan.

In Clonmel, in the prime of life, St. Lawrence, second surviving son of Major William and lady Matilda Burke very generally regretted.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO WILLIAM SHARMAN CRAWFORD, Esq., M. P.—A deputation from the cotton and linen hand loom weavers of Belfast on Friday waited upon Mr. W. Sharman Crawford, M. P., for Rochdale, at the Donegall Arms, and presented him with a highly complimentary address, expressive of their esteem for him as a man, as a landlord, as a magistrate, and as a politician, and concluding with a hope that he would long be found in parliament, what he had hitherto uniformly proved himself to be, the friend and the advocate of the working classes.—*Northern Whig.*

Mr. Bianconi has established a direct conveyance between this town (Clonmel) and Nenagh, the want of which has been long felt, and often complained of.—Now, that Nenagh has become an assize town, the advantages of this direct mode of conveyance must be very great, and no doubt will be appreciated by the public.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

METROPOLITAN CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY.

The members of this society met on Monday evening, at eight o'clock, at their Rooms in Dawson street—

S. F. Rynd, Esq., in the chair.

The business of the meeting having been opened with prayer,

The Secretary read the minutes of the last evening's proceedings.

Mr. W. A. Rawson, then rose to move the following resolution, of which he had given notice on the last evening:—

"That the attention of the society should be called to the propriety of preparing an address to her most gracious Majesty, and using its influence to procure similar addresses from the Protestants of Ireland generally, expressive of their devoted and unalterable attachment to her royal house and person, and their readiness and determination, if necessary, to devote their properties and lives to maintain the dignity of her crown, and resist all attempts that may be made by the domestic traitors who are at present conspiring, in the event of a foreign war, to dismember the British empire, under pretence of seeking a repeal of the Union between the two countries; and praying her Majesty to discard from her councils those ill advisers whose anti British policy has continually promoted the aggrandisement of foreign countries at the expense of the best interests of the United Kingdom and at home, whose ceaseless efforts have been excited by the abuse of the influence and prerogatives of the Crown to discourage and oppress the Protestants of Ireland, who have ever retained their inviolable, their hereditary attachment to the royal house of Brunswick and these great principles of civil and religious liberty upon which our happy constitution in Church and State was founded at the glorious Revolution of 1688, while at the same time traitorous agitators, who have undisguisedly avowed their sympathy with the enemies of Great Britain, and their determination in case of foreign war to side with such enemies, have been openly countenanced and patronised."

Mr. Rawson said that in rising to address the society on that evening, after an absence of eighteen months from his native country, he had to throw himself on their indulgence. The motion to which he begged to call their attention was one of the greatest importance. The assailants of Protestantism of the present day had attempted to poison the mind of her most gracious Majesty against her faithful and loyal Protestant subjects in Ireland. But, Protestants cared not for those attempts. They would ever prove, as they had proved themselves, loyal and faithful to the crown and constitution of England. Protestantism was the light-house by which every true Christian in the world was guided. It was the spirit of truth, and why? because it was founded on the word of God, and would, therefore, stand firmly against every attack made on it by its enemies.—(hear.) In rising to propose his motion he (Mr. Rawson) wished chiefly to expose the daring insults heaped by Mr. O'Connell on England. Mr. O'Connell was with one side of his face all smoothness, making every protestation of loyalty, while with the other he showed his true jesuitical principles. He had been lately amusing his hearers by announcing to them what he would do in case a foreign war should break out against England.—(hear, hear.) He had been talking loudly of the repeal, and boasting of its success (as he said) in America: Now he (Mr. Rawson) had been anxiously watching for some time the movements making in America in the cause of repeal. He had attended several meetings got up there for that purpose; and in those meetings the speakers had openly avowed that by repeal was intended a complete separation between England and Ireland.—(hear, hear.) At one of those meetings there was one Major Deviyae, a Frenchman, who had dared to draw up what he called a catalogue of the crimes and atrocities perpetrated by England in her wars. There were several of those vile agitators of that class and country who were thus endeavoring to rouse the excited feelings of the people. They said that Ireland had sufficient physical force to strike any blow that needed to be made, and that if she wanted assistance she might depend on the young navy of France. But England feared not their threats. The Protestants of Ireland feared them not.—(hear hear.) Mr. O'Connell, in one of his late speeches, had dared to say that an American steamer could be sent across to Ireland in ten days, if necessary. He (Mr. Rawson) told the meeting this was all ridiculous boasting.—(hear.) It was not even true, for there was not at the present day a single steamer belonging to America fit to cross the Atlantic—(hear and cheers.) They could keep their packet boats for their rivers, for which they were wanting, and they were fit for nothing else. The navy of America was in a very poor condition at the present moment. They had lately commenced a system of employing their naval force by the apprentice sytem. The men who were in their navy were altogether discontented, and unwilling to serve them. Whatever British seamen were in their navy were entrapped in to it. They were brought into spunging houses in America, and made drunk there, and whilst in that state were forced on board of their vessels. He (Mr. Rawson) could assure the meeting the greatest hatred existed in the breasts of the native American seamen against their officers, for their petty tyranny and oppression; and he (Mr. Rawson) felt convinced that were a small bounty held out to them they would come over themselves, and bring over ships along with them to the service of England. In all his wanderings through the United States he never found a single Protestant who had refused to declare his firm allegiance to the British Throne (hear, hear.) What was the case with Popery, as exemplified by Bishop England, who had lately been over here. He declared, at a public dinner given to him in Boston, when in Ireland he was taking the oath of a bishop, he left out the little saving clause of allegiance to the British Throne (hear, hear.) By this then, Protestants might know what was the opinion entertained towards them by the Roman Catholic bishops and clergy, and what persecutions they would, if they could, inflict on them (hear, hear.) Rome was at the present day putting forth all her energies to gain the ascendancy in Ireland. She had in America thrown off the mask, as was manifested in their attempt with regard to national education there. There was a system of national education there supported by what was called the "common national fund." In the education the word of God used to be taught to the pupils; but the Roman Catholics objected to this, and exclained against it. They called the schools infidel and sectarian schools. They claimed the control of the funds themselves. The Protestants should take their stand now. They should look back to the nations of Europe which had at last fallen by the grasping hand of Rome (hear, hear.) Let them turn to wretched Spain in her present torn state, first brought on by the awful inquisition. Spain got the mines of Peru, but England got the Bible—the glorious mine of truth and liberty (hear, hear.) England might grant reform bills and universal suffrage, but he (Mr. Rawson) defied all the suffrages in the world to convert the abject slave which Popery made of a man into a free man. The late general elections in Ireland had applied an excellent commentary on this mask, as they were signalised by the foulest and most atrocious deeds. Even in their places of worship, which made their acts more atrocious, still the priests gave the most savage directions to their poor benighted and enslaved congregation. Mr. Rawson then alluded to the conduct of the present ministry, and said they had reduced the commerce of Great Britain to a most frightful extent. He had some statistics which would throw a great light on the subject. He then alluded to the navigation act, and said when the navigation act was passed in the year 1651, Holland had monopolised almost the entire trade of the world. They were in full possession of the trade to Russia, Greenland, Portugal, France, Spain, Norway, Ireland, Scotland, the East Indies, China, Japan, the Mediteranean, South America, and to a great extent of the British colonies also. They employed 8,400 vessels, and 84,000 seamen, in the herring fishery, on the English fishing grounds. The herrings annually caught were sold at first cost in Holland for the sum of £3,600,000, and were re-sold by her merchants to foreigners for more than double that sum. In addition to this she had extensive fisheries for cod, hake, pilchers, ling, &c. Her merchant vessels of all kinds exceeded 10,000, and she had ruined the naval power of Spain, Portugal, and the Italian States; and the naval power of England was sinking fast, when the passing of the navigation laws effected a total revolution in the commerce of both Holland and England—that of the former gradually declined, while that of the latter rapidly increased, amidst wars and revolutions, unchecked by any hostile influence, until the canker of the free trade and reciprocity system, as it is in cant phrase called, got among its shipping. The immediate consequence of the act, which was chiefly directed against the Dutch, was to take the trade to the English colonies, and also the English coasting trade, out of the hands of foreigners, and ultimately, by the heavy alien duties which it imposed on foreign shipping, to secure to England the carrying trade between her ports and foreign countries. Notwithstanding its evident tendency to promote British interests, it was resisted with the greatest virulence by the advocates of free trade in those days, and the empire resounded with the angry cry of "free trade—give us back our free trade," Such was the infatuation of avaricious and selfish individuals, who preferred the slightest prospect of advantage to themselves to the public good, and cracked brained theorists in former as well as in our own times, And yet it was upon this act was laid the solid foundation of England's commercial greatness. To use the words of an able writer in "Hunt's New York Magazine" for May last—"It is owing to the Navigation Act that Great Britain has been enabled to make the unparalleled approaches she is now making towards universal empire. The operation of that act has made her the selected nation for the spread of civilisation and Christianity by spreading her conquests and her settlements all over the globe. It has done more for her than Alexander, or Cæsar, or Napoleon were able to do for Greece, or Rome, or France. That legislative enactment proved mightier than armies—it rescued the earth from the clothes of Holland, and has made England the wonder of modern nations. By its gradual operations it has imparted to her maritime and commercial strength which has enabled her securely to plant her colonies, and with her colonies, her literature, liberties and religion all over the globe. Such is the view an intelligent and impartial foreigner has taken of the much maligned good old system of English commercial policy. The spirit of the act by which it was enforced guided the councils of her statesmen, from the period of its first enactment down to the close of the last war, when, unfortunately for the interests of her people, the quack doctor of free trade, Mr. Huskisson, who had only the one prescription for the ailings of the commercial body—namely, "reciprocity"—was allowed in the year 1815, in concluding the treaty of peace with the United States, to depart from this great national policy, under pretence, he stated, "That after a long struggle to counteract the navigation system of America, without in any degree relaxing our own, Great Britain found it necessary to adopt the system of reciprocity." The West Indies and our North American Colonies are however exempted from the operation of this baneful measure, but as the trade with America was not sufficiently extensive for fanatical theorists and political quack doctors to try their experiments on, the reciprocity system, as it was facetiously styled, was made in the year 1823, through the exertions and influence of Mr. Huskisson and the Liberal party, the basis of commercial treaties with Russia, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, The result has been that the British shipping employed in the trade with these countries, which in 1822 amounted to 887 ships, of 144,119 tons burden, has been reduced to 840 ships of 127,947 tons in 1839—while the shipping of these countries has increased during the same period from 931 ships, 163,816 tonnage, in 1822, to 3,954 ships, of 494,306 in 1839, while the total value of our exports to these countries was only £500,000. Such are some of the effects of the reciprocity system on the trade of England with these countries. These experiments, however, were not extensive enough. To America, therefore, several further concessions were made from time to time in favor of the shipping trade between America and our West Indian and North American colonies. Though the full benefits of the reciprocity system were not extended to America, yet such was the beautiful and happy effects of these concessions, that in 1830 the Americans had almost monopolised the carrying trade, between her ports and our colonies in North America and West Indies. In that year (1830) there entered American ports from these colonies, 205,410 tons of American shipping, and but 5,842 of British and foreign, while there cleared from American ports 199,476 tons of American shipping during that year for these places, and only 16,360 of British and other ships. Such was the state of the West Indian and North American colonial trade under the "free trade" experiment humbug up to the year 1830 when a new commercial treaty was entered into by Lord Aberdeen, in which the good old principle of protection was again re asserted. And what was the consequence? Let the information contained in the report made to the senate of the United States in March, 1832, by Mr. M'Lane, secretary of the treasury, give the answer. By this it appears that the American tonnage employed in the British, Danish, and Swedish, West Indian and British North American trade, under the operation of the protective system had fallen off from 204,416 tons which had entered, and from 199,476 tons which had departed from American ports, for these places in 1830, to 156,776 tons, which had entered, and 166,134 tons which had departed from American ports during 1831; while the British shipping employed had increased from 5,842 tons only entered American ports in 1830, to 110,899 tons in 1831; and the number of tons cleared from American ports during that period had increased from 16,360 in 1830, to 110,899 tons in 1821; and during the years 1837, 1838, and 1839, the amount of British tonnage employed in this trade wac 1,235,000 tons, as appears by American documents. Not let us look at the new humbug, known as the reciprocity system. In 1839. under its fostering influence, foreign shipping had increased to 10,698 ships, of 1,898,096 tons—while British shipping had increased only to 17,066 ships, of 3,096,611 tons, which proves, in the most incontrovertible manner, that the increase of foreigh shipping has been at the expense of the British. The greatest increase has been in the ships of countries that take the least of our commodities—for instance, the Prussian, Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish shipping has increased from 931 ships, of 163,846 tons in 1822, to 3,954 ships, of 496,396 tons in 1839, whereas the total of British exports to these countries was only to the amount of about £500,000, Thus proving beyond contradiction that it has been by monopolising the legitimate British carrying trade, to the exclusion of course of British ships, that these countries own their increase of shipping. Mr. Rawson then alluded to the following opinion given by Mr. Henry Clay at a dinner given to him in Virginia in June, 1840—"Protection and national independence are, in my opinion, identical and synonymous: The principle of the abandonment of the one cannot be surrendered without a forfeiture of the other." As also the following opinion of Adam Smith on the Navigation Act. In speaking of the Navigation Act he makes the following admission of the wisdom of this act:—"After all the Act of Navigation is, perhaps the wisest of all the commercial regulations of England," Mr. Rawson then spoke of the manufactures and exports of England, and said the total value of the manufactures of England was about £150,000,000, and of this immense sum only £47,000,000 worth was evported to foreign countries, £100,000,000 having been required for home consumption, and £13,952,855 having been exported to our West Indian; North America, and other colonies and dependencies, In 1839, when our total exports were £50,060,970, our exports to the countries in Europe, that interfere with our commerce and manufactures, were but £14,110,573. In 1839 our exports to the United States of America were £7,585,760, as stated in *Hunt's New York Magizine*, for which she paid us in cotton, duty free, and to all other countries in the world, about £15,000,000. These latter countries cannot for centuries supply themselves with manufactures, and according as civilisation spreads among them, so the demand for our manufactures will increase also. Then, with regard to agriculture, the total value of agriculture was about £250,000,000 employing, in 1831, 1,243,057, or one third of the adult male population, while the total number of persons, men, women, and children, engaged in manufacturies, were but 404,317. The cry of cheap bread was now raised as a last resource by the party. But what was the use of cheap bread to a man who would have no money to pay for it?—(hear, hear.) This was just what would result from their cry of free trade. They attempted to strike down the British farmer, but they said that would increase the manufactures of the country.—Would any man tell him that a manufacturing population was to be compared to an agricultural one? Would the Whigs rob the British farmer of his means, who had his money in public funds, and who was suffering by the national debt. Had he time he (Mr. Rawson) could refer them to the opinions of American Roman Catholics, who had declared that a repeal of the corn laws would be the ruin of British subjects—(hear, hear.) Mr. Rawson next alluded to the late speeches of Mr. O'Connell on repeal and promises from America. He said he followed a procession of teetotallers in America on last St. Patrick's Day about Boston. They went into a Roman Catholic chapel at the end of the day, when the auditory were harangued by a priest for an hour and a half. The priest told the people that a day was coming for them; that four millions of their brethren in Ireland were prepared to strike the blow the moment a foreign war broke out with England. He (Mr. Rawson) perceived that Mr. O'Connell in one of his speeches some time ago spoke of the physical power of Irishmen, in comparison with the natives of other countries. He had spoken this in speaking of the certainty of getting repeal. Now, Mr. O'Connell had never made a greater mistake in his life. This account, which was given in a number of "Chambers's Information for the People," was the weight, age, size, and height of some medical students which were tested in Edinburgh. They were all Protestants though Mr. O'Connell forgot that—(hear, hear, and laughter.) Now, as to the money which Mr. O'Connell pretended to receive from North America, in favour of "repeal," it was all moonshine—(loud laughter.) The persons called Repealers in America were of the very lowest order, who had scarcely sufficient to support themselves. The letters received have indeed contained the names of some judges. But he (Mr. Rawson) could tell them that the judges, burglers, and police of New York were all one class—(laughter, and hear, hear.) To give them an instance of the good character of some of the judges—one of them, a person named Henry Merritt, a special justice for preserving the peace of New York, was tried on the 25th of March, 1840, for having connived at and seen burglars entering into a store there and robbing, it, and also for other heinous charges. Mr. Rawson concluded a lengthened address amidst the greatest applause.

The meeting then adjourned.

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION, LONDON.

A meeting of the members and friends of the Protestant Association took place on Friday at Exeter Hall, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a committee of inquiry into the outrages at the late elections in Ireland.

The Chisholm was called to the chair.

After an extemporaneous prayer by the Rev. A. S. Thelwall,

The Chairman said that the meeting had been called together to take into consideration those scenes of tumult, outrage, and blood, which had disgraced the recent elections in the sister country. The committee of that association felt that they had a right to bring the subject before the British public, by petitioning the legislature for a full and searching inquiry into the origin of these most atrocious, most disastrous proceedings. Some, perhaps, might conceive that they had no right to interfere; but for his own part he could see no objection to their calling for legislative inquiry under such unparalleled circumstances as had been recently developed. Whether the published accounts had or had not been exaggerated was quite immaterial. It was an admitted fact that some of the Irish elections had been attended with loss of human life—(hear, hear.) It was in proof that the voters on one side (the Conservative side) had been obstructed in the exercise of the franchise; that the Conservative candidates had in some instances been compelled to retire from the contest, and in other cases the poll had been closed before the legal time—(hear, hear.) These were indisputable facts, which could be proved on oath, should Parliament see fit to grant a committee of inquiry. This fearful state of things was not ascribable to mere sudden ebullitions of party feeling, but had arisen out of a long organised system—(hear and cheers.) These deplorable outrages were not the effects of mere political agitation, but proceeded rather from that religious crusade which was directed against Protestantism in Ireland. If it were to be considered merely in the light of party ebullition, which would pass away with the occasion that called it forth, perhaps there would be less necessity for deliberate investigation, but it was impossible not to come to the conclusion that these atrocities had their origin in more permanent and abiding causes—(hear, hear.) They were clearly traced to that mischievous influence, and to that appalling system of priestly agitation by which the Church of Rome was seeking to subvert the Established Religion. They, as members of the Protestant Association, had been twitted with seeking to gain an unattainable object; but they were not now called upon to discuss that objection, they were not inquiring into causes, they were showing the effects. If the effects were made apparent, he conceived that some inquiry must be instituted. It was not his province to enter into details; that duty he left for other gentlemen, who were more fully informed on the subject. That was not a meeting for harangue, nor for the display of eloquence, the whole object being to bring the quesiton before the public by a plain and practical statement of facts, upon which alone the meeting should decide what course should be pursued.

The Rev. Hobart Seymour then moved the first resolution, as follows:—"That this meeting having considered the published statements of the grand jury of the county of Carlow, the Conservative candidates for the counties of Tipperary and Louth, and the committee for conducting in Kerry the election of Mr. Blennerhasset, and having perused also many other accounts of the system of violent intimidation and murder pursued at the recent Irish elections, and being convinced from those various documents that the Popish priesthood of Ireland have been the chief instigators of the outrages therein committed, do feel called upon to assist the Protestants of Ireland in obtaining a parliamentary inquiry into that system and those practices of the priesthood, in order to secure for them, for the future, real freedom of election, and to awaken the people of England to a just sense of the spirit which now animates the Church of Rome in the sister island." The rev. gentleman observed that the meeting must be already aware that the great subject of agitation in Ireland was the repeal of the Union between the two countries. It was out of that agitation that the disgraceful occurrences which characterised the late elections had sprung. Persons who lived in a peaceful country like England could not believe that such proceedings should be suffered to take place in any country where there was even a semblance of law. Ireland, however, was peculiarly circumstanced in that, as in some other respects. Until the government of England—not the present, but such as he fervently hoped she would soon have—a strong government, strong in the righteousness of principle, should take measures for the suppression of agitation, he despaired of anything like tranquillity in that distracted and unhappy country—(cheers.) That could be accomplished only in one way, and it was neither unconstitutional nor arbitrary. It consisted simply in the enforcement of the law of the land, by which the Crown of Ireland was united to the Crown of England. By the statute law of Henry VIII. it was enacted that all persons who should in any way seek to separate the two countries were guilty of high treason, and should suffer death. If, then, the law applied to the two Crowns, why not to the two legislative estates? If it were admitted to have any force as affecting the first estate it must have equal authority as regarded the second and third estates. If violations of the law were held to be treasonable in the one case it was not less treasonable in the other. Until that principle were fully adopted and enforced, he repeated that nothing could give peace or tranquility to Ireland. Concession after concession had been made, but all to the same end. Agitation had gone on and has always been successful. The Act of Roman Catholic Emancipation had been quickly followed by the removal of the Scriptures; next came the plunder of the Irish Church to the extent of 40 per cent of its revenues; and finally, the corporations were handed over to the Papists. Did the demands cease there? No, agitation went on more fiercely than ever; they had tasted of its sweets—they had gathered its laurels, and they were encouraged to hope for fresh successes. The great evil of the present agitation consisted in its intimate connection with the Popish priesthood. No matter in what form, whether the murder of a man in his house, the resistance of the payment of tithe, the waylaying and ill treating of a marked victim on his return from a fair—all originated with the priesthood. He stated this deliberately, as the result of his own experience during ten years' residence in Ireland as an humble and hard working curate. During that time he had charge of six different parishes, and he saw the same system in operation everywhere. There was in every parish some discontented knot or cabal, over whom the priest exercised uncontrolled influence. The members of the cabal were discontented, some because of not being able to regain property which had belonged to their ancestors before the conquest; others were discontented if brought before a magistrate and convicted of some offence. These men obtained overwhelming power in their locality, owing to such concentration. It was, therefore, no matter of astonishment to hear of the burning of houses, the destruction of cattle, or the maiming or murder of human beings. The vengeance of the cabal was ever more certain and more rapid than the laws in vindicating the victims. There was always a brother, a nephew, or a cousin of the priest in the cabal, which thus became a secular arm of formidable power. When the ban, the malediction, or anathema was pronounced from the altar, it was executed by the cabals; when a prophecy was uttered, it was fulfilled to the letter. The cabals assisted the priests in their purposes, and the priests assisted the cabals in return. He would mention in what way the priests assisted the cabals. A case was tried at the Carlow assizes, before Baron Foster in which seven young men were charged with abduction. The parish priest came forward as a witness to character. He swore that he had known one of the young men and all his family for seven years, and that the prisoner was incapable of such an offence. The council for the crown asked the priest to point out the prisoner on whose behalf he appeared! when he was obliged to confess that he did not even know his name, and, of course, the witness was driven from the box (hear, hear.) The power which the priests possess through such agency might be exercised with tremendous effect at county elections.—[The rev. gentleman here read several extracts from reported sermons, in which the priests denounced all those who should vote against the liberal candidates. He then adverted to the late election at Mallow, and described the outrageous conduct displayed on that occasion, the details of which have been already brought before the public.] Nearly similar scenes, he said, had been enacted in Louth, Carlow, Kerry, Limerick, and Tipperary. Were not those outrages against law and order sufficient to call for a committee of inquiry? the priests were the janissaries of the crusade—they were not more honest than those of Mahomet, not more pure than those of Paganism, not less inhuman than those of Juggernaut. They awakened every species of outrage against property and against life, their great design being to obtain preponderance of power with the electoral body; that object gained they would have little difficulty in obtaining such an ascendancy in parliament as would enable them to destroy the Church, and effect a separation of the two countries. Under these circumstances he admitted that the Protestants of England were bound to call for a searching investigation, which was all that was required (cheers.)

The Rev. F. Hewson seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The Rev. C. Day then moved the adoption of a petition to parliament, setting forth the outrages committed at the late elections in Ireland, and praying for a committee of inquiry. The Rev. Gentleman felt that the time had arrived when some step should be taken to rescue their fellow subjects in Ireland from the system of terrorism to which they were too long subjected. Hitherto the policy of the government had been only to encourage scenes such as had been too faithfully described.

Mr. T. Hartley seconded the motion. If members were to be returned in Ireland by such violent means, the effect would be to neutralise the exertions made in England to secure the election of Conservative representatives.

The petition was adopted unanimously.

Mr G. H. Wood ward next moved the adoption of an address from the Protestant Association to the people of Great Britain and Ireland on the subject of the Irish elections, and setting forth the alarming encroachments of Popery.

The Rev. E. B. Weir, seconded the motion, which passed without a single dissentient voice.

Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

ADDRESS OF THE PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The Protestant Association, called into existence some years since by the alarming encroachments of Popery, has felt it its duty, in furtherance of the great objects for which it was instituted, upon every available occasion to represent the Romish apostasy in its true character to the British public. It has stated that, not only are the persecuting principles and sanguinary doctrines which in more uncivilised ages were taught in her schools still inculcated in her seminaries and academies, but that they develope themselves in actual practice, with a ferocity as unmitigated as in the days of St. Bartholomew's massacre or the fires of Smithfield. It has described the Popish priests of Ireland as being in too many instances not Christian pastors carrying the message of the Gospel to the people of that unhappy land, but as political incendiaries who abuse the power which superstition has given them over the minds of their benighted flocks, in order to incite them to the commission of any crimes which may further their own factious ends. It has described the spirit and practices of Popery, especially as developed in Ireland; as wholly incompatible, if unrepressed, with a due and legitimate exercise, on the part of Protestants, of their constitutional rights and privileges. It has described Popery as being, as she ever has been, the common enemy of the liberties of mankind—as being as unmitigated and unaltered as she vaunts herself to be.—Such have been the representations made by the Protestant Association in its efforts to rouse the public to a just alarm at the inroads of this frightful power—to a just appreciation of that modern liberalism which displays its liberality by patronising a system in which liberality is a crime, which exhibits its tolerance by encouraging a system in which toleration is anathematised.

The Protestant Association now calls upon the British public to mark the terrible confirmation of these views just furnished in unhappy Ireland. By the late general election was to be decided the question whether a Popish majority in the House of Commons should continue to rule the destinies of once Protestant Britain—whether Popish influence should still sap and undermine every bulwark of our Protestant institutions at home and in our colonies, fill every vacant situation, from the Sovereign's palace to the constabulary force, with tools of the Papacy, extend the power of Popery by every means, lawful and unlawful, legislative and extra legislative, toiling, plotting, caballing, intriguing for the establishment of Popish ascendancy. Such being the question at issue, the Popish priests of Ireland girded themselves for the contest with a zeal, never wanting when the interests of the Papacy are at stake. For a month previous to the election these pastors merged all other characters in that of electioneering canvassers, if canvassers they can be called who enforce their solicitations with threats of damage to life and limb in this world and of eternal damnation in the next. Upon the Sundays which occurred during this period these reverend fathers turned their altars into hustings, and when the mummeries of the mass were over, instead of lessons of gospel truth or Christian charity, fierce denunciations of Conservative candidates, or more fierce anathemas still against such electors as should exercise their constitutional privilege of supporting them, were the only homilies which edified the ears of their unhappy auditors. When the days of election came, these reverend agitators were at their posts, heading and haranguing riotous mobs, proposing and seconding candidates, dragging some voters to the poll, and violently keeping back others. What wonder, then, that under such circumstances, causes produced their natural effects? What wonder, that under such guides, an unruly, excitable, ignorant, and superstitious populace broke forth into numerous acts of vibience, outrage, and bloodshed? What wonder, that under such circumstances, Conservative voters were driven back from the poll, unable to exercise their franchise, Conservative candidates forced to retire without taking the sense of the constituencies, and the nominees of the priesthood, and of her Majesty's ministers returned by these violent and illegal means? What wonder, that in achieving these infamous triumphs much blood was shed, and many murders committed? That such has been the case, you are all aware. A flood of evidence from every quarter of the Popish districts of Ireland irrefragably established these awful facts; nor will any, we believe, be hardy enough to deny them except those Popish advocates by whom such denial is readily made, because it involves no sacrifice but that of truth. What, in conclusion, is our object in addressing you on this subject? Is it to excite in your minds a spirit of hatred to our Roman Catholic fellow countrymen? Such is the assertion of our enemies—but it is false. Our object in addressing you is to call your attention to the frightful Development of the principles and practices of Popery exhibited at the recent elections in Ireland. It is to appeal to your sympathy in behalf of our persecuted Protestant fellow subjects in that country. It is to exhibit to you the actual working and real character of that system which the Liberalism of our day fosters, encourages, patronises, and promotes. Our object is to implore you to oppose, by all constitutional means, any further concession to a body which has turned every point hitherto conceded into a position of attack upon your rights and liberties. Our object, in fine, is to call upon you not to rest content with opposition to Popery's onward progress, but to resist any further support, by public money or otherwise, to a system thus derogatory to the honor of God and incompatible with the well being of man.

In conclusion, the Protestant Association desire to state, that a petition to the House of Commons on the important subject of this address has been prepared, and lies for signatures at the office of the association, No, 11, Exeter hall, Strand.

MOUNTAINS AND CAVERNS IN THE MOON.

(From the Magazine of Science.)

It is remarked by Doctor Brewster, "The mountain scenery of the moon bears a stronger resemblance to the lowering sublimity and terrific ruggedness of the Alpine regions, than to the tamer inequalities of less elevated countries. Huge masses of rock rise at once from the plains, and raise their peaked summits to an immense height in the air, while projecting crags spring from their rugged flanks, and threatening the valleys below, seem to bid defiance to the laws of gravitation. Around the base of these frightful eminences are strewed numerous loose and unconnected fragments, which time seems to have detached from their parent mass, and when we examine the rents and ravines which accompany the overhanging cliffs, we expect every moment that they are to be torn from their base, and that the process of destructive separation which we had only contemplated in its effects is about to be exhibited before us in tremendous reality. The mountains called the Appennines, which traverse a portion of the moon's disc from north east to south west, rise with a precipitous and craggy front from the level of the Mare Imbrium. In some places, their perpendicular elevation is above four miles; and though they often descend to a much lower level, they present an inaccessible barrier to the north east, while on the south west they sink in gentle declivity to the plains."

The caverns which are observed on the moon's surface are no less remarkable than the rocks and mountains, some of them being three or four miles deep, and forty in diameter. A high angular ridge of rocks, marked with lofty peaks and little cavities, generally encircles them, an insulated mountain frequently rises in their centre, and sometimes they contain smaller cavities of the same nature with themselves. The hollows are most numerous in the south west part of the moon, and it is from this cause that this part of the moon is more brilliant than any other part of her disc. The mountainous ridges which encircle the cavities reflect the greatest quantity of light; and, from their lying in every possible direction, they appear near the time of full moon, like a number of brilliant radiations issuing from the smallest spot, called Tycho.

It is difficult to explain, with any degree of probability, the formations of these immense cavities; it is highly probable that the earth would assume the same figure, if all the seas and lakes were removed; and that the lunar cavities are either intended for the reception of water, or that they are the beds of lake and seas which have formerly existed in the moon.

The circumstance of there being no water in the moon affords a strong proof of the truth of this theory.

A miser, who possessed a fortune of more than a thousand francs, but who did not expend more than six centzers a day for the milk and bread which formed his only food, lately committed suicide at Neufchatel, in Switzerland, by shooting himself with a pistol, which he had purchased the day before, after bargaining for a long time in order to obtain a diminution of price on the weapon.

On the Formation of Coal.—The small extent of coal, in many countries, is merely a fact indicative of the previous revolutions which affected the primary strata there; while the abundance of coal in Great Britain confirms to us the conclusion drawn from other considerations, that, in this region of the globe, soon after the formation of primary strata, much land had been raised out of the sea. But, there is yet to be explained, abundance of the vegetation of that early land, which would be capable, even when swept down to estuaries and the sea, of collecting into so enormous a mass of coal. On this point, if we turn our eyes on existing nature, nothing appears so likely to aid our conception, as the damp forests on the Orooneko, Maranon, or Mississippi, from whose mere waste the mighty rivers roll every year to the Atlantic, an immeasurable mass of trees and herbs, with soil, sand, and clay, which are, in process of time, arranged in the bed of the ocean, as we find the coal and its accompanying sands and clay to be. The analogy is strengthened by the general consent of botanists, in regarding the plants of which coal was formed, to be decidedly analogous (though differing much) to tropical vegetation, and especially to the vegetation of a tropical region contiguous to the sea, where *palms*, *cactaceæ* and *lycopodiaceæ* might abound, and yet varied with mountain slopes on which tree ferns and pines might flourish. If, further, we supposed with M. Brogniart, that the atmosphere of that early time be loaded with an extra portion of carbonic acid, against which no law of nature militates, (for we know not if this proportion of carbonic acid be now constant in the air, and must admit that a reconversion of all the coal to carbonic acid gas would give a very large addition of this gas to the atmosphere,) we shall understand how the vegetation of the carboniferous period might be even more abundant than that now seen between the tropics, and, at the same time, comprehend the possibility of there being no land animal on the globe. Within what limits of proportion of carbonic acid in the air, plants, and animals can live, we do not know; but, in this respect, they are reciprocally circumstanced—plants require most, animals require least.—*Phillips's Treatise on Geology.*

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