WATERFORD MAIL ONE PENNY DIEU ET MON DROIT

The Waterford Mail.

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AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

STEAM BOAT ERIE BURNT—OVER ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FIVE LIVES LOST.

(From the New York Sun, Aug. 14.)

GENTLEMEN—I have barely time to write you that the steam boat Erie was entirely destroyed by fire last night off Cattaraugus creek. She left here last evening for Chicago with something over 200 souls on board, including crew (having recently been repainted and repaired), and the steam boat De Witt Clinton, bringing 27 only of the whole number of persons who were on board, with the most heart rending intelligence that the rest are all drowned or burned; The captain of the unfortunate Erie is among the number brought by the De Witt Clinton. I cannot send you the names of the sufferers for want of time: in fact I have not learned whether the way bill was saved or not.—About 150 of the passengers, however, I learn, were German immigrants.

It is said (with how much truth I know not) that the varnish was not entirely dry when she left this port, and that when the fire took, it spread with such rapidity that those on the upper deck had not even time to go below before they were enveloped in flames. The persons saved were taken from the wheels of the boat, pieces of furniture, chests, &c.

Yours truly,

B.

In addition to the foregoing, we are indebted to Mr. Van Dyck, of the *Albany Argus*, who arrived in the city yesterday morning, for the more minute statement relative to this awful calamity, which we annex:—Amongst the passengers were several painters, who, with their materials, were on their way to some port up the lake for the purpose of painting a boat lying there. A strong wind and rough sea prevailing at the time, Captain Titus hesitated for some time to put out, but the De Witt Clinton having left about three hours previous, he was finally induced to start on the fatal voyage. At about six o'clock the vessel was suddenly wrapped in flames from the bursting of a carboy of varnish on the boiler deck, whilst so sudden was the combustion that the passengers were at once forced overboard in many instances without the slightest article to sustain them. Fortunately the De Witt Clinton had put into Dunkirk, and discovering the Erie in flames, hastened to her relief. She picked up 27 only of the whole number on board, whilst about 200 fell victims to the devouring element. Only one female was saved, as also were the captain and one of the crew.—The Erie, in addition to a full complement of passengers, had on board a large quantity of merchandise for Chicago and intermediate places.

The second edition of the *Albany Daily Advertiser* of yesterday says:—"Mr. Lines, of Milwaukie, lost—wife saved by a life preserver. Mr. Williams, of Syracuse, saved—wife lost. Mr. Cobb, forwarding merchant of Buffalo, said to be lost."

A letter from Horatio Gates, Esq., of Buffalo, to the postmaster at Albany says, in reference to this sad event:—"Our city has not been so wrapt in gloom since the loss of the ill fated Washington."

Passengers from Albany last evening stated that the number of persons saved was reported to be thirty three.

We are happy to acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. Banta, the clerk of the South America, for a copy of the second edition of the *Albany Evening Journal* of last evening.

From the *Albany Evening Journal* we have obtained the following additional and highly interesting particulars relative to this awful and heart rending calamity, which we hasten to lay before our readers.

FIRST OUTBREAK OF THE FIRE.—The boat had been thoroughly overhauled, and although the wind was blowing fresh, everything promise a pleasant and prosperous voyage. Nothing occurred to mar this prospect till about eight o'clock, when the boat was off Silver Creek, about eight miles from shore, and 33 miles from this city, when a slight explosion was heard, and immediately instantaneously almost, the whole vessel was enveloped in flames. Captain Titus who was on the upper deck at the time, rushed to the ladies' cabin to obtain the life preservers, of which there were from 90 to 100 on board, but so rapid had been the progress of the flames, he found it impossible to enter the cabin.

The captain then returned to the upper deck, giving as he hurried on, his orders to the engineer to stop. The engineer replied that in consequence of the flames he could not reach the engine. The steersman was immediately directed to put the helm hard a starboard. The vessel swung slowly round, heading to the shore, and the boats—there were three on board—were then ordered to be lowered. Two of the boats were lowered but in consequence of the heavy sea on, and the headway of the vessel, they both swamped as they touched the water.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF A LADY.—At this period the spectacle was appalling in the extreme, and no language can describe the frantic horror of the doomed passengers. The small boat was lowered—four persons in it—the captain jumped in—and the boat filled with water, and dropped astern. A lady floated by at this moment, with a life preserver on; she shrieked for help—the captain threw her the only oar in the boat—she caught it, and was saved. This lady was Mrs. Lynde, of Milwaukie, and she was the only female who was saved from that fated vessel.

DISCOVERY OF THE WRECK.—In this condition, the boat a mass of fierce fire, and the passengers and crew endeavouring to save themselves by swimming or supporting themselves by whatever they could reach—they were found by the Clinton at about ten p.m. The Clinton left in the morning, but in consequence of the wind had put into Dunkirk. She lay there till nearly sunset, at which time she ran out and had proceeded as far as Barcelona, when just at twilight, the fire of the Erie was discovered some twenty miles astern. The Clinton immediately put about and reached the burning wreck about ten.

It was a fearful sight. All the upper works of the Erie had been burned away. The engine was standing, but the hull was a mass of dull, red flame. The passengers and crew were floating around, screaming in their agony, and shrieking for help. The boats of the Clinton were instantly lowered and manned, and every person that could be seen or heard was picked up, and every possible relief afforded. The Lady, a little steam boat lying at Dunkirk, went out of that harbour as soon as possible, after the discovery of the fire, and arrived soon after the Clinton. It was not thought by the survivors that she saved any.

THE WRECK.—At one o'clock, A.M., all was over. Nothing was heard but the low, dead crackling of the expiring fire. Not a solitary struggle for life could be seen on the wide waste of waters. No trace was left on the glassy surface of the deep of all that had perished in that hour of agony, except a portion of the bulk of the ill fated Erie. An effort was made to tow the hull ashore, but it sunk in eleven fathoms of water, about four miles from the banks of the lake. It was now daylight, and the Clinton headed for the shore.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.—Among the passengers on board were six painters, in the employ of Mr. W. G. Miller, of Buffalo, who were going to Erie to paint the steam boat Madison. They had with them demijohns filled with spirits of turpentine and varnish, which, unknown to Captain Titus, were placed on the boiler deck directly over the boilers. One of the firemen who was saved, says he had occasion to go on deck, and seeing the demijohns removed them. They were replaced by whom is not known. Immediately previous to the bursting forth of the flames, as several on board have assured us, a slight explosion was heard. The demijohns had probably burst with the heat, and their inflammable contents, taking fire instantly, communicated to every part of the boat, which, having been freshly varnished, caught as if it had been gunpowder.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—It is a singular coincidence that the Erie was burned at almost identically the same spot where the Washington was burned in 1838. Captain Brown, who commanded at that time, happened to be on board the Clinton, and was very active in saving the survivors on board.

NUMBER ON BOARD. It is impossible to give a correct list of all the passengers. Of cabin passengers Captain Titus thinks there were between 30 and 40, of whom 10 or 12 were ladies. In the steerage there were about 140 passengers, nearly all of whom were Swiss and German emigrants. These were in families, all of whom found a common grave in the yawning deep. The heart bleeds, as it reflects on the many ties of endeared relationship which were thus suddenly, rudely, and for ever broken.

STILL LATER!—By the Robert Fulton, Captain Hart, we learn that two more persons were saved by the people of Dunkirk. One was Fred Parmalee, the bar keeper of the Erie, and an American, name unknown.

The Fulton also picked up two boats, one belonging to the Erie, and the other a sail boat belonging to Dunkirk, which was swamped on its way to the rescue. Those on board were picked up.

(Correspondence of the Tribune.)

Buffalo, Aug. 11.

The following is from Mr Parmalee, the bar keeper of the boat:—

"Perfect confusion succeeded, in the midst of which the small boat, hanging astern, was lowered by the hands, and brought to the side. After a few ladies had been handed down, the frenzy of those behind became uncontrollable, and numbers leaped in beyond the capacity of the boat to sustain them, and it swamped.

"Several of those who fell from the boat were drawn under the wheel, and there were drowned, while a few clung to the boat's sides, and were finally saved. A second and third boat were rendered useless by the same infatuation.—Some five minutes after the appearance of the fire the machinery became deranged and stopped.

"Twenty minutes only had elapsed from the beginning of the fire, after the intenseness of the heat had forced overboard every other person, when Captain Titus threw himself into the water and abandoned the boat to its fate. The few who then remained alive were tossing in the midst of the heavy swell, dependent upon the precarious support, one of an oar, another of a plank or box, and liable every moment to lose their hold through exhaustion and the benumbing effects of the fright.

"The steam boat Lady returned with the two she had picked up to Dunkirk; one of them was my informant. He had thrown himself overboard on a plank, when he saw further efforts to be useless, but relinquished it to a friend who could not swim, and took for his own support 'the fender,' which just then fell by his side. He states that those who survived the swamping of the boat, clung with desperation to the burning wreck, except as a few found other support.

"One man he saw standing for some minutes on the gallows beam, the flames encircling him, with his coat skirts thrown over his head, till he dropped down dead into the body of the flames. One of the wheel men is said to have been burnt up doing his duty at the helm. Young Bebee (a lad of 14, one of these saved), is reported to have behaved with great courage. As he descended the guys into the water, the chain was so hot that he left masses of flesh upon the rail at every clasp of his hands.

"Reaching the rudder he stood upon that, and soaking his jacket in the water, he applied it to assuage the pain of his hands, and then used it to extinguish the fire from his dress and parts of the wreck near him. Though badly burnt he is likely to recover. The only lady who was saved (Mrs. Lynde, wife of C. J. Lynde, Esq., of Milwaukie) was standing at the stern of the boat with her husband, arranging her life preserver about her person, when the boat gave a lurch and precipitated her into the water. She saw nothing more of her husband, but was herself buoyed up until the Clinton arrived.

"The first notice which the boat I was upon (the Fultan) had of the sad event was at Dunkirk, about five in the morning, where Mr. Parmalee came on board. The boat was placed upon the track of the Erie, and in about one hour we perceived indications of the disaster—a basket, a chest of tea, and a box of lemons, were picked up. Presently the numerous small pieces of burnt wood, embraced in quite a small area, indicated the immediate scene of the catastrophe."

"As they were seen at some distance off the boat checked her speed, and her slow and solemn motion over the unmade graves of hundreds, the measured surge of the waves under her prow, and the sound of the occasional puffing steam, were felt to be more solemn than any common tribute to the memory of the dead. Soon after we left this spot we picked up one of her boats, parts of which were covered with the flesh burnt from the hands and feet of those who jumped into it. Most of these facts were derived from the bar keeper, and some are the rumours current in Buffalo.

(From the same Paper, Aug. 11.)

THE ERIE.

We hoped that we should learn something to day to relieve the details published yesterday; but everything we hear seems to deepen the horror. All that the imagination can conceive of the terrible and heart rending was realised in the awful destruction of the Erie. Scores sank despairingly beneath the wild waters; but there is reason to fear that many, very many, strong men, helpless women, and tender children, perished in the flames.

The Clinton, as soon as she could discharge her cargo yesterday morning, returned to the scene of the disaster, to pick up whatever could be found. She found no bodies, nor anything scarcely to repay the search. The water was covered for miles with cinders and fragments of the wreck, more or less charred, and that was all. At one time those on board the Clinton had their feelings excited in the liveliest manner. At a distance was seen a fragment floating, apparently supporting half a dozen men. On approaching it was found to be nothing but a portion of the guard, the timbers which connected it with the hull black with fire, and standing out of the water in a manner that created the strong illusion. Dr. Harris, the coroner, who accompanied the Clifton, has furnished us the following:—

"Alexander Lamberton, musician, from Erie, and Fred. Parmalee, bar keeper, were picked up by a small boat after the Clinton had left. Parmalee was on the water seven hours, and showed great presence of mind in exerting himself to save Mr. Gelston, the brother in law of Col. Reed. He gave Mr. Gelston a plank, which he had secured for his own preservation, and when the boat had ceased to move, after waiting to find some one else to whom he could render assistance, he took one of the fenders of the boat, and by managing to keep upon it, he succeeded in preserving his own life. Small pieces of charred wood and portions of the boat were found floating, as well as part of the goods that remained without being entirely consumed. The boat also picked up the wheat measure, which was the means of saving Mr. Williams. This is about all that has not already come to your knowledge."

Notwithstanding the heroic and self sacrificing act of Permalee, we fear there is no reason to hope that Gelston was saved. In addition to what is stated respecting Parmalee's gallant conduct, we learn from the *Republican* of this morning, that Mr. Edgar Clemens, too, the engineer, abandoned a plank on which he was floating to three children, and after some search found a box or bale, which he also resigned to an old man, and after being some time in the water, at length reached the boat to which Captain Titus was clinging.

We learn that Mrs. Lynde, too, the only lady saved, evinced as much coolness and intrepidity as any one on board. Her presence of mind never forsook her for a moment.

The *Republican* further says:—

"Capt. Squires was not on board of the boat, but Mr. P. Smith, the mate, and Mr. F. Wheeler, who accompanied him, are deserving of the very highest praise; they did everything that men could do, and proved themselves gallant seamen and humane men. They deserve the thanks of the city."

Mr. Parmalee gives a most terrific description; among other things he says, that while watching the boat from the water, he observed that the mast head was one sheet of flame, that the flagstaff was wreathed with fire, that the flames were bursting from the centre of the vessel; he saw a man standing on the cross head (the highest part of the engine, the engine had stopped,) and watched him until his clothes were burned from him, and he fell amid the flames.

A boy, who is now at the American, behaved with the most perfect coolness, holding on to the rudder chains with hand, leg, and arm, relieving each, as the other was too much burned, and desiring those who were with him, in case they survived, to tell his friends of his death and coolness. He, too, is a gallant fellow, and deserves the highest commendations.

Capt. Titus did all that man could do under such circumstances, and surely the people of Buffalo will remember the proclamation of their mayor, and do something to show their sympathy for the sufferers, alleviate their distress, and commend the heroic conduct of those who have so well deserved the praise of a people."

THE RESIGNATION.

(From the Times.)

It being generally known yesterday that it was the intention of Lord John Russell to intimate to parliament the resignation of himself and Lord Melbourne, the House of Commons at an early hour was nearly filled with hon. members. Great excitement prevailed both in and out of the house. Before five o'clock nearly every seat was occupied. The Conservatives mustered in great strength. On the opposition side of the house we saw seated together—Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, Sir Edward Sugden, the Honourable S. Wortley, Mr. Goulburn, Lord G. Somerset, Right Hon. F. Shaw, Sir Robert Inglis, Sir F. Pollock, &c. The benches usually occupied by the Whigs were also nearly crammed. Sir J. C. Hobhouse was the first member of the government who made his appearance. He sat for some time alone on the treasury bench, apparently in deep contemplation. Shortly afterwards Sir G. Grey entered the house, and seated himself by the right hon. member for Nottingham, with whom he entered into conversation. In vain did Sir G. Grey endeavour, good naturedly, to disperse Sir J. C. Hobhouse's sad reflections on the mutability of all official honours. To all that his friend urged he (Sir J. C, Hobhouse) appeared to exclaim, in the language of Lord J. Russell's well-known quotation—

"Go! you may call it madness, folly—
"You will not chase my gloom away;
"There's such a charm in melancholy,
"I would not if I could be gay."

About five o'clock Lord J Russell and Mr. T. B. Macauly came into the House of Commons. His lordship was clearly much dejected in spirits, and looked pale. Mr. Macauly appeared to suffer much. He advanced with a trembling step and quivering lips to his seat on the treasury bench. Lord J. Russell was nervously agitated as he walked up the house. The following members of the ministry occupied their usual places:—Sir T. Wilde, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Labouchere, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. C, Buller, Mr. V. Smith, Mr Sheil, Lord Palmerston. and Lord John Russell. They looked a melancholy group. When Lord J. Russell communicated to the house the fact that the ministry had resigned, he was painfully excited. We never heard his lordship speak with greater hesitation. He was, however, listened to with profound attention. After a short, but effective speech, from Lord Stanley, and a few observations from Lord J. Russell in reply, the house adjourned until Monday next. When Lord J. Russell entered his carriage he was cheered by a number of respectable persons who had assembled in the neighbourhood of the Houses of Commons and Lords. Lady Russell was in the carriage with his lordship. The Duke of Wellington, as he entered the House of Lords, was most vehemently cheered. Lord Melbourne's reception was not so flattering; he was well hissed when he left the house. Sir R. Peel did not, of course, make his appearance. In fact, it was not until seven o'clock that the right hon. baronet reached town on his return from Windsor.

RADICAL SPLIT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(From the Same.)

An extraordinary scene occurred in the House of Commons on Saturday during the debate on Mr. Sharman Crawford's Radical amendment to the address. It was apparent at an early period of the discussion that the Radical section of the house was not at all satisfied with the course which the hon. member for Rochdale had thought proper to take. Mr. Roebuck was seen, during Mr. Crawford's speech, holding a conference with Messrs. Ward, Protheroe, Leader, Hawes, and Lord Duncan. The hon. member for Bath appeared greatly excited. At one moment he was seen speaking with considerable animation to Mr. Leader, after which the latter gentleman put himself in communication with Mr. Ward. It was clear that something important was in the wind. After Mr. Sharman Crawford had resumed his seat, and General Jackson had seconded the amendment, Mr. Roebuck looked significantly at the honourable member for Sheffield, Mr. Ward immediately rose and expressed his determination not to vote for the amendment which had been proposed, as he considered it very ill timed and impolitic to bring at that moment so important a question before the house, particularly as there were no advisers of the crown present. He also stated that it was his intention to give the government about to be formed under the auspices of Sir R. Peel a fair trial. He would not be drawn into a premature consideration of the important question involved in the amendment and if the hon. member persisted in forcing it upon the house, he (Mr. Ward) would instantly withdraw. Mr. Roebuck followed, and expressed in great warmth and vehemence his concurrence in the view taken by Mr. Ward, and declared that if the hon. member (who had thought proper to act without consulting the wishes of the Radical party in the house) pushed his motion to a division, he (Mr. Roebuck) would instantly take up his hat and walk out of the house. This declaration of war excited quite a sensation amongst the members of the movement party. Mr. T. Duncombe, the honorable member for Finsbury (who sat immediately in front of Mr. Crawford), "looked daggers" at his two Radical friends. When Mr. Roebuck had concluded his speech, he took up his hat, and in conjunction with Messrs. Leader, Hawes, Protheroe, and Ward, marched in solemn procession towards the door of the house. Before, however, Mr. Ward could make his escape, with his friend, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Wallace, the member for Greenock, was on his legs, and expressed his determination to vote for the amendment. When he saw the movement of the Radicals, he took up his hat and waved it triumphantly in the air, and manifested, by the most ridiculous and grotesque gesticulations (amidst convulsions of laughter from all sides of the house), his delight at the retirement of Mr. Roebuck and his Radical friends. Mr. Ward, who had not advanced further than the bar, stopped suddenly and turned round to witness the maniacal exhibition which the member for Greenock made of himself. The sight was too much for the hon. member for Sheffield; his risible faculties were so excited that he shook again and again with laughter, in which nearly the whole house joined. The house divided, and the Radical party experienced an ignominious defeat. There is one fact connected with this discussion which is well worthy of notice. During the debate the treasury bench was completely unoccupied. There was not the faintest semblance of a cabinet minister present.—The ministers could not plead ignorance of Mr. S. Crawford's motion. He gave notice of it in their presence, and it was recorded in the orders of the day. Had it not been for the Conservative party, who congregated in great strength, the hon. member for Rochdale might have carried his amendment, and thus have almost pledged the crown to a measure Radical and revolutionary in its nature. So much for the loyalty of Lord Melbourne and his colleagues! What would have been the position of the Queen if the constitutional party had not thrown its protection round the throne, and saved the Sovereign from the painful necessity of receiving a message from the House of Commons recommending her Majesty to alter the constitution of parliament? It is a matter of congratulation that men who could exhibit so little regard for the personal feelings of the Sovereign, and the interests of the country, have no longer any power to do mischief to the state, and that, politically speaking, they are defunct; and, what is much more gratifying, are placed entirely beyond resuscitation.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR AND DAN O'CONNELL.

(From the Drogheda Conservative Journal.)

The members composing the Drogheda Trades having thought fit to denounce Mr. O'Connor, and the Chartists of England, as enemies to liberty and aliens to the wrongs of Ireland—the Chartist leader retaliates, and in his own journal, the *Northern Star*, replies to the charges brought against him in an address occupying four columns—wherein he not only administers wholesome chastisement to the Drogheda "*Royal Loyal Crabs*!" as he facetiously denominates them—but also to their Repeal leader, the Agitator. The following extracts will give our readers some idea of the manner in which the Chartist leader deals with that arrant impostor Daniel O'Connell—Speaking of the agitators for Repeal, he styles them by the very appropriate name of "*moral force pike repealers*!"—and alluding to O'Connell's denunciation of the Chartists, and alliance with the Whigs, he states—

"While upon this subject allow me to ask, whether even the outbreak at Monmouth would have furnished Mr. O'Connell with an excuse for abandoning Chartism, if Chartism had been to him a paying thing? And, again, this lover of justice had been for many months previous to the Monmouth outbreak, DENOUNCING every Chartist by name, as worthy the notice of the Attorney General, and every leader who was prosecuted by the Attorney General, was FIRST declared guilty of high treason, by O'Connell!"

After dilating on the absurdity of the Repeal agitation, he proceeds—

"We have had more than enough of this "prick in the loop, patriotism?"

And alluding to O'Connell's mercenary designs, and the effect his conduct has produced on all sensible minds, he proceeds—

"Never again shall the mariners in freedom's bark be deceived by the dazzling flicker of the SHAM-LIGHTS of the SMUGGLER, shining from freedom's light house!"

Following up this blow, and in depicting O'Connell's conduct in eluding the consequences attendant on his seditious harangues—

"I do not suffer imprisonment by deputy—fight by proxy—or vote by pair, where the liberty of my fellow-man is at stake!"

Again—

"He (O'Connell) and his WELL PAID patriots have charged me with being a trafficking politician. What is the fact? He has made a fortune eked out of Ireland's sorrows and her tears!—while I have spent one in an attempt to redress her wrongs?"

The Chartist leader after defending his political creed and challenging O'Connell to a public discussion in Dublin, adds—

"If intimidation be your design, I hurl defiance at you—I will not be a floating bladder of wind, buoyed up upon the changeable current of your LIBERATOR'S breath with—

"Hurra for this," and "that," and "the other,"
And "for this," and "that," and "the other hurrah!"

He then proceeds to test the Drogheda Tradesmen's sincerity in the cause of Repeal, and convicts them of either hypocrisy or insincerity, by their *acts*!

"Loyal Tradesmen, without entering upon the question of Ireland's advance generally in that respect (Repeal) let me first test that advancement by your own position in Drogheda. 'The tree shall be known by its fruits,' and 'if the tree bringing forth bad fruit it is hewn down and cast into the fire.' I fear your town would get a scorch—for verily you have advanced like the rear guard of the Kerry Militia. Now, let us just run you through your facings, and see how you stand inspection. In 1833 Drogheda returned Mr. O'Dwyer, a *Repealer*—and in 1837 and 1841 Sir William Somerville—mere keep out the Tories, Whigs, and Anti Repealers, and that is what the Trades of Drogheda call advancing the great national question of Repeal, through their Representative.

"A serjeant of the Kerry militia, in drilling the awkward squad of his company, ordered the rere rank to advance three paces backwarks. Gentlemen, I fear you have been under the drill of a Kerry Serjeant since the Reform Bill—for in good truth you have advanced very much like the rere rank. You should call yourselves the "ROYAL LOYAL CRABS of Drogheda."

The following caricature of the "Big Beggarman," and his mendacious crusade throughout Ireland is unique:—

"There is something disgusting to the plain understanding to men to read of the new juggles presented weekly to the brave Irish people in return for their pence! Oh, how despicable to see a great big Irishman, fifteen or sixteen stone weight, traversing the country in the nineteenth century, like a common mountebank—with his tongue in one side of his cheek! a quid of loyalty in the other, and cheap government upon his lips; while we find his recorded declaration that his pauper constituents instructed him to vote the highest figure for the Queen's husband's allowance, £50,000 a year, the amount proposed by the Whigs, not being sufficient!"

We are inclined to think that the Repealers of Drogheda, and their mercenary leaders have caught a Tartar in the Leeds Fox, and that henceforth, they will be rather coy in drawing down his vengeance upon their unprotected heads. Feargus is at all events, Chartist though he be, consistent, whilst, on the other hand, O'Connell and the leading Irish demagogues have veered about with every wind, and tried speculation after speculation in order to extract from these wretched and impoverished dupes the money that should have been applied to alleviate the misery and want of the contributors!

ACCIDENT TO THE SOLWAY STEAMER.

We are sorry to have to announce a most serious accident to this hitherto fortunate steamer. It appears she left our quays on Wednesday with her usual cargo—a considerable quantity of cattle, and a great number of passengers, chiefly labourers for the English harvest. After having entered the Solway we understand a heavy fog set in; and, during its continuance, she unfortunately struck upon one of the many sandbanks which render the navigation of the Firth so dangerous. When the ebb tide came, she was left dry, and many of those on board, we have heard, walked ashore. The *Clarence* steamer afterwards came to her assistance, and removed the remaining passengers, as well as a considerable part of her cargo. We believe that all the cattle perished; but rejoice to learn that the lives of both crew and passengers were saved.—*Vindicator*.

Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, created a baronet last week is the first member of the Jewish persuasion who ever received that honour.

SINGULAR.—Miss Clifton lost recently while bathing, a diamond ring, worth 1,000 dollars, given to her by the Marquis of Waterford. Next day a shark, a sort of a marine Bill Wiley, called upon her, and returned the ring for eight per cent reward.—*American Paper*.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Monday, August 30.

The house met at half past three o'clock, when the Earl of SHAFTESBURY sat as Speaker.

At 5 o'clock the LORD CHANCELLOR entered the house, and took his seat on the woolsack.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

Viscount MELBOURNE then rose and said—My Lords, I consider it my duty to acquaint your lordships that in consequence of the vote which was come to by the other house of Parliament on Saturday morning last, which was precisely similar in terms to a vote come to by your lordships at an earlier period of the week, I have, on the part of my colleagues and myself, tendered to her Majesty the resignation of the offices we hold, which resignation her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept, and we now continue to hold those offices only till our successors are appointed.

CHANCERY REFORM.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that as the bill for the better administration of justice in the Court of Chancery and the Court of Exchequer had received the almost unanimous concurrence of the house last session, and had met with the approval of the House of Commons, he hoped that their lordships would allow it to be read a second time then, in order that it might be committed on Monday—(hear, hear, from Lord Lyndhurst.)

The bill was then read a second time.

INDEMNITY FOR A PEER.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then laid on the table, and moved the first reading of a bill to indemnify against penalties a peer who had voted, having taken the oaths but omitted to subscribe the roll; and he gave notice that on Monday he would move that the standing orders be suspended, that the bill might pass immediately, which was agreed to.

On the motion of Viscount DUNCANNON, their lordships then adjourned till Monday.

House of Commons—Monday, August 30.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at four o'clock.

EXTENSION OF THE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD and Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented petitions for an extension of the suffrage.

OATHS OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Sir V. BLAKE presented a petition praying that all members of parliament may be exempted from the necessity of taking the oath of supremacy as a qualification to sit and vote in parliament, in as full and as ample a manner as persons professing the Roman Catholic religion are exempted.

The honourable member having brought the petition to the table,

The SPEAKER said that his attention had been called to the fact that the petition was signed by the member himself—(loud laughter.)

Mr. V. BLAKE said that in presenting the petition he had mentioned that it was signed by an hon. member of that house—(renewed laughter.)

Mr. GOULBURN thought under these circumstances the hon. member should withdraw the petition.

Sir V. BLAKE then, amidst loud laughter, received the petition back from the clerk at the table.

Petitions were presented against the return of members for Wakefield, Sudbury, Bridport, and Richmond.

Mr. WALLACE gave notice that he should move for a select committee to inquire into the management of the post office department, with a view to promoting greater economy and efficiency; also that he should early next session move for a bill for abolishing the office of post master general, and placing the duties of that department in the hands of commissioners; also that he would call the attention of the house to the evidence in the report of the select committee appointed to inquire into the Supreme Court of Scotland, and to the propriety of reducing the number of the judges of the courts of session from thirteen to nine.

Lord M. HILL appeared at the bar, and said that her Majesty had been waited upon pursuant to the resolution of that honourable house, and he was desired by her Majesty to read to the house the following most gracious answer to the address of her faithful Commons:—

"It is the greatest satisfaction to me to find that the House of Commons are deeply sensible of the importance of those considerations to which I directed their attention in reference to the commerce and revenue of the country, and the laws which regulate the trade in corn; and that in deciding on the course which it may be desirable to pursue, it will be their earnest desire to consult the welfare of all classes of my subjects. Ever anxious to listen to the advice of my parliament, I will take immediate measures for the formation of a new administration."

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

At a few minutes past 5 o'clock,

Lord J. RUSSELL rose to address the house, which was then extremely crowded, and the most profound silence instantly prevailed. The noble lord, who appeared to speak under the influence of suppressed feeling, and who was at times quite inaudible in the gallery, said—I have now, Sir, to state to the house that, after the division of Friday night, her Majesty's ministers thought it their duty at once to advise the answer which has just been communicated to the house, and humbly to tender their resignations to her Majesty, to enable her Majesty to form a new administration. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept their resignations; and we, therefore, now only hold office until other ministers shall be appointed to the offices which we respectively filled. Perhaps the house will allow me on this occasion, and before I make the motion with which I intend to conclude, to state some considerations, in saying which I shall as much as possible avoid matters of controversy and debate—to state the impressions I entertained with respect to late events. It was our duty, as we believed, to propose the measures which were proposed in the late parliament in reference to the trade and commerce of the country, and which we thought essential to its interests. Upon being defeated with regard to one of these measures we advised her Majesty, as soon as the business of the session would permit it, to resort to a dissolution of parliament. That dissolution having taken place, and the new parliament being assembled on the earliest possible opportunity, we advised her Majesty to submit to them the consideration of measures of the same nature, and to ask for the opinion of parliament in reference to these matters. It has pleased the House of Commons, by a large majority, to address her Majesty, stating that her ministers did not enjoy the confidence of parliament and the country. This decision left us no other part to perform than that of resigning our offices. I will not use any arguments to show why we think we are justified in prolonging the struggle until the present hour; but I say that it was our conviction that our duty to the Sovereign whose confidence we enjoyed—that our persuasion of the necessity of the measure which we advised, and our notion of the interests of the people of this country—rendered it incumbent on us to continue that struggle to the present moment. I have on former occasions justified the course which we pursued on those particular occasions, and in future debates I shall be ready to justify them again. But I am now only stating the conviction which we entertained. Sir, it has been our fate now to hold power for a considerable number of years. I will not say that as long as we could use the power as we believed for the benefit of the country, it was with reluctance we continued in office; but this I will say, that I do not think the possession of power in this country can be accompanied by satisfaction, unless there are means of carrying into effect the measures which ministers feel essential to the welfare of the country. I do not allude now to particular measures of less or minor importance, but to measures of greater and transcendent moment. With regard to such measures, we began, in the commencement of Lord Grey's administration, with the reform act—we ended by proposing measures for the freedom of commerce. With large and important measures we commenced—with large and important measures we conclude. In pursuance of great objects we triumphed—in the pursuance of great objects we have been defeated—(hear, hear.) Another remark I may make, which relates both to Lord Grey and Lord Melbourne, as severally first minister of the crown. Lord Grey, at the time of the reform act, and in the first year of that measure, enjoyed, together with his colleagues, great and almost unexampled popularity. Lord Melbourne, as being the first minister of William the Fourth, became, at the accession of the present Queen, the adviser of a Princess who came to the throne at the earliest period at which by law it was allowable to exercise the power of sovereignty; and, therefore, it became his duty to offer that advice, and give that information which a Queen without experience could not be supposed to have, and which was received with the confidence and reliance that became the frank and generous nature of the Royal

Person now on the throne. Now, I will venture to say that neither of these powers, neither the great powers of popularity which were enjoyed by the ministry of Earl Grey, nor the power and favour of the Sovereign enjoyed by the others, owing to the circumstances in which Lord Melbourne was placed, was ever abused by either of them. On the contrary, while fault had been found with both of them for not having proposed measures which, it was said at the time, would be more to their advantage and the security of their power, they both have shown great forbearance and a great desire to preserve untouched and unimpaired the constitution of the country and the prerogatives of the crown—(hear, hear.) Having said this much with regard to the ministers under whom I had the honour to serve, I may perhaps be allowed to add a few words with regard to the person who now addresses you (hear, hear.) I will not pretend to say that there will not be other persons holding different opinions, who will bring to the administration of public affairs a larger capacity and more competent intelligence of these subjects. All I venture to say is, that while placed in the situation which I had the honour to hold no consideration of a private nature—no wish for personal advantage diverted my attention from my public duties, and I have endeavoured to give every moment I could spare to their discharge. With respect to the merits of the measures which I have proposed, or of the measures which I carried into effect, I will not now enter into any dispute; all I wish to observe is, that I have endeavoured, to the best of my power and ability, to exercise such judgment as I possess for the promotion of the best interests of the country, and of the Sovereign whom I serve, and whom I had the honour to advise. Sir, this house has decided at the very commencement of the session that it will take measures for directing the attention of the executive to the measures alluded to in her Majesty's speech. I can only say, that although that decision may call upon us to give our opposition to measures to which we cannot give our approval, I am sure that in all the future consultations of the house, I shall be ever ready to give that advice to the house which I think will best promote its object, which will tend to secure to it the affections of the people of the United Kingdom, and conduce to the welfare and prosperity of the great empire of which this house is the centre and representative—(loud cries of hear, hear.) I can assure the house that I shall follow that course, and in whatever circumstances I am placed I shall express to it my conscientious convictions on the measures proposed, whether they be the acts of the minister of the day, or of those who are opposed to them. I shall be always ready to give such an opinion as I think may tend to the permanent improvement of our institutions—never, as I observed on another occasion—never defending abuses as if they were institutions, and on the other hand never being ready to sacrifice institutions as if they were abuses (hear, hear.) I have only further to say, with regard to those in this house, for whom I have conducted public affairs for many years, whether they have been my supporters or my opponents, I wish personally to express a hope that in all our future relations there may be no feeling of personal bitterness between us (cheers)—and if our resignation tends to the future welfare and prosperity of the country, I shall always look back with satisfaction to this day as that in which that event occurred. I now, Sir, move that the house at its rising do adjourn to Monday next.

The noble lord resumed his seat amidst loud cheering.

Lord STANLEY said—The circumstances which have been announced by the noble lord will, I am sure, convince the house of the propriety of no hon. member entering into a discussion upon that long train of transactions which led to the differences between the two great parties in this house, and ultimately to the resignation of her Majesty's ministers. But I am sure I should do injustice to the feelings of the house in reference to the noble lord who has just sat down, if I did not express from this side of the house what I am sure is felt by every member here—a cordial participation in the concluding sentiment of the noble lord, that whatever may have been our political differences during these great contests, no sentiments of personal bitterness can have been engendered in the mind of any one of them—(hear, hear.) It was my good fortune for some time to have the honour of acting politically in accordance with the noble lord—it has been my misfortune for some years conscientiously to have differed from the course which the noble lord has seen it his duty to take; but, as I felt it my duty to claim for myself, and for every gentleman who has thought it his duty to oppose him, a belief on the part of the house that we have acted on conscientious motives and no others, so I fully give to the noble lord credit for being influenced by no other consideration but that sense of duty, which, to a man of his high honour must be paramount to every other feeling. No one can have regarded with any sentiment but one of high admiration, the distinguished zeal and perseverance, and the ability and talent with which, whether in the immediate and peculiar duties of his own department, or in conducting the public business in this house, the noble lord has performed his very arduous and difficult task—(hear, hear.) Sir, I will not go back to make any observations on the statement made by the noble lord of the course pursued by parliament, further than to say that the noble lord has fallen into some inaccuracies. The noble lord has said that if the administration of which he was a member had triumphed in the assertion of great principles, so also, it was in the assertion of great principles they had failed. Now he must permit me to observe, that having in the course of the last session received no very equivocal demonstration that her Majesty's ministers as a whole, did not possess the confidence of the house, which the noble lord justly considers so necessary to carry on the government, the noble lord and his colleagues proceeded to profound certain measures which I will not now enter into, but in which they were defeated, and it was not until those questions had been discussed and negatived that it became manifest to the noble lord that there were only two alternatives for her Majesty's ministers to pursue—the one to resign, and the other to appeal to the country for a decision on their policy. I believe that no one will deny that it was competent and constitutional for the noble lord to resort to either of those alternatives. The noble lord chose the latter alternative, and resorted to the appeal to the people, and the sense of the people of England, conveyed by the House of Commons, has pronounced most unequivocally and decidedly against the measures of the government. When, however, the noble lord goes on to say that on the first day of this session he had felt it his duty to submit the great measures in question to the consideration of the house, I must take the liberty of saying to the house and to him that this does not convey an accurate statement of the question; because, by no possible acquiescence could the house assent to the measures which the noble lord proposed, nor by refusing to assent to the address did the house in any manner determine upon the principle under discussion. If I wanted any illustration of this, I need only point out that whereas one sentence of the address contained expressions relative to particular parts of the budget, that address was disapproved of by hon. members who agreed in the proposals of the government, while it was approved by other members who did not agree in those proposals, and who were not ready to adopt their recommendations. The address was supported by some hon. members who, like the noble lord the member for Lincolnshire, were altogether opposed to the measures of the government, but who asserted that they did not in any manner, by assenting to the address, pledge themselves to the recommendation it contained—(hear, hear.) I believe I am justified in saying that the feeling of the house was this—that in the circumstances in which we were placed, the considerations to which the crown invited our attention were considerations of too great and too grave importance to become the subject of incidental deliberation in the House of Commons, which, after all, could not come to any decision upon the matter, and which did not wish to enter into the discussion in the absence of any government possessing the confidence of the house and the country (hear, hear.) Therefore it is that it was thought right on that occasion not to refuse assent to any of the recommendations which it might please her Majesty to make, but to assert that this house had not that confidence in her Majesty's present advisers which could justify them in proposing measures of great importance to the consideration of parliament. Sir, I cannot but take this opportunity of expressing any regret that the speech was so framed as to be liable to a misconstruction, to which, I am sure, the noble lord, of all men, would least desire that it should be subjected (hear, hear). I cannot but feel that the advice of the Sovereign to consider great questions in parliament, coupled with the words in which the speech was couched, was calculated to lead in the public mind to an impression perfectly erroneous and perfectly unconstitutional, had it been correct, that these recommendations were the recommendations of the crown, and not the recommendations of the ministers, the constitutional advisers of the crown. Sir, I do not wish, as I said before to revive any topics of an irritating kind upon this occasion. I am satisfied that the noble lord having found it his duty to yield to the decision of the house and of the country, and having paid that homage to popular principle which I trust every minister of this country will always be ready to pay to those principles by resigning office when he finds he no longer possesses the power to carry his measures with credit to himself or satisfaction to the country, I am satisfied that from that moment every feeling of excitement between the noble lord and honorable gentlemen on this side, if any such ever existed, will cease—(hear, hear) and I am confident that, from this moment, on this side of the house, towards him personally no other feelings are entertained but of respect for his character and admiration of his talents (loud cheers from both sides of the house.) And I give the noble lord at the head of the government, who has had for some time the delicate and important duty of advising, as the noble lord has said, an inexperienced and youthful Sovereign—I give him and his colleagues full credit for having, in the course of their administration, adopted those measures, and those only, which they believed would be for the welfare of the country. And I give them credit for believing also that, having ceased to hold office, they will not attempt to disturb those who may be called on to take the administration by any factious opposition; but that while they steadily maintain those views on political matters which they are bound boldly to express, and that to whosoever hands power may be placed, they will watch with equal satisfaction the progress of measures tending to the welfare of the country and the happiness of the people (hear.)

Lord J. RUSSELL rose to say he was extremely sorry that there should exist such a misconception as that to which the noble lord had alluded, to the effect that the speech delivered from the throne was to be regarded as a speech from the Sovereign, and not as the speech constitutionally advised by her ministers. He thought it was so generally known that the speech from the throne was advised by ministers, on their responsibility, that he was surprised such a misconception could exist; but that it might not continue to exist—if, indeed, it did exist—he would at once state that the speech was the advice of ministers, and that they alone were responsible for it.

The question was then put and agreed to.

Mr. STUART WORTLEY said he was induced to ask the attention of the house to a few words of personal explanation from himself on the subject of what had fallen from the noble lord opposite (Lord J. Russell) on a former evening. He trusted the house would see that he was justified in thus requesting their indulgence. The expressions of the noble lord, to which he referred, were uttered at the close of a four nights debate, at as late an hour as 3 in the morning, at a time when the house was impatiently expecting the very important division which concluded it. The noble lord then, in a few sentences towards the close of his speech, cast an imputation upon him (Mr. S. Wortley), under which he was most anxious not to remain. At the time his respect for the house prevented him from interposing any explanation. On the next day the noble lord, doubtless for very sufficient reasons, did not appear in the house; and the present was, therefore, the first opportunity on which he could enable the noble lord to perform what he conceived to be a duty to him in reference to the observations in question. The noble lord had also misrepresented certain opinions which he (Mr. Wortley), held on the subject of the corn laws, but the present was, of course, not an opportunity for going into that. The particular statement to which he now referred was that in which the noble lord had accused him of having gone down into Yorkshire to raise the poor law cry against Lord Morpeth. He desired to know by what right the noble lord made any such representation—he could know nothing personally as to facts—nor could he know anything of them, except from the accounts of strong partisans, or perhaps from the calumnious press, to which the noble lord had recently so pointedly alluded. The noble lord could not have known that in 1837, when I was engaged in a similar contest, proposals were made to me by persons feeling a strong interest on the subject, that I should make the poor law a party cry; and representations were also made that lent a force to those opinions of his friends, to the effect, that if he took up the poor law question as a party measure, and would pledge himself to vote for its repeal, he would receive at the poll the support of some hundreds of the followers of the noble lord who was then his opponent—(hear, hear.) Such was the state of the poll at the time, that, had he acceded to those views, his return would have been secured; but his answer was, and it had been the same at all times, that he cared not what might be the effect upon himself of the course they suggested, but he would refuse to make the poor law a party question. He considered it only fair that he should have the right of stating his opinions on particular parts of the measure, but he would not vote for the repeal of the whole, because he considered there were parts of it that deserved to remain on the statute book. The same suggestions were made to him at the last election, to which he returned the same answer; and he certainly thought that the noble lord had no right to state that he had raised the poor law cry to influence the election. The hon. member for Sheffield and the hon. member for Bath had also made statements of a similar nature. The hon. member for Sheffield had talked of cards exhibiting a poor law bastile, and signed "Parker and Ward," having been distributed among the crowds at the election. Very likely there were, but these were common election pleas. He, too, had been represented as standing between the artisan and his obtaining a large loaf. The hon. member was proceeding, when

Mr. ROEBUCK rose to order. Was it competent to the honourable member to raise a debate upon the present question?

The SPEAKER said the question was, "that the answer to the Lords Commissioners' Address be taken into consideration on next day"—(hear.)

Mr. WORTLEY was about to proceed, when

Mr. ROEBUCK again rose to order; and said, in proof of the hon. member being out of order, that it was disorderly to refer to the preceding debate (hear, hear.)

The SPEAKER said that the statement of the hon. member for Bath (Mr. Roebuck) was correct, but that it was alwas usual for the house to grant the indulgence desired by the hon. member—(hear, hear.)

Mr. ROEBUCK said that what he complained of was that, under the pretence of defending himself, he attacked others.

Mr. S. WORTLEY denied that he had attacked the hon. gentleman.

Mr. ROEBUCK—No; but you attacked other hon. members in their absence.

Mr. S. WORTLEY was only alluding to some observations made on his conduct by the honourable member for Sheffield. On the walls of this great city also in the course of yesterday he saw some placards, in which it was stated that the Queen might be considered a state prisoner. It would have been more worthy of the dignity of the station filled by the noble lord if he had cautiously abstained from making the observations which he had indulged in.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL observed that what he stated the other night was not founded on vague statements or idle rumours, but he had referred to speeches of the hon. member which he had seen, and more especially to an address to the electors of the West Riding, signed "John Stuart Wortley" (hear, hear.) In this document, which was issued with a view to the elections, he found it stated that as a dissolution was near at hand, it was his intention to seek the suffrages of the electors. The hon. gentleman had mistaken the gist of his (Lord J. Russell's) observations the other evening. He had not found fault with the hon. gentleman for any opinion which he entertained, or for any attack upon Lord Morpeth or any other person, but for the allusions which the hon. gentleman had been pleased to make with respect to the poor laws. He had thought after the hon. gentleman had expressed such strong opinions with regard to the poor law at the late elections, that it would have been more consistent if he had availed himself of the first opportunity of the house meeting of endeavouring to obtain an alteration of the law, instead of avoiding as he did the other evening, all reference to the poor laws. The hon. member in his address stated that the objections which he formerly made to the poor laws remained unchanged, and that he objected to the power of the commissioners and that he disapproved of relief being only given in the workhouse. He also did not think it just that a poor man should be separated from his wife and family; and after some observations on other parts of the law, it added that it appeared clear to him that the law must undergo great alteration, or be entirely repealed. Now he (Lord J. Russell) did not find fault with the hon gent., or any other person, who held those or any other opinions on the subject; but when he said on the hustings that a man should not be obliged to be separated from his family, and submit to confinement in the workhouse, and expressed equally strong opinions on other parts of the law, when he came forward to bring the state of the country under consideration, he should not omit this subject. The hon. gentleman complained that, having at the election called for cheap bread, he (Lord J. Russell) believed that they did so in the belief that an alteration of the corn laws would give the people a large loaf, and that they exerted themselves to promote this object. It was acting consistently with the opinions which they expressed, if they came to that house and asked for an alteration of the law; but if they avoided the discussion of the subject, he should not think that their zeal was very sincere—(hear, hear.) The hon. member, in his speech on the first night of the session, did not allude to these parts of the poor laws; but he hoped in his future speeches the hon. member would enter into further explanations on the subject.

PETITIONS,

On the motion of Mr. G. W. WOOD, the following committee was nominated on public petitions:—Mr. George Wm. Wood, Sir Ewd. Knatchbull, Sir Robt. Harry Inglis, Mr. Greene, Mr. Edw. Buller, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Owen Stanley, Mr. Pusey, Mr. C. W. G. Howard, Mr. Villiers Stuart, Capt. Jones, Lord Viscount Duncan, Sir Charles Douglas, Lord Fitzalan, and Mr. Buckley.

The house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

THE LORDS' AMENDMENT—PROTEST,

"DISSENTIENT:

"1. Because the address adopted by the house, in failing to respond to the recommendations contained in her Majesty's gracious speech from the throne, is to be regarded as a deliberate condemnation of the policy of her Majesty's ministers, and, as such, must tend to their speedy retirement from the service of the state, and to the substitution of others as advisers of the crown, whose known maxims of government afford no hope that any measure emanating from their councils can adequately meet the difficulties of the present crisis of public affairs.

"2. Because that part of the policy of those ministers to which such condemnation most pointedly applies has been merely an endeavour upon their parts practically to enforce the enlightened and intelligible principle, that it is more just and wise, with a view to the provision of a sufficient public revenue, and remove restrictions upon commerce, and thus extend its operation, than to perpetuate monopolies and increase taxation.

"3. Because the political party from which successors to those ministers must probably be chosen, has uniformly proved itself, whether in or out of power, to be hostile to the reform of abuses, and the rights of conscience, and to the freedom of the subject, and, consequently, must feel, as advisers of the crown, to command that respect without which the affairs of a great empire cannot be successfully administered.

"4. Because the uniform practice of that party, when in power, has been to foster social differences and religious animosities among the inhabitants of Ireland—a system of misgovernment as injurious in its ultimate results to those whom it professed to favour, as to the large number it directly oppressed, inasmuch as its baneful effect has been to direct the attention of the country from important national objects, and to prevent that cordial union of its intellect and strength, which would render a continuance of bad government impossible.

"MOST ESPECIALLY DISSENTIENT:

"5. Because that political party has, either by the actual enforcement, or the constant attempt to enforce, its own vicious principles of government, made itself justly odious to the large majority of the Irish people. Whatever may be the temporary professions of an administration composed of members of that party, by the Roman Catholics of Ireland it can only be regarded as a government of their inveterate enemies, who, to the very last, approved and defended the iniquities of the penal code, and who, since its extorted repeal, have been foremost in every attempt to curtail their civil and political privileges. The Catholics must feel, if for no other reason, that the party which insulted when it could not injure, will be sure to injure whenever it can. Between an administration so constituted and subjects thus justifiably distrustful, but conscious, at the same time, that they are now too numerous and strong to be outraged with impunity, there is little hope that the primary object of all good government can be certainly attained, namely, a prompt and cheerful obedience to the laws founded upon the conviction that the laws are just and justly administrated—on the contrary, in looking to the probable course of events in Ireland, there is too much reason to apprehend that the restoration to power of a party notoriously inimical to so many millions of her Majesty's subjects, must produce in the minds of the latter such a general and deep discontent, as in its consequence must speedily endanger the public peace, and ultimately impair the strength of the British empire.

"CLONCURRY."

THE TIPPERARY LANDLORDS.

"Property has its duties as well as its rights,"

This maxim of a late eminent functionary was addressed to the Conservative Landed Proprietors of this great County—implying that their "duties" were not vigilantly performed, though their "rights" were rigidly enforced. The Hon. Judge Torrens, on the last day of the late Assizes in Nenagh, stated "that not a single case came under his notice of a LANDLORD USING ANY HARSH TREATMENT, notwithstanding there was A GREAT OUTCRY TO THE CONTRARY."

We quote the above as text and comment; but we have one little fact to relate to show the popularity of some of our *liberal* landlords in the county, and that ALL the unpopularity is not at one side.

A few days ago an English gentleman, who had travelled much, happened to be in the neighbourhood of the Silver mines, was induced to extend his rambles a little further, and came to the romantic and beautiful valley of Glencolloo!—he was much surprised at seeing a quantity of arms piled in military order, and a sentry (a policeman) marching up and down to protect them. In the same field there were a great number of men with their coats off, busily engaged making hay. On inquiring from the sentry the cause of this unusual accompaniment in hay making (piled arms,) he was informed that the landlord was so obnoxious that not a tenant could be induced to make the hay, nor would the peasantry allow any one to be hired for the purpose, and the men engaged in the work were the POLICE FORCE OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD, about twenty in number; that he was sentry on their arms, lest the country people should surprise them; and that the obnoxious and hated landlord was no other than the RIGHT HONOURABLE RICHARD LALOR SHEIL, M.P. for DUNGARVAN.

Of a verity, our English friends will henceforward have a good opinion of the county of Tipperary, when the police force have nothing else to do but make hay for her Majesty's late Vice President of the Board of Trade, and now Judge Advocate of England.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

An English stage coach is my utter abhorrence, and I never get into or on one without a feeling of indescribable disgust. This antipathy exists not so much to the whirling vehicle itself (although I consider that sufficiently unpleasant and dangerous,) but to the company therein and thereon congregated. I have oftimes heard of delightful acquaintances being formed, nay, even the foundations of lasting friendships laid, by casual meetings in a stage coach; but these stories must either be the offspring of romantic imaginations, or else my fate is a peculiar one, for instead of being fortunate enough to meet with a literary man, an intelligent traveller, or what would be best of all, a lovely, timid, and unprotected lady, I have more commonly had for a "*vis à vis*" a snarling sexagenarian, out of humour with the world and everything in it, himself included, and who, merely to evince the utter contempt in which he holds the comfort and convenience of his companions, closes the windows and sprawls out his long, lean, calfless legs in a manner most truly disagreeable. Seated by my side would probably be a stiff prim specimen of the female species of a "certain age" with little piercing grey eyes, a sharp hooked nose, a mouth screwed up into the smallest possible compass, lest a monosyllable should by any chance make its escape therefrom, a skin resembling old parchment both in colour and texture, and whose distinguished characteristic is a cordial hatred of mankind, for no other earthly reason than because not one of that erring and sinful race has ever been fool enough to fall in love with her; while the opposite corner perhaps is occupied by a great lubberly school-boy returning after the vacation, who solaces his sorrows by sucking a huge lollypop, which emits an odour far more powerful than pleasant. And if I exchange this delectable society for that of the outside, I find myself placed between the "Abigail" of the grey eyed lady (the very epitome of her mistress,) and a great greasy bagman, smelling strongly of his previous night's potations, and who thinks, forsooth, he has seen the world, because his mercenary avocations compel him to make the circuit of the kingdom three times a year. With such like companions it has been my unhappy lot frequently to travel; and although my fellow passengers on this day's journey were of a very harmless description, yet I did not fail to rejoice most unfeignedly upon arriving in Piccadilly only half boiled and partly suffocated. Shortly after I became an inmate of the Tavistock Hotel, where, according to appointment, we met our destined *compagnon du voyage*.—*Diary of a Four Month's Tour through France, Switzerland, and Italy.*

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	170
3 per Cent Consols	89¼
3½ per Cent. Stock	97⅞
3½ Debentures	90¼

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, 1841.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

There is no longer a doubt of the formation of a strong Conservative Administration. The message of the Queen to Sir Robert Peel (after the resignation of her late Ministers) announced by implication that the obstacles which formerly stood between her Majesty and the Right Hon. Baronet had vanished: and the gracious reception with which her Majesty welcomed her future responsible adviser gave full proof of the cordiality and sincerity with which her Majesty is about to repose her confidence in his counsels. As a preparatory smoothing of the way, the Ladies of her Majesty's Bedchamber had already resigned their stations; and the Household of his Royal Highness Prince Albert had, with a peculiar delicacy, followed the same example. All this foreshowed the gracious disposition of her Majesty, and there occurred a matter which, though a trifle in itself—as straws indicate the turn of the tide, and feathers the direction of the wind—may be considered as an intelligible indication of a subject so important as the royal favour. By her Majesty's express instructions, Sir Robert Peel—on attending to take her Majesty's commands—did not make his approach to the Castle of Windsor through the ordinary avenues for visitors—or even members of the Cabinet when attending on business—but through the grand entrance to the principal court. It is admitted on all hands that her Majesty's reception of her future Prime Minister was cordial, candid, and unusual.

On this occasion Sir Robert received a *carte blanche* for the formation of a new administration, and we have every reason to feel confident that the best understanding will continue to prevail between the Right Hon. Baronet and his Royal Mistress.

Of course, the matter of the Household will be arranged with a material view to her Majesty's satisfaction, and to the security of the incoming Cabinet. The arrangement is said to be intrusted to the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. As to the establishment of Prince Albert, Sir Robert Peel, with a delicacy equal to that of his Royal Highness, has declined interfering with it in the slightest degree.

Nothing can be known with absolute—or official certainty of the Cabinet appointments, probably for some days—perhaps not until Monday, when the present adjournment of Parliament will expire. Sir Robert Peel will then announce his colleagues—move for new writs for the seats vacated by their acceptance of office, and further adjourn the meetings of both houses until the new returns shall be made.

Meanwhile, we have intelligence which, though unofficial, wants little of being so, save the form, and may be regarded as authentic. From this we learn that the following arrangements are *likely* to take place:—

Sir Robert Peel—First Lord of the Treasury.

Duke of Wellington—A seat in the Cabinet, without office.

The Duke of Buckingham—Lord Privy Seal.

Earl of Haddington—President of the Council.

Lord Lyndhurst—Lord High Chancellor.

Earl of Aberdeen—Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Lord Stanley—Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sir James Graham—Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Henry Goulbourn, Esq.—Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Frederick Pollock—Atttorney General.

Sir Wm. Follett—Solicitor General,

IRELAND.

Lord De Grey—Lord Lieutenant,

Lord Eliot—Secretary of State.

Mr. Blackburne—Attorney General.

Mr. D. Jackson—Solicitor General.

The Chancery Bench seems to waver between the claims of Dr. Lefroy and Mr. Pennefather: the latter is the favourite.

From this statement it would appear that we shall have a strong and satisfactory Government.

MONEY MARKET.—LONDON.

Consols opened at 89⅞ to 90 for money, and were tolerably firm with trifling fluctuations about those rates until late in the afternoon, when a demand for money began to be experienced, owing to the settlement of the account in the foreign house, and consols declined in consequence to 89⅝ to ¾ for money, and 90⅛ for account. Bank Stock 168½ to 9½. India Stock 246½ to 7½. Exchequer Bills 14s to 16s premium.

We have been favoured with French papers of Monday's date. The announcement of the defeat of the Melbourne ministry was received in Paris on Sunday night by telegraph, and gave general satisfaction; the speech of Sir Robert Peel arrived on the following morning, and added to the feeling caused by the previous night's intelligence. The rise in the funds, though small, which instantly succeeded, tends to the belief that a more cordial feeling will henceforth subsist between the English and French governments.

There is no Spanish political news.

It must be gratifying to the Conservative constituencies of the empire to perceive that but five of their representatives were absent from the division on the amendment to the address; of this number two, Mr. Cresswell, and Sir T. B. Hopburn, paired, and of the other three, the Right Hon. Sir S. Canning, and Lord Eastnor, were abroad; the third, Lord Hotham was ill. It is almost superfluous to add that our second city member, W. M. Reade, Esq., voted with his respected colleague for the amendment.

Captain Charles Parker, R.N., Inspecting Commander, is removed from Sligo to Waterford District, *vice* Hon. Captain G. H. Hastings, R.N., appointed to H.M. Ship "Harlequin."

Alderman H. Alcock of this city is appointed a Stipendiary Magistrate by the Lord Lieutenant.

VISCOUNT BERESFORD:—We are gratified at having it in our power to state, this post, that the most favourable accounts have been received of the improving health of the gallant Field Marshal, who is now pronounced out of danger by his medical attendants. The last report was dated on Wednesday.

The Attorney General has given it as his opinion that landlords are not liable for the payment of the rate when their houses are untenanted. The Clonmel board of guardians owe the National Bank £500.

A meeting of the society for the education of the deaf and dumb in Ireland was held on Monday in Clonmel. Col. Phipps in the chair.

Funds are about being raised for the erection of a new organ in St. Mary's Church, Clonmel.

The Misses Smith, nieces of the Countess of Essex, are performing at the Belfast theatre.

Lord Morpeth will not attend the public dinner intended to be given in Limerick. His lordship, it is said, purposes a tour through the United States and Canada.

Sir Ralph Howard voted with the Whigs on the late division.

THE LATE REVOLTING OUTRAGE.—THE *CHRONICLE*.

To outrage every feeling of common decency, and indulge in the most "enormous lying" and barefaced effrontery, are so completely the characteristics of the wretched Radical journals in this country—from the thunderer in the metropolis to the vile provincial rags which excite the feelings of an excitable people and pander to the lowest grades of ruffianism—that while any commendation from them is sure to carry with it the impress of infamy, the contradiction of any statement on their parts is certain to convince the public of the truth of the original assertion.

A few posts back we stated that A HEAD BUT RECENTLY SEVERED FROM THE BODY, and accompanied by a threatening notice had been deposited at the door of a Protestant Clergyman in this city; the *veracious Chronicle* had the impertinence to deny the truth of our statement, but, with admirable consistency, at the same moment added that indeed "a misshapen abortion" was left at the place we indicated, as if the heinousness of the crime, and the intentions conveyed by the sanguinary epistle, to which it was to serve as a comment, were lessened by this circumstance. We did not think it worth our while at the time to condescend to contradict the blundering boobyism of the creature who does the penny a line affairs in the *Chronicle*, as we were in full possession of the facts stated by us; and we should not even now advert to the utensil's braying, did we not perceive that our silence on the subject be mistaken by some of our metropolitan contemporaries as a tacit acknowledgment of our error. We now inform the press in general that in every syllable we wrote we are correct to the letter; the circumstances of the case were such as recorded by us.

In corroboration of our correctness in this regard, we submit the following letter, from the respected clergyman whose name is affixed, and whose feelings were so wantonly outraged by the revolting spectacle left at his door. Of the letter itself we shall merely add, that the esteemed writer put himself to useless trouble in alluding to the diabolical insinuations of the *Chronicle*; to be esteemed by society is to merit its abhorrence; to be execrated is to earn its praise:—

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

Kingville, September 1, 1841.

SIR—Although the statement in your paper respecting the late revolting spectacle at my house was not furnished by me, yet having seen it contradicted in yesterday's *Chronicle*, I deem it right to confirm your statement in every particular.

It is true that the Coroner's opinion was that the infant did not come into the world alive—but the head, instead of presenting the appearance of a "*misshapen* abortion," was *perfectly* shapen in all its parts: the eyes, though sunk, still glassy—the flesh, though livid, quite unmutilated and perfect—and had been evidently *cut off* from the body.

As to the insinuation that I was myself the author of the threatening notice, which has been since in the hands of the police, I think it unnecessary to offer any comment, except that I cannot believe it was made with the knowledge of the present proprietor.

I feel bound to declare that I do not believe that the act was perpetrated by any individual in my immediate neighbourhood, as I have been always treated with respect, and a kind feeling invariably manifested towards me.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

S. B. ARDAGH.

COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-FIVE.

This body held a meeting on Thursday, called pursuant to a resolution passed at a former meeting, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of dissolving the Committee in toto, from the very bad attendance of members that have been summoned of late.

A letter was read from the Archbishop of Cashel for his not attending the meeting in consequence of a visitation to be holden by him for the diocese of Cashel that day.

After a long and, for the most part, an uninteresting discussion, it was resolved that a meeting of the subscribers to the intended society for the promotion of local manufacture be called on Tuesday, the 21st inst., to form and bring into operation the objects of the first General Meeting held last December. A sub committee of five was then appointed to report to a meeting of the committee of thirty five, to be held on Tuesday, the 14th, the result of their inquiries concerning tambour and lace factories in Waterford, and prepare a general report to the meeting on the 21st.

WATERFORD RIVER GIG AND BOAT RACES.

Wednesday, at two o'clock, the hour appointed for the start, the following four-oared Gigs took their stations on the river adjacent to the Bridge. The prize being £8, to be won twice out of the three times:—

Unexpected, Waterford, Smith, owner—colour, pink. *Firebrand*, Carrick, T. Power, blue. *Queen*, Cork, O'Neill, pink. *Challenger*, Medlicott. The Course for the Gig Races was from the Bridge round a Boat stationed off Dr. Hartford's Dock, leaving it on the larboard hand, ending at the Bridge; and for Ship's Boats, Cots, &c., from the Bridge round the Buoy opposite the Adelphi Terrace, leaving it on the larboard hand, ending at the Bridge. The *Queen* took the lead, and kept it in admirable style all through, followed closely by the *Challenger*, and at a considerable distance by *Unexpected* and *Firebrand*. The next race was by the two oared gigs, *Funny*, (Smith), and *Scorpion*, (Edwards), won by *Funny*.

At five o'clock a number of cots started, and made a capital run. The novelty of this race caused considerable amusement.

The four oared gigs started for the second race at six o'clock. At the starting the *Unexpected* (Smith) fouled by running in contact with the *Queen* and displacing her rudder, for which she was disqualified by the judges and prevented from running again. The *Challenger* won by several minutes.

THURSDAY—SECOND DAY.

At 3 o'clock a tie race took place between the *Challenger* and *Queen*—the latter winning easy.

The prize of £2 for beaten boats was run for at 6 o'clock by the *Challenger* and *Firebrand*. The former won.

A sculling match followed between the *Funny*, (Edwards) and *Scorpion*, (Mosley)—one pair of sculls each—Edwards coming in first.

A race was next run by four ships' boats, the *Argyle's*, the *Gipsey's*, (steamer,) the *Ellen's*, and another, but in consequence of two of them fouling the race remains undecided. As it was, the *Ellen's* boat came in first. All the boats were well manned.

The *Dublin University Magazine* for September, and *Charles O'Malley*, part XVIII. have come to hand. The table of contents to the former and the rich illustrations of the latter lead us to anticipate much amusement in their perusal anent which we shall in all form acquaint our readers.

At the Liverpool Assizes on Monday, a verdict of £1,980 was obtained against the Right Hon. T. Lefroy, M.P., at the suit of Mr. C. B. Vignoles, the celebrated engineer, for services performed by him as civil engineer to the Great Central Irish Railway, and for disbursements and expenses in the course of such services. Mr. Lefroy was sued as one of the Directors.

At the fair of Croom, on Tuesday, beef sold at 50s per cwt., and mutton at 5½d. per lb, sinking offal; Sheep ranged from 33s 9d to 36s each; Lambs 16s to 18s each; Milch Cows from £10 10s to £12; heavy half fat cows in great demand by farmers, but very scarce; one Kerry cow sold at £10 10s; Pigs rated from 40s to 42s per cwt.

Mr. James Magee, virtual proprietor with Mr. Conway of the *Evening Post*, and considered the largest proprietor, has been made a police magistrate by the Government in the room of Alderman Fleming.—*Pilot.*

MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

An assembly of the Common Council of this City was held on Monday. In addition to the Deputy Mayor (Ald. Ardagh,) the following Members were present—Aldermen Reynett, Weeks, Milward, Rogers, M'Cheane, A. M. Alcock, Harris, Poole, Hobson, Mackesy, Bolton, T. Roberts, the Recorder; Sheriffs Elliott and Hassard; Messrs. R. Hassard, Williams, F. Roberts, Denny, Hughes, Barkitt, Dobbyn, Cherry.

Among a variety of other payments ordered was £23 to Mr. Robert Fleming, being the balance of costs due to him in the case of the Queen v. Thompson.

By the proceedings of the Committee on the 17th Aug. it appeared that the Committee, having been informed that a deputation was about to proceed to Dublin to procure the immediate operation of the Municipal Act in this City, directed Mr. Tandy, the law agent of the Council, then in Dublin, to take such measures as he might deem advisable to submit to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council the circumstances of the poor rate in this city—to make them aware that it had been held to have been illegally declared, that a small portion only of it was collected, that in every instance where the payment was resisted, the Guardians were defeated, and that the Guardians were finally obliged to discontinue the collection. The committee, at the close of their minute, stated that they did not desire to prevent or postpone the operation of the act in this city, but that they wished to put his Excellency and the Privy Council fully in possession of the circumstances of the case.

Ald. Harris alluded to the importance of this matter, and said that if a proclamation was issued as sought, there would have been no constituency by whom to elect the new Council. The corporation desired only to put the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in possession of the circumstances. The result was that the proclamation will not be issued, by which endless litigation and extreme difficulty will be spared. It was important to have these proceedings confirmed, as Mr. Tandy had to retain Mr. Holmes before the Privy Council.

Ald. Bolton had great pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to the committee for the manner in which they acted.

Ald. Harris said that the committee acted only on what was known to the public as well as to them—only from what was reported in the papers, and what they learned by what appeared from time to time in the papers as to the proceedings at the Board of Guardians.

The Recorder recommended the forethought with which the committee had acted, and said that they had prevented endless litigation.

Ald. Bolton—Was there any communication from Mr. Tandy to the committee.

Ald. Harris—No, the committee acted solely on what they saw in the public papers.—They came to their decision unanimously. A single post was not to be lost, so there was not time to call a council.

Capt. R. Hassard—There was no communication to the committee or to the deputy mayor.

On the motion of Ald. Rogers, the committee proceedings were received, ratified, and confirmed.

The following motion, moved by Ald. Bolton, and seconded by Alderman Weekes and Mr. Dobbyn, was then adopted—"That the marked thanks of this council be given to the committee for their prompt attention to, and care of, the interests of the corporation and citizens of Waterford in directing the attention of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council to the peculiar circumstances under which they were placed with reference to the illegality of the poor rate, and thereby avoiding useless litigation, and that the expenses incurred in the proceedings adopted by them for that purpose be disbursed out of the funds of the Corporation."

The report of the Flagging Committee was next read. It recommended that both sides of Broad street be flagged, and both sides of Barronstrand street from the Quay to the houses of Mr. Walsh and Mr. Wood—the estimated expense of which was £100, in addition to the flags already on hands. The committee expressed their regret that they could not recommend the acceptance for the present of Mrs. Carigan's proposal for flagging outside her house at the corner of Michael street,

A resolution was passed directing the recommendations of the committee to be carried into effect.

Mr. Denny said that the Grand Jury had consented to allow their Surveyor to oversee the corporation works. He had been requested to bring the subject before the Grand Jury. The Surveyor himself was also ready to undertake the duty.

Alderman Milward, Mr. Sheriff Hassard, and other gentlemen expressed doubts that it was advisable to engage the Surveyor.

A discussion ensued, after which a resolution was passed empowering the Committee to make arrangement with the Surveyor, his assistant, or other competent person—the yearly salary not to exceed £30.

Alderman Harris suggested whether it might not be better to undertake an extensive repairing of the streets, in which case it might be well to appoint an officer of their own.

Alderman M'Cheane handed in a written resignation of his office of Harbour Commissioner, being unable to attend as often as he wished.

On the motion of Alderman Harris, seconded by Mr. Williams and Mr. Denny, Jacob Penrose, Esq., was appointed in his place.

A resolution was moved that the Mayor be requested to call the Aldermen together on the following Wednesday, in order to elect a Butter Taster, pursuant to 52 Geo. III., ch. 134, in the room of the late Sir N. B. Skottowe.

Ald. Alcock claimed, as one of the candidates, that there should be a longer delay. Even the Mayor himself was now absent.

Alderman Roberts—It is certainly the most unreasonable motion I ever heard of. Where is the occasion of the hurry?

Ald. Harris—There is no Taster at present, for the moment the principal dies, the deputation is at an end—at the same time, that is no reason why there should not be a fair delay. I do not know who discharges the duty since the death of Sir N. Skottowe.

Ald. Milward—Mr. Curtis.

Ald. Harris—Any one else may as well do so.

Ald. Milward—Let those gentlemen who are anxious for the appointment, try themselves tasting until the day of election (laughter.)

Mr. Williams suggested that an end could be put to this office with advantage to the butter trade of the city.

Ald. Harris thought that they were directed by the Act to make the appointment. With respect to giving up the toll of 1½d per firkin for tasting, which produced about £250 a year, he did not think it advisable to do so at present—let the new Corporation do so if they see fit. There must be some other cause for the decrease in the butter trade of this market than this 1½d per firkin. It should be remembered that there was no compulsion on the parties to go before the Taster—the act was entirely voluntary. But it was looked upon by the great bulk of the farmers as a protection to the seller, and under all the circumstances he (Ald. H.) thought the office should be continued.

Mr. Denny thought that to give up this 1½d would be contrary both to their oath and to the law that restrained them from alienating their property. He was of opinion that the office was absolutely necessary, and with respect to the dues the tax was higher in other markets.

Ald. Milward—Fix a day that will give time for a conference between the Board of Aldermen and the persons in the trade, in order to see who would be eligible for the appointment.

Mr. Denny considered that entirely too delicate a matter for the trade to interfere in.

On the motion of Ald. Poole, the 16th September was named to appoint a successor to Sir N. B. Skottowe.

Pursuant to a proposal by Mr. J. J. M. M. Scott, the Council agreed to defray half the expense of flagging from Suir Street to Bridge Street. The total expense was calculated at £52.

A letter was read from Mr. Walpole proposing to renew his contract for lighting the lamps. The proposal was referred to the Committee.

The Council then broke up.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

At the weekly meeting on Thursday, up to a quarter to one o'clock, only the following gentlemen attended:—Sir Benjamin Morris, Chairman; Messrs. William Morris, Michael Dobbyn, and Sylvester Phelan.

The report of the visiting committee having been read and adopted, the admission of paupers was proceeded with.

STATE OF THE HOUSE WEEK ENDING 28TH AUGUST, 1841

Admitted during the week	43
Number at end of last week	507
	550
Discharged during the week	21
Remaining in the house	529

THE NEW MINISTRY.

(From the Times of Wednesday.)

Throughout the whole of yesterday the chief members of the Conservative party were in frequent communication with Sir Robert Peel, but it was not until a late hour last evening that it was decided upon whom the chief officers of the cabinet should devolve, and that a list was prepared which the premier might submit for her Majesty's approval.

The list itself has, of course, hitherto remained a profound secret. Laying aside, indeed, other prudential motives, which would require the strictest silence in so important a matter, it would have been in the highest degree indecorous to have divulged the names or the proposed offices of those whose appointment it even yet rests with her Majesty to ratify, and the most circumspect reserve has, therefore, been maintained by all who have been admitted to Sir R. Peel's councils.

Although, however, we do not pledge ourselves for the implicit correctness of our information, we have reasons for believing that the subjoined list of the principal offices in the new ministry does not materially differ from that which will to day be submitted for her Majesty's approbation, and which will, probably, in the course of to morrow be officially announced:—

Sir Robert Peel, premier.
H. Goulburn, Esq., chancellor of the exchequer.
Lord Lyndhurst, lord high chancellor.
Duke of Wellington, president of the council.
Duke of Buckingham, lord privy seal.
Sir James Graham, secretary of state for the home department.
Lord Stanley, secretary of state for the colonies.
The Earl of Aberdeen, secretary of state for foreign affairs.
Sir Frederick Pollock, attorney general.
Sir W. Follett, solicitor general.
Earl De Grey, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

The other offices have been filled up in a manner equally satisfactory; and we may now, at last, congratulate the country upon the accession to power of a ministry strong enough to carry out that system of policy of which all orders in the state have so emphatically signified their approval, and animated, we believe, with a sincere desire to act up to the spirit of the constitution, and, without an undue preference for any particular class, to advance the general interests of the nation.

(From the Morning Post of Wednesday.)

Sir Robert Peel will have an audience of the Queen this afternoon, at Claremount for the purpose of submitting for her Majesty's approbation the names of the noblemen and gentlemen whom, in compliance with her Majesty's command, he is prepared to recommend as members of the new cabinet.

The respect and deference which the prime minister, and every individual with whom he is likely to be associated in office, feel to be due to the Soverign, render it impossible that any authenticated list of these nominations should be given to the public, until they have received the high and indispensable sanction of her Majesty's approbation.

In announcing the following as the probable construction of the cabinet of Sir Robert Peel, we desire, therefore, to be understood as speaking without any information which can properly be described as official. The list which we subjoin is not, however, in any degree conjectural or imaginary. It is an accurate and faithful transcript of the opinions and expectations confidently entertained, up to a late hour last night, in political circles, which we have found to be generally well informed. But, while we believe that this list will not prove inaccurate in any important particular, we feel bound to add that it is neither so complete nor so definitive as not to admit of variation between the hour at which we write, and that at which Sir Robert Peel will leave town to day, in order to submit it to her Majesty.

THE CABINET.

Ministerial Leader of the House of Lords, without office	The Duke of Wellington.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Lyndhurst.
President of the Council	The Duke of Buckingham.
First Lord of the Treasury	Sir Robert Peel.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	The Earl of Aberdeen.
Secretary of State for the Colonies	Lord Stanley.
Secretary of State for the Home Department	Sir James Graham, Bart.
First Lord of the Admiralty	The Earl of Haddington.
Privy Seal	The Duke of Richmond.
President of the Board of Trade	The Earl of Ripon.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Lord Wharncliff.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr. Goulburn.
Secretary at War	Sir H. Hardinge

NOT IN THE CABINET.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	Earl De Grey
Irish Secretary	Lord Eliot
Master General of the Ordnance	Sir George Murray.

LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.

The question in the mouth of every person with whom we have conversed since Sunday last is, "Who will be our Lord Lieutenant?" Upon this subject the greatest anxiety prevails; and the wish uppermost in the minds of all is, that the Duke of Northumberland, or some such wealthy nobleman shall be sent to Ireland to give a fillip to our stagnant trade.

Lord Wharncliffe, with his large family and splendid fortune, would do well—excellent well; but, then, we should greatly prefer the Duke and his benevolent Duchess, because they are known to us and to the country.

We shall not, however, attempt to dictate; but we felt it our duty to say, that a nobleman with limited means will not prove satisfactory to any party. An outlay of £30,000 a year, in addition to the income of the office, judiciously expended between Dublin Castle and the Viceregal Lodge Phœnix Park, would do more to spread contentment throughout Ireland, than all the legislation and administration of the laws in the hands of the most judicious Executive. In this respect Sir Robert Peel will do us the justice to acknowledge that we speak the truth. We have no other interest in the matter than that of the country.—If she be prosperous, we will be content and happy.—For her sake we wish for a rich and munificent Chief Governor.—*D, E Packet.*

Patrick Donovan, for the wilful murder of Michael Rigby of Ballyvera, on the 24th of May, was executed at Kilkenny on Saturday last. He made no declarstion in public, but on different occasions since conviction he admitted the justice of his sentence and made full acknowledgment of his guilt.

The Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to respite the punishment of the unfortunate Woods, convicted by the jury at Armagh, till the 20th of November next, for the purpose of taking the opinion of the Judges on the point raised by Mr. Napier.

There are 178 *nisi prius* cases for trial at Liverpool Assizes. Mr. Murphy, M.P. for Cork, holds nearly all the briefs in the Criminal Court.

Liscarrol Fair, on Tuesday, was poorly supplied with Cattle, and prices dull. Heifers of two and three year old, sold from £5 £10. Store sheep ranged from 22s to 25s., and Pigs were purchased freely, at from 42s to 44s the cwt.

The Lord Lieutenant has been pleasad to approve of George Rous Keogh, Esq., being appointed a deputy lieutenant for the county of Carlow.

It is intended that the different stamp offices throughout the United Kingdom shall pay money orders instead of the post office, in consequence of the diminished receipts of the latter.

The 7th Dragoon Guards, on arrival from Liverpool, will be stationed at Cork, Ballincollig, Fermoy, and New Ross.

MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO BE LET.

1

TO BE LET,

From 29th SEPTEMBER inst.,

And for such term as may be agreed upon,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE LANDS of RATHCULLIN, comprising about FORTY NINE ACRES, (Statute Measure,) beautifully situated on the River Suir, (Kilkenny side,) immediately adjoining NEWPARK, the seat of the Right Hon. Sir J. Newport, and about One Mile and a Half distant from the City of Waterford.

The HOUSE is modern built, with suitable Out Offices, and comprises every necessary accommodation for a respectable family.

Application to be made to FRANCIS WYSE, (if by letter, directed) RATHCULLIN, Waterford.

[To be inserted on Saturdays only.]

NOTICE.

2

ALL Persons to whom the late THOMAS BOYCE, of TIVOLI TERRACE, near the City of Cork, Esq., was indebted are requested to furnish their Accounts forthwith to his Executor, EDWARD CROKER, Esq., to be left for him at the Office of Messrs. EXHAM and KIFT, South Mall, Cork, in order that same may be discharged,

Cork, 28th August, 1841.

NOTICE.

3

ALL Persons indebted to the joint and separate Estates of MATHEW BYRNE, late of the City of Waterford, deceased, and SARAH BYRNE, late of Coolanick, in the County of Wexford, deceased, are required TO PAY UP the respective Amounts by them due within ONE MONTH from this date, otherwise Proceedings at Law will be instituted without further notice.

Dated 26th August, 1841.

EDMOND THOMAS POWER, Attorney for the Executor, 2, Lower Merrion Street, Dublin; and Lady Lane, Waterford.

THE FINE ARTS.

4

Messrs. JACKSON and Co.

RESPECTFULLY acquaint the Admirers of the Fine Arts, that they have just arrived in WATERFORD, with a choice collection of GALLERY AND CABINET OIL PAINTINGS, the Works of the most celebrated Artists of the Spanish, Italian, Flemish, Dutch, French, and English Schools; which are now open for Inspection and PRIVATE SALE, at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, TOWN HALL.

As Messrs. JACKSON and Co.'s stay in WATERFORD will be but very limited, they will feel obliged by the favour of an early call.

In the Collection will be found ONE GRAND ALTAR PIECE, "*The Descent from the Cross,*" attended by the Three Virgins; Joseph is supporting the body of CHRIST, for whose sufferings every countenance expresses sorrow—Painted by P.P. RUBENS. Also, Six Oil Paintings which were exhibited in the Royal Exhibition, Dublin—Painted by W. HOWES.

OIL PAINTINGS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

TO CONNOISSEURS IN SHAVING.

5

NATIVE PRODUCTION.

THE IRISH PURPLE MARINE HONE by far surpasses any foreign production of the kind yet known; it puts the finest and quickest edge that can be imagined upon all cutting tools. Razors that have been laid by as useless have been brought into the most satisfactory demand by the use of this Hone. All other Hones, now known, require the tool to be stropped after setting, but this can be used immediately without Stropping. It puts an edge upon Surgical Instruments not to be equalled. This Hone is

PREPARED AND SOLD ONLY BY
DUNN, CABINET MAKER, &c.,
At his MILITARY FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.
LITTLE GEORGE'S STREET,

Where Eight Day CLOCKS, of Irish Manufacture, may be had of a much superior finish to any he ever sold at the same price.

DUNN'S Hones are marked with the Initials of his Name—any others are frauds. Any person purchasing a Hone at DUNN'S may have it exchanged in one week after if he has the slightest fault to find with it. Tradesmen may have slips of the same Hone for their edge tools. Also, Ayrshire and Turkey Slips.

Waterford, 20th August, 1841.

A CARD.

6

MR. GARNER, Jun.,

Son of Mr. GARNER, of George's Street, Portman Square, London, Dentist,

GRATEFUL for the patronage he has received during his short visit to Waterford, begs to inform those who may be desirous of consulting him as a PRACTICAL DENTIST, that from the multitude of engagements which he has had since his arrival here, he is induced to prolong his stay in Waterford FOR A FEW DAYS.

SCALE OF CHARGES.

An Artificial Tooth	5s to 7s.
A Set of Ditto	£4.
A single Natural or Mineral Tooth	15s.
A Set of Ditto	£15
Scaling	3s.
Stopping with Mineral Cement	3s.
Extracting	2s.

Tincture for the Tooth Ache, in bottles, at One Shilling per bottle, can be had of Mr. J. S. GARNER, Jun., at Mr. JOHN DANIEL'S, 89 Quay.

May be consulted from Eight until Eight, for a short period.

Children's Teeth regulated, and every operation performed on the Mouth.

CORNS! CORNS!! CORNS!!!

Mr. GARNER continues to Extract CORNS with unprecedented success.

Mr. GARNER, Surgeon Dentist, will be in attendance in CARRICK ON SUIR, at the house of Mrs. POWER, circulating library, on WEDNESDAY next, SEPT. 8th, for a few days only.

DIED,

At St. John's, Newfoundland, June 21st, in her 25th year, Miss Mary Morris, only daughter of Simon Morris, Esq.

James Walsh, Esq., of Garrymore House, Co. Tipperary, and formerly of Clonmel.

In Wexford, sincerely regretted, Mr. Mark Pitt, Proprietor of the Farmers' Inn.

In Limerick, aged 65, Captain George Smith, son of Alderman Philip Smith.

WEXFORD. AGRICULTURE OF AUGUST.—The past month presented us with every variety of fitful weather—but although moisture, the peculiar attribute of the Emerald Isle, predominated, we had not on the whole any heavy fall of rain, only on Sunday the 22d. Much of the crops approaching to ripeness had fallen, but then smart gales of wind succeeded the drizzling mist, and very little actual damage ensued, more than tossing and entangling the corn so as to render the operation of reaping tedious and partially injurious by striking off the heads. We have not seen nor heard of any corn soever cast down and beginning to grow from the heads or joints, nor presenting that blackened appearance of other unfavourable years. In some places there is a complaint that Wheat is not heavy in the head, where there is an abundant quantity of straw, and the want of a continued sunny time left the grain immatured. Barley is a good crop, but not sown to that extent in this county as formerly, and in the upper part of the county very many farmers have given up growing it entirely. Oats, on the contrary, were extensively sown, and are an excellent crop. Like the other descriptions of grain they are very backward in ripening, and no samples have yet been offered in market.—The Potatoes except in some few localities, (and even partially there,) are most abundant, and the quality very fine. The late, or low land meadows are being cut down, and have produced a large swarth, and the upland hay is fast disappearing from the fields. On the whole we see no reason in the county Wexford to despond in the dispensation of Providence, as the general prospects are better than last and several previous years. It has not been a good fruit season—the quantity neither large, nor the quality good, but of a hard woody texture, and void of a sufficient degree of saccharine matter to become palatable.—*Wexford Conservative.*

WATERFORD CLOTH HALL,

MICHAEL STREET.

7

JAMES KELLY,

The present Proprietor of this Establishment,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Public for the extensive and general support it has experienced for nearly Twenty Years past, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their kind patronage. He pledges himself that the fair and equitable system of Dealing adopted at its commencement, and steadily persevered in up to the death of his lamented and respected Relative, the late Mr. ARTHUR DOYLE, shall be adhered to by him with undeviating punctuality. Having been engaged in the management of the Establishment for Nine Years past, during the last Five of which he has been the acting Partner, he trusts that this fact will be considered as a sufficient guarantee, that no change will be made in that mode of conducting the business of the House which has given such general satisfaction, and obtained for it such a decided preference from all classes; and that it will continue to maintain the high character it has hitherto uniformly supported, for the extent and variety of the Goods offered for Sale, the excellence of their quality, and the moderation of their Prices.

Cloth Hall, Michael Street, Waterford,
3d September, 1841.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

8

BY THE COMMISSIONERS FOR IMPROVING THE PORT AND HARBOUR OF WATERFORD,

A NUMBER of LIGHTERS and GABBARDS, either New or Second Hand, in good order, for immediate use.

Proposals will be received by the Secretary to the 6th Proximo.

By order,
THOMAS M. ROSS,
Secretary.

Ballast Office,
Waterford, 30th August, 1841.

FIRST BLOW AT THE TORIES! A NEW DAILY PAPER!

9

On MONDAY, the 6th of SEPTEMBER,
THE DAILY DISPATCH,
STAMPED NEWSPAPER FOR THE PEOPLE,
Price Three Pence,

A PAPER to advocate the cause of the People, which should be as good as *The Times*, has long been a desideratum; *The Daily Dispatch*, conducted on liberal principles, will not only be as good as *The Times*, but actually better—as containing more news.

Subscriptions (to be paid in advance) £1 per Quarter, or £3 18s per annum; to be sent (post free) to the Publisher, Mr. J. SEAVER, at the *Daily Dispatch* Office, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

COUNTIES OF WATERFORD & TIPPERARY.

10

Most Important Auction of Highly Bred Dairy Stock, Bullocks, Sheep, Lambs, Horses; about 100 Tons of Prime Hay, Implements of Husbandry, Dairy Utensils, Potatoes, Prime Oats, Straw Manure, 25 Tons of Superior Hay Seed, the entire HOUSE HOLD FURNITURE, House Linen, &c., of Garryduff; Carriage, Two Jaunting Cars, Gig, Sets of Harness, &c. &c.

MR. MARSH has the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry of the Counties of Cork, Waterford and Tipperary, that he has been favoured with positive Instructions from the Executors of the late HENRY P. GARDE, Esq., to Sell by AUCTION, without any Reserve, (commencing with the Stock, at Garryduff,) on MONDAY, the 6th of September, and following Days, each day at TWELVE punctually, the following valuable assortment of Property, at Garryduff:—

23 Prime Milch Cows, half bred Galloways polled,
12 Heifers, Half Ayrshire and Durham,
5 Excellent Working and Store Bullocks,
5 Calves,
A Highly Bred Galloway Bull,
36 Pure Bred Leicester Ewes,
30 Do. Do. Lambs,
12 Capital Draft, Saddle and Working Horses,
Several Tons of Prime Hay,
A quantity of Prime Hay Seed, Wheaten and Barley Straw.

Implements of Husbandry, including numerous Carts, Drays, Bullock Carts, Winnowing Machine, Ploughs, Harrows, &c.

Complete Assortment of Utensils for large Dairy; Beam, Scales and Weights.

Carriage, Jaunting Cars, Gig, numerous Sets of Harness, Saddles and Bridles, and a great deal of useful property connected with a Farm.

Also, the Entire HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE, LINEN, &c.

Embracing every requisite Article for a large Mansion.

ORDER OF SALE.

The Stock, &c. (outside) on Monday and Tuesday the 6th and 7th. The Furniture and other In door property, on the 8th and 9th.

☞ GARRYDUFF is Situated Three Miles from Youghal, on the Fallow side; Seven and a Half from Dungarvan, and is passed twice a day by the Waterford Mail.

On the following MONDAY, the 13th September, the Entire of the Highly Bred Stock, &c., of the Farm of BALLYGAGGIN, near Dungarvan, including

23 Pure Milch Cows,	7 Tons Hay Seed,
9 Heifers,	Carts, Drays, Ploughs, and Harrows,
2 Bullocks,	A Quantity of Turf,
2 Bulls, well bred,	Winnowing Machine,
1 Yearling Ditto,	18 Barrels Prime Oats,
2 Mares and Foal,	Lot of Poultry,
2 Mules,	Utensils for large Dairy,
3 Donkeys,	Furniture of Farm Office.
Numerous Store Pigs,	
30 Tons Prime Hay,	

Together with Ladders, Beams, Scales and Weights; Sets of Tackling; Timber, and an extensive assortment of property, all most useful for Farm purposes.

(Ballygaggin is quite contiguous to Dungarvan,)

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th of September, the Sale of the Pure Bred Stock, &c, of the Farm of GLENMORRISMENE, near Lismore, all the Cattle of which will be found of the highest character.

(Glenmorrismene is adjoining the Castle lands of Lismore.)

The Stock, &c., includes

21 Prime Milch Cows, half Ayrshire and Durham,
6 Two Year Old, half Durham Heifers,
7 Yearling, half Ayrshire Ditto,
4 Well Bred Calves,
1 Pure Bred Ayrshire Bull (a Splendid Beast)
1 Half Ayrshire Bull,
64 Highly Bred Leicester Ewes,
29 Do. Do. Lambs,
1 Pure Bred Tupp,
3 Excellent Horses,
2 Colts,
10 Store Pigs,
1 Mule,
56 Tons Prime Old Hay,
8 Tons Hay Seed,
A Lot of Potatoes,
A Quantity of Straw,
20 Tons of Coal, together with Carts, Drays, Butts, Ploughs, Harrows, Sets of Tackling, Winnowing Machines, Beam, Scales and Weights; Utensils of a Superior Description for a large Dairy, and a great variety of useful property too numerous for the limits of an Advertisement.

The Genuine Stock, &c. of CLOGHARDINE Farm, near Ardfinan, Co. Tipperary consisting of

90 Capital Breeding Ewes,
58 Hogsett Ewes.
45 Hogget Wedders,
100 Lambs,
2 Cows,
3 Horses,
17 Tons Prime Hay,

together with Ploughs, Harrows, Carts, Butts, with numerous articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., will be Sold by Unreserved AUCTION on MONDAY, 20th SEPT.

The foregoing Sales will be found worthy the best attention of the Holders of Farm Stock in this and the neighbouring Counties, the Cattle being all of the best description, and will be Sold without the least Reservation.

☞ All further particulars may be known on application to the Auctioneer, 84, South Mall, Cork.

Cork, August 24, 1841.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, SEPT. 4.

Wheat, millers new	25s 0d to 27s 6d
Ditto, white	00s 0d to 00s 0d
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 12s 6d
Oats, black, new	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Ditto, white	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per ton	£13 0d to £14 0d
Flour fine, per sack	60s 0d to 00s 0d
Seconds do. do.	48 0d to 53s 0d
Thirds, ditto	40s 0d to 45s 0d
Coarse, thirds do.	25s 0d to 33s 0d
Fourths, ditto	21s 0d to 30s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	44s 0d to 46s 0d
Scalded ditto	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Heads, ditto	26s 0d to 28s 0d
Offal, ditto	24s 0d to 26s 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, per ton	15s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	15s 0 1 to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton, old	70s 0d to 00s 0d
Do. new	45s 0d to 00s 0d
Straw, per ton, (wheaten)	20s 0d to 00s 0d
Do. (oaten)	50s 0d to 00s 0d
Cork Whisker, per gal.	6s 4d to 6s 9d
Potatoes, per stone, 14lbs.	0s 2½d to 0s 4d
Mutton, per lb.	0s 4½ to 0s 6½d
Beef, per lb.	0s 4½ to 0s 6½d
Veal, per lb.	0s 5d to 0s 6d
Pork, per lb.	0s 4d to 0s 5d

BUTTER MARKET.

Firkins.	s. d.	s. d.
Wednesday 300	88 0 to	94 0
Thursday 252	88 0 to	92 0
Yesterday 50	88 0 to	90 0

KILKENNY, AUGUST 31.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	46 0	48 0	Wheat	40 0	43 0
Inferior	36 0	38 0	Do. inferior	30 0	35 0
Thirds	23 6	00 0			

WEXFORD, AUGUST 31.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	88 0	90 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	12 0	13 6			

CLONMEL, AUGUST 31.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	90 0	94 0	Barley	00 0	0 0
Oatmeal	14 0	00 0	Wheat, per st.	0 0	0 0
Pigs' Heads	28 0	00 0	Oats, per do.	0 10½	0 0

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—AUGUST 31.

We continue Friday's quotations for old grain, which met rather a dull sale. There were several samples of new wheat, and an increased supply of other new grain at market. A sample of good white wheat brought 38s, red wheat from 32 to 38s. A sample of very good barley 16s 6d, and oats from 10s 6d to 12s 6, and bere from 12s 6d to 13s 6d according to quality and condition.

White wheat	38s 0d to 44s 0d	Oats	13s 0d to 14s 0d
Miller's red	37s 0d to 42s 0d	Oatmeal	12s 6d to 15s 0d
Inferior	33s 0d to 36s 0d	2d Flour	20s 0d to 24s 0d
Barley	18s 0d to 20s 0d	Rape	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bere	00s 0d to 00s 0d		

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, AUGUST 31ST.

The arrivals into this port, Coastwise, from Ireland and abroad since the 24th instant, include a large supply of Wheat, Oats, Beans, and Oatmeal; while of Flour and other produce the present imports are only moderate; during the week ending Thursday last, however, 14,699 qrs. of Canadian Wheat and 71,816 barrels of Flour, previously in bond, have been released, which increase the show of samples to day; and as the stocks of Foreign Wheat and Flour, still under lock, will shortly become free, with the prospect of supplies of new Grain, and the further decline in Mark Lake, all serve to render the trade extremely precarious for the moment. At this day's market therefore, English and Irish Wheats were offered 6d cheaper with little effect, but the general descriptions of Foreign receding 6d to 9d per 70lb. below the rates of Tuesday last, sales to a moderate extent were made to consumers at this abatement; and wheat in bond, to deliver free in the course of next week, might have been bought on still lower terms, English and Irish Flour, upon a very limited inquiry, must be noted 1s to 2s per sack lower, and Foreign, duty paid, was the turn cheaper. In bonded Wheat and Flour no transactions were reported to day,

Barley was difficult of sale at a decline of 3d per 60lb. Malt, Beans, and Pease, continued to rule much the same as last week.

Of Irish new Oats and Oatmeal, a few small parcels, both of good quality, appeared this morning; the former realised 4s 2d per 45lb, and the nominal value of the latter was about 32s per 240lb. Old Oats at the same time, seemed to attract little notice, though offered 3d, under the currency of Tuesday last, and old Oatmeal remained in very slow request at our reduced quotations.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE,

ARRIVED,

31st—H.M. Packet Jasper, at 11 a.m.—Hope, Read, London, ballast—Friends, Thomas, Newport, coals—Lively, Fell, London, gen. car.—Edward Jones, Duggan, Swansea, culm, for Ross—Bedford, Rosser, ditto, ditto—Pheasant, Ellis, Bangor, slates—Rambler, Gibbs, Newport, coals—Concordia, Read, ditto, ditto.

Sept. 1st—Concord, Lymbury, Newport, coals, for Ross—Penelope, Hughes, St. Clair, bark—Elizabeth, Jones, Llanelly, coals—Superb, Harvey, Newport, ditto—George and Jane, Lewis, Llanelly, ditto—Hope, Beer, Swansea, culm, for Ross—Jane, Rose, ditto, coals—Perseverance, Othen, Cardiff, timber, coals, &c.—Friends, Atteridge, Lydney, coals, for Cork—Victory, Delany, Liverpool, salt, for Ross—Alfred, Galgey, Newport, coals—Friends, Hillman, ditto, ditto, for Duncannon—Mary and Margaret, Jones, Cardiff, ditto, for Cork—H.M. Packet Pigmy, at 11 a.m.—Maria, Finch, Cardiff, ditto—William Penn, (steamer) Clarke, Liverpool, gen. car.—Grace, Bell, Whitehaven, coals, for Ross—Emmeline, Trick, Newport, ditto—Mary, Havelock, ditto, ditto, for Cork—John, Power, ditto, ditto—Nora Creina, (steamer) Pond, Bristol, gen. car.—Royal George, Evans, Neath, culm, for Ross—Mary, Morris, ditto, coals—Resolution, Angel, London, gen. car.—Gratitude, Williams, Chester, bricks, for Cork—Charlotte, Ryan, Cardiff, coals—Mary Jane, M'Grath, Llanelly, ditto—Malcolm, Edmond, Swansea, culm—Novo Felix, De Costa, Liverpool, gen. car, for St. Michael's.

2nd—Pilgrim, Roche, Newport, coals—Amelia, Couch, Swansea, culm—Harriett, Wilson, London, ballast for Ross—Vigo, Davies, Newport, iron, and bran—Alicia, Welsh, Gloster, salt—Trio, Hull, Newport, coals—H.M. Packet Adder, at 11 a.m.—George the IV. Gates, Cardiff, coals—David Walter, Jenkins, Newport, ditto.

SAILED.

31st—Pacific, Symons, Cardiff, ballast—Gratitude, Jenkins, Swansea, ditto, from Ross—Emma, Bowen, Cardiff, ditto, from ditto—Jessie, Lawton, Newport, ditto from ditto Alexanders, Hooper, Cardiff, ditto—Wm. and Sally, French, Llanelly, ditto, from Ross—Peace, Pond, Swansea, ditto from ditto—Betsey, Gill, Newport, ditto from ditto—St. Vincent, Rumney, ditto, ditto from ditto—Oberon, Addie, Quebec, cordage, blue, &c.—Liverpool, Whelan, Cardiff, ballast—Peace, Lewis, Milford, flour.

1st Sept.—H.M. Packet Jasper, at 7 a.m.

2nd—H.M Packet Pigmy, at 7, a.m.—Ann and Mary, Evans, Llanelly, ballast—Elizabeth and Mary, Shaw, Liverpool, bones—Hippocampi, Fowler, Newport, ballast—Novo Trelis, De Costa, St. Michael's, g.c. from Liverpool—Ann, Worthington, Ferguson, Orkney, ballast—Mary, Havelock, Cork, coals, from Cardiff—Ruby, Jermyns, Llanelly, ballast—Mary and Margaret, Jones, Cork, coals, from Cardiff—Nora Creina, Pond, Bristol, g.c.—H.M. Packet Adder, at 7, a.m.

Wind—S.S.W. to S.—W. & N.N.W.

MARRIED,

At the Friends' Meeting House, on Thursday, Joshua Bartoo, Esq., to Margaret, daughter of Benjamin Goodbody, Esq., both of this city.

At Ballinaclough Church, and afterwards at the house of her father, John Ryan, Esq., of Gloucester street, Dublin, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of Malachy Ryan, Esq., of Ty-one House, in the county Tipperary.

At Cove Church, George Francis Wise, Esq., of Cork, to Eliza, only daughter of Nicholas Vincent, Esq.

The brig Ant was burnt last week at Milford, in consequence of the spontaneous combustion of some straw that was in a grate on board.

THE CASE OF ALEXANDER M'LEOD.

On Monday a general meeting of the members of the Colonial Society took place at the society's club house, St. James's-square, London, in conformity with the request of the North American Colonial Committee, for the purpose of considering the cruel and unjust imprisonment and intended trial of Mr. M'Leod in the state of New York.

The Right Honourable Earl Mountcashel was called to the chair.

The Chairman observed that it fell to his lot to lay before the meeting the steps which were advised to be taken by the North American Committee, in reference to the arbitrary detention of Mr. M'Leod by the United States.—They considered that, although late, great blame would attach to the Colonial Society did they not take up this most important question, which involved not only the life of a British subject, but also many serious considerations in a political point of view. The North American committee had drawn up certain resolutions, expressing strongly the feeling which they entertain upon the subject. They considered that the Colonial Society ought not to be backward, however such an impression might exist in the public mind, in proving to the people of the United States that the cause of Mr. M'Leod was not forgotten in England, although the feelings of the English people were not expressed so loudly and so clamorously as the inhabitants of the United States might expect (hear.) The trial of Mr. M'Leod was fixed for 18th of the ensuing month, only 20 days from that time, and therefore no time was to be lost. The people of the state of New York were—in opposition to the declaration of Great Britain that the burning of the Caroline was an act of her government, and in opposition to the laws of nations about to bring an innocent man to trial on a charge of murder. The committee felt that, having delayed so long, they ought to be determined to use every means in their power to obtain Mr. M'Leod's release (hear, hear.) He felt it was not his (the noble chairman's) province to dilate upon the conduct of the United States Government; but he considered it had been exceedingly imprudent and unjust. It might be said that Congress wished to excuse themselves upon the plea that they had not the power to interfere with the special laws of each independent state, and that therefore they could not prevent the government of New York bringing Mr. M'Leod to trial. His (the noble chairman's) reply to that was, they might not so interfere; but when it was recollected that Mr. M'Leod had been in confinement eight months, and that during the time Committee had been sitting, and the subject debated, they might have remedied the evil. Had the government of the United States been willing to meet the case fairly—to have done justice to Mr. M'Leod and at the same time to Great Britain, they could have passed an act of the legislature for his release (hear, hear, hear.) This would have been their most fair and proper course, but which they had tried to work out of in a most unsatisfactory manner (hear.) With the general government, and with the general government of the United States alone, rested the power of peace or war, and not with individual states. If so, they ought not to permit an individual state to commit acts which would involve the whole in war (hear). The noble chairman here referred to the conduct of the Diet of Switzerland in similar cases, to show that the committal of a wrong by an individual canton was not to be tolerated. Some years since the northern states of Carolina committed an aggression, and did not the general government send troops and remedy the evil? If Congress had been sincere, they might also have done so in the present instance, and thus have saved the peace of Europe, which he had great fear would be endangered. He believed that all well wishers to the United States or to this country must hope to see war averted. It appeared, from what had recently taken place in the House of Commons, that the government of the United States and the government of this country perfectly understood one another, and Lord Palmerston asserts that the life of Mr. M'Leod is safe. If this was the fact, what a delusion was being practised! Was there to be a mock trial? He (Earl Mountcashel) was of opinion Mr. M'Leod would be tried, and that he would not be acquitted. Not that he believed he could not prove an *alibi* but that 30 or 40 witnesses would be brought against him who would swear to anything. Supposing the American government were to save his life, it would not be very gratifying either to the individual or this country, which had been treated with so much contempt. If Mr. M'Leod were acquitted, he should not be the least surprised to hear that he had become a victim to mob law. Under such circumstances, ought England to accept the sorrow of the American government, or ought not they to hold that government responsible? (hear, hear.) The noble chairman proceeded at considerable length to show the inevitable result of war in the event of the condemnation of Mr. M'Leod, and the disastrous consequences which must ensue to America should such an occurrence take place. He, however, wished to meet the government of the United States in peace and amity, yet determinedly to demand that justice should be done to an injured British subject, and the insult which had been offered to the British crown repaired—(cheers.)

Sir D. M'Dougall moved a series of resolutions to the effect: That the society had refrained from giving public expression to their feelings with respect to the unjust detention of Mr. M'Leod in the United States, in consequence of a well grounded expectation that every succeeding packet would have conveyed the intelligence of that gentleman's release, more especially as the Queen's government had communicated with the government of the United States in terms the most distinct and unequivocal, that the attack and captnre of the Caroline was approved of and justified by the British crown. That such attack and capture having taken place under the order and authority of the Queen's representative in Upper Canada, and the approval of that act having been officially announced to the government of the United States by her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the opinion of the society it is in direct opposition to all international law and to the usuage of civilisation to hold Mr. M'Leod or any other individual personally responsible for an act committed under the orders of his own government.—The society now learning that this innocent British subject is not only ignominiously detained in prison, but that his trial by a foreign court and jury has been finally determined upon, they can no longer refrain from giving expression to the strong feelings they entertain in respect to this unprecedented outrage. That as the allegiance of the subject and the protection of the monarch are reciprocal duties, the society is assured, in the event of the commission of the atrocity contemplated towards Mr. M'Leod by the state of New York, that their beloved and gracious Queen will direct the energies and resources of the empire over which her Majesty rules, in vindication of a national wrong, which, if suffered with impunity, would leave our numerous and widely dispersed colonies at the mercy of every lawless and unprincipled aggressor, and thus endanger the safety, peace, welfare, and honour of her Majesty's dominions" As an old soldier, he felt keenly the situation of Mr. M'Leod, for had he been at the burning of the Caroline, which he denied, he dared not to have disobeyed the order of the governor, without subjecting himself to a court martial for mutiny and as a traitor. The government of the United States agreed with the British government that it was a matter between themselves. But this comparatively petty state of New York set itself up in opposition to the whole of the civilised world. He had received that day a letter from Montreal, which expressed no doubt but M'Leod would not only be tried but found guilty, as there were at New York a number of Canadian refugees whose antipathy to England was such that they would swear anything. If they did commit such an outrage, he hoped England would not only let slip the dogs of war, but do it with determination, for they should be waging war with a nation of murderers, and not with Christian men. If the conduct to Mr. M'Leod by the United States was just, then would it have been equally so for Denmark, after the battle of Copenhagen, to have served the brave Nelson and his gallant fellows the same. He believed, however, that our beloved Queen had a feeling for her own rights as sovereign, and would not permit an injustice to be done to her subject, however humble he might be—(cheers.)

Sir Augustus D'Este seconded the resolutions.

Mr. M. Martin observed that this was not a case of local interest, but applied to every portion of the British dominions. It certainly excited in him a feeling of deep surprise and regret that a government of one of the United States should have been petty enough to seize upon an unfortunate individual because he had performed a duty to his Sovereign. This was not a party question, but he must say that blame did attach to the late government that they did not earlier take the responsibility of the act of destroying the Caroline upon themselves. If Mr. M'Leod was brought to trial, it was derogatory to the character of England, for it was virtually the crown of England itself that was put upon its trial. Such a course they had met to reprobate, and he hoped they would do so firmly. The hon. gentleman proceeded to quote the *New York Enquirer* and other American publications to show that England having declared that the burning of the Caroline was her act, and not that of an individual, they had no right whatever to detain or bring Mr. M'Leod to trial. He concluded by supporting the motion.

Mr. Lyall, jun., the Hon. Mr. King, Mr. Layard, and several other gentlemen addressed the meeting; and it was agreed that the resolutions of remonstrance should be forwarded immediately to the Congress of the United States.

Thanks were then unanimously voted to the noble chairman, who having briefly returned thanks, the meeting separated.

METROPOLITAN CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting of the above society was held on Monday evening—

J. Price, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Llewellyn Nash came forward and said that he had on the last night of meeting, congratulated the citizens of Cork upon having formed a Protestant Association there. Since that period he had received a letter from the committee of an operative society, stating that such a society had been formed and was working in that city, and representing it to be calculated to promote the cause of Protestantism in conjunction with other societies of a more aristocratic character. The association was very circumscribed in its funds, and its directors had requested him to solicit some assistance in its behalf from the Conservative Society. This he objected to do, as he knew that considerable expenditure was required to keep up such an establishment, and as many demands had been recently made upon those funds; but he was desirous of inducing his Protestant friends in Cork to contribute towards the maintenance of the Operative Association. He was himself locally connected with Cork, and would subscribe one pound and beg to be proposed a member of the Operative Association, being of opinion that it was eminently qualified to advance Protestant interests, in co-operating with other societies having a similar object in view. An Operative Society was also formed in Waterford. He could not conclude his brief remarks without congratulating his brother Protestants upon the great, glorious, and splendid victory achieved in the House of Lords and Commons by Sir Robert Peel. They all knew that Sir Robert had many difficulties to encounter, and it was their duty to lessen and alleviate them as much as they possibly could. They should not embarrass his government, but as long as his principles were constitutional, and in accordance with Protestantism, they should give him their unabated confidence, and yield him assistance, co-operation, and support.—(hear, hear.)

Mr. Pasley coincided in opinion with Mr. Nash respecting the utility of operative societies, and he had great pleasure in paying a subscription of 5s towards the funds of the Cork Protestant Operative Association. He trusted that such associations would be generally established throughout Ireland, whereever a Ribbon or Repeal society was in operation.—(hear, hear.)

Mr. Maguire concurred with the preceding speakers in the importance of associations amongst the Protestant operatives of Ireland, and drew the attention of the society particularly to the society of that nature established in Waterford.

Mr. Pike observed that Sir Robert Peel would govern the country so equitably that the occupation of the society would soon be gone; and as the members should then resort to literature and history to guile their evenings, he recommended them to make as many contributions as possible to their libraries.—(A laugh.)

Mr. Babington joined in the suggestion that the Operative Society of Cork should be encouraged.

The meeting was adjourned at nine o'clock, having lasted only half an hour, in consequence of the society lending its room for the remainder of the evening to a ward club.

M. GUIZOT'S SPEECH

AT THE DINNER GIVEN TO HIM BY HIS CONSTITUENTS AT LISIEUX.

In truth, gentlemen, I cannot reply to the honourable and flattering expressions which you have just heard—expressions the value of which are increased in my eyes by the high merits of him who pronounced them. Allow me to see therein the frank expression of that sympathy which has subsisted between us during the last twelve years, and that has remained unchanged through all the varying circumstances which have naturally occurred to divide men's minds before and after a great revolution. Gentlemen, far from estranging us from each other, it has united us even more closely. Many of you may still recollect that ten years back in this same place I addressed you, and stated my political views. Such a meeting as then took place, such a public discussion—all these forms of free government were at that time a novelty and cause of astonishment. Yet already how natural do they seem! What a proof exists in this of the progress of our institutions. I congratulate you and myself, gentlemen, upon the result! I consider it as a great honour to have from the first accepted and welcomed openly and completely these powerful institutions. I have confidence in them and faith in them. I respect and love them. The events which have passed before our eyes, and which do not permit us to doubt of their worth, have twice saved the country. Previous to 1830, these institutions sufficed for the defence of our liberties. Since 1830 they have effectually preserved us from anarchy. Without them, gentlemen, do you think that we could have maintained peace, re established order, and, on the very day after a revolution, commenced the formation of a government? We owe our success to the continued action not of any one of our institutions in particular, but to the united operation and combined influence of all. We may boldly say that our constitutional monarchy has gone triumphantly through the trial. It has the right to govern us; for in a few years it has met and satisfied the most diverse, the most contrary wants and necessities of society. It meets these necessities every day. And what has recently passed, and what is now passing, victoriously demonstrate the worth of our institutions, and all the gratitude we owe to them. A year ago, France was very anxious and very excited. Great mistrust and great irritation on both sides. A revolution was almost in prospect, and yet no legitimate motive for such a war: no great national interest to prescribe or counsel it. We had a foreign policy more or less able, more or less fortunate, blunders here, checks there, but nothing from which war ought to have resulted. Neither was war the wish nor the interest of the country. France did not desire it, nor did Europe. And yet war seemed imminent, so difficult was it to render apparent what were the genuine wishes and interests of the country, and to raise it above the superficial passions and prejudices which agitated us. How have we been extricated from so critical a situation? The King, making a firm use of his prerogative, changed his cabinet; and at the same time, acting up to the spirit of the charter, he carried before the chambers that great question of peace and war, which, for his own part, he had already revolved in his mind, and within the limits of his power. The new cabinet appealed in the chambers to the fullest discussion and publicity, a publicity which appeared excessive to many sensible minds, and contrary to good government habits. But in the then state of things, the fullest publicity was indispensable, in order to enlighten the country, and enable it to decide of itself, in ample knowledge of the circumstances, the redoubtable question before it. From all this, gentlemen, has there resulted one of those sudden and violent reactions which carry from one extreme to another the policy and conduct of governments and countries. Has any great interest of the country been sacrificed to a lesser one? In rejecting war at all price *(a tout prix)* have we flung ourselves into the system of peace at all price *(a tout prix)*, as the antagonists of the cabinet have so often tried to prove?—Not in the least. All the interests of the country have been amply provided for; its dignity as well as its prosperity—its force as well as its repose; and the result has been that policy of armed peace and temporary isolation which has prevailed in the government as in the deliberations of the chambers. This is the true policy of the *juste milieu*, of which at length the wisdom is acknowledged, but of which it has been predicted that it could neither endure nor succeed. Peace has been maintained without any sacrifice of dignity. The isolation of France exists no more, but not without having lasted long enough for all the purposes desired, and upon conditions perfectly compatible with the honour of the country. Here you will, I trust, approve my reserve. There are controversies which ought not to be provoked, facts which ought not to be discussed save by the chambers, constitutionally charged with debating them. I shall not be wanting to my duty in this respect, and shall also abstain from every expression likely to wound the susceptibilities of any foreign government or nation. I should not forgive myself, were I to let drop one word which might foment or keep up between France and England, or between France or Europe, worn out prejudices or bitter feelings. To every sensible man, to every sincere friend of European peace, such language must appear a grievous wrong. Situated as I am, it would be to sin against justice, prudence, and tact. I will not incur the reproach. I will limit myself to resuming the simple result of the policy which has prevailed, and the lesson which it teaches us. France has been enlightened and tranquillized. She comprehends that neither her honor nor interest required more than precautionary armaments and temporary isolation. Europe has been seriously warned and reassured—reassured by the evidence of our pacific intentions, and the loyalty with which our acts have accorded with our intentions; warned that France will never allow herself to be towed along by a policy not her own, but will separate herself decidedly from what she does not approve, without, nevertheless, rushing to the extremity of war. Aware of the inconveniencies resulting to all the world from the isolating of France from the policy of Europe, it must be admitted that a general good understanding is for the interests of all. It is thus that a very critical and very serious situation, as far as our foreign affairs are concerned, has been put an end to. And this result has been attained by a scrupulous respect for our institutions, and by their regular development. At home, as far as domestic policy is concerned, the merit of these institutions has been rendered more manifest and conclusive. What is now passing before our eyes shows this fully. The events of last year, gentlemen, have imposed heavy burdens upon us, some temporary and likely to cease with the situation which caused them; others more permanent, for they proceed from the necessity of restoring our military establishments too long neglected, upon a good footing. Obliged to provide for these charges, government feels, at the same time, the necessity of bringing back the budget within normal conditions—in other words, to restore the balance between the revenue and the expenditure. Credit is a powerful means, but, at the same time, one that is delicate, and requires cautious management. A loan ought not to be had recourse to, except in extraordinary and pressing circumstances. The permanent receipts of taxes ought to meet ordinary expenses. At the present time there are elementary maxims which must guide every wise government. In this situation what has the finance minister done? He had advanced measures already announced and sanctioned by the law, and which have for their only aim, first, to insure the equal repartition amongst the tax payers of existing interests; secondly, to enable the chamber to legislate with a full knowledge of facts in all that relates to the voting of these taxes. Can aught be more legitimate, gentlemen, or more consonant with justice, and the necessities of a good financial administration? And yet loud clamours have been raised, not amongst you, gentlemen—not amongst those who take truth as the basis of their judgment—but amongst a population less enlightened and less informed on public affairs, and the condition of a government. Errors, absurd and strange, founded on popular prejudice, have been circulated; and, at the same time, the factious have endeavoured to make the most of these, and turn them to their own advantage. They have endeavoured, out of these prejudices, to give rise to resistance; and, out of resistance, insurrection. The third error of the people, and the hypocritical efforts of factions, are the true causes of the late disorders. How has the government opposed these disorders? By two means only: the simple execution of the laws, firm and temperate—mild even in the form—powerful, but patient in demonstration; the other means have been full discussion and explanation in the aim of these measures, in order to dispel popular errors respecting them. Look at what is this moment passing. The municipal councils have assembled throughout France; the departmental councils are about to assemble. France is this moment full of elective bodies, debating, approving, or condemning these very measures. And in the midst of this universal examination, government is engaged in repressing disorder, in appealing to public opinion and to legal force, in order to make the law respected, taking care, at the same time, to enlighten men's convictions. Is not such a spectacle a striking homage to our institutions? Does it not prove that government places its full reliance, and seeks its support in the complete and energetic action of these institutions? This action alone is salutary and efficacious. In order that our institutions should attain their aim, all the powers composing them should act together, each in its part and within its limits. Every weakness, each act of hesitation of one of these great parts of the state must disarrange the whole political machine. It cannot be denied that at the present time a tendency to weaken one of the great powers of the state, viz., the monarchic principle, by sapping its two foundations—royalty and administration—when I say royalty, I mean the institution and the royal person, the crown and the King. It is a fundamental maxim of law that the King can do no wrong. The King is inviolable—ministers are responsible; every fault of government is imputable to the councillors of the crown, not to the crown—such is the admirable principle which guarantees order and liberty. But to the maxim of the King doing no wrong, it is sought to substitute that of the King doing nothing—an idea as false in right as in fact, and enervating royalty under pretence of covering it. Fortunate it has been for our country that royalty has not been allowed thus to become enervated, and that it has performed in our affairs the part which belongs to it. To its persevering influence we owe a great portion of our success. I have already expressed my opinions on this point. The wisdom of the King and the wisdom of the country became united; and this union, which is the definitive view of the charter, has been the safety of France. Let us be grateful to the King; in doing so, we shall only be just. Gratitude is a duty for nations, which serves and honours them; for it encourages devotion both of the prince towards his country; and the country has need of the devotion of the prince, as much as of that of all its citizens. The second element of monarchies has that which is always present and active throughout the country—I mean the administration is one of of which the country has a pressing and continual need. Throughout our history, or at least throughout its last fifty years, the administration of the country has been the principle and pledge of national unity, public order, and civilised progress. France has become compact under its action. Schools have sprung up, roads have been opened, towns embellished, and prosperity scattered everywhere, through its instrumentality. Let us not weaken, gentlemen, its salutary influence. Let us maintain its rights by the side of the public liberties, watching these and watching by them. It is the duty and interest of all sensible men to defend them against hostile tendencies. Government cannot march alone. It has need of being surrounded and supported. Its direct agents must have the aid of the Conservative forces of society. Our institutions must not become hollow. If there be not a good spirit in them, a bad one will penetrate there and prevail. If Conservative principles do not prevail, destructive ones will. Representative government is said not to have been formed for the repose of ministers; neither should it be for the inertness of good citizens. For no person is it a tent erected for sleep; it is a career opened before us, wherein we must all progress and act. You all wish for order in your families, order in your towns. Remember, that these blessings are inseparable from each other. In 1830, when we vindicated our rights, our rights infringed, we promised to France and to the world to found a regular and stable government, and at the same time a free one. Let us keep this promise, and let us take without hesitation all the pains that its accomplishment requires. Success cannot fail us if we do so. We shall surmount the obstacles that shall impede us, as we have surmounted during the last eleven years all those which so often menaced us with shipwreck.

REPEAL IN AMERICA—NEW ORK.

(From the New York Freeman's Journal.)

IRISH REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

An adjournment meeting of this association was held on Tuesday evening, at Carroll Hall,

JOHN QUINN, Esq, in the chair.

Robert Emmet, Esq., Jun., acted as Seeretary, *pro tem.*

Dr. J. A. Houston briefly addressed the meeting. He spoke of the encouragement which the friends of liberty might derive from reflecting on the numerous instances recorded in sacred history in which the Almighty himself manifested his hatred of tyranny and oppression. He referred to the present political aspect of Britain, and adduced several reasons for entertaining the hope that the triumph of the Tories would be short lived, and that their final and irrevocable overthrow was certain at no very remote period.

Dr. Sweeny here entered the hall, and on his ascending the platform, the chairman resigned his place to the doctor, who then addressed the meeting in his usual happy and forcible style.

James Ryan, Esq., was then loudly called for, and on appearing on the platform was greeted with loud applause. The venerable gentleman then addressed the meeting with much eloquence. He dwelt on the wrongs of Ireland, and her claims on the sympathies of those of her sons who had made America their abode. He then moved the following resolutions:—

I. "That the thanks of the association are due and are hereby proffered to Mr. Corbally, M. P. for Meath, and Mr. Berry, M. P. for Cork, for resigning their re election in favour of the Liberator—Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M. P.

II. "That this association have undiminished confidence in the patriotism, talents, honesty, and disinterested energies of that illustrious statesman—Ireland's O'Connell.

III. "That the sum of twenty five dollars be paid out of the funds of this association to the poor but patriotic Mrs. Lenehan, who for four days and nights watched over her husband and made him vote for Ireland's liberty.

IV. "That the treasurer of the association be requested to report at next meeting the names of members, monies received, expenses defrayed, and the balance on hand."

Dr. Sweeny was opposed to these resolutions for several reasons. First, because the only information which the association possessed respecting the facts of the case referred to were obtained from newspaper accounts which required to be confirmed—secondly, because the resolution conveyed an imputation on the husband of Mrs. Lenahan, unjust it might be to him, and certainly anything but pleasing to her; and thirdly, because such a disposition of a portion of the funds was not authorised by the constitution or bye-laws, and ought, with propriety, to be left to the national association of Ireland.

Considerable discussion, in which James Ryan, Dr. J. A. Houston, John Quinn, Esq., and others took part, followed. Finally the question was taken separately on the first, second, and fourth resolutions, all of which passed unanimously. Debate then ensued on the third resolution, which was very judiciously terminated by a proposition, that a private subscription be entered into for the purpose of presenting Mrs. Lenahan with a substantial testimonial of approbation and esteem.

This suggestion was acted on immediately, a considerable sum subscribed, and the meeting then adjourned.

BOSTON.

(From the Boston Pilot.)

"The American Cock crowing on the other side of the Atlantic shall awaken Ireland from her dreamy slumbers, and bid her rise to enjoy a day of light and happiness."—O'Connell.

A VOICE FROM BUNKER HILL.

The meeting of the friends of Ireland, favourable to the formation of a Repeal Association in Charlestown, took place on Monday evening last, at Constitutional Liberty Hall. It was a glorious gathering of animated and patriotic hearts, and such a one as befitted the hallowed ground upon which they assembled, consecrated as it is with blood of the American patriots of '75. It did seem that the spot infused more than usual fervor and zeal in the persons assembled, and afforded some exceeding felicitous and eloquent points to the gentlemen who addressed the meeting during the evening. A more appropriate place could not be selected for the assembling of the friends of civil liberty than one sacred to the earliest efforts of American freedom; a crowd of scenes, full of the haughty and tyrannical domination of England, rushed instinctively to the mind, and her relentless course, toward the patriots of America is a type of her conduct to the noble spirits of Ireland. The place, the men and the objects that brought them together, rendered the meeting on Monday evening in Charlestown a bright feature in the annals of Repeal agitation in this country. The hall was crowded, and the greatest degree of enthusiasm prevailed throughout the night. Mr. James Casey, of Charlestown, was called to the chair, and Mr. Michael M'Garagan appointed to act as Secretary. The chairman opened the objects of the meeting, and was followed by Messrs. Rogers and M'Carthy.

M. W. J. Walsh came forward and addressed the meeting, and at the close of his remarks read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

1. Resolved—That in coming together to aid Ireland in her present noble struggle is the cause of Repeal, we do it from a firm conviction that it is to the consummation of this great object she can alone look to that share of justice, equality, and national influence to which her genius, and innate physical powers, so eminently entitle her.

2. Resolved—That, impressed with the belief that the greatest obstacles that impede Ireland in her progress to the same degree of political happiness and civil tranquility enjoyed by other kindred nations, is clearly traceable to the evil influence flowing from British legislation, we pledge our best exertions, consistent with our duties as American citizens, to accomplish her release from a connexion destructive alike to the genius of her people as it is enervating and paralysing to her energies as a nation.

3. Resolved—That in viewing the present impoverished and powerless position of Ireland, the gradual decline of her commerce and her manufactories, flagrant injustice to the people in the apportionment of parliamentary representation, and the interminable train of oppressive enactments, robbing her of her share in the government of the United Kingdom, and calculated to degrade the character of her people—we witness the necessary results of British legislation, and that an Irish parliament can alone remedy those stupendous evils.

4. Resolved—That in the present moral condition of Ireland we see bright promises of the firmness and unchanging unanimity of her people in the cause of Repeal, and that we deem it an imperious duty we owe ourselves as Irishmen, and the country that gave us birth, to afford what aid we can in the achievement of so glorious and patriotic an object.

5.—Resolved as American citizens we are proud of the opportunity afforded us of aiding a nation that has contributed more to the establishment of civil and religious liberty than any other nation under the canopy of heaven, and that if our efforts avail ought in placing her in her just position in Europe, we deem it a small return for the ocean of Irish blood shed in the cause of American freedom.

6. Resolved that we deem it to be the duty of every American citizen to tender his best sympathies and warmest encouragement to Ireland in her struggle for Repeal, no less as a tribute of gratitude to the memory of Irishmen whose blood moistened our soil, shed in the defence of American liberty, than as an encouragement to the great principles of freedom and justice.

Mr. D. W. O'Brien arose at the call of several persons, and in a very animated manner dwelt upon the deeply interesting question that demanded their attention that evening, asserting that the Irishman who could at such a time coldly disregard the appeal of his native land, was undeserving the title of citizen in any country, much less the glorious privileges conferred by the constitution under which it is our happiness to live.

Mr. C. O'Brien next came forward, and in a very happy manner alluded to the revered hill at the base of which we stood, and pointed to the route of England's forces on this ground, as a significant type of the triumph of the Repealers of Ireland, but that the noble work began here in blood would be accomplished in Ireland by the force of reason and moral power. Mr. O'Brien was followed by Mr. Campbell, who, in an eloquent manner expressed his hope that this effort now making for Repeal would be for Ireland alone and that the distinction between this creed and that creed be not permitted to form any part of the spirit that prompted us to this work.

The speaking throughout the whole evening by the gentlemen from Boston was most eloquent, and brought down thunders of applause from the equally enthusiastic listeners. At the close three hearty cheers were given for the delegates from Boston.

It was unanimously resolved that the sum collected be handed over to the treasurer of the Boston Association, and be transmitted with the funds of that body to Dublin.

LOYAL NATIONAL REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The member of this body met on Monday at the Corn Exchange,

Dr. Murphy in the chair.

In consequence of the absence of Mr. Ray, Mr. Thos. Steele acted as secretary. He read the minutes of the last day's proceedings, and a letter from the Young Men's Repeal Association of New York, containing an order for £25 to the credit of the Repeal Association of Ireland.

Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., moved the insertion of this letter on the minutes. He said that such conduct of Irishmen in America was an example for all Ireland. He would call on all Irishmen to unite. It was only in a concentration of moral force that they could hope for a redress of their grievances and justice.—(Hear.) If they did not unite they would be trampled down; they looked not to the interference of a foreign power. They trusted to themselves.—(Hear.) Distress might yet come upon England, and when they would be able to achieve their rights while she would be laboring in her distress. However matters might lower for awhile justice would at last be done them, and they should recover the rights of their suffering and oppressed country.—(Hear.)

Mr. Steele said he had the gratification to have a letter from General Cloney to read to the meeting.—There was no man more renowned for his bravery in the conflict of blood in his country's cause than Gen. Cloney; and that he (Mr. Steele) from that room told Peel and Scorpion Stanley.—(Groans.)

Mr. John O'Connell made another speech, in the course of which he said—Ireland was trampled on by the corrupt, bigoted, and grossly ignorant agricultural constituency of England.—(Hear, hear.) Ireland and her brave people were made subject to the boors of England. In the last debate there had been a majority of 21 against the ministry. It was with no desire to create national prejudices that he designated the agricultural population of England as he did. No it was because it was the fact. They were besottedly ignorant, corrupt, and bigoted.—(Hear, hear.) Ireland certainly knew well what was intended for her, coercion and tyranny. England did expect that some statesmanlike plan would be declared to the world.—Mr. O'Connell then alluded to the several parts of Sir R. Peel's speech on the late debate at length, and said that whilst every one was anxiously waiting to hear his future plans, they could learn nothing at all.—(Hear, hear. Sir R. Peel had, for the purpose of conciliating his party, commenced his speech by abusing his (Mr. O'Connell's) father.—(Groans.) What had he ever done for Ireland? Whenever there was any act against her, his (Sir Robert Peel's) vote was never wanting.—(Hear.) He had indeed granted Catholic emancipation.

A Voice—He was obliged to do it.

Mr. O'Connell.—He was obliged to do it, as had been well remarked. In later days he sent over a Haddington to be lord lieutenant here—(groans)—and a Blackburne attorney general. Over his lord lieutenant's head an Orange flag was waved.—(Groans.) He (Mr. O'Connell) believed they were to have the same lord lieutenant here again, and then the same scenes would be repeated.—(Cries of "Never, never.") He would, in conclusion, call on Irishmen to bear with everything a little longer. They had in the Repeal Association the surest means of upsetting Tory rule.—(Hear.) They would, by the moral force of the people of Ireland, upset it, and plant instad of it the glittering temple of Irish liberty.—(Loud cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. Groves rose to move that an address should be presented to the Liberator, to express their grateful sense of his powerful advocacy of the cause of Ireland during the late debate, and their determination to support to the utmost every means he might deem necessary for the restoration of their common country to the position which she ought to hold among the nations of the civilised world.(cheers.)

Mr. Steele rose to second the motion, and was received with loud cheers—Peel and Scorpion Stanley should see that all their plans against Ireland would be abortive (cheers.) Let them hurl defiance at the scorpion (loud cheers.) He (Mr. Steele) would just say a few words about Sir Robert Peel. He (Sir Robert) was well known to be a man of very cold and haughty manners; he was about as cold as a wig-block chiselled out of an iceberg (laughter.) In the late debate after Mr. O'Connell had spoken, he (Sir Robert) rose and did not address the Speaker at all, but addressed, personally, Mr. O'Connell. He eyed Mr. O'Connell like a hyæna, and looked as if he would wish to tear him in pieces (laughter.) It was delightful to hear that Sir Robert had lost his temper. If England should be engaged in any war, and be in distress, he (Mr. Steele) would say that any Irishman who would serve her as a soldier or a sailor would be a renegade traitor (cheers.) He (Mr. Steele) would re assert his former words. Woe to the traitor—might he march forward to battle without the benediction of his parents or his friends—with the malediction of his clergyman, and under the malison of his God.—(loud cheers.) It was the most foolish infatuation of the people of Ireland in giving themselves to be her soldiers and her sailors to fight her battles, and—

Mr. John O'Connell here rose and said he was very sorry to interrupt Mr. Steele, but they should recollect that they were about to come under a government that would be most unscrupulous in their acts.

Mr. John O'Connell announced the amount of repeal rent for the past week to be £277 10s 8½d., and moved that £50 out of this sum should be allocated to the Counties' League Fund.

This announcement was received with loud cheers.

Dr. Murphy having left the chair, and Mr. Christopher Coyne being called thereto, Mr. Steele called for nine cheers for the Queen, and nine more for the Liberator.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Great Western railway directors are about to borrow a farther sum of £500,000, and the company is paying a dividend of 1¼ per cent. It is now stated that the total cost of it is stupendous work will be £6,500,000.

Of the 658 members who compose the House of Commons 634 voted on the late division, namely, for the amendment, tellers included, 362; minority for the address, 271; pairs (2), 4; Conservatives absent, 3; Ministerialists, 12; Vacant—Yorkshire and Bradford, 2; double return—Cardigan and Thatford 2; return for two places, Mr. O'Connell, 1; Speaker 1.

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