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DISASTROUS INTELLIGENCE FROM INDIA.

DREADFUL INTELLIGENCE FROM CABOOL—ENTIRE DESTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH FORCE—ONE EUROPEAN ESCAPED.

AFFGHANISTAN—THE REBELLION.

BOMBAY, MARCH 1.—Many a long year has passed by since intelligence was despatched from India, at once so momentous and so distressing, as that which the present mail is destined to convey. One of the most extensive and merciless butcheries that have ever blackened the annals of savage nations has been perpetrated by the rebels in Affghanistan—a slaughter which, whether we consider the baseness of the treachery that led to it, or the horrors that marked its progress, stands forth almost unparalleled. Trusting in the specious promises of the crafty Akbar Mahomed, the envoy's avowed assassin, Major Pottinger, and General Elphinstone concluded a convention with him by which the safe passage of our force from Cabool to Jellelabad was guaranteed, and led forward the troops to the passes. It soon became evident that the Affghans were resolved in opposing their progress; but relying on the faith of the traitor Akbar, the general pushed on; until at length the whole army was involved in one common ruin. The sword of the destroyer, and the bitter cold of these wild regions, combined in accomplishing the work of horror. Of 12,000 human beings* who quitted Cabool with Gen. Elphinstone, not more than fifty are now in existence: the rest fell beneath the knife of the Affghans, or perished in the snows of Hufft Kothul and Tazeen!

It is with mingled indignation and sorrow that I prepare to detail the circumstances of this terrible slaughter—indignation at the reprehensible credulity of those who hazarded the lives of thousands on a traitor's word—and sorrow at the melancholy results of their weakness.

The negotiations broken off by the assassination of Sir William M'Naghton were resumed by Major Pottinger shortly after the death of the envoy.† An attack on the cantonments, as I stated in my last, was commenced ere we had concluded any arrangement; but this appears to have been discontinued, as terms of treaty were settled before the end of December. The troops are represented to have been on the 28th of that month in camp, unable to move for want of carriage, and to have in their possession nearly a month's supply of provisions, which had been collected during the progress of negotiation. On the 4th of January the treaty was signed. It stipulated that on delivering up six hostages, granting orders for the evacuation of our different strongholds, and abandoning the treasure and certain munitions of war, our force should be permitted to march to Jellalabad unmolested, taking with them their arms, and, as it would appear, their guns and ammunition. The sick and wounded were to be left to the care of the "existing government." The orders for evacuation alluded to appear to have been written to the 30th December, as the instructions received by Sir R. Sale for the abandonment of Jellelabad, and with which he refused to comply, bore that date. The officers surrendered as hostages are said to be Captains Walsh, of the 52d Madras Native Infantry; Drummond, of the 3d Cavalry; and Webb, of the 38th Madras Native Infantry; and Lieutenants Airie, of her Majesty's 3d, aid de camp to General Elphistone; Conolly and Warburton, of the Artillery. Shah Soojah refused to accompany the retiring force, and was left in the Bala Hisser with about 3,000 followers, defending himself against the attacks of the enemy. The troops marched on the 5th of January, and the cantonments, as soon as they had quitted them, were set in flames. The Affghans rushed eagerly forward to seize the baggage, and the rere guard of the force was fixed upon. When Akbar Khan had thus got our troops into his power, he issued proclamations, saying "We, having by our valour and cunning induced the Kaffirs to quit their tents, now call upon all good Mussulmans to rise and annihilate the intruders as they retire!" The force encamped after having marched about 4 or 5 miles—half of the way to Boodkhak. As soon as they left Cabool, General Elphinstone placed himself entirely under the guidance of Akbar Khan, and allowed the order of marching, the length of the stages, and the places of encampment, to be dictated by him. The wily Affghan could thus regulate the proceedings of our force by those of his own people, of whose movements, it cannot be doubted, he had continual intelligence. The next day the 6th, the troops reached Boodkhak, and again pitched their camp in the snow. During their progress, a good deal of plunder seems to have taken place; but no regular attack was made. On the 7th they marched for Khoord Cabool, and during that stage the enemy came down upon them in force, and obstinately disputed the way. They ascended the heights however with spirit, and after a severe engagement, which resulted in a heavy loss of life, succeeded in forcing the dangerous and difficult defile. It appears that on this occasion, and also subsequently when attacks were made, General Elphinstone charged Akbar Khan with a breach of faith, but the traitor to the last protested, and, indeed, succeeded in persuading his victim, that he had no control whatever over the assailants, and could not prevent their attacks.

The next march, towards Tazeen, was by far the most dreadful and disastrous. On the Hufft Kothul, a bleak and precipitous mountain, nearly the whole of the native force was destroyed. Benumbed and powerless, the miserable Sepoys met their death without resistance, or, if they escaped a violent end, sank into that frigid torpor from which men wake no more. The ladies had hitherto borne the privations of these terrible marches with heroic fortitude; but here the intense cold, and the imminent danger to which they were exposed, induced them to comply with the request of General Elphinstone, that they should place themselves under the protection of Mahomed Akbar, and return to Cabool. The Affghan chief, it appears, demanded them as hostages; but though their safe conduct to Cabool was made a condition of their surrender, they were never taken bither. There is every reason to believe that they accompanied Akbar Khan as far as Jugdulluck. The accounts received of the different occurrences are necessarily imperfect and confused; but it requires no strong imagination to picture the horrors that were here enacted. Lady Sale, it seems, was wounded, and her son in law, Lieut. Sturt—whose wife, too, was present—met a soldier's death. Mrs. Anderson discovered that one of her children, a little girl, was missing; and the most dreadful apprehensions existed that she had been killed, or had perished from cold, and been left on the road.‡ Commensurate with the extent of our misfortunes must have been the exultation of the Affghans. Their triumph would have been the less glorious if less bloody—unworthy of their cause had the voice of mercy been listened to!

When the ladies were separated from our force, their husbands accompanied them. Some of the Mussulman Sepoys went over to the enemy, who promised that their lives would be spared, but the majority of the native troops remained true to the last. The greater part of the guns were spiked and abandoned on the Hufft Kotbul, and when the force reached Tazeen the remainder were similarly disposed of.

Having reached Tazeen, the remnant of the army, instead of proceeding on the direct route to Jellalabad, by way of Pisseruck and Gandamuck, turned off towards Jugdulluck, which lies about twenty five miles from Tazeen, in the direction of Lughnan. The work of slaughter continued; and by the time they reached their destination, not more than 300 men—and these nearly all Europeans—could be mustered, out of 5,000 soldiers and upwards of 7,000 camp followers, who a few days previously had quitted Cabool! To the latter defenceless wretches one would think mercy might have been extended without diminishing the triumph of the Affghan or weakening the force of his revenge; but it is said, with what truth we know not, that, with characteristic barbarity, their clothes were stripped from their bodies, in order that they might perish the more surely in the snows!

Either at Taxeen or Jugdulluck—for on this point statements differ—General Elphinstone himself fell into the hands of Akbar Khan, a prisoner, as well as Colonels Shelton and Johnson, who were with him at the time. Some accounts state that these officers were seized and confined, others that they voluntarily surrendered themselves. It appears that Akbar received intelligence that Jellelabad was still retained by General Sale, contrary to the terms of the treaty, and that he at once declared the force should proceed no further. Whether they were seized, in pursuance of this determination, or delivered themselves up as security for the ultimate evacuation of the fortress, is yet doubtful.

On the departure of General Elphinstone, the command devolved upon Brigadier Arquetil, commander of the Shah's forces, who succeeded in preserving something like order, notwithstanding the dreadful situation of the troops, who remained during the period of the halt (nearly a whole day,) exposed to a galling fire from the heights around them. Towards the close of the day, Colonel Arquetil received a warning note from the general:—"March to night—there is treachery!" And soon after dark they again set forward. This was on the 12th of January. The column advanced up the pass, and, though the road was barricaded, succeeded in pushing through, the enemy not having yet assembled. An attack, however, which was soon afterwards made on the rere, threw them into confusion. The brigadier fell, and then all order was at an end. The force broke up—the officers were no longer obeyed—self preservation alone was thought of—troopers were struck from their saddles by those on foot, that the horses might be used for the purpose of flight, and those who mounted galloped off for their lives! It was the last effort of despair.

Her Majesty's 44th Regiment was here cut up, and it is said the men greatly hastened their fate by their disorderly conduct; refusing to obey their officers, and even striking them with the butt ends of their muskets when commands were given. Some men of 35th Bengal native infantry, who yet remained, also, it appears, deserted their commander. The surviving officers, seeing that there was no hope of restoring order, and that the only chance of safety lay in flight, at length quitted the scene of tumult. Six of them, named Hopkins, Harper, Colyer, Bird, Steer, and Brydon, rode off in company. They kept together until they reached Futtiabad, when the three former parted from their companions. Bird was soon afterwards struck down, and Lieutenant Steer, when but a few miles from Jellalabad, was obliged to halt, his horse being completely exhausted. He crawled into a cave on the road side, where, it is feared, he perished. As for Dr. Brydon, he pushed resolutely off, and, after many hairbreadth escapes from the Affghans whom he encountered on the way, and receiving several severe wounds, the welcome fortress met his view. The very women and children, it would seem, reviled him, and pelted him with stones as he rode along: He appears to have feared to enter Jellalabad at first, from an apprehension that it might be in possession of the enemy, and for a time hid himself in a ravine. Near this spot he was seen from the walls of the town, and some officers went out to meet him and bring him in. He was in a miserable state of fatigue and exhaustion, and his head frightfully gashed with wounds, and it was some time ere he could give a clear account of the horrible occurrences he had witnessed.

For three nights after the arrival of Dr. Brydon, beacons were kept burning and bugles sounding, at Jellelabad, in order to attract the notice of any fugitives that might be in the neighbourhood, but up to the date of the latest accounts only three more men belonging to the Cabool force had reached the fort:—a Kilmutgar of the 5th cavalry, a Rissaldar of Anderson's horse, and a Hindoo grass cutter. The latter stated that he had seen great numbers of officers lying dead on the road.

The following is a list of the officers whom Dr. Brydon saw killed in the different engagements:—

Brigadier Anquetil, commanding the Shah's forces; Major Ewart, 54th Native Infantry; Lieut. Sturt, Bengal Engineers; Dr. Duff, 54th Native Infantry; Dr. Bryce, 5th Light Cavalry; Lieutenants Bird, Macartney, and Cardew.

The bodies of Dr. Harper, Captain Hopkins, and Lieutenant Collyer, who left Jugdulluck with Dr. Brydon were discovered about four miles from Jellelabad by a party of cavalry who had been sent out to patrol the Cabool road. They were mutilated in the most frightful manner, and could with difficulty be identified.

General Elphinstone, Brigadier Shelton, and Colonel Johnson, were taken by Akbar Khan, to a fort at Lughman belonging to Jubber Khan, together with some officers that had fallen into the hands of the rebel chief. Here they found the ladies and their husbands safe and well, and were rejoiced to hear that the former had been treated with respect and attention.

Subjoined are the names of Mahomed Akbar's prisoners:—

General Elphinstone.	Ryley.
Colonel Shelton.	Dr. Magrath.
Major Pottinger.	Sergeant Wade.
Johnson.	Lady Sale.
Lawrence.	Lady M'Naghten.
Mackenzie, 48th M. N. I.	Mrs. Anderson and children.
Troup.	Mrs. Sturt.
Boyd.	Mrs. Roley.
Waller.	Mrs. Eyre.
Anderson.	Mrs. Trevor and children.
Hay.	Mrs. Mainwaring.
Mein.	Three soldiers' wives of the 13th.
Eyre.	

At Lughnan: Major Griffiths, of the 37th Native Infantry; and Ensign Souter, of her Majesty's 44th; and a serjeant major of the 37th Native Infantry; and twelve men of the 13th and 44th regiments at Futoo; and at Cabool, besides the hostages, Drs. Berwick and Balfour, and an officer named Evans. The enemy had offered to deliver up the party at Futoo for 2,000 rupees, and on intelligence being received to this effect, the required amount was soon raised among the garrison at Jellelabad; but on finding the money so quickly forthcoming, the captors increased their demand to 50,000. Captain M'Gregor, the political agent, is still negociating for their release. Letters have reached Jellelabad from Lady Sale and some of the officers at Lughnan, speaking very favourably of the conduct of Mohamed Akbar and Jubber Khan; but apprehensions exist that this praise, instead of being really merited, has been bestowed by the captives in the expectation that their letters would be intercepted, and with the view of propitiating the favour of the chiefs. From the character of Jubber Khan, however, who has always been represented as a humane man, we incline to believe the commendation was sincere. Late accounts state that clothing and tea had been sent to the prisoners from Jellelabad.

We have little information of the state of affairs at Cabool. From the accounts that have reached Jellelabad, however, it would appear not only that Shah Soojah is still holding out, but that his party is increasing in strength and power. Another chief, named Teeran Khan, seems to have been at one time set up as king; of Shah Reman, who was at first exalted to that dignity, we now hear nothing. It was said that on the arrival of Mahomed Akbar he was superseded by that chief; but the latter does not appear to have been ever regarded by the Affghans as their monarch. Time will, no doubt, throw more light on these occurrences. It is not known in whose custody at Cabool the prisoners and the sick and wounded have been placed, but a letter is reported to have been received from Capt. Conolly, containing the gratifying intelligence that all were safe, and well treated. One account states that this officer is with Shah Soojah, which is probably a mistake.

Some strong suspicions exist as to the fidelity of the Shah—suspicions which, when we consider his determined refusal to leave Cabool with his force, and the facility with which he raised a party as soon as we had quitted the place, certainly appear to have some foundation. And were filial obedience a virtue more current among the Affghans than it is, the departure of Prince Lufter Jung for Candahar, to join the rebel army of Ata Mahomed, might be looked upon as a corroborative fact. The ties of kindred, however, among these people are weak indeed.

The Affghans have as yet made no attack on Jellalabad. The place has been materially strengthened—a ditch has been dug round the fort—the surrounding ground has been cleared, so as to afford no shelter for any enemy, and the garrison is capable of sustaining a three or four months' siege; unless indeed the enemy should bring down artillery, against which the walls, which are not shot proof, would hardly stand. General Sale has a good store of provisions, and although Akbar Khan uses every means to prevent it, is still able to increase his supply.

It was on the 9th of January, that the orders to evacuate Jellelabad arrived from Cabool. They were contained in a letter from Major Pottinger, addressed to Captain M'Gregor, the political agent. It was at once resolved to decline compliance, and a despatch was sent off, explaining the reasons for this determination; one of the principal of which was, that "certain information had reached them of Akbar Khan having sent emissaries to induce the tribes around and near Jellelabad to raise and destroy the British force on their contemplated retreat to India." This reply could never have been received by Major Pottinger, or he would hardly have led our forces from Cabool; and it is most deeply to be regretted that the warning did not reach him. Akbar Khan appears to have been very active in endeavouring to raise the different tribes, and proclamations have been extensively circulated. One of them is thus translated:—"I, Mahomed Akbar Khan, by the grace of God, &c., &c., have slain the lord of the Kaffers, and am about to turn them out of the country. It is your duty to annihilate them on the road; rise up, surround Jellelabad and exterminate the infidels." Another gives the names of the officers killed, especially noticing Sir W. M'Naghten and Sir Alexander Burnes, urges the people to make sure of Captain M'Gregor, and threatens Uzeez Khan, a chief who has not yet taken any part in the rebellion, with destruction, if he remains inactive. A letter was also addressed to General Sale, declaring that the hostages at Cabool would be sacrificed if he continued in occupation of Jellelabad, and that he should then be driven out, and his whole force annihilated. The general replied that we defied them to put their threats into execution, and that a hundred lives should be taken for every hostage they might kill!

The most important want at Jellelabad is that of money. Although Captain M'Gregor continues to negotiate for the surrender of the different prisoners, without ready cash to back his offers he can hardly meet with success. 10,000 rupees were proposed by General Sale as the ransom of his wife and daughter; but no reply from Jubber Khan, to whom the offer was made, has yet reached him. Lady Sale has acted most heroically—her every letter to her husband counselling him to be bold and determined, and to hold out to the last.*

Brigadier Wild has made an unsuccessful atttmpt to relieve General Sale by forcing the Khyber pass, and, by a piece of gross military mismanagement, seriously compromised the safety of two regiments, which, however, by a courageous and daring effort, extricated themselves from the dangerous position in which his indiscreet procedure had placed them. In my last, it will be remembered, I stated that his force was encamped at the mouth of the pass, awaiting the arrival of the brigade under General Pollock. He had four guns, which had been supplied by General Avitable of the Seikh army, but which were of the worst possible description—one, indeed, altogether useless—and a sufficiency of ammunition, which he had received from the same quarter.

Ali Musjid, the post whose garrison, some time since, though consisting of but 150 men, made so gallant a defence against 2,000 Afreedees, was at this time held by a body of about 800 Seikhs, who, it had been arranged, should assist Colonel Wild in his progress through the pass. While encamped, the brigadier received intelligence that Ali Musjid had been attacked by some 1,500 Khyberries, who, however, were repulsed with loss. He determined on reinforcing the position, and sent on two regiments—the 53d and 64th—under Colonel Moseley, for that purpose. This little force marched on the night of the 15th January, accompanied by the political agent, Captain Mackeson, and, in consequence of the hurry with which it was despatched, could only take two days' supplies, and it is said that 300 bullocks laden with grain were sent off from Peshawur, but only forty ever reached Ali Musjid, In the darkness of the night Col. Moseley succeeded in reaching the fort unmolested, and occupied it with his two regiments. Brigadier Wild, in the meantime, had come to the determination of attempting to force the pass, and after sending off expresses to General Pollock, who with his brigade, was pushing on to Peshawur, moved his camp to within a few miles of the entrance. On the 16th and 17th the marauding Khyberries attacked the camp, but without effecting any serious mischief. Considerable inconvenience was felt from the difficulty of procuring carriage, and the force was in consequence delayed till the morning of the 19th; and even then the officers were obliged to proceed without their tents—giving up nearly all their camels for the use of the men. They moved forward in the following order:—two companies 60th native infantry; two guns; three companies 60th; treasure; two companies 60th; stores; two companies 30th Native Infantry; ammunition; two companies 30th; commissariat; two companies 50th; baggage; Liptrott's 80 horse; two guns; and three companies 30th Native Infantry. As soon as the advance guard entered the pass a heavy fire was opened upon them from jinjals and matchlocks by the enemy, who, hidden behind breastworks, were able to do great execution. Our men fell fast, the brigadier was wounded, as well as Captain Lofti, Ensign Montgomery of the 60th, and Lieutenant Alexander of the Sappers; and Lieutenant Colonel Tullock, on whom the command devolved, found it necessary, ere long, to sound a retreat. The Seikh guns turned out, as was anticipated, most unserviceable; one could not be used at all, and out of the remaining three, two were of very little service. Our loss was ten men killed, and one hundred wounded. Considerable confusion arose; the camels took fright, threw their loads, and ran away, and 10,000 rupees of treasure, one of the guns, and a good deal of ammunition and baggage, fell into the hands of the Affghans. At last, however, a retreat upon Jumrood was effected; but so exasperated were the Sepoys at the successful opposition offered, that the trumpets had to be sounded three times ere they would desist.

The two regiments at Ali Musjid were meanwhile in a most miserable condition. The Sepoys had soon to be put on half rations. Without tents and without bedding, the cold severely tried them, sleeping, as they were compelled to do, in the open air The officers, too, fared little better:—It was evident that as the provisions would shortly be exhausted, something decisive must be done, and it was arranged on communicating with Brigadier Wild that they should cut their way back, he at the same time pushing forward to meet them.

On the 23d Colonel Wild's force advanced and destroyed a barricade, under which the enemy had before sheltered themselves, in performing which duty two of the party engaged were killed and thirteen wounded; and on the morning of the day following, they entered the pass, Colonel Moseley at the same time quitting Ali Musjid with the starving garrison. The latter destroyed their baggage, and the arms and ammunition of the sick, in order that they might not fall into the hands of their opponents, and set forward with a most determined spirit. The pass was obstinately defended, and our men fell thick and fast beneath the galling fire of the swarming enemy. Capt. Wilson, of the 64th, was killed, and Lieutenants Rattray, Swinton, and Baron Von Meyern, wounded, and 180 rank and file killed and wounded. At length they effected a junction with Brigadier Wild's force, which had also suffered severely, Lieut. Lock having been killed, and Lieuts. Gwatkin and Phillips, of the 60th, and Ensign Halhed of the 5th N.I. badly wounded. They were received with cheers of congratulation, and the whole having formed, marched back to Peshawur.

Comment* on the highly injudicious proceedings of Col. Wild is unnecessary; no military reader of the above narrative, imperfect as it necessarily is, can hesitate in his judgment for a moment. Most fortunately the bravery and resolution of Col. Moseley's detachment preserved their safety; but had there been the slightest wavering, they would inevitably have been destroyed.

General Pollock has arrived at Peshawur with his brigade, but has wisely determined not to attempt the pass until a large force can be collected. Sir R. Sale had previously written to Brigadier Wild, strongly advising him to make no further movement even on the arrival of General Pollock; and it is gratifying to find the sentiments of two such men as General Pollock and the gallant defender of Jellelabad in unison on a question of so great importance. The general, it appeared, has full political as well as military power, and there is every reason to believe that he will exercise it with judgment and discretion. Two fresh brigades are now forming, for the purpose of augmenting his force. "The first," says the *Agra Ukhbar*, "will consist of the 3d troop 2d brigade Horse Artillery, the 3d Dragoons, and the 3d regiment Native Infantry, and will leave Ferozepore on the 20th inst. (February.) The second will consist of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, her Majesty's 31st Foot, and the 6th Native Infantry, and will march for Peshawur on the 2d proximo (March.)" Besides these, our Seikh allies have furnished a strong brigade, which has, no doubt, by this time arrived at Peshawur, in order to co operate with General Pollock.

GOVERNMENT MANIFESTO ON THE AFFGHAN MASSACRE.

"Intelligence having been received which leaves no room to doubt that after the British force at Cabool had maintained its position against overpowering numbers of insurgents for more than six weeks, the officer commanding had judged it necessary in consequence of a failure of provisions, to agree to a convention with the enemy, and to retire on the faith of that convention towards Jellelabad, when the troops, exposed to the worst rigours of cold and privation in the mountain passes, and harassed by treacherous attacks, suffered extreme disaster, the Governor General in council deems it proper to notify that the most active measures have been adopted, and will be steadfastly prosecuted, for expediting strong reinforcements to the Affghan frontier, and for assisting such operations as may be required in that quarter for the maintenance of the honour and interests of the British government.

"The ample military means at the disposal of the British government will be strenuously applied to these objects, so as at once to support external operations and to insure efficient protection to its subjects and allies.

"A faithless enemy, stained by the foul crime of assassination, has, through a failure of supplies, followed by consummate treachery, been able to overcome a body of British troops in a country removed by distance and the difficulties of the season from the possibility of succour. But the Governor General in council, while he most deeply laments the loss of brave officers and men, regards this partial reverse only as a new occasion for displaying the stability and vigour of the British power, and the admirable spirit and valour of the British Indian army.

I have only to remark upon this, that the supreme government pledges itself to nothing. The demonstration upon the frontier may be intended only to place the government in a position to negociate there for the demands which surely will be made upon the rebel chieftains of Affghanistan. There is no mention of re invasion, or of the ulterior intentions of government, whatever; and we are left to infer that this has been purposely done to leave Lord Ellenborough at liberty to pursue the policy he considers the most beneficial upon the occasion. Is is only charitable to think so, for I cannot imagine that the government of India could voluntarily abandon these measures of retribution which the events so loudly call for. Nor could Lord Auckland, to maintain the policy of his government, which we may yet suppose he has at heart, abandon Affghanistan to a far greater danger of Russian aid and Russian intrigue than ever threatened the peace of India before.

To carry out even the preliminaries of any treaty upon the frontier, if such are intended, the ample military means of the British government have not as yet been called forth; the cold weather, when the march of troops is easiest performed, is passing fast, and yet no movements are published. It will be well if the supreme government maintain its own words in making the promised display, but at present, in truth, all appears like supineness and inactivity.—The proclamation should have been even preceded by the march of divisions, not single regiments or weak brigades, but armies, to prove that the ample means at the disposal of the British government are not the idle and braggart threat of uncertain and vacillating counsels.

(From the Bombay Times, March 1.)

The Cabool tragedy is over: the struggle has been a fearful one, but it is past. The cup of affliction has been filled to the brim, and the waters of bitterness contained in it have been drained to the dregs. The soldiers, who for two months so gallantly endured the attacks of overwhelming numbers, amidst cold, hunger, and fatigue, have now no more suffering or humiliations to endure. Of the army, which on the 1st of November mustered from twelve to sixteen thousand, camp followers included, some two or three hundred only survive in captivity. Not ten men in all have as yet escaped from the hands of the enemy. Since the 28th of December, the date to which our last intelligence from these parts extended at the dispatch of the Feb. mail, one hundred and twenty British officers and from 4,000 to 5.000 fighting men are known to have perished; 1 European and 3 Sepoy regiments have been utterly swept away. A calamity such as this is unknown in the annals of Indian war.

SLAUGHTER OF THE TROOPS,

(From the Bombay Courier.)

Subsequent to the death of Sir W. M'Naghten negotiations were carried on by Major Pottinger. A treaty was at length concluded by him and Major General Elphinstone on the one part, and the Affghan chiefs, including Ukhbar Khan, on the other. The most important article appears to have provided for the entire evacuation of Affghanistan by the British troops, whether stationed at Cabool, Jellalabad, Ghuznee, or Candahar, the Affghan chiefs guaranteeing them an unmolested passage to the frontier.

In pursuance with this convention, the British troops quitted their camp on the 6th Jan. The rere guard was immediately attacked. An officer of the 5th Cavalry, named Hurdyman, and a few men were killed. At this time ther was snow a foot deep on the ground. On the 7th the force moved to Bureekbur, the rere guard being warmly engaged the whole way. During the day's march three mountain guns were captured by the enemy. On the morning of the 8th January the British camp was entirely surrounded by the insurgents. A communication was then opened with Ukhbar Khan, who, during the whole time, appears, with consummate treachery, to have been pretending friendship, whilst he was, in reality, directing the movements of the enemy. He blamed the English leaders for leaving their cantonment at Cabool before he had provided a sufficient escort, but offered to restrain the Affghans, if hostages were given by the British as a security for their not moving beyond Tezeen, until after General Sale had quitted Jellelabad. It is evident that the wily chief dreaded the junction of the two forces. Major Pottinger, with Capts. Lawrence and Makenzie, became hostages, and the troops proceeded to Khoord Cabool. This day's march was a scene of continual slaughter. On the 9th, Ukhbar Khan, who had followed with the hostages, lamented his inability to restrain the Ghilzees, but offered to protect the ladies if they would put themselves under his charge. The offer was accepted. Those ladies who had husbands with the force were accompanied by them. A halt of one or two days seems to have taken place at Khoord Cabool. Ukhbar Khan, with the hostages, the ladies, and their husbands, then followed the troops, who moved towards Jugdulluck. Here the remaining ammunition amounted to only thirty rounds per man. An attempt was made to negotiate with the Ghilzees, and Ukhbar Khan, under pretence of assisting them, requested Major General Elphinstone and Brigadier Shelton to come to him. The request was complied with, Whether force was used to prevent these officers returning to their men we know not. It is most probable that such was the case. At all events, the eyes of Major General Elphinstone, who appears to have been duped with great facility, were at length opened to the faithlessness of his opponents. He managed towards evening to send a note to Brigadier Anquetil, who had been left in command, stating that further treachery was meditated. The troops shortly afterwards got into motion. The Sepoys, rendered helpless by cold, became an easy prey. The remnant of her Majesty's 45th for some time held the enemy at bay, but at length became unmanageable. All ranks made a rush towards Jellalabad. *Only one European* reached it, a Dr. Brydon, of the Bengal army, who brought the first intelligence of the disaster. Three natives came in some days afterwards. These four persons, with the exception of those few who were in the enemy's hands as hostages, prior to the move from Jugdullack, and about forty or fifty who were subsequently made prisoners, are the only survivors of a force consisting of about five thousand officers and soldiers, with an equal number of camp followers.

It is manifest that General Elphinstone in his military, nor Major Pottinger in his political capacity, had any shadow or pretence for executing a treaty binding on any other force than that at Cabool. Neither would the commanding officers at the other stations have been justified in complying with its terms. Indeed, when Major General Sale received instructions from Elphinstone and Pottinger directing him to admit an Affghan governor, to evacuate Jellalabad, and to retire on Peshawur, he promptly replied that he would give up his position to no one that did not produce an order from the Governor General of India in Council. It is well that he was so determined, for it is now known that Ukhbar Khan had taken measures for attacking the garrison of Jellelabad in the Khyber Pass, similar to those by which General Elphinstone's force was destroyed in the defiles of the Khoord Cabool.

The only offset that we have to the unfortunate events above recounted, is, that Atta Mahomed and Sufter Jung, with a force of about six thousand men, were defeated on the 12th of January, in the vicinity of Candahar, by the troops under the command of Major General Nott. Official accounts have not yet been received. The result of this engagement has produced a very favourable effect in Affghanistan. By the latest accounts from Ghuznie we learn that the insurgents were in possession of the town, but that the garrison, under Colonel Palmer, were in safety in the citadel, having a plentiful supply of ammunition and provisions.

The following extract from a private letter contains a list of the names of those who are in the hands of the Affghans. It is, however, to be observed that Captain Souter, of the 44th, is reported to have been killed when attempting to make his escape from a fort near Jellelabad:—

"The officers and ladies who are believed to have escaped massacre, but are prisoners in Mahomed Shah Khan's Fort at Logman, are first (the cause of all our disgrace,) Elphinstone, Shelton, 44th; Lawrence, 11th Cavalry; Troup, 48th; Mackenzie, Madras army; Anderson, 59th; Boyd 65th; Waller, Artillery; Pottinger, Envoy; Mein, Eyre, Artillery; Ladies Sale and MacNaghten, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Trevor and six children; Mrs. Waller, Mrs. Mainwaring and one infant: Mrs. Boyd and 1 child, Mrs. Eeyre, ditto, and Mrs. Sturt; hostages at Cabool, are Conolly 20th. Walsh and Webb, Madras army, Airey, Buffs, Drummond 3d Cavalry, Warburton, Artillery. Remained at Cabool with the sick, Drs. Berwick, and Campbell. In confinemedt with some chiefs, Griffiths, 37th; Souter, 44th; and Steer, 37th; with 8 Europeans 44th Foot.

"It is feared, and too truly, that not another officer is saved. The corps which have been annihilated and the 44th Foot, 5th Light Cavalry (two squadrons,) 5th, 37th, 54th Infantry, with a troop of Horse Artillery, and all the colors in the hands of the enemy!

"The Sepoys chiefly killed by intense cold. Hands and feet swelled to an immense size, and rendered them incapable of moving. God help the poor fellows, and may such another calamity never befal us. The following may be considered a correct memorandum of the number of officers who have fallan;—

"Artillery	4
H. M. 44th Foot	24
5th Light Cavalry	11
5th Infantry	13
37th	11
54th	12
Different Departments	29"

Colonel Wild made an unsuccessful attempt to force the Khyber Pass with four native regiments. The affair appears to have been badly planned. It was attended with the loss of about one hundred and fifty men. Sickness is also very prevalent in the Colonel's camp. By the last accounts there were 600 men in hospital. Major General Pollock's brigade must long ere this have formed a junction with that under Colonel Wild. The former consists, besides native regiments, of her Majesty's 9th Foot and a detachment of European Artillery. It is, however, very much doubted whether the major General will venture to attempt an advance on Jellelabad until he is joined by her Majesty's 3d Dragoons and 31st Foot, who with several native corps and a detachment of Horse Artillery are now moving to the frontier.

The last letters received from Jellalabad state that the troops there are in high spirits, and have collected sufficient provisions to enable them to hold out until the 1st April.

The massacre of the Cabool force has aroused the energies of the Supreme Government. Orders have been issued for augmenting the army by adding a tenth company to each native regiment of the line at the establishments of the three presidencies. Other measures have also been taken which will make the entire augmentation amount to about 30,000 men.

Shah Soojah, though left entirely to his own resources, still holds out the Bala Hissar against the rebels.

RELIEF FOR JELLELABAD—TROOPS AT PESHAWUR.

From the 9th October to the 1st February, to which our latest dates from the garrison extend, Sir Robert Sale's forces have for 150 days been exposed to unceasing harassment. He found refuge in Jellelabad on the 12th Nov.: the events which have since then befallen him are already detailed. A further siege of a couple of months seems still to be anticipated by the garrison. Immediately on hearing of the Ghilzee insurrection, Mr. Clerk, political resident at Loodianah, one of the most able, vigorous, and efficient agents the government possesses, ordered six regiments to the advance from the Sutledge through the Punjaub, and to concentrate on Peshawur, 350 miles beyond our nearest frontier, at the entrance of the mountain passes opening into the Khyber country, and 103 miles from Jellelabad; the latter, as has already been repeatedly stated, being 90 from Cabool. The first two regiments reached Peshawur on the 24th, the next two on the 27th December;

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* There were about 5,000 fighting men, and upwards of 7,000 camp followers. The native regiments destroyed were four in number—the 3d, 35th, and 54th Bengal infantry and one of the Shah's. Besides these were cavalry to the number of 1,100. Her Majesty's 44th was the only European regiment.

† Sir William fell on the 23d and not on the 25th December, as formerly stated.

‡ Another child of this unfortunate lady was stole from her at Cabool, and offered for sale in the bazaar!

* Mahomed Akbar is stated to be somewhere among the hills at Jellelabad, endeavouring, but without success, to gather the tribes again together, for the purpose of attacking Gen. Sale. We do not much wonder at this—the appalling horrors of the massacre in the passes must have sufficed to satiate, for a time, even Affghan bloodthirstiness.

* There is much reason to believe that Capt. Makeson, the political agent, was the originator of these proceedings. It is even said that Colonel Wild was from the first opposed to the plans suggested by his official superior. There is no doubt, however, that one or the other is deserving of the severest censure. Time will show in which it should be passed in greatest measure.

these constitute what is termed Colonel Wilde's brigade. The remaining three under General Pollock, who was appointed to take charge of the whole, arrived February 7. It is, however, of Colonel Wilde's brigade we have at present, in the first place, to speak. Mr. Clerk's order for the troops seems to have been considerably modified by the commander in chief. The first four regiments were despatched without artillery, with a view, as is understood, of expediting their march. It is also said they had orders on no account to attempt the pass, but to remain there as an army of observation to cover the retreat of the Cabool or Jellelabad force, or see whether or not anything for their relief could be attempted. It must be kept in mind that of the 103 miles which intervene betwixt Peshawur and Jellelabad, there are about 90 of almost as difficult and dreary road as can be encountered. Jellelabad, in fact, is completely isolated in a valley amongst the mountains, and can be approached from no quarter save through a long series of deep and dangerous defiles, occupied from time immemorial by plundering tribes, who live on the tribute levied on travellers and merchandise. The nearest of these is the famous Khyber defile, 13 miles in length, the first and most formidable of the series. The hills on either side of the defile rise abruptly to the height of from 1,000 to 1500 feet; the opening between them varies from 50 to 500 feet in width; along this the road ascends, crossing a mountain stream of considerable magnitude innumerable times. At one point the road is cut out of solid rock. It stretches along the face of the cliff for about a mile, during which you ascend nearly 2,000 feet (so says Pane); it is no more, in many places, than 12 feet wide. The fort of Ali Musjid commands the most difficult portion of the pass; it is built on the summit of a precipitous hill overhanging the road. The fort is about 140 feet long by 60 wide. This post is so unhealthy both during the hot and rainy seasons, that it cannot be occupied by our troops, who can indeed only remain in it during the winter. The rulers of Affghanistan have been in the habit up till now of paying the Khyberries £12,000 a year for permission to use their passes for travellers, merchandise, and troops. In 1738 Nadir Shah gave £100,000 for leave to march his army through. From the 27th December till the 18th Jan. the four regiments already referred to had remained near the mouth of the pass. General Avitabili, one of the most distinguished of the European officers under whom the army of Runjeet Singh had been trained, received them at Peshawur with every kindness, and did all that in him lay to forward their objects. A few guns were procured from him much against the will of his Seikh soldiers, but in such miserable condition as to be almost unserviceable. A report having been received that the Khyberries were about to surrender Ali Musjid to obstruct our advance, the 43d and 65th were suddenly ordered up the pass on the 15th January to take possession of the fort. It was only ten miles off, and having started late at night, the place was occupied next morning without loss and with little or no opposition. The officers and men had started as lightly accoutred as possible; the rest of the brigade was expected immediately to follow; they had no guns, no baggage camels, and no provisions or commissariat stores. This was the signal for a general rising of the tribes around. The garrison was cut off, and in immediate danger of being starved. It is said that bullocks had been provided to go with them, but were forgotten behind. On the 19th Brigadier Wild, with the 60th and 30th native infantry, endeavoured to force the pass, and relieve the regiments in the fort; he was, however, attacked in the defile and beaten back with the loss of the greater part of his baggage and treasure. He himself was wounded. On 23d another attempt was made, but without success.—Meantime the garrison, suffering from cold and threatened with famine, without the hope of being joined by their companions, or the chance of being of service in any way by themselves, resolved to attempt returning to the mouth of the pass. On the 24th accordingly they got under arms, and after a severe encounter succeeded in rejoining their companions at Jumrood, with the loss of two officers, and 170 sepoys killed, and four officers wounded. The reunited force now retired on Peshawur to await the arrival of the brigade with Europeans, cavalry, and guns, under General Pollock. It now appears that General Pollock does not contemplate attempting the pass, though he must have an army of nearly 8,000 men, including Wild's brigade, under his command, until further reinforced by two brigades now assembling on the Sutledge. The first of these, consisting of the 3d troop second brigade Horse Artillery, the 3d Dragoons, and 3d N. I., was to leave on the 20th February, and could not be looked for at Peshawur earlier than the 22d March. The next, the fifth detachment, was appointed to leave Ferozepore on the 2d March. It was to consist of the 1st Light Cavalry, her Majesty's 31st and the 6th Native Infantry; they would arrive about the first week of April. The force which will then have assembled at Peshawur will thus amount in all to about 12,000 men, consisting of her Majesty's 3d Dragoons, and 9th and 31st Foot, 1st and 10th light cavalry, a squadron of the 3d irregular cavalry, with a company of her Majesty's 60th. recruits of her Majesty's 13th, detachments of artillery as already mentioned, and the 60th, 64th, 30th, 53d, 26th, 3d, and 6th Bengal native infantry complete. A great difficulty is already experienced in obtaining camel conveyance for the commissariat of the force about to move. With this powerful force the pass will probably be turned, and the height occupied so as to protect the route along; this will require considerable time. God grant it require not too much to be availing for Sir Robert Sale's necessities.—*Bombay Times.*

KHELAT-I-GHILZIE—CANDAHAR—QUETTAH.

Westward from Ghuznee, at the distance of 150 miles, at a lower level, and in a less rigorous climate, is Khelat-i-Ghilzie, a strong post, tolerably garrisoned. Insurrection had been around the forces, but no attack of any consequence had been made. One report is, that they have already fallen back on Candahar; but this, like the last rumour of the annihilation of the Ghuznee force, is not credited; it is not improbable, but wants confirmation.—The force of Candahar, under Major General Nott, consists of about 10,000, with Europeans and artillery. The insurgents, under a powerful chief, Mahomed Atta, had early in the month mustered in considerable force around it. Prince Sufter Jung, one of the reprobate sons of the Shah Soojah, joined the enemy. He had before resided within the city. They had repeatedly threatened Quettah, but the garrison there were well prepared for them. They hung on near Candahar, waiting probably to attack some foraging party which they could outnumber or take at advantage in the defiles.

On the evening of the 10th of January the camels of the 43d regiment of native infantry, which had gone out for supplies, were attacked by a party of between 400 horse and foot, but the enemy were repulsed in a most gallant manner by a small sepoy escort of forty men, and the camels safely brought into camp.

On the 11th Mahommed Atta, the insurgent chief deputed from Cabool, and Prince Sufter Jung, marched down the Urgundah valley, and on the 12th took up a strong position on the right bank of the river which runs through the Achukzye country, about five miles west of the city of Candahar. They brought with them from Dehla about 3,000 men, and were joined by about 2,000 more from the Achukzye villages as they marched down the river.

At day light, on the 12th, Major General Nott, having adopted efficient measures for the protection of Candahar, marched against the enemy with a force consisting of five and a half regiments of infantry, 1,000 horse, and 16 pieces of artillery.

The position of the enemy was formidable, protected in front by canals and a marsh, and both flanks resting on strong gardens. They could not, however, withstand the large force now moving against them. The fire of their matchlockmen posted in the gardens, and about the canals was, for a short time, severe, but when our troops had crossed the river, and our infantry advanced to the charge, the insurgents broke and fled. The enemy's cavalry attempted to make a stand, but were charged by Leeson and Haldane, and dispersed in all directions.

Our loss on this occasion has, we are rejoiced to state, been very trifling:—3 killed, and between 20 and 30 wounded, including among the latter Lieutenant Lee, of her Majesty's 40th; Lieut. Chamberlain, of the 16th Bengal Native Infantry; and Lieut. M'Donald, of the 12th Bombay Native Infantry. Of the enemy, 153 bodies were counted on the field of battle, and their wounded are estimated at about 200. This success has produced the most beneficial effects. It has disheartened and thinned the ranks of the insurgents, decided the wavering, and encouraged the well affected; and the city of Candahar is well supplied with provisions from the neighbouring villages.—*Bombay Times.*

The conduct of the Indian government throughout this business has been singular. The measure of moving troops at once through the Peshawur was a wise one. The sudden recal of the Candahar force, if indeed it be recalled, is as much the opposite as may be. Seven new regiments have been raised: this will little more than make up for those that have been destroyed. An extra company is to be added to each of the existing 180 regiments—the two together will form an agmentation of about 20,000 men.—The expense of this is, besides original outfit, about a million sterling annually. While all this has been done, however, no step has been taken to provide commissariat or convenience. Were these 20,000 men in the field, they could not be in Affghanistan in time to escape the danger of the winter of 1842 43, for sheer want of carriage. They have brought the horses, but cannot get the shoes. The government proclamation calls the disaster at Cabool a partial reverse. A greater abuse of language was never perpetrated. More British officers and men were lost at Cabool betwixt the 2d of November and 12th of January, than fell at Waterloo.

CHINA.

Our latest intelligence from China is dated Macao 17th January. Nothing of importance has occurred since the occupation of Ningpo. The report mentioned in the last month's summary of a portion of the expedition having proceeded against Haug choo foo is without foundation. Indeed, it appears that a retrogade movement is more probable than one in advance, unless reinforcements speedily arrive. The Chinese were collecting large bodies of troops near Ningpo, and Sir Hugh Gough was of opinion that the force at his disposal was not sufficient to hold the city in the event of its being attacked by a large body of the enemy. The Admiral immediately sent the Jupiter from Chinghai to Hong Kong for reinforcements. This vessel accordingly came to the latter place, and embarked about eight hundred Europeans, with whom she has sailed to the northward. It is to be hoped they will arrive at Ningpo in such time as to render the evacuation of the place unnecessary. Her Majesty's ship Cornwallis also called at Hong Kong, on her way to join the Admiral.—Letters have been received from Chusan to the 24th of December, and from Amoy to the 2d of January. All was then quiet at these places. There appears to be no probability of either the Admiral or Plenipotentiary visiting Hong Kong for some time, although it was now fully expected that either one or other of them would have done so, for the purpose of instituting operations for destroying the new works, which, in defiance of the treaty of Canton, the Chinese have been throwing up on all the approaches to the city. It appears that the Mandarines are assisted in planning the fortifications by three European Engineers, whose names would lead us to suppose that they are either Dutch or Germans. The new forts are said to be laid out with much skill, and to be capable of offering serious obstruction to the passage of shipping. The Chinese have, moreover, blocked up most of the channels, by sinking large boats in them. With very little addition to the impediments already existing, the upper bar will be impassable to ships of any size. It is generally admitted that a second attack on the city of Canton must, ere long be made, and that it will be attended with much greater difficulty and loss of life than on the former occasion. Junks are continually being seized and brought into Hong Kong, by the British cruisers. Many have been confiscated and sold for the benefit of the captors.

The whole of that portion of the Madagascar's crew, who are known to have landed on the shores of China have been released. It appears that the vessel was destroyed by fire—she blew up shortly after the boats quitted her.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons—Monday, April 4.

WICKLOW ELECTION.

The SPEAKER announced that the petitioners who had complained of an undue return of members to serve in parliament for the county of Wicklow, had intimated their intention of not proceeding with their petition.

THE TARIFF.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that previous to the holydays the right hon. the Vice President of the board of trade had promised an amended edition of the tariff, not only correcting verbal errors, but containing such modifications as might in the interim be determined on. He wished to know how soon the house might expect it?

Sir R PEEL said—Although I cannot hold out any expectations of important alterations in the tariff, yet as the various trades have been anxious to state their views with respect to the details, I have opened communications with them, which are still going on. I think, however, that by Monday next these communications will have terminated, and that I shall at that time be able to lay the amended tariff on the table. At the same time, I beg leave to state that, although alterations may be made in the details, yet that the general principles of the tariff will be adhered to.—(hear, hear.)

The forged exchequer bill's bill went through committee.

WAYS AND MEANS—THE INCOME TAX.

The house having resolved itself into committee upon the resolutions,

The first resolution was put and agreed to without observation.

Upon the second resolution, after some remarks from several honorable members,

Mr. CHRISTMAS said his vote should be given to the proposal of the government on the the ground of the exigencies of the times, rather than because he was favorable to direct taxation. He thought the opinion of the gentlemen opposite had been favorable to direct taxation (hear, hear.) However, they were now committed against the principle of taxation that was direct, except on the utmost possible necessity. He (Mr. Christmas) would be glad to see some modification of the plan; but upon the question that the emergency of the country required this tax, he quite concurred.

After some further conversation the resolution was agreed to, as was also a third resolution for assimilating the Irish stamp duties to those in England. The other financial resolutions of the right hon. baronet passed without a division.

The report was ordered to be received on Thursday, on which day Lord JOHN RUSSELL intends to move that a judicious alteration of the duties on corn would be a better mode of meeting our financial difficulties than the plan proposed by the Government.

After some routine business the house adjourned.

House of Lords—Tuesday.

Their Lordships did not meet this day.

House of Commons—Tuesday, April 5.

The members for Weymouth, Mr. RALPH BERNAL, and Mr. W. D. CHRISTIE, took the oaths and their seats.

Colonel ACTON presented a petition from Wicklow against the system of national education in Ireland, and in favor of the Church Education Society.

Lord ELIOT moved for and obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the Irish fisheries.

Sir V. BLAKE moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter the law in relation to the admission of barristers in Ireland. At present, before students in law could be admitted to the Irish bar, they must keep several terms at one of the English inns of court, and the object of this bill was to transfer that residence to Ireland.

Lord ELIOT said that he had received no representation on the subject from Ireland.

Motion agreed to.

Sir V. BLAKE shortly afterwards brought up the bill, which was read a first time.

CORN IMPORTATION.

The house then resolved itself into committee upon the Corn Importation Bill.

Mr. GREENE having taken the chair,

Mr. BARCLAY, upon the ninth clause, providing for the ascertainment of the averages, moved a resolution, "that it is not expedient to add to the number of the towns whence returns are now made." This appeared to the CHAIRMAN to be an informal motion, but Mr. CHILDERS raised the same question by another amendment. This was opposed by Sir ROBERT PEEL, but the low tone in which the conversation was carried on made it difficult to collect the tenor of his observations. The discussion was then continued, chiefly between Mr. HAWES and Mr. GLADSTONE, the former imputing, and the latter denying, that the towns proposed to be added had been purposely selected from districts producing low priced corn in order to keep down the rate of the averages.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL vindicated the intentions of government.

Mr. VILLIERS desired to know with what other object those towns had been selected, in a bill the aim of which was notoriously to keep up the rents of the landlords? He scouted the notion of treating the measure as a concession or a settlement; it was merely a confession of the error in which the opposite party had, therefore, persisted; and it would be the people's business to go on agitating till they obtained a real relief.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, with reference to an opinion formerly expressed by him, admitted that he had much overrated the extent to which the averages were likely to be reduced by the enactment under consideration. It was difficult to judge precisely what its effect would be, and he wished to see the account of the averages in the towns of the old list kept separately from the averages in the towns of the new list.

Lord WORSLEY thought that the new list of towns would not materially lower the averages, nor sufficiently protect the agricultural interests

Sir R. PEEL, without meaning to deny that the frauds in the taking of the averages had been somewhat exaggerated, yet felt persuaded that they had existed to some extent, and that the introduction of a larger number of towns would go far to prevent them.

Mr. P. STEWART approved the extension of the list of towns, but wished to know why the market towns of West Lothian were not included?

Sir R. PEEL said that if Scotland had been included so must Ireland; and that would have changed the whole plan of the averages.

The amendment was withdrawn, and the committee proceeded with the next clause, also relating to the regulation of the averages.

Mr. WAKLEY complained of the effect likely to be produced on the averages by the inclusion of sales of inferior corn; in which view he was susported by Mr. HAWES. But Mr. GLADSTONE apprehended that no such quantity of inferior corn was likely to be included as would at all materially affect the averages.

Mr. AGLIONBY suggested, that in each return, all corn, bearing less than a certain proportion to the corn of highest price, might be excluded; and Mr. WAKLEY declared his intention of moving a clause hereafter for the obviation of the mischief.

On the clause enabling the treasury to remove inspectors, Mr. AGLIONBY expressed a constitutional jealousy of government influence. Sir R. PEEL endeavored to quiet his apprehension, and Colonel SIBTHORP remarked upon the ungraceful effect of such a suggestion proceeding from the other side of the house, which led to some sparring between him and Lord WORSLEY.

When the 27th clause was in discussion,

Lord WORSLEY proposed that instead of fixing six weeks as the period from which the averages should be deduced, the committee should fill up the blank with the period of ten weeks.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER was desirous to extend the period. His object in supporting that extension was not to raise prices, but only to keep them steady. He denounced the frauds of the speculators.

Colonel SIBTHORP opposed the extension.

Sir R. PEEL declared his conviction, that the safest course, both for the consumer and for the grower, was to adhere to the six weeks.

Mr. HAWES said he could have understood the advantage of a very short or of a very long period, but not of an intermediate length of time like ten weeks.

The committee then divided—

For the amendment . .	37
Against it . . .	242
Majority . . .	204

The committee proceeded to clause twenty nine, upon which

Mr. CHILDERS moved, that until the 1st of May, 1843, the import duty should be regulated by averages taken only from the old list of towns; but after that time, by averages taken from all the towns in the schedule, unless Parliament should meanwhile direct otherwise.

On this motion the committee divided without a debate:—

For the amendment . . .	69
Against it	202
Majority	133

The clauses printed in the bill having been gone through, some discussion took place upon additional clauses proposed by Lord Worsley, which, however, were withdrawn without division.

Sir R. PEEL announced that he should take a suitable opportunity of explaining the entire groundlessness of the apprehensions entertained respecting the importation of certain articles, particularly live cattle.

The committee then went through the schedule of the towns from which the averages are to be taken.

The house then adjourned.

MONEY MARKET—LONDON, WEDNESDAY.

Both the English and Foreign Securities continue exceedingly firm, and a further advance has taken place since the early part of the morning. Consols are now 90⅝ for Money and the present Account, and 90⅞ for the 1st of May. New Three and a Half per Cents. are over par, being now quoted at 100⅛; Exchequer bills, 35 37; India Bonds, 12 pm.

Spanish Three per Cents., 25; Brazilian Bonds, 67½; Colombian, 27½; Mexican, 40; Portuguese Five per Cents. 36; ditto Threes, 21.

The Share Market is also firm. Great Western 92¼, ditto New 64¼, ditto Fifths 10⅜, London and Brighton 36⅞, South Western 60.

QUARTER BEFORE FOUR.

Consols for the Account, 89⅞ ¼.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	—
3 per Cent Consols	89⅛
3½ per Cent. Stock	98⅛
3½ Debentures	90⅝

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1842.

DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH ARMS IN AFFGHANISTAN.

We have given elsewhere, to the fullest extent which our space permits, the disastrous intelligence brought by the overland mail from India, announcing the defeat of our troops in Affghanistan, and the sad massacre of so many thousands of our fellow men.

Out of THIRTEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED human beings, including half that number of fighting men, the remainder being camp followers, but ONE individual escaped to Jellelabad, the place to which they had attempted to retreat from Cabool. The details will be found at considerable length in our columns, and from their amplitude render any comment on our parts utterly superfluous.

Orders have been given to detain the overland mail to India for two days.

On Tuesday night last, a man named Duggan (in the employment of Mr. Robert Davis, Main street) was returning to his house in Kilsheelan street, about 8 o'clock, he was waylaid a short distance below the Artillery Barracks by a man named Shea, who struck him a violent blow with a stone on the side of the head, from the effects of which he now lies in a very precarious state. Shea was subsequently arrested by that indefatigable police officer Head Constable Butler, and is fully committed for trial at the present Quarter Sessions.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

The Mexican government had purchased the City of Dublin steamer at Vera Cruz, on the 11th February, for £11,500.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

At the weekly meeting of the Board on Thursday, the following gentlemen attended:—Sir Benjamin Morris, Chairman; Robinson Thomas, William Aylward, Alderman Ardagh, John Bogan, ——Holden, ——Hearn. Mr. Muggeridge, Assistant Commissioner, was also present.

The Clerk read a letter from the Commissioners, stating that after the valuation was revised and adopted it should be exposed to the public for 21 days, exclusive of Sundays, in the Board Room, and notices of same given in the local newspapers; also a letter from the Commissioners, objecting to extra dietary allowances being given to some of the women, who have in their care children labouring under scald head; and a third letter, requiring information as to the number of children vaccinated.

The Clerk next read a letter from the Commissioners—in reply to a question he had sent them last Thursday—whether in divisions, where no new Guardian was elected, the former Guardian could continue to act. The Commissioners stated that the Attorney General was of opinion they could not—that the 20th section of the act referred only to entire Boards of Guardians—not to the representatives of particular divisions.

A good deal of discussion took place as to the state of the new valuation, in the course of which Mr. Muggeridge recommended that the Board should not too readily consent to alterations in the valuation—they should rather consent to have the alteration made by the court on appeal; otherwise they would never get the valuation into a state to be inspected by the public.

In answer to Alderman Ardagh, Mr. Muggeridge said there were no means of getting in money but declaring a new rate; however, he had spoken to the bank, and it was probable that when the rate was coming in, the bank would consent to the Board drawing on it for about half the amount.

In answer to Mr. Galwey, the city valuator, Mr. Muggeridge expressed his opinion that the city water pipes were liable to be rated.

Messrs. Hayes and Fleming attended, and after a good deal of conversation a resolution was passed formally adopting the valuation.

The Board decided that they would admit no paupers in consequence of the want of money.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Admitted during the week	7	12	4	2	4	29
Born	0	0	0	0	0	0
Died	2	2	0	0	0	4
Discharged	5	4	7	7	2	25
Total in the house	194	274	126	75	44	713

DEATHS.—Robert Walsh, Margaret Marshall, Timothy Donovan, and Mary Gorman.

LITERATURE.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

WM. CURRY, jun., and Co.

Harry Lorrequer has opened the campaign, as editor of *University*, in exquisite style; and the several papers are given with all that raciness, discrimination, and ability which might naturally be expected under the surveillance of a personage so eminently gifted as is the present *gerant* of the University. "The Lord Mayor's Show" is a capital showing up of the Lord Mayor; and, we perceive, owes its origin to Mr. O'Connell's reply to Lord Shrewsbury's second pamphlet. "Our Portrait Gallery" presents a good memoir of our Irish Anacreon, Moore, though we cannot speak in like terms of the accompanying etching, which is anything but a likeness of the original. The notice of Maxwel's Life of Wellington, to be continued, is very attractive; "Gaspar the Pirate" progresses in interest; the other papers, grave and gay, will be read with considerable pleasure. "Our Mess," preceding the number for the present month noticed below, we have already noticed, and would recommend it to the perusal of all our readers.

OUR MESS—No. 5.

WM. CURRY, jun., and Co.

This is an exquisite number, and we do not envy the individual who could, by any possibility, refrain from a hearty fit of cacchination by a perusal of its pages, while, at the same time, there are passages of feeling, thickly interspersed, not to be surpassed. The illustrations are capital.

THE COMMISSIONER—No. 5.

Dublin, WM. CURRY, jun., and Co.

The Chevalier for the present month far exceeds in eccentricity and exquisite satire all its predecessors. "The Visit to the Cabinet Minister," "The one system of Reviewing," and "A Visit to a Police Office" are capital; they never owed their origin merely to the overflowing teamings of the writer's brain; they can safely claim affinity with many similar incidents of the present day. The present part leaves us in tantalizing suspense as to what may be the result of the worthy chevalier's erratic wanderings.

THE LATE ATROCIOUS MURDER.—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(From the Newport Correspondent of the Nenagh Guardian.)

An inquest has been held on the body of the murdered man, and a verdict of wilful murder returned against some person or persons unknown. The substance of the evidence given at the inquest was to the effect, that Patrick Ryan, the deceased, some twelve months ago, took an extensive Mountain Farm at Cummerhunt, about 15 miles from Newport, on the way leading from the Anglesea Road to Holyford, and on which he was murdered. He purchased the interest of the land from a farmer named Caplice; but it seems there were two brothers under tenants on this farm, of the name of Wade, who were very much dissatisfied at the change of landlords, and between whom and Ryan no very amicable feeling existed. On the forenoon of the day of the horrible murder, it seems that one of the Wades asked Ryan's son, a boy some 16 years old, if his father would go home to the Cappawhite farm, (where his wife and family resided) to which the youngster in answer said that he would. The Wades then commenced fencing in the vicinity of Ryan's farm house, which was not distant from their own. About three o'clock Ryan left for his home on the Cappawhite Farm, when he was waylaid and murdered at the place and in the manner already mentioned. The boy states that about the time his father left the farm house, that the Wades left off fencing and went, he cannot tell where, and that he did not see them afterwards until he heard of his father being murdered.

The police arrested the two Wades on the night succeeding the murder; one of them having failed in his attempt to force an outlet through the thatch of the house, made a desperate resistance.

The deceased was a dreadful spectacle to look at.—There were ten gaping wounds in the head, evidently inflicted with the back edge of a hatchet; fragments of the scull and a portion of the brains were found near the body.

The state of trade in Glasgow is becoming daily worse and worse, especially in Calico printing. On this subject the *Morning Chronicle* of Monday contains the following:—"Our advices from Glasgow state that the numbers of the unemployed are increasing, and expected to increase for some time. The calico printers had been obliged, within a few days back, to accept a reduction of 25 per cent. This branch of business seems to have suffered most deplorably in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. One concern who pays £700 a year of rent for an extensive print field, have found it more profitable—or less losing rather—to shut up their works entirely, and to dismiss all their men, than to keep it in operation. The workers in various spinning and weaving factories had been also obliged to submit to a further reduction of wages."

THE LORD MAYOR AND THE FREEMEN.

The Right Hon. Daniel sat on Saturday to dispose of the claims for the freedom of the city by birth, service, and marriage, and continued to work until the last tally of the Radicals were disposed of—the claims having been put forward, per agreement, by tallies of six alternately.

Finding the list of his friends exhausted, while a host of Conservative claimants stood in array before him, the Right Hon. Lord, we are sorry to say, took ill—was attacked by an apparent dissiness which affected his sight, whereupon he dropped his pen, begged a little rest, and soon retired, ordering his Court to be adjourned till yesterday (Monday) at twelve o'clock.

At the appointed time the Conservatives attended at the Mansion house, but the Right Hon. Lord was not forthcoming. For some time there was neither tale nor tidings of him, and in the end the Conservatives were put off, by being told it was holiday, and the Beggar's shop was shut.

There are upwards of 200 Conservative claims undisposed of; and, we verily believe, not one Radical so situate. Though a holiday, it will be seen that the Beggar was working hard at the Corn Exchange.

The power of making Freemen must be placed in other hands. It never should have been vested in the hands of any man so circumstanced. It is not unlikely he will give it up freely, as he has found out that the Conservatives will be able to beat him in this respect for years to come. They are daily springing mines which yield numbers of Freemen, never dreamt of until they were put to their metal.—*D. E. Packet.*

DUTY ON BOOTS AND SHOES.

On Wednesday last, at three o'clock, a deputation of boot and shoemakers appointed at a meeting held at the Crown and Anchor, on the 23d of March, and headed by Mr. Laidlaw, chairman of the committee, had an interview, by appointment, with the President of the Board of Trade, when Mr. Laidlaw acquainted his lordship that the deputation represented a meeting held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, which had been convened for the purpose of considering the effect the proposed change in the duty on foreign boots and shoes would have upon the trade of this country.

The Earl of Ripon—In what manner will the alteration affect them as a body?

The Chairman—Because in France the articles can be manufactured at a much cheaper rate on account of provisions, house rent, and other things, being at a lower rate than in England. There was at the present time one-third of the gross number of workmen out of employ in this country, and if the proposed reduction of the protective duty took place, another third at least would also be thrown out of employ.

The Earl of Ripon—I admit that rent is cheaper in France, but question whether provisions could be obtained at a much lower rate.

A Member of the deputation said that he had lived and worked in France; and that a working man with a family could get apartments for 12f. or 14f. per month, while in England he would have to pay from 24s to 26s for similar accommodation; and food would cost only from 6f. to 7f. per week.

The Noble Earl said he was satisfied with the information he had received from the deputation, but thought they were too apprehensive; however, he would well consider the subject, and if the deputation would forward him a statement of their wishes, he would promise them that it should have all due attention.

The deputation then thanked his lordship for the attention he had paid them, and withdrew.—*Standard.*

INUNDATION AT DERBY AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Derby, April 1.

Derby was this morning visited by the most calamitous and fearful flood that can be remembered ever to have occurred in that town. It is now fast subsiding, and the streets are passable for carriages. The footways are still in places covered deep with water. The first intimation within the town of apprehended danger, were made about half past one o'clock in the night, and those who reside upon the edge of the brook which passes through the town were promptly alarmed by the watchman. Immediately steps were taken to rescue property; but so sudden and rapid was the rush of waters, that even those who had early caution suffered considerable loss.

The greatest calamity I have yet heard is the loss of one life, which I hope is the extent; it is of a young newly married women, who slept on the ground floor, who was drowned in the bed. Copings of bridges and of St. Warbeck's church wall and railings are washed down, vaults within the church sprung, heavy town carts floated from their yards and overturned, now lie in the streets, and an immense extent of damage is done to goods, furniture, &c., throughout the centre of the town. The market, which lies in the fall or deepest part of the current, is swept away.

THE ARMY.

On Tuesday last fifty men belonging to the 89th depot, stationed in this town, volunteered for the 26th regiment, under orders for India.—*Drogheda Argus.*

LORD HILL AND THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY.—Lord Hill has derived so much benefit from his visit to Brighton, and the medical care of his physician, Dr. Hare, that his lordship has relinquished his intention of resigning the command of the army.—*British Queen.*

Strange enough, the Hon. Colonel Wrottesly exchanged out of the 95th into the 29th, to avoid going out to India, and he is now under orders, with his new regiment, for the very station he took such trouble to avoid. It was, however, a lucky exchange for him, as by it he got his lieutenant colonelcy without purchase.—*Ibid.*

EAST INDIA ARMY.—It is rumoured among well informed parties, and we believe the report, that it is the intention of the board of directors to increase their Indian army by the addition of one company to each regiment, with a proportionate number of officers.—*Ibid.*

MORE TROOPS FOR INDIA.—In addition to those regiments which we were exclusively enabled to announce as intended for service in India, we have now to add the 58th and 61st regiments, as they have received orders to recruit to the Indian establishment, the first preparatory step towards receiving a letter of readiness.—*Ibid.*

RECRUITING DEPARTMENT.—On Monday last, being market day, a recruiting party paraded the streets with the fine band of the 35th depot, and were, we understand, very successful, some able bodied and active young men from Carlow, and its vicinity having accepted the bounty. In other districts recruiting has become unusually brisk, several regiments having orders to make up their full complement of men preparatory to embarking for India.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

CROSS EXAMINATION.—The following remarks by Archbishop Whately might be acted upon with much advantage by many members of the bar, and especially by several at present engaged in the conduct of election petitions:—"In oral examination of witnesses a skilful cross examiner will often elicit from a reluctant witness most important truths, which the witness is desirous or concealing or disguising. There is another kind of skill, which consists in so alarming, misleading, or bewildering an honest witness as to throw discredit on his testimony or pervert the effect of it; of this kind of art, which may be characterised as the most base and depraved of all possible employments of intellectual power, I shall only make one further observation. I am convinced that the most effectual mode of eliciting truth is quite different from that by which by an honest, simple minded witness, is most easily baffled and confused. I have seen the experiment tried of subjecting a witness to such a kind of cross examination by a practical lawyer as would have been, I am convinced, the most likely to alarm and perplex many an honest witness, without any effect in shaking the testimony, and afterwards, by a totally opposite mode of examination, such as would no at all have perplexed one who was honestly telling the truth, the same witness was drawn on, step by step, to acknowledge the utter falsity of the whole. Generally speaking, I believe that the quiet, gentle, and straightforward, though full and careful examination, will be the most adapted to elicit truth; and that the manœuvres and brow beatings, which are the most adapted to confuse the honest witness, are just what the dishonest one is best prepared for. The more the storm blusters, the more carefully he wraps round him the cloak which a warm sunshine will often induce him to throw off."—(*Rhet.* Part I., s. 2, 6th edition.)

EXTENSIVE BANK FAILURE IN SCOTLAND.

(From the Glasgow Journal of Thursday.)

We regret much to state that the Renfrewshire Banking Company stopped payment yesterday at noon.—We have not yet been informed of the immediate cause, but when the stoppage transpired at Greenock, yesterday, the scene was awful. The whole town was in commotion, and man, woman, and child were seen running in all directions, hurrying from shop to shop, and place to place, seeking change of Renfrewshire bank notes. Many hundreds changed hands in this way, but in an hour the news was all over the town, and the holders of the notes ran to the steamers and railways, some for Glasgow, Paisley, Ayr, Kilmarnock, and all parts of the country, for the purpose of palming off the "promises to pay;" numbers also were seen hurrying up to the bank to get notes changed and to withdraw their money, and the consternation and excitement was most distressing. This is a finishing stroke of the most dreadful description for Greenock, as many wealthy individuals have lost their all, and are bankrupt. Several have already announced themselves as down, amongst them an extensive shipowner. This will tell excessively severe upon many tradesmen of small capital and shopkeepers. Our readers are already well aware of the great distress that at present exists in Greenock, and this additional calamity makes it the most disastrous stroke that ever befel that town. A run was made upon the other banks in Greenock, but we are happy to state, that, as all demands were promptly met, the run upon them soon subsided. In a note received from our correspondent at Greenock, dated half past ten this morning, he says the bank is literally mobbed by the people of the working classes with one pound notes. There is no crowd about the other banks, and the run upon them seems to have ceased. Considerable uneasiness was felt in Glasgow yesterday, in consequence of the Royal and other banks refusing the notes of the Renfrewshire bank. To day the branch bank in Glasgow is closed up, and the unfortunate holders of the notes are, of course, in the most distressing state imaginable. It is impossible yet to state how the affairs of the bank will turn out, but it is feared by parties who have good means of knowing, that it will be a poor affair for the creditors. The notes yesterday in Greenock were first sold at 15s, and as the day wore on, the price gradually lowered to 2s 6d. A very severe run was made upon the Savings' Bank in Greenock last night, but of course the parties in charge were prepared for it. There are only three partners in the bank, and it is said instead of having any capital in the concern, they are collectively indebted to the company upwards of £40,000. The liabilities are stated to be £200,000, and the assets, chiefly mortgages on ships, at about £100,000, As every person knows that ship property is rapidly falling in value, it is not expected, taking all circumstances into account, that the bank will pay 2s in the pound.

RUMORED COMPROMISE WITH THE AGRICULTURISTS.

There is an apprehension entertained among many practical men in the city that the premier, having carried his obnoxious measures for the imposition of an income tax, will yield to the demands of the agriculturists, and increase the duties now proposed to be levied upon the importation of live cattle and salted meat from abroad. In many quarters we have heard the opinion expressed that the bills for the exaction of a tax on income, and that for the alteration in the custom and excise duties should be advanced through Parliament at the same time, in order that the boon held out why the income tax should be acquiesced in by the people, that they will have provision cheaper, should not be rendered nugatory by an increase of the intended duty upon imported foreign provisions, &c.—*Observer.*

THE GLOVE TRADE.

Yeovil.—Forty two factories have been closed at Yeovil, and will continue so closed until the new tariff is finally adjusted. 20,000 men are thus deprived of work.

FAILURE IN THE TIMBER TRADE.

A failure in the timber trade at Liverpool was generally spoken of on Saturday afternoon, but it is not considered to be of great magnitude, the liabilities being estimated at about £20,000.—*Observer.*

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ABDUCTION.

The Liverpool papers give an account of the close of the investigation before the magistrates, in the case of the abduction of Miss Crellin. It was determined that all the parties implicated should be committed for trial, with the exception of James Dunlevie, to whom Mr. Rushton said that, under all the circumstances of the case, and considering that there was some doubt of his being concerned in the second part of the transaction, namely, the taking away of Miss Crellin to Gretna Green, he would admit him to bail. He must enter into his own recognisance of £100 and two sureties of £25 each, to appear to answer the charge in that court when called upon, and also into further recognisances to answer any indictment that might be preferred against him.

METROPOLITAN CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY.

The usual meeting of this body was held on Monday evening at their rooms, 19 Dawson street—

—— Cathcart, Esq., in the chair.

The business of the evening was of a private nature, consisting in the discussion of motions in reference to an alteration of some of the rules of the society.

Suicide of the High Sheriff of New South Wales.—We have received letters and papers from Sydney to the 16th October, announcing the death of Mr. Sheriff Macquoid by his own hand. In consequence of his having got into difficulties through unsuccessful speculations, by which his character was compromised, he sought the horrible means of evading public censure—he blew out his brains in his dressing-room, in the hearing of his family. The monetary affairs of the colony still remain in a distressing state, and apprehensions are entertained of the solvency of the most respectable firms.

Murder and Suicide of a Sister and Brother.—Bristol, March 31.—One of these tragedies now becoming so common in this country took place near Kingswood, within three miles of the city, this day. A man named Cook murdered his sister, by cutting her throat from ear to ear, and then put a period to his own existence in the same manner. There are various reasons assigned for this horrid act, but there is nothing certain known as to the cause. He was a man rather comfortable, possessing property sufficient to keep him independently during life, which he acquired by industry and penury. The sister and he lived in the one house, both unmarried. It is said that this unfortunate victim laid out a few shillings on a recent occasion, which he conceived extravagant, and having taken a strong bold on his mind, this is thought to be the cause which incited him to the commission of the bloody deed.

Total Loss of the Brig Albinia,—We regret to announce the loss of the brig Albinia, 430 tons re. Captain Logie, commander, on the night of the 25th ult. She was bound from Newcastle to Jamaica, with a cargo of 600 tons of coal; when in the dreadful gale on Good Friday night, being fifty miles N.W. of Tory Island, or in latitude 52 deg. 30 min. lon. 11 deg. 45 min., she lost her rudder, and shortly after became a complete wreck. Two of the crew were drowned; the rest, fifteen in number, betook themselves to the small boat, which measured but eighteen feet keel and three feet beam, and after being exposed to the rage of the elements, the sea literally rolling mountains high, without food or drink, without so much as a rudder, and having but half of one oar, they landed safely at ten o'clock last Monday night on Ballyhernan Strand, county Donegal, a shore where no boat was ever known to land before! These poor sufferers have been treated with the utmost kindness by the Rev. Benjamin Maturin, and his brother Chas. Maturin, Esq., the Barrister, and Rev. Mr. O'Donnell P.P., who are endeavoring to raise a small sum to convey them to their homes. The Albinia was considered one of the fastest sailing merchant vessels in the British seas. She was the property of Mr. Wm. Bottomley, an extensive timber merchant, residing at Enfield, near London. We have not ascertained whether she was insured or not.—*Derry Sentinel.*

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM SYDNEY, DATED 6TH SEPT., 1841.

I have delayed writing to you from various causes, the principal of which was my being in an unsettled state, and a desire to obtain some information about this country.—This town or city is rapidly improving, and contains about as much as Waterford; but its extent is larger, owing to the irregularity of the buildings. Some are wood, brick, and stone, and many have verandahs and gardens either before or on one side, which gives it a very irregular appearance. Its extreme length is about two miles, and in breadth something less than one. We have here about four Banks, four Methodist Chapels, and, I suppose, about a dozen other places of worship; no Friends, but enough of Jews; New Zealanders, Indian Lascars, and Aborigines, which last are a despicable people. The climate here is good, but rather warm. On my arrival here in May, which corresponds with December at home, many days were as warm as Ireland's summer—so much so, that I felt it disagreeable to walk the streets, though in the mornings and evenings it is cool, and also when it rains, which is not often.—Lightning is quite frequent. In spring we have some days with winds as if from an oven, and the next day cool breezes; the thermometer was 96 last month, and it was but 80 in Ireland in 1826, which summer was particularly warm; yet still it is said that the seasons here are changing every year more like home. I have been some days that I felt very warm, and have seen some people blowing their fingers who have lived here some years, their blood being thinned by the great heat of summer, which, when increased by a warm breeze, has been known to set the bushes on fire, as also clothes have been scorched which were drying. Grapes, peaches, oranges, lemons, figs, and some other fruits, grow here in great perfection. We have also turnips, cabbage, beans, pease, and potatoes, which last are very bad, and sell from 1d to 3d per lb. About Sydney the soil is not good, but it improves as you advance in the country. There is hardly any stone here, but freestone, coal, and every other mineral, is to be obtained, but at distances; and then they are not like our mines at home, but taken from the surface. Limestone, which is here called black marble, is so scarce in Sydney, that it is with shells they manufacture lime. The woods here are cedar, red gum, white gum, cypress, pine, oak, &c.; the former of these is used just as deal at home, being the softest and cheapest. I have been up the country a few miles, and have seen many pretty places, though none approach in beauty to places at home. Many trees bear beautiful blossoms of yellow, pink, and other colours. The birds are also very bright in plumage. The rivers have a dull, muddy appearance, not like the limpid streams of Ireland. There is also a sickening sameness of the trees and landscapes. Some of the highest persons here were of the worst characters; but a short time since one man who was whipped at the cart's tail for repeated exaggerations of his crimes, is now a man of the first importance, having built houses which cost him £40,000. Sometimes home goods are sold here at same prices, at other times 200 to 2,000 per cent. is gained on them—such are the fluctuations and variations here. The 2lb loaf was 7½d, and is now but 4d; tea was 5s, but now 1s 8d to 2s per lb; sugar 6d, now 3d; mutton 3d to 5d; beef same price, but not good. On an average, there is three times the price paid for labour here as in Ireland; but of all the extraordinary features of this place, house rent is the highest—a shop will carry £4 to £8 a *week* rent, and in some instances little or no apartments with them; the Club House here pays £80,000 a year rent, though rather backward in situation; and a new *Inn* is now taken at £1,300. There are some fine gardens (free walks for any) belonging to Government. There is a great depression of business and many failures of late, and the auctions do most of the business now done. Wages are good—printers have 8s 4d per day, with 1s, extra for each hour over time; mechanics 8s, and labourers 5s per day. It is impossible to do business without some experience, as many with large capitals have been left *minus* here by running too hastily into business.

DEATH OF SIR ROSS MAHON, BART.

We are grieved to learn that this inestimable young gentleman, one of the Aides de Camp of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, was found in his bed this morning a lifeless corpse. Sir Ross formed one of the Viceregal dinner party yesterday, and left the Castle last night for his mother's residence, Stephen's green, apparently in excellent health. The sad affliction has thrown her ladyship, and a numerous circle of relatives and friends, into the deepest distress.—*D. E. Packet.*

THE CAPE CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.

Yesterday (Tuesday) proved as favourable as heart could wish for the contest for this fine cup, which came off at Cooles, near this town, in presence of a large concourse of spectators.

Six fine horses—all the bona fide property of farmers of the county—started, and after a well contested struggle Mr. Frayne's mare *Taglioni*, won both heats, in the second distancing all competitors save Mr. Potter's *Bannow Lass*. The running was admirable. A Hack race came off afterwards which afforded good sport.—*Wexford Conservative.*

BANK OF IRELAND.

At a general court of proprietors of bank stock, held on Friday, Richard Cane, Esq., was elected governor, and Thomas Cresthwaite, Esq., deputy governor for the ensuing year.

At another general court held on Monday, the following gentlemen composing the house list were unanimously elected directors. Those having asterisks prefixed to their names were elected in the place of three outgoing directors:—George Frederick Brooke, James Chambers, William Chaigneau Colvill, George Carr, Isaac Mathew D'Olier, *John Ennis, *James Ferrier, Nathaniel Hone, *Charles Haliday, James Jameson, William Peter Lunell, Robert Law, John M'Donnell, James Robert Stewart, and Thomas Wilson, Esq.

Notwithstanding the *dixit* of the Agitator and the efforts of his press, to stop Irishmen from enlisting in the service of their country, there is no difficulty in obtaining recruits at this moment, the only difficulty being to get men eligible, as the instructions to the Medical Officers are so stringent that they can pass but, comparatively speaking, few men.—Yesterday a recruiting party belonging to the gallant 46th, from the depot of which regiment so many within the last few days volunteered for India, paraded the streets, and in short time succeeded in enlisting several fine young men.—Thus it will be seen that the big mendicant is every day getting "out of fashion" amongst every class in Ireland, and that his revolutionary and rebel principles will not go down with the people, in that wholesale manner, in which he would wish to see them gulled.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

Awful Visitation.—Some short time since not many miles from this town, two women, in rather comfortable circumstances, were sitting together, when one of them dropped some silver which she had in her hand, and, in picking it up, found a shilling missing. She inferentially accused the other woman with having taken it, saying there was no other present, and that it should be between them. This was solemnly denied, the accused, at the same time praying, with apparent sincerity and much fervour, "that she may be dead before that day week and not have a shilling of her own, if she took the missing one. Next day she was seized with a most violent fever, which carried her off in a few days; and before her death, she acknowledged that she had taken the shilling, expressed the greatest regret for her irreverend conduct, and requested that her contrition should be made known to the other woman. It is very singular that, though previously in rather comfortable circumstances, she had not a shilling in her possession on the day of her death.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

The late Dr. Wilson, senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, though a very grave man himself, was very fond of quizzing and puzzling the country people who came to inquire after their friends or relations in the college. One day seeing a man standing in the court with a letter in his hand, gaping and staring about, and not knowing where to go, he walked gravely up to him, and inquired what he wanted? The man answered, "Sir, can you tell me where I may find Dr. Delabunte?" "Yes," said the Doctor, "do you see that building before you?" "Yes." "Then crucify this quadrangle and take the diameter of the plot beyond it; enter the opening beyond you, and ascend the tigreous grades; then turn to your left, and you will find him either peripatounting in his cubicle, dormitating in his lectuary, or perrescopounting through his fenestra." The poor man who understood nothing of all this, and remembered not one word but the last, said, "And pray, Sir, what's the fenestra?" To which the Doctor replied, "It is an orifice in an edifice to admit luminous particles,"—O, thank you," said the poor fellow, and walked off more perplexed than before.—*Cambridge Advertiser.*

DISEASED AND ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

To be in WATERFORD on MONDAY Morning.

MR. LALOR,
DENTIST,

HAS the pleasure to state he will be in Waterford next MONDAY MORNING, and may be consulted till SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at

MR. SUPPLE'S GLOVER.

His Fees continue at the same moderate standard he originally fixed them at, and to which he feels he is indebted for the extensive practice he enjoys; viz.:—

STOPPING A DECAYED OR TENDER TOOTH, with Foil or Succedaneum, 5s; with Gold Platinum or Anodyne Cement, 10s; Scaling 5s; Extracting a Tooth, 5s; an ARTIFICIAL TOOTH, 7s 6d to £1, &c., &c.

Saturday, 9th April, 1842.

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10th Edition,

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V. & R. Stevens and G. S. Norton, Law Booksellers and Publishers, 26 and 39 Bell Yard, Lincoln's Inn; and Andrew Milliken, Dublin.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD TO WIT.

THIS is to give NOTICE that the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Councilmen or Assistants of the County of the City of Waterford, will assemble and meet in the Council Chamber of the said City on MONDAY, the 18th Day of APRIL instant, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of the said day, and will then and there proceed to elect, and will choose out of the Citizens of the said City, one fit and discreet person to serve and execute the office of Assistant or Common Councilman, of and for the said City, in the room and place of Jacob Penrose, Esq., lately elected an Alderman, who, at the time of his said election, was an Assistant or Common Councilman of the said City—Whereof all persons concerned are hereby required to take notice.

THOMAS L. MACKESY, Mayor.

Dated this 5th day of April, 1842.

NOTICE THAT THE GUARDIANS INTEND TO MAKE A RATE.

WATERFORD UNION.

I HEREBY give NOTICE, that a NEW VALUATION of all the Property situated within each of the Electoral Divisions of the above Union, and Rateable to the Relief of the Poor, under the provisions of the 1st and 2d Vic., chap. 56, has been completed, and that the Guardians of the said Union intend to make a RATE for the Relief of the Poor, according to such a Valuation; and I further give Notice, that the said new Valuation is lodged and will lie at the Workhouse of the said Union, from MONDAY, the 11th Inst., to THURSDAY, the 5th Day of MAY, inclusive, and will be shewn by me there on any Day, except Sunday, between 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon and 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

Signed this 7th Day of April, 1842.

JOHN DE BOURKE,
Clerk to the Guardians.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Farms and Lands of GRAIGUE BEG EAST and GRAIGUE BEG WEST, PARKMORE, CHURCH QUARTER, NEWTOWN, and COOLRUE, containing about Six Hundred Statute Acres of Arable and Pasture Land, with an extensive and improveable Mountain thereto, being part of the Lands of Scart Modeligo, situate in the barony of Decies Without Drum, and parish of Modeligo aforesaid.

These Lands are held under a lease for Sixty Years, renewable for ever, (the last renewal executed in the year 1838,) at the rent of £225 0s 0d sterling, and a renewal fine of £92 6s 2d at the expiration of each Sixty Years. They are Let in Six Large Farms, to Solvent and Respectable Farmers, upon Leases for Terms of Years, upon which considerable fines were paid, and produce a well paid annual rent of £549 9s 6d, leaving a clear income of £324 9s 6d sterling. One of the Tenants' Leases will expire on the 25th March next, when a considerable rise is expected. There are Twelve Acres of very fine Young Oak and Larch Wood on the Lands, and the river Phynisk partly bounds them. They are situate within Five Miles of the Market and Seaport Town of Dungarvan, Ten Miles of Youghal, and Four Miles of Cappoquin.

Proposals to be made to Christopher Hume Lawder, Esq., No. 30, Lower Mount Street; or to Henry Dennehy, Solicitor, 3, Hume Street, Dublin, or Tivoli, Cappoquin, from whom every information as to Title can be had.

TO COVER THIS SEASON,

AT THE

WATERFORD VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT,

THAT CELEBRATED THOROUGH BRED ENGLISH RACEHORSE,

DONCASTER,

OWN Brother to Heron, by Bustard, Dam by Orville, Grand Dam Rosanna by Dick Andrews, Rosetta by Bennington. He is now Eight Years Old, Dark Bay, Black Legs, without any whites; stands Fifteen Hands Three Inches, with great muscular power, bone, and substance: possessing a fine Constitution, and Docile Temper, and for Breed and Symmetry cannot be excelled by any Horse in England.

To those wishing to breed first rate Horses or Hunters he will be invaluable.

The excellence of his blood must insure first rate Stock. He is a sure Foal-getter, and his Stock, now Yearlings, are very powerful and promising

Greenwich Fair.—There were no fewer than forty steamers engaged in conveying the holiday folks to the fair. They took down freight after freight. The river presented a gay and animated appearance. At five o'clock there could not have been less than 200,000 visitors in the town, of whom at least two thirds were from London.

Radical Opinion of Sir Robert Peel and the Opposition.—(From the forthcoming *Westminster Review.*)—"Whatever may be thought of Sir R Peel's financial project (and much may be said against it), we cannot blind ourselves to the fact that, since the opening of the session, he has risen as a statesman in general estimation. Boldness, energy, comprehensive views, will always command respect; and these, and even higher qualities, he has displayed to an extent for which few were prepared. His commercial reforms, although not all that could be desired, and defective on essential points, are yet upon a larger scale than any that have been witnessed in our times. Something of the kind had been promised by the late cabinet; but they missed the opportunity of showing to what extent they were ready to act upon the report of the committee on import duties, and cannot now fairly claim the credit of originating an improvement of the tariff * * * * * * * * We feel, however, ashamed of the ground of opposition which some liberal members have chosen for their resistance to the measure. We read with astonishment the assertion that the principle of direct taxation is 'a return to the barbarous practice of ancient times!'—It is a return to sound first principles. All indirect taxation involves a principle of fraud—is a mode of cheating the public out of a larger sum of money than they are aware of paying; and the one cheat favours others. The money easily obtained can be as easily squandered, and this is a sufficient reason, if there were no other, that, could we begin again *de novo*, the basis of the constitution should be, that representation should be equal, and all taxation direct. Is there one who can believe that if that principle had been understood and acted upon two centuries back, the national debt would ever have been incurred? The cunning of modern governments, by means of indirect taxation, has laid heavier burdens upon communities than were ever borne in times of peace by the nations of antiquity.'

TO BE LET,

And Immediate Possession given,

THE very Neat and Desirable COTTAGE, at BALLYTRUCKLE, with or without the GARDEN, as may be agreed on. A long Term can be given.

Apply to,

EDWARD COMMINS, Quay.

DESIRABLE SUMMER RESIDENCE.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED,

FOR THE ENSUING SEASON,

THE HOUSE and GARDEN at PARKSWOOD, at present in the possession of Samuel White.

Also, TO BE LET, TWO CORN STORES on the QUAY, in good order, and in one of the best situations in the City.

Apply to

SAMUEL WHITE,
Hanover Street.

TO BOAT BUILDERS.

THE COMMISSIONERS for Improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford GIVE NOTICE that they are ready to receive Proposals from persons desirous to Contract for the Building of Three Hopper Barges, according to a Plan and Specification which may be seen on application to the Secretary.

Sealed Tenders, stating the time of completion and delivery at Waterford of One, Two, or Three Barges, will be received by the Secretary on or before the 14th Proximo.

By order of the Commissioners,

THOMAS M. ROSS,
Secretary.

Ballast Office,
Waterford, March 24th, 1842.

NEW ARRIVALS

AT THE

LONDON HOUSE,

No 6, LITTLE GEORGE'S STREET, WATERFORD.

J. CHRISTIE,—Proprietor,

RESPECTFULLY announces the immediate arrival of an extensive Stock of the following Goods, viz:—Prints, Shawls, DeLaines, Orleans, Saxonies, Merinoes, and Australian Cloths; Ribbons, Blonds, Laces, Edgings, Fancy Flowers, and Collars; Silk, Cotton, and French Kid Gloves and Hosiery; Ladies' Stays, Umbrellas, &c. &c.; all of which are now open for inspection, and will be sold at unprecedented low prices. In quoting a few prices of the leading articles, no remarks need be made at the extreme low prices which all the goods are sold at—the best proof of which is the numerous concourse of customers which daily throng the establishment.

Black and Coloured Orleans and Meronies, wide widths, 9½d per yard, and upwards.

Good Printed Cottons, only 2½d per yard; wide width Cap and Gauze Ribbon, only 2½d per do.

Cap Flowers, from 1d each.

Good Handsewed Muslin Collars, 3½d up.

Woollen and Cotton Hose, all sorts, commencing at 3½d per pair.

Good Cotton Gloves, 2½d per pair; ditto Kid, 8½d.

Ladies' French made Stays, from 1s 3d to 4s.

Umbrellas, 1s 3d each.

Cords, Moleskins, commencing at 4½d per yard.

Terms—Cash and no Abatement.

J. CHRISTIE, Proprietor.

London House.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE; GRAND PIANO FORTE, BY BROADWOOD; OUTSIDE CAR AND CUSHIONS, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13,

And Day following,

At the House of the late Alderman NEWPORT,

LADY LANE,

THE Select HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., which is in the best order, comprising Drawing Room and Parlour Chairs; Brussels Carpet, 13-6; Set of Dinner Tables, on Pillar, and Claw; Loo Tables; Sofa and Work Ditto; Moreen Wyatt Window Hangings; Sofas and Easy Chairs; Sideboard; Sarcophagus; Kidderminster and Venetian Carpeting; Fender and Fire Furniture; Mahogany Wardrobes; Four past and French Bedsteads; Hair Mattresses; Feather Beds and Bedding; with all necessary Bedchamber Furniture; China Dinner, Breakfast, and Tea Services; Cut Glass; Kitchen Requisites; Bath; Kitchen Clock; several Volumes of Books; an Excellent Outside Car; and a Grand Pianoforte, by Broadwood.

At Twelve on Thursday, previous to the conclusion of the Sale of Furniture, the PATENT WEIGHING MACHINE, at the Butter Market.

The OUTSIDE CAR will be Sold First Day of Sale, at Two o'Clock,

WILLIAM SHARPE,
Auctioneer.

Waterford, April 4, 1842.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

At SHARPE'S Auction Mart, in the City of Waterford,

AT 12 O'CLOCK AT NOON,

On TUESDAY, the 26th day of APRIL next,

THE Beautifully Situated MARINE RESIDENCE, heretofore Advertised, comprising a Valuable Interest in 51 Acres of Prime Land, in the highest state of improvement, and beautifully situated at BALLYMACAW, in the County of Waterford, extending along half a mile of coast, commanding extensive and varied Sea Views, and well sheltered, with a south aspect, particularly adapted for Building Sites for Bathing Lodges.

This property is situated in the much admired and frequented neighborhood of the Rising Village of BALLYMACAW, within One Mile of Dunmore, Six of Waterford, and Four of Passage East.

There are already built Four Commodious Lodges, with suitable Offices, Farm Yards, and Gardens on this property; also Two Lime Kilns, with Culm Yard and Labourer's House. The Lime Kilns have heretofore been worked with considerable profit to the owner and great advantage to the neighbourhood. An inexhaustible supply of Sea Weed and Sand is very easily accessible, and the finest Spring Water abounds.

Such an opportunity for eligible investment in Building, with a certainty of a large and immediate return, is rarely to be met with.

As a Marine Residence any of the present Lodges (without the expenditure of a shilling,) would be found most commodious and desirable, and the Farms attached profitable.

For further particulars and Terms of Sale apply to Tandy's and Co., Solicitors, Waterford; or to Edward Crawford, Solicitor, 4, Wellington Quay, Dublin.

WILLIAM SHARPE,
Auctioneer.

EQUITY EXCHEQUER.

ANNE KENNEDY,
Plaintiff;
CATHERINE KENNEDY and others,
Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, made in this cause bearing date the 9th of February, 1842, I will, on Tuesday, the 5th day of April next, at the hour of One o'clock in the afternoon, at my Chambers on the Inn's Quay, Dublin, Set Up and Let, to the highest and fairest bidder, for Seven years pending this cause, from the 1st day of May next, ALL THAT AND THOSE, the Lands of Castlecraddock, in the occupation of Michael Dunphy, containing about 141 acres statute measure, in the County of Waterford, in the pleadings in this cause and in said order mentioned.

Dated this 3d day of March, 1842.

ACHESON LYLE, S.R.

The above Letting is ADJOURNED to THURSDAY, the 21st day of APRIL, 1842, at the hour of TWO o'clock in the afternoon, at the place above mentioned.

Dated this 5th day of April, 1842.

ACHESON LYLE, S.R.

For further particulars apply to William Dalton, Esq., the Receiver, Carrick on Suir; or to Henry Bagge, Plaintiff's Attorney, or John Bagge Hearn, Receiver's Attorney, 8, Lower Gloucester street, Dublin, and Dungarvan.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, APRIL 9.

Wheat, prime seed	30s 0d to 33s 0d
Wheat, millers	30s 0d to 33s 0d
Ditto, white	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Ditto, shipping	21s 0d to 30s 0d
Barley, malting	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Ditto, shipping	10s 0d to 12s 0d
Ditto, Cheralier	12s 0d to 15s 0d
Oats, black	8s 0d to 10s 0d
Ditto, white	8s 0d to 11s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per ton	£11 10s to £13 0s
Flour Fine, per sack, old and new (mixed)	45s 0d to 47s 0d
Seconds do. do.	40s 0d to 44s 0d
Thirds, ditto	34s 0d to 39s 0d
Coarse, thirds do	29s 0d to 32s 0d
Fourths, ditto	25s 0d to 30s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	37s 0d to 38s 3d
Scalded ditto	28s 0d to 33s 6d
Heads, ditto	26s 0d to 29s 0d
Offal, ditto	22s 6d to 24s 0d
Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt.	50s 0d to 00s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	21s 0d to 22s 0d
Newfoundland fish, per cwt.	12s 0 to 16s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	18s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	17s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton	65s 0d to 70s 0d
Straw, per ton, (wheaten)	47s 0d to 00s 0d
Cork Whiskey, per gal.	7s 7d to 8s 9d
Potatoes, per stone, 14lbs.	0s 3½d to 00s 6d
Mutton, per lb.	0s 5d to 0s 7d
Beef, per lb.	0s 4½d to 0s 6½d
Veal, per lb.	0s 5d to 00s 5d
Pork, per lb.	0s 4d to 00s 6d

Firkins weighed at the butter market.

Firkins.

Wednesday,	81	94s 0d to 102s 0d	
Thursday,	39	94s 0d to 102s 0d	
Yesterday,	3	94s 0d to 102s 0d	

Firkins weighed at Mr. Curtis's yard.

	Firkins	s. d.	s. d.
Wednesday	8	96 0	to 100 0
Thursday	86	96 0	to 100 0
Yesterday	24	96 0	to 100 0

KILKENNY, APRIL 5.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	34 0	— 00 0	Wheat	26 0	— 28 0
Inferior	30 0	— 31 0	Do. inferior	18 0	— 21 0
Thirds	23 0	— 00 0			

WEXFORD, APRIL 5.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	00 0	— 00 0	Beans	16 0	— 16 6
Wheat	22 0	— 30 0	Oatmeal	12 0	— 00 0
Barley	12 0	— 16 6	Pork, per cwt.	30 6	— 32 6
Oats	9 6	— 11 0			

CLONMEL, APRIL 5.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	75 0	— 00 0	Barley	12 0	— 00 0
Oatmeal	12 6	— 00 0	Wheat, per st.	1 4	— 1 6
Bacon Pigs'	35 0	— 36 0	Oats, per do.	0 7	— 0 8½

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—APRIL 5.

White wheat	32s 0d to 37s 0d	Oats	9s 0d to 13s 0d
Miller's red	30s 0d to 35s 0d	Oatmeal	11s 6d to 14s 0d
Inferior	27s 0d to 29s 0d	2d Flour	18s 0d to 19s 0d
Barley	14s 0d to 17s 6d	Rapeseed	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bere	14s 0d to 14s 6d		

London Corn Exchange—Wednesday.

At this day's market there was hardly a sample of English wheat on sale. Free foreign was a good deal inquired after, but only a moderate business done, fully supporting however the improvement noted on Monday. There are buyers of bonded to a moderate extent, but the firmness of holders had greatly checked the demand. There is not much doing in barley, malt, and peas; the supply of all is limited, and held for rather more money. English beans scarce, and rather dearer.

We have no addition to the supply of Irish oats; but a fair arrival has come to hand from our own coast. Our previous currency is supported for all descriptions, but in only a retail way. Had factors relaxed a little, a good sale would have been the result.

T. Usborne and Son, Corn factors.

Liverpool Corn Exchange—Tuesday.

Since this day week we have received very scanty arrivals of Grain and Flour Coastwise and from Ireland, and of Oatmeal the quantity is only moderate. From the Continental ports of Europe and the American States, however, we have to note a tolerable supply of Wheat, 929 qrs. of Indian Corn and 3363 barrels of Flour from the latter source, including 1000 qrs. of Egyptian Beans, all of which under the existing duties, are being placed in bond.

The present advance upon Wheat in London and recently in other leading markets, having been preceded by the rise here in the course of the last two weeks, has not produced any general effect upon the value of that Grain at our market to day, although the samples displayed were less numerous than for some time past. Except a parcel or two of very fine Pomeranian free Wheat, which brought 10s per 70lb for Ireland, no improvement was obtainable upon the currency of this day se'nnight; our quotation of that date therefore remain unvaried, and the millers having been rather inactive, no extensive business was transacted. In bond about 500 qrs. of Ancona Wheat have changed hands at 6s 8d per 70lb, and a cargo of Odessa afloat at 41s 6d per qr, including freight. Free States and Canadian Flour upon a moderate demand, supported the advance of Friday, English and Irish remaining dull at former prices.

Prime Malting Barley was 1s per qr. dearer, whilst grinding qualities as well as Malt, Beans and Pease, continued to meet a limited sale on the terms last noted.

Although choice Irish Oats are quoted 3s 1d per 45lb, other descriptions were in slow request and the turn cheaper. Oatmeal likewise, having been taken off very sparingly, scarcely retained the rates of this day week.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

5th—H.M, Packet Jasper at 10, a.m.—Agnes, Rogers, Swansea, culm—Rose, Condon, ditto, ditto—Jim, Nolan, ditto, ditto, for Ross—Cornubia, Hartnell, Llannelly, ditto for ditto—Mary and Margaret, Jones, Swansea, ditto for ditto—Sophia, Bellord, ditto, ditto—Thomas and Elizabeth, Head, ditto, ditto, for Arthurstown.

6th—Ardent, Dodding, Swansea, culm, for Ross—H.M. Packet Adder, at half past 8, a.m.—Nora Creina, (steamer) Pond, Bristol, g.c.—Bedford, Rosser, Swansea, culm—Resolution, Jones, Cardiff, iron—Intrepid, Harris, Llannelly, coals—Alexander, Hooper, Cardiff, ditto—Malcolm, Edmond, Neath, ditto—Good Intent, Williams, Swansea, culm, for Ross—Hope. Beer, ditto, ditto, for ditto.

7th—Prudence, Angel, London, g.c.—William Penn, (steamer,) Clarke, Liverpool, g.c.—H.M. Packet Abbot, at 10, a.m.—Sir John Newport, Nicolls, London, g.c.—Enterprise, Green, Cardiff, coals—Tivy, Lewis, Cardigan, slates, for Ross—Comet, Griffiths, Neath, culm, for Duncannon.

8th—Margaret, Russell, Runcorn, coal, for Ross—John, Mc Grath, London, ballast, a seeker.

SAILED.

5th—Ocean, Knox, Quebec, passengers—Charlotte, Ryan, Llannelly, ballast—Gleaner, Harris, Swansea, ballast, from Ross—Osprey, (steamer) Burgess, Bristol, g.c.—Bee, Evans, Liverpool, grain.

6th—Mary, Gemmell, Ayr, ballast—Sister Ann, Gibson, ditto, ditto—Rankin Ritchie, McKinnon, Liverpool, wheat and flour—H.M. Packet Jasper, at 7, a.m.—Phœnix, Gilmore, Bristol, troops—Resolution, Brabyn, Cardiff, ballast—John Bell, Black, Quebec, passengers, from Ross—Mary Ann, Thomas, Llannelly, ballast—Henry & Sarah, Allen, Swansea, ditto.

7th—Exile, Young, London, grain—H.M. Packet Adder at 7, a.m.—City of Waterford, M'Grath, Quebec, ballast—Ann, Black, ditto, passengers, from Ross.

8th—Rambler, Gibbs, Dublin, malt—Margaret Hughes, Hughes, Newport, ballast—Hunter, Phillips, ditto, ditto—James Gibson, Stewart, Liverpool, sgaurs, from the Mauritius—Regulator, Angel, Cardiff, grain—Ranger, Griffith, Llannelly, flour—Edward, Rees, ditto, ditto—Brigand, Jones, St. John's N.F.L., ditto, from Cork and Waterford—H.M. Packet Abbott, at 7, a.m.

Wind—E.S.E. to E.N.E. & N.N.E.

A remarkable individual died on the 4th instant, at Lons le Saulnier. This was a M. C. T. L—, born in Paris, and one of the wealthiest butchers in the Faubourg St. Antonie. He was better known by the name of Charlot, which he in some measure immortalized. He passed in our town for the butcher who carried on the top of a pike the head of the unfortunate Princess de Lambelle. He came to settle a few years afterwards at Lons le Saulnier, where his name was not known, and where he continued to follow the profession of a butcher until his death.—*Sentinelle de Jura.*

SPIRIT OF THE JOURNALS.

(From the Times.)

The state of our trade with Russia is the most strange and anomalous that can be conceived, for whilst Great Britain takes more than half of the whole produce of Russia exported to foreign countries, the total value of British exports to all the Russias is not more than half the value of our exports to Holland alone. The declared value of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom exported to Russia in 1838, which may be taken as a fair average of the six preceding years, was £1,663,342! but in this sum the article of cotton twist, to be used in the Russian manufactures, amounted in value to £1,236,584, leaving a balance for

Woollen manufactures	£94,419
Linen	955
Woven cottons	65,000
Ironmongery	51,000
All other articles	215,374
	£486,758

The value of Russian produce imported in the same year into the United Kingdom cannot be estimated at much less than seven millions sterling.

Flax and tow, 1,089,559 cwt., value	£2,179,118
Hemp, 580,999 cwt.	1,016,747
Wool, 3,769,102 cwt.	282,725
Tallow, 1,038,769 cwt.	2,077,522
Flax and other oil seeds, 2,604,993 bushels	651,248
Tar, 12,982 lasts	194,730
Ashes, 1,939, cwt.	2,423
Bristles, 1,924,814	32,080
Timber and deals	830,200
Corn	127,000
Hides, peltry, &c.	28,000
All other articles	45,000
Total value of imports from Russia, calculated at moderate shipping prices,	6,977,396

The value of our imports from Russia consequently exceeds the value of our exports to that country by more than five millions sterling. The inevitable consequence is an unfair effect upon the exchanges with reference to England, and the extent of the trade from Russia to England shows what ought to be the amount of exports from England to Russia.

But this disparity will probably become much greater than it has hitherto been by the effects of the proposed changes in our commercial tariff. The imports of timber, hides, tar, bristles, and corn, will doubtless be considerably increased by the remission of the duties on those articles, and flax, tallow, and hemp are already admitted at very low rates of duty. Nevertheless, neither the liberality of the commercial system of England as compared with her own, nor the manifest interests of the land owners and traders of Russia, have induced her to depart from the rigor of the prohibitive system. The vehement partisans of the abolition of the corn laws have persuaded themselves that we have nothing to do but to take the corn of foreign countries in order to induce them to take our manufactures; but it is quite evident from these facts that we may go on importing the agricultural produce of a country to an immense extent without arriving at an equitable or immediate adjustment of the balance of trade.

The mercantile gentlemen who belong to the Russian company may give entertainments to ministers and diplomatists, at which the importance of the commercial relations of the two countries forms an unfailing theme for declamation; but it cannot be forgotten that the whole commercial policy of Russia is as hostile to the interests of our trade as it is pernicious to her own interests. The most abundant source of wealth in a country with an immense extent of territory and a thin population, is the produce of the soil; and to turn aside the labor of any portion of that population to manufactures which may be better and more cheaply procured elsewhere, is to diminish the stock of what the country most requires, and to misapply what it can least spare. The geographical position and territorial extent of Russia make her the mistress of prodigious natural wealth, which only requires labor to be shaped into marketable produce; whilst, on the other hand, she commands those great fairs and lines of traffic which ought to place within her control the principal commerce of Central Asia.

It is scarcely credible that the whole commerce of Russia with the nations of Asia does not amount to above one tenth of her trade with Europe; but the reason is very simple—her raw produce they do not want, and manufactured commodities are not produced in sufficient abundance in Russia to supply the wants of her own population, much less to extend her foreign trade. The export trade of Russia with the Asiatic nations was as follows in 1837—

Value of Russian exports to China	£321,721
Kirghara	204,457
Bokhara	36,357
Tokst	42,538
Khiwa	16,357
Persia	98,717

At the fair of Kiachta, where the Russians have the monopoly of the inland barter trade with China, the total value of wares exchanged for tea has seldom exceeded 7,000,000 rubles, (or about £350,000 sterling,) of which less than half were manufactured articles, and of those manufactures a still smaller proportion were foreign. If the merchants who collect at the great oriental fairs were allowed to trade in the produce of the principal manufacturing countries of Europe, it is clear that the commerce of Russia on both sides of her empire would increase to an indefinite extent. In exchange for her own natural produce and that of Asia, she would receive and re export the manufactured articles of the rest of the world; her vast lines of water communication would be animated by trade; her cities would be enriched; and her revenue would derive an unfailing resource from a judicious system of transit duties.

In Trebizond, Turkey, and Persia, the trade of Austria and England brings manufactures into the market which of course destroy the sale of the coarse and dear manufactured goods of Russia. So that to sustain her mercantile influence in the markets most contiguous to her own territory, and even at the fair of Nishnei Novogorod, she ought to admit English goods at a moderate rate of duty. But the interests of her landowners, who cultivate the largest tracts of fertile country in the old world, and the interests of her traders, whose commercial relations extend from the sea of Urkutsk to the Baltic, and from Archangel to Odessa, are deliberately sacrificed to the forcible introduction of bad and costly manufactories of woven goods. The prosperity of a country depends, not on the forced fruit of its hot houses, but on the general harvests of its fields. Yet this is a state of things which the Russian government seems to be resolved to maintain, from a belief that every year we are less able to do without her raw produce, and that every year she is better able to do without our manufactured commodities. As soon as cotton twist can be produced in any quantity within the Emperor's dominions, that article will also be proscribed, and our exports will sink to nothing. It remains to be seen whether the species of monopoly which has thus imposed the least favourable conditions upon the trade of England, can be shaken by obtaining supplies of the same commodities from other countries. The minor Baltic States, to which we alluded the other day, are undoubtedly able to furnish us with most of the leading articles of northern trade on more favourable terms than Russia. But we turn our eyes more especially to the still dormant wealth of Hungary and the Austrian provinces on the Adriatic, which produce the same articles in great excellence and abundance. Our readers are aware that some attempts have already been made to open the trade of this country with those provinces; but time and enterprise can alone give success to novel undertakings of this nature. Many of the internal arrangements of the Austrian states, as, for example, the peculiar restrictions and customs of the military frontier, have hitherto interfered with trade; and we have, unfortunately, no British consular agent at Pesth, or indeed nearer than Belgrade or Trieste, to whom the improvement of these relations might be intrusted. Prince Metternich is too enlightened a statesman not to perceive that the reduction of our commercial tariff will turn to the advantage of those countries which shall be the first to follow our example; and we cannot doubt the possibility of opening a system of intercourse between this country and the Austrian, Hungarian, and Turkish provinces, which would prove of the utmost advantage to both parties, especially with reference to the effects which such competition must produce on the commercial policy of the Russian empire.

THE BISHOP OF JERUSALEM.

(From the Times.)

The unfortunate bishop of the united church of England and Ireland in Jerusalem, it appears, is beginning to experience the realities of its position.—This mission seems to have been undertaken in a somewhat precipitate, or at least sudden way, by one or two of our own prelates, in order to meet the wishes of the King of Prussia, who made a liberal offer of furnishing half the endowment, to improve in some rather indefinite manner the various discordant communions of Christians, and to convert the Jews (we forget whether Turks also) now resident at Jerusalem. Many objections were started to this scheme among those who took interest in such projects. A large body of our own clergy looked with suspicion on an indefinite alliance with continental churches just recovering, if indeed recovering, from a degree of rationalism amounting to unbelief, and held by our own more learned divines to be at present bodies of very suspicious doctrine and unsound constitution. Moreover, it did not very distinctly appear what was to be, or could be, done to forward the King of Prussia's designs, or what those designs exactly were—or why we should send out to Jerusalem to further them, of what chance there was of converting the Jews of Jerusalem more than any other Jews in the whole world—that we should on their behalf intrude an English bishop into a place where there was no, or no BONA FIDE, English congregation, and which was under the civil dominion of the Turks, and within the ecclesiastical authority of other Christian bishops too sadly numerous and discordant to be enumerated; finally, it was doubted whether this kind of intrusion would be either a proper or a politic opening to such "improving" intercourse, as might be hopod for between such bishops and ourselves. To meet some of these objections a circular was put forward by authority, informing the objectors, that no hostile intrusion was intended upon the corrupt Oriental, or concession to the "less perfectly constituted" German communions, but only the establishment of a centre of attraction and model for imitation for all such as might wish to unite or conform themselves to the pattern of a church neither corrupt nor imperfect, and that the existing Syrian churches professed the most amicable feelings towards the coming bishop. In other quarters a kind of ecclesiastical political motive was urged. Russia had its partisans in the orthodox Greek—France in the Roman Catholic—communion in these parts. England, a more efficient protectress than either, might if she only choose to put forward a religion, organize a body of allies among the various heretical sects of these countries, some Jews (it would appear,) and the Druses, manifested "improving" tendencies, which might give most efficient assistance to her political movements. These Druses we may repeat, are gentry whose real religion is a mystery, which no one has yet been able to penetrate, but who are understood outwardly to adopt the religion of the strongest. So it is probable that their Protestant tendencies were considerably hastened by, if they do not date from the result of British operations on the coast of Syria.

Amid these various hopes and objections, Bishop Alexander was launched in the Devastation steam frigate, with letters commendatory to his various brother prelates of the Syrian and adjacent churches. The report of our movement, however, and the exact shape it had taken, began to alarm other countries. Protests against our encroachment appeared in the French Chamber of Deputies. The Porte refused, and has not yet consented to grant, the firman necessary to place our bishop on the same civil footing as those already located at Jerusalem. The German clergy heard a report that they had been called "less perfectly constituted" by the English authorities, and declined any further concurrence in the government proceeding till this part of the affair were perfectly understood. Bishop Alexander, meanwhile, happily now at sea, pursued his way in the Devastation steam frigate, strong in his expectations of greeting from Greek, Turk, Jew, and Heretic, and was landed at Jaffa, peaceably ignorant of the breezes which were springing up behind him. Our readers may have observed in our paper, about a month since, an account, written by an eye witness, of the bishop's almost triumphal entry into Jerusalem, "in a procession," he says, "which will be remembered by those who saw it to the latest day of their lives. On approaching the town, the cavalcade, which already consisted of 50 or 60 persons, was swollen by the junction of the Bey, second in command of the troops, who, accompanied by a guard of honour, and the Janissaries of the Pacha, had been sent to compliment Captain Rose, on his arrival, while all the loungers of Jerusalem turned out for the occasion. Not the least interesting object in the throng was Mrs. Alexander, the fair partner of the right reverend prelate. Being "in that state in which ladies wish to be" it had been considered by the physician of the mission unadvisable for her to attempt the journey on horseback. Accordingly, a large tatterwan, or Oriental litter, was constructed, which, supported before and behind by stout mules, conveyed Mrs. Alexander and the younger portion of her family over the rocky and precipitous tracks which lead from Jaffa to Jerusalem."

While the procession, which now consisted of 100 persons on horseback, entered Jerusalem by the Bethlehem gate:—

"The wildly accoutred and unearthly looking Bedouin irregulars, who had been playing the jeered and gamboling round the procession at the full speed of their Desert horses, contented themselves with firing off their muskets, being now hemmed in by the motley throng of citizens, fellahs. Musselmans in their furred pelisses and well folded turbans, down to the filthy old Polish Jew in the last stage of wilful hydrophobia.

And, as the cavalcade left the spot,

"The guns thundered forth the salute for the eve of the Courban Bairmam. Thus, by an odd chance, the Protestant bishop made his public entry into one of the four holy cities of Islam (the others are Mecca, Medina, and Damascus,) on the occasion of one of the greatest festival of the Mahomedan religion."

Tahir Pasha received the bishop with "great politeness," and on the whole nothing could be more prosperous, or promising, or impressive. We, ourselves, indeed, should have questioned the wisdom of anything quite so striking. The British power is perhaps too generally identified in the East with Turkish ascendancy; and the sight of an English prelate "entering one of the four holy cities of Islam." on "the occasion of one of the greatest festivals of the Mahomedan religion," with a Bey and a guard of honor, Janissaries, and Bedouins in his train, the guns firing at the moment of his entry and the Pasha receiving him "with the greatest politeness," might produce an impression in the very unenlightened and bigoted Christian population, of that country of a greater affinity than was quite desirable between the English and Mahomedan religions. There is another subject, which we touch with reluctance, because it is delicate. The prominence given to not the least interesting object in the throng, we must confess seems injudicious. No one reverences more than ourselves the holiness of domestic relations; but it is wise to respect prejudices; and Greeks, as well as Roman Catholics, have strong prejudice—mixed, perhaps—which makes it more painful—with a kind of sarcastic contempt for bishops' families. We remember a story of an Indian, who, recounting to his countrymen the sights he had seen in London, told them that in Bond Street he had seen a carriage in which sat a bishop—"una Vescovo, una Vescovo! e—o Cielo!—dei Vescovini!!" Nor can we think it was wise to have begun by obtruding on the rude notice of the populace those members of the episcopal party which not a man of the assembled crowd would hesitate to stigmatise by such depreciation and profane appellations as "bishopess" and "bit shoplings"—and which at the least would, in the present state of opinion, be very far, indeed, from approving themselves, as they should, to the popular notions of propriety. Whether these, as we must consider them, faults of judgment had anything to do with the result of Bishop Alexander's preaching at Jerusalem we do not know. But certain it is that those amicable feelings which our authorities believed in and promised do not seem at present to exist in the minds of the native Christians. The tide has set, we are sorry to say, strongly against the bishop in all directions in Asia as in Europe.

"Jamque faces et saxa volant."

The last accounts stated that he had broken with Tahir Pasha, because that functionary refused to recognise him as anything more than an English traveller; and his relations with the Christian population seem yet more unsatisfactory. The Augsburg Gazette tells us—"It appears certain that the English Bishop of Jerusalem was pelted with stones by the Christians whilst he was preaching a sermon. The Mussulmans remained neutral (and no doubt much edified) on the occasion." And from another source we hear that many of the reports prevalent in Constantinople with respect to Syrian affairs, "the only one which has obtained confirmation from the mouth of an ambassador is the attack on the Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem; it is added, that his life was actually in danger." What is to be the result of the bishop's troubles, we do not pretend to foretell; but we cannot admire the foresight or management of those who have exposed him to the peltings of the communion which he comes to conciliate; and would earnestly desire his withdrawal from a position where, with the credit of the English Church and nation depending on him, he can hardly tell whether it is his business to avenge or to suffer—to make himself respected as a representative of our state, or embrace the crown of martyrdom as the missionary of our church.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY - GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

On Saturday forenoon considerable alarm was caused at the Vauxhall terminus of the South Western Railway, in consequence of the non arrival at the proper time of the uptrain, which ought to have reached London by half past ten o'clock. The train did not arrive until nearly five hours after the proper time. It was in the first instance feared that some serious accident had occurred to the railway train by its having run off the rails, or in some other way; but on the arrival of the train it was ascertained that the cause of the long and alarming detention was the falling in of one of the three tunnels between the Andover and Winchester stations. The tunnel which is thus in ruins is the one of the three nearest to the Winchester station.—The accident took place yesterday morning between six and seven o'clock. A great many men who were at work at the tunnel at the time have been buried in the ruins. The exact number is not known, but at Winchester the report, at 11 o'clock, was that twelve bodies had been dug out, and that a number of men were employed in searching for the bodies of others who were known to have been at work where the accident happened. The tragical occurrence took place immediately after the set of labourers engaged during the night had given over working, they having been relieved by those employed for day work. The extent of the accident may be inferred when it is stated that, as nearly as could be ascertained in the confusion consequent on the occurrence, 150 feet of the tunnel have fallen in. Dreadful as the accident is, it was almost a miracle that it was not still more terrible. Had the tunnel fallen in only a few minutes later, the accident would have taken place just as the train with the Southampton mail was passing, in which case the consequences must have been most terrible. As it was, there was just time for one of the miners to advance some distance to meet the railway train, and to hoist a flag for the purpose of apprising the guard that an accident had occurred. In order to aggravate the unpleasantness and delay consequent on the falling in of the tunnel, the train which should have reached London at two o'clock almost stopped entirely when within a few miles of Kingston, owing either to the engine having lost its power, or to the usual weight of the trains, or to both causes combined. At any rate, whatever may have been the cause, the rate at which the train proceeded during the last four or five miles before reaching Kingston, did not exceed three miles an hour, if indeed it was so much. And when it stopped to take in some passengers at that station, the aid of horses was obliged to be had to make a new start.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The engineers having for some time apprehended a failing in the south west end of the tunnel, engaged a number of workmen to shore it up. While so engaged the whole of the soil gave way, embedding those in the tunnel, and precipitating those on the soil with their fellow workmen. The confusion and alarm cannot be described, the report being at one time that fifty workmen had lost their lives, and that one of the trains containing numerous passengers and persons of distinction were buried in one common heap. But we were glad to learn that the sacrifice of life has not been so great. Nine bodies, it was however reported, were taken out dead, and several dreadfully mutilated, and the London terminus was thronged with the friends of those who had gone by the early train in anxious suspense as to the real extent of the calamity, and the amount of life sacrificed, among whom were the friends of Lord George Bentinck, Lady Fitzroy Somerset, and Lady Canning, respecting whose fate serious apprehensions were entertained. —*Observer.*

BURNING OF BATTY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

On Saturday night, at about a quarter to twelve o'clock, a dreadful fire happened in the town of Manchester, which in the course of an hour and a half, terminated in the total destruction of the Amphitheatre, belonging to the celebrated equestrian, Mr. Batty, situate in Great Bridgewater street, and considerable damage to several premises that adjoined the building. It was erected about five years ago and was somewhat capacious, having in the centre a large circus, surrounded by an extensive pit and one tier of boxes, capable of containing 3,000 persons. There was a splendid chandelier suspended from the ceiling, which was elaborately gilded, and the other parts of the building were tastefully decorated. From the account received it appears, that at the period above mentioned an unusual glimmering light was observed by the police through one of the windows of the buildings fronting Bridgewater street, who suspecting that a fire was kindling, immediately sent information to the head quarters of the Fire Brigade establishment belonging to the town; and in a very short time after several powerful engines with firemen arrived. In the mean time the doors leading into the body of the house were forced open by the inhabitants and police, who endeavoured to obtain an entrance but were utterly unable to do so on account of the smoke and the heated state of the place. Several valuable horses (belonging to the equestrian stud of a gentleman named Wells, who was to have opened the theatre on Easter Monday) being known to be in the stables, which extended along both sides of the building, all exertions were then used in saving them, which we are happy to say, met with success, though not without great difficulty. The theatre is totally consumed. All that remains of it are the outer walls, which are standing. Every means have been taken to discover the origin of the fire, but as yet no clue has been obtained.—The loss sustained by Mr. Wells is between £200 and £300. This is the second amphitheatre that Batty has had burned down within the last five years. The former fire took place at Glasgow. He estimates his loss at £2000, and unfortunately, he is not insured.

THE LOGAN ROCK, NEAR THE LAND'S END.—This great lion of the west, after being kept for the last several years, by means of chains and props, from falling off the rock on which it stands, is once more brought back to its former position. It appears it had been gradually wearing away the part on which it stood, until it had become a foot distant from its own basis. It is now poised in safety.

LOYAL NATIONAL REPEAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday at the Great Rooms, Corn Exchange.

At half past two o'clock the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor entered the room. On the motion of his lordship,

Daniel Ryan, Esq., Barrister at law, was called to the chair.

Mr. Ray read the minutes.

THE CHARTISTS.

Mr. Ray said that he had received a communication from the Rev. James M'Nally, P.P. of Ruskey, enclosing letters which had been transmitted to him by Mr. J. P. M'Carthy, attorney, of 35, Upper Ormond Quay. The first of these letters ran as follows:—

"Law Chambers, No. 35, Upper Ormond quay,
Dublin, March 19, 1842.

"REV. SIR—I am directed by Mr. Edward Dempsey to proceed against you on the first day of next term, for publishing from the altar and other places a false, wicked, scandalous, and malicious libel upon his character, and also for damaging the circulation of a certain newspaper called the *Northern Star*, by describing it to your congregation as an Orange paper.

"The proceedings for the defamatory libel have become necessary in consequence of a statement which was made by the Rev. Mr. M'Hugh, by your authority, at the Corn Exchange, and published in all the Dublin newspapers of the 1st inst.—viz., that Mr. Dempsey insulted you grossly in your chapel, and instigated the congregation to threaten to drag you down from the altar!! If Mr. Dempsey behaved in this manner the action will give you an opportunity of exposing him to the world; and, on the other hand, if the statement which was publicly made by the Rev. Mr. M'Hugh be unfounded in fact, you will yourself see the propriety of contradicting it by sending me the copy of the annexed letter in your own handwriting, and the action for libel will be abandoned. Justice demands this from you. I have no wish, nor has my client a wish, to go to law with any Catholic priest.

I am, rev. sir, with great respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

"J. P. M'CARTHY.

"Rev. J. M'Nally, P.P., Buskey."

The Rev. Gentleman refused to subscribe to the apology enclosed in this document, but he wrote a letter, in which he gave such an explanation as could not have failed to satisfy an honorable and intelligent mind.—To this letter he received the following answer from Mr. M'Carthy:—

"Law Chambers, 35, Upper Ormond quay,
Dublin, March 29, 1842.

"REV. SIR—Your letter is by no means satisfactory; it insinuates an outrage in the parish chapel, and in some measure bears out the calumny uttered by the Rev. Mr. M'Hugh. I did not write to you until I had evidence of all the facts to which you allude. There was no outrage in the chapel, nor were you assailed by any one. You make a most wanton and scandalous attack upon every member of a political association, and threatened to withhold the sacrament from those who should become members of it; and in your letter to Mr. Dempsey, you have slandered and vilified a man of the name of Lowry, whom you have since banished, while, at the same time, it is well known that you connived at Ribbon societies. You were called upon to read a letter which you said you had from Mr. Dillon, a magistrate, charging this Lowry with crimes of various sorts. You were called upon to produce the letter, which you could not do, because you had none such, and this is the outrage you mention. Pray, sir, who made you a judge of unlawful associations? It happens to your cost that the association is not unlawful. I am its law agent, and I have given directions to my process server to get the names of those who were present in the chapel when you did not deem it a disgrace to your cloth to libel from the altar your parishioners, the *Northern Star* newspaper and others.

"I have been thus explicit with you out of respect to your cloth. The *Northern Star* is the admitted and recognised organ of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, which you admit you denounced.

"I fear that the proof or presumptive argument of the rectitude of your views will avail you but little with a jury.

"Candor and honesty are commendable in every one, but are always expected in a priest. I am sorry to say that your letter is a tissue of shuffling and meanness from beginning to end, 'willing to wound, but afraid to strike.'—I have the honor to be, reverend sir, &c. &c.

"J. P. M'CARTHY.

"The Rev. James M'Nally, P.P., &c., Ruskey, &c.

The Lord Mayor said he had not the honor of knowing who J. P. M'Carthy was, but this he knew, that he was rejoiced at this correspondence, because it showed the materials of which Chartism was composed. But they would defend the Rev. Mr. M'Nally from these men (cheers.) There would be found in the ranks of that association an attorney, who would not only volunteer his professional exertions in the cause of the Rev. Mr. M'Nally, but would even pay the costs incurred in the prosecution of the suit out of his own pocket (hear and cheers.) Nor should there be any lack of legal counsel. There were barristers among them who would accept the brief without the fee, and if the rev. gentleman were assailed he would himself, were it necessary to do so, attend as special counsel for his defence (hear and cheers.) Nay more, if he thought proper to bring an action against M'Carthy for his letter—and he (the lord mayor) told him that that letter was actionable—in this contingency also he would not stand alone and unassisted in that association, legal men would be found willing and competent to protect him; and he trusted he would be allowed to say that he would attend himself at the prosecution, and volunteer his services in behalf of the reverend gentleman.

Mr. Ray said he would have the honour of submitting some most interesting and important communications from America (hear, hear, and great cheers.)—The first of them was from the city of Lancaster, Pensylvania, and contained a remittance of £50; the other was from Mobill, United States, and covered a bank order of £100. The subscribers were, of course, duly thanked.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Lord Mayor said he had much pleasure in handing in the subscription, for 1842, of Mr. James Curran. He should call the gentleman by his proper title of the mace bearer of the city of Dublin; and it might with safety be said that he was the first patriotic mace bearer who had appeared for the last 300 years.

His Lordship also handed in £1 from Mr. Thomas Arkins, sword bearer to the corporation of Dublin. His lordship acknowledged likewise, the receipt of £3 from the family of Mr. Patrick Nolan, of Sackville street, who was patriotic at a moment when patriotism was out of fashion. He had also great pleasure in handing in the subscription of Mr. M'Illeer, Repeal Warden of the town of Sligo, than whom there was not a more ardent or energetic Repealer. His lordship concluded by handing in a sum of £7 2s, which comprised the subscription for the ensuing year, £1 of Daniel O'Connell, Maurice O'Connell, John O'Connell, Daniel O'Connell, jun., Mrs. Fitzsimon, Lady Mayoress; Mrs. O'Connell, and Mrs. French; nor should he forget to mention also the names of Mrs. John O'Connell and Mrs. Morgan O'Connell, who were his daughters (cheers.)

Mr. Arkins handed in the subscriptions of Messrs. Richard and Thomas White, brothers in law of the mace bearer, who were admitted as members.

Mr. Daunt handed in the sum of £2, which had been collected in small amounts by Mr Richard Nolan, of Castle street, repeal warden. He (Mr. Daunt) had also much pleasure in presenting £1, the subscription of Mr. Philip O'Connell, a solicitor of Cork.

The Lord Mayor said he had next to hand in £1 from the members of the Benefit Tontine Society of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 51, Aungier street.

Mr. Hughes (silver chaser) was deputed to have two silver medals, one to the lord mayor, and the other to the hon. member for Kilkenny, in their new capacity of Repeal wardens of the province of Leinster and Connaught. The figures on the medals represented the amiable and unassuming lady mayoress, in the character of Hibernia (cheers)—with the lord mayor receiving a petition from a poor working operative in College green (cheers.) Two more were in progress of preparation for Mr. Steele and Mr. Ray.

The secretary then read a letter from Mr. Delahunty of Waterford, enclosing a sum of £2 3s 3d, which, with the sum of £20 handed in at the last day of meeting, made the monthly return £22 3s 3d.

Mr. Ray then read the following statement of the receipts and expenditure, from the 1st of January, 1841, to the 25th March, 1842, appended to which was a flattering resolution, adopted by the auditors, and read by the lord mayor, unanimously approving of the conduct of Mr. Ray, for the manner in which he kept the accounts:—

Abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the association for one year and three months, ending March 15, 1842.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To balance remaining on hands 1st January, 1841; per accounts audited and published	118	17	7
To amount of cash received from 1st Jan., 1841, to 1st of January, 1842	8,567	2	4
To amount of cash received from 1st Jan., 1842, to 25th March, 1842	1,307	8	10
	£9,993	8	9

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Cash advanced to counties' league fund and for relief of other cases of oppression	2,085	9	5½
Expenses of municipal revision and election, and of preparations for same, including expenses of clerks, stationery, &c. [N. B.—The ward clubs advanced towards these expenses £205, which is credited in the above gross receipts.]	1,047	16	0½
Expenses of registries, including county of Dublin registry (till relinquished in Jan. last,) the city of Dublin registry counsels' fees, salaries of local county agents, and cash remitted for expenses of registry claimants	2,776	4	6
The immediate expenses of the association are:			
For clerks' salaries during the year and quarters ended 25th of March, 1842	649	3	7½
Rent and taxes, do.	296	12	4½
Repairs and alterations, do. do.	133	8	3½
Coals and candles for officers, do. do.	43	9	9½
Miscellaneous car hire at Repeal meetings	59	11	4
Door keepers at public meetings	16	11	4½
For newspapers forwarded from Dublin to Repeal wardens throughout the kingdom, and to America, and occasional papers to correspondents, &c. &c.	336	5	0½
Advertisements, including provincial papers	298	1	10
Postages, and carriages of parcels	235	10	0½
Expenses of Repeal meetings for placards, printing, &c. throughout the kingdom	546	19	6½
Paid special reporters at Repeal meetings on Sundays*	44	13	6½
Stationery and printing	653	7	6½
Miscellaneous petty charges	176	7	8
Secretary's salary, a year and a quarter, at £300 per annum	375	0	0
Total expenditure during the year and three months ending March 25, 1842,	9,774	10	0
Amount of balance remaining on hands, 25th March, 1842	218	18	9
	£9,993	8	9

* The reporters here alluded to are not connected with the newspaper press of Dublin.

Mr. Ray next said that he felt it his duty to state that on an investigation of the affairs of the association, the demands upon it amounted to £500, to meet which they had only the balance remaining on hand, and that day's receipts.

The Lord Mayor then read the resolution, upon which, he said, he would found his address to the meeting:—

Resolved—That a new organisation of the Loyal National Repeal Association do take place, dating from the 25th of March, 1842; up to which period all the accounts have been, or shall be, closed; and the balances, debtor and creditor, placed to new accounts with the renewed association.

Resolved—That no person shall be deemed to be a member of the renewed association, save those who have been enrolled as volunteers; or who shall appear on the book, commencing from the 25th of March, 1842, to have either paid one pound, or collected twenty shillings in aid of the repeal fund.

Resolved—That the leading practical objects of the Loyal National Repeal Association during the current year are declared to be, and shall be—

The total abolition of the tithe rent charge, subject only to vested interests; but to be totally abrogated from the statute book, as being a badge of the servitude and a token of the slavery of the Irish people:

To procure that, without which there can be no peace in Ireland. Fixity of tenure for the occupying tenants of the lands, which may be efficiently obtained without prejudice to the landlords' right to reasonable and adequate rents.

Resolved—That in addition to the objects we have specified as ancillary to, and promotive of, the great cause of repeal, we shall ever struggle for these objects of just national solicitude—

For the extension of the suffrage to be characterised solely by manhood.

For vote by ballot, without which voting cannot be free from corruption or intimidation.

For shortening the duration of Parliament to a fixed term, not to exceed, in any case, three years.

For the equalisation of electoral districts.

For the abolition of the absurd property qualification in England and Ireland.

The repeal rent for the week amounted to £212 15s 8d.

JUNCTION OF THE ATLANTIC WITH THE PACIFIC OCEAN.—On Thursday a meeting was held at the Colonial Subscription room, Corn Hill, for the purpose of considering the best measures to be adopted for facilitating the communication between this country, New Holland, and China, by means of a railway over the Isthmus of Panama, or other modes, in order to avoid the tedious passage round Cape Horn. There were but few influential persons present, and the notice we now take of the meeting is more for the purpose of attracting the attention of those interested in the important subject of attaining a more rapid communication with our colonies on the continent of New Holland, New Zealand, and the East, than that which already exists. The chair was taken by Dr. Crotter, Melbourne, Port Philip, and the minutes of the last meeting were read. In the minutes it was stated, as a ground for the necessity of an improved communication, that Australia was 16,000 miles distant from this country, and that it required 100 to 120 days for fast sailing vessels to accomplish the voyage; but if steam vessels *via* the Cape were employed, it would occupy about 66 days; if *via* the Red Sea, Bombay, and Ceylon, a much shorter passage could be effected; but the mode of transit proposed was, to avail themselves of the advantage offered by the establishment of the Royal West India Steam Packet Company, whose vessels called at Chagres and Portobello twice every month, completing the voyage from this country to that port, a distance of about 4, 680 miles, in 25 days. From Chagres, it was stated, that goods and passengers could be conveyed up that river by steam boat to Cruces, and thence over the Isthmus, by some improved method, to Panama, thence by steam to Port Nicholas across the Pacific, a further distance of 6,289 miles, from thence to Sydney, a distance of 1,285, accomplishing the route from this country to Australia in about fifty days. Several documents were read, especially one signed by Don Jose e Mora, the Peruvian Consul, expressing a high opinion of the scheme. Several parties addressed the meeting in support of the establishment of a railway across the Isthmus, the means at hand to construct the road being most abundant. A gentleman present stated, however, that a committee had been appointed twelve months ago to effect the desired communication; that an agent had been sent out, and that a communication had been opened with the Central Government of America upon the subject; that every facility would be afforded, that a grant of the necessary land had been promised, &c. It was thought desirable, however, by the meeting, to nominate certain parties as members of a committee, to effect that object.—*Morning Herald.*

WATERFORD:—Printed and Published by the Proprietor RICHARD HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday—Saturday, April 9, 1842.