The Waterford Mail.

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FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

Paris, Saturday, July 30.

The removal of the remains of the Duke of Orleans, the late Prince Royal, from the Chapel of the Palace of Neuilly, where they were taken after the fatal accident on the 13th, in the Chemin de la Revolte, to the Metropolitan Cathedral of Notre Dame, was effected this morning, amidst the tears of nearly the entire population of the capital, engaged in or spectators of the mournful ceremony.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION,

At the first gun fired from the battery near the Port de Neuilly the procession will begin its march in the following order :—

1. The colonel and a squadron of the 3d Lancers, with its standard and band. 2. The Gendarmerie of the Seine, with its trumpets. 3. The Commandant of Paris, with his staff. 4. A battalion of infantry of the line, with standard, drums, and band. 5, The Sapeurs Pompiers, with standard and drums. 6. A battalion of Foot Municipal Guards. 7. A train of military waggons. 8. A squadron of the Municipal Horse Guards, with standard and trumpet. 9. The Commandant of the Paris Brigade of Gendarmerie.—10. Two squadrons of the 5th Dragoons. with standard and band. 11. The Commandant of the First Military Division, with his staff. 12. A battalion of Light Infantry, with standard and band. 13. Deputation from the military School of St. Cyr, led by his staff. 14. Deputation of the Polytechnic School. 15. Deputation of the Staff School. 16. 2d battalion of the Orleans Chasseurs. 17. A battery of Artillery.—18. A squadron of the 5th Regiment of Dragoons. 12. The Colonel and four squadrons of the National Horse Guards. 20. The Chief of the Staff and the Staff of the National Guard. 21. A battalion of the infantry of the National Foot Guards, its Colonel at its head. 22. The Lieut. Colonel and two squadrons of the National Horse Guards. 23. Six morning coaches. 24, A band of music. 25. Four of the King's Orderly Officers mounted. 26, The car, with the heart of the Prince, an Orderly officer of his late Royal Highness riding on each side. 27. The Archbishop of Paris and his clergy. 28. The Funeral Car, the cords of the pall held by Marshal Soult, Molitor, Gerard. and Valee, and by the Chancellor of France and the Minister of Justice, 29. Three Aides de Camp of the Prince, bearing the insignia of his orders on cushions. 40. Two files of Captains, selected from the National Guard, the Army, and Navy, walking on each side of the cars. 31. Twenty four non commiesioned officers, members of the Legion of Honour, commanded by a Captain of Artillery. These non commissioned are thus placed that they may be ready, on arriving at the porch, to carry the body into the cathedral. 32. The Minister of State. 33. The Marshals of France, and the deputation of the Chamber of Peers and Chamber of Deputies. 34. The aides de camp and orderly officers of the King and Princes. 35. The Secretaire des Commandemens and other officers of the house hold of the Prince. 36. The Prince's charger. 37. The Prince's carriage closed. 38. A mourning coach for the Princes. 39. A mourning coach for the Marshals and Admirals, 40. Ten mourning coaches for the household of the King and Princes. 42. Four companies of veteran non commissioned officers marching in two files from No. 23 to No. 41 on each side of the procession. 42. The General commanding the division beyond the walls of Paris and his staff.—43. A Colonel and a battalion of the Foot National Guard of Paris. 44. Companies of Engineers formed into a battalion, headed by a superior officer. 45. The Lieut. Col. and a battalion of the 17th Light Infantry. 46. A battery of Artillery. 47. The Colonel and a battalion of Infantry of the Line. 41. A squadron of of the Horse National Guard of the 2d legion of the Banlieue. 49. The Lieutenant Colonel and a squadron of the 5th Dragoons. 50. A squadron of the 3d Lancers.

The line of the procession will be as follows :—The Avenue de Neuilly, the Arc de Triomphe, the Champs Elysees, the Place de la Concorde, the Quays of the Tuileries, of the Louvre, of l'Ecole, of the Megisseries, the Place du Chatalet, the Quay Pelletier, the Pont Notre Dame, the Quay Napoleon, and the Rue d'Arcole, to the opening in front of Notre Dame. The whole of this line will be covered with sand.

At the moment when the head of the procession shall enter on the Place du Parvis, Notre Dame, the battery of artillery stationed at the back of the cathedral will fire a salute of twenty one guns. On arriving before the grand portal of the church, the troops will file off to the right and left, and proceed to their respective quarters.

Although the day was not announced as a public holiday, it was made one by the people. The shops were universally shut up at an early hour, and the Chambers were closed. At eight o'clock in the morning crowds collected in the Champs Elysees, and on the banks of the Seine, extending as far as Neuilly.—The great spot where the people assembled was on the Avenue of the Champs Elysees, between the Rond Point and the Barriere de l'Etoile. Every window commanding a view of the procession found occupants and as high as 100 francs were paid for a single *croisee*, where two persons could barely stand. Galleries were erected, and the speculators had certainly no reason to regret their outlay, for they were all occupied. Some few houses suspended black drapery from the window. At 11 o'clock precisely the procession moved from Neuilly, at the signal of a salvo of 21 guns, and at half past two it reached Notre Dame.—The distance is about 5 miles. The greatest order reigned in the procession itself, but I cannot say that the populace evinced any feeling but that of deep regret for the manner of the Duke's decease.

It had been anticipated that some disturbance would have taken place in consequence of cries that were uttered of "A bas Guizot ?" but nothing of the kind occurred in my hear. The four Princes, the Duke de Nemours, the Duke d'Aumale, the Duke de Montpensier, and the Prince de Joinville, were in one mourning carriage, but their presence elicited no outward demonstrations from the public, although it had been reported that the Prince de Joinville was to have been cheered at the expense of the Duke de Nemours. The funeral cars were both much admired. They were decorated in good taste. The appearance of the Prince's charger excited great sympathy The Marshals who carried the strings of the pall were on horseback. The great defect of the procession was the absence of the civil authorities to give variety to the troops. The deputations of the Chambers were in mourning coaches. The regiment that excited the greatest interest was the Chasseurs of Orleans—the new skirmishers created by the late Duke, and who have received his title since his decease by order of the Minister of War. The clergy chaunting the prayers of the dead had a solemn effect during the CORTEGE. The coffin was placed at a quarter to 3 on the superb catafalque erected in Notre Dame. The four Princes were deeply affected as they walked up the nave.—Vespers for the dead commenced immediately, and at half past 3 the Princes left to return to Neuilly, where the King and Queen, the Duchess of Orleans, the King and Queen of the Belgians, had remained all day in the deepest affliction.

AUGUST 1.—Anniversary of the Battle of the Nile, by the immortal Nelson, 1798. Anniversary of the Accession of the House of Brunswick to the throne of these realms, 1714. In 1814 the centenary was observed by great rejoicings, and a fair was held in Hyde Park.

PRINCE PUCKLER MUSKAU.—Some sensation has been created at Weimar, says a letter from that place, of the 19th ult., by the arrival of Prince Puckler Muskau, followed by his Arab coursers, his Moor, and his grooms. Shortly after their arrival the horses were paraded in front of the Palace.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

Halkin Terrace, London, July 11.

'——— Lord Cardinal, to you I speak !
Whom yet I think * * *
* * * * * *
And not at all a FRIEND TO TRUTH.'

SHAKSPEARE'S HENRY VIII.

My Lord—I wish briefly to call your attention to a letter addressed some days since by the Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, to her Majesty's First Lord of the Treasury. One would almost deem that, as even in the days of Horace they learned to spare those who alone upheld so many and mighty matters, a similar favour would be extended to the financial and political saviour of the present age. But, alas ! the bishop will not be silent until he is speechless ; and the ponderous inflictions once destined for Lord John Russell now shape their course to his more fortunate successor. I make no apology for addressing you about the Bishop of Tuam. In your letter, addressed to the first Catholic in England, you term Dr. Mac Hale 'The Lion of the fold of Judah.' I will take this encomium as sincere ; that you love your disciple as warmly as he loves you ; and that in applying this title to his reverence, you never in your wicked drollery remembered *it was applied* to Laud, whose intolerant church notions hastened Charles to the scaffold. My lord, the letter of the mitred repealer, who mimics you in sentiments far less clumsily that he does the immortal Gibbon in style, I look upon as a very impudent, noisy production. The doctor first pourtrays the misery of the poor, and in the very next paragraph assails the measure introduced into Ireland for their relief. Further, my lord, he does not assail the poor law upon the grounds taken by its English opponents. He does not enter upon the question of out-door relief, as to the treatment of the able-bodied, nor yet does he touch upon the more pardonable objections, when coming from a minister of the Gospel—the separation of man and wife—parents and children.—Those are broad principles, and your wisest and best men differ upon them. The doctor's objections are *essentially priestly*. He will not allow the people to lap up soup, unless it is canonically made ; nor eat of bread which has not undergone a chemical process. A wise statesman this 'Lion of Judah' is, my lord ! He converts the poor house into a school for theology, and makes every beggar, the dwarfish *shadow of yourself*, an agitating beggar. Better rob, and starve, and kill outside the workhouse door, than drink milk upon a good Friday ! This is the *statesmanship* which has torn noble, free-minded England from her sister country ! This single doctrine, my lord, I look upon as broader and more impassable than the channel. The doctor next proceeds to eulogise the Christian forbearance displayed by his suffering flock. My lord, I know not where this flock learned the Christian virtues. Doctor Mac Hale opposed the two greatest moral blessings ever conferred upon Ireland—namely, temperance and education. The meek, the generous, the disinterested Matthew, was for two years not admitted within the diocess of John of Tuam. During those two years *John of Tuam sold temperance medals himself !* Oh, meek priest, unequalled philanthrophist, lover of truth, fit lecturer of England's statesman ! This bishop, my lord, was refused a favour by the National Board of Education, and forthwith he became its opponent, as fastly as the *ruined* Shaftsbury became a patriot. The inquisition never hurled darker anathemas against mind than did John of Tuam against the National Board. No one national school for the teaching of God's word now stands within the diocess of Tuam.

But, my lord, I know well from what source the flock have learned resignation to this poverty and this poor law bill. The doctor is busily engaged translating 'Moore's Melodies.' The delicious sons of the modern Catullus will teach *resignation* to the starving men of Tuam, *infinitely better than the Bible ;* and in the doctor's estimation, 'Nora Creina' raises the afflicted spirits more than the deep, chastened, and heavenly breathings of a David. Oh, well taught *piously resigned Christianly-instructed* men of Tuam ! My lord, I will further show to Sir Robert Peel what an advocate for enlightenment Dr. MacHale is. I know, in that great stateman's mind this will make the doctor's last appeal of greater importance, and make his poor law opinions of greater weight in the estimation of the gallant and chivalrous representative for Lincoln. At the late election for Mayo Dr. MacHale made one of the present members for that county (Mr. Blake) take a pledge against—what do you think gentlemen of England ?—*against educating the people.*

The *sine qua non* of that person's return was, that he should oppose the national education bill, even to his death ! I know not whether it was a wicked scheme to render the represented and the representative more alike, and thus keep unbroken by envious distinctions the beautiful repose of the whole moral picture.

Be this as it may, the doctor exacted his pledge from the innocent and youthful aspirant to parliamentary honours.

Such, my lord, is the man whom you term 'the Lion of Judah's fold ;' and who deems himself worthy, *in the largeness of his philanthropy, and in the enlightenment of his opinions*, to lecture the cabinet of England.

From you I have for a time turned to him—as Sardanapalus dreaded Arbaces the priest, *more than all the other conspirators.*

I have the honour to remain,
Your lordship's obedient servant,
THOMAS O'BRIEN.

FOREIGN POLICY AND FOREIGN TRADE.

(From the Times.)

When Lord Palmerston acceded to power, he upheld a new dynasty in France, created a new throne in Belgium, changed the succession in Spain, and subverted the Sovereign in Portugal. These results could only be obtained by armaments, by military expeditions, by naval blockades. An economical government could only carry on war in Europe by withdrawing its forces from other quarters of the globe : the ultimately disastrous consequences of that retirement were inevitable. Yet the mercantile community, notwithstanding the immediate effect of these operations was to disturb and curtail our markets in Europe, were reconciled to the scheme by the constant declaration of the chief of the diplomacy of this country, that the upshot of his manœuvres was to be not merely political power, but especially commercial advantage, in the shape of comprehensive treaties of commerce with these four states, bound to England by every tie of political gratitude and constitutional sympathy. Ten years have passed ; the noble lord is expelled from power ; and not one of these objects has been attained. On the contrary, with respect to all these countries, we are placed in a worse position than we occupied at the commencement of Lord Palmerston's administration, before we changed their dynasties, subverted their thrones, or remodelled their constitutions. Every one of these states has aggravated the restrictive spirit of their tariffs.

Yet, to obtain a commercial intercourse with these countries, Lord Palmerston permitted the German Union unnoticed to mature into completeness, and tolerated the application of the hostile tariff of Prussia in societies shrinking from that connection ; all of which, as we may perhaps show, he might have prevented, not only by the means to which Mr. D'Israeli referred the other night, though we are not unacquainted with the circumstances to which he alluded, but by a process still more efficacious and more simple, and at a period more recent. To obtain this commercial intercourse Lord Palmerston entirely cast from the sphere of his consideration the political circumstances of Asia, and their ultimate influence on our markets and our industry. He suffered, without the slightest effort at obstruction, war to wage throughout the Levant, incidents to occur which led to the invasion of Central Asia, events to transpire which convulsed China. To secure Europe he neglected Asia ; to regain Asia he forfeits Europe. Yet, it will be observed, his influence in Asia and in Europe is alike maintained by force ; in neither division of the globe by commerce. Allied with France, protecting Belgium, patronizing the Peninsula, Lord Palmerston, with all his legions, his squadrons, and his protocols, obtains no markets. Recurring to the East, after six years of political experiment in Europe, Lord Palmerston thunders from Constantinople to Canton. The merchants of Turkey fail, the markets of India are paralysed, the Emperor of China inflicts heavy imposts on British trade for the avowed purpose of regaining the ransom which our forces have extorted from his pillaged cities. What havoc ! In the annals of public affairs is there a parallel instance of the injury effected against commerce by diplomacy ?

We have not exaggerated this picture. We have not encumbered the leading design with details which might enrich and yet confuse. We have hinted nothing of the commercial disturbance at Naples, by which, according to the British Commissioner, nearly 400 British ships were, at one blow, thrown out of employment. We have not even alluded to the Spanish American blockades, illegal in their origin, ruinous in their operation ; nothing have we whispered of the follies of the coast of Africa, of the Australian blunders, of the complicated confusion of the Turkish treaty. We confine ourselves for the present to the single point of showing that the whole of our Eastern markets have been first neglected, and finally disturbed, in order to establish markets in Europe, and that we have failed in this object, utterly, signally, shamefully ; that Lord Palmerston having commenced by upholding the dynasty of July, the French people end by denouncing him as alone a sufficient cause of war between the two nations ; that having changed the succession of Spain, the Spanish people repudiate commercial intercourse with England ; that having presented Portugal with a constitutional government, the Cortes postpone the consideration of a fresh treaty of commerce with England, until he is expelled from the English ministry : that having created the throne of Belgium, the King of the Belgians combines with France to exclude the manufactures of England from the Continent. Such are some of the achievments of the great "anti commercial" Diplomatist !

EDUCATION.

(From the Spectator.)

The speech with which the Bishop of London prefaced his questions to Lord Wharncliffe, on Monday evening, deseves attention. The reverend prelate is not so weak as to think popular instruction in linear drawing more dangerous than popular instruction in vocal music. It is the stimultaneous teaching of various branches of knowledge at Exeter Hall that has given umbrage to him. He fears that the advocates of secular education are stealing a march upon him. "One species of instruction might be added to the other without any religious instruction being provided by the government ; and a Normal School once established, to retrace our steps would be impossible, and the question of religious instruction would be left undecided." The question of religious instruction cannot be left undecided : it has been answered in the affirmative by the nation long ago. The lands and tithes of the Established Church, the large sums contributed by Roman Catholics and dissenters towards the maintenance of their spiritual instructors, are declarations not to be misunderstood, that the nation will have religious education. This point was settled before the question of secular education was seriously proposed. The preliminary question which the bishop insists upon having decided before he will permit Normal Schools to be instituted is, whether the persons appointed to communicate religious instruction are to execute a control over all other teachers—to have the power of deciding what the latter are to teach and what not, and in what manner they are to teach. According to him, "the Church of the country was entitled to claim the instruction of the people, though it did not assert the right to teach the children of those who differed from it." How far the right to teach even the children of those who differed from it had been waived, and also made to appear. On the one hand, grants for educational purposes, "in proportion to the number of children educated and the amount of private subscriptions," were approved of : on the other, it was urged as an objection to the lectures on education at Exeter Hall, that "very few teachers attended the lectures who belonged either to the National Society or to the British and Foreign Society"—that "the attendants were teachers of Sunday Schools, and mechanics." The meaning of all this is—the church must have the power of prescribing what branches of secular education are to be taught, and in what manner they are to be taught. Where there is a numerous dissenting body, it may be necessary to concede to it the power of educating the children of its members, in so far as it acts in a corporate capacity—as a church. It is not very agreeable to recognise the existence of a rival church, but it must be done in order to confirm the authority of a church over the laity. And in this train of reasoning "the church" means exclusively "the clergy." These views are neither unnatural nor surprising in a churchman ; but they are at variance with those which prevail among intelligent laymen, even among those who are most attached to the church establishment. Experience has shown that the studies and pursuits of clergymen do not qualify them to decide which is the best method of intellectual training for making good lawyers or good diplomatists, good soldiers or sailors. Experience has also shown, that with the best motives in the world, the influence of the clergy has on the whole been unfavourable to the progress of abstract science. They have found it necessary to watch the progress of each new controversy in physics or morals that arose, in order to be prepared to meet any insidious attack that might be made upon their doctrines under pretence of carrying it on ; and, with the love of ease natural to all men, they have generally deemed more conducive to their own conduct to stop discussion at the outset, than to watch its progress in order to present its being misdirected. The same feelings that excited the hostility of Popish clergy against Galileo, have set Protestant clergy in arms against speculative geologists. The conclusion to which these reflections have led many even of the most cautious friends of education is, not that religious education ought to be omitted, but that religious instructors ought to be confined within their own proper sphere, and not allowed any control over the teachers of other branches of knowledge. This opinion is entertained and avowed by churchmen as well as dissenters, by tories as well as whigs. The only thing that has hitherto prevented it from being acted upon is the political power which the Established Church in this country derives from the large possessions, and its control over the already existing seminaries of education. The speech of Lord Wharncliffe, which called forth the protest of the Bishop of London, is not the only indication of liberal opinions in matters of education which his party has given. Lord Stanley carried the Irish educational bill through the House of Commons ; and, more than that, Lord Stanley and the party to which he then belonged, found that measure left by Lord Wharncliffe's older friends in the pigeon holes of the home office when the tories were turned out. The present cabinet cannot yield to the Bishop of London without incurring a loss of character which will materially weaken them. In the matter of education, as in the matter of commercial policy, the only place of safety for them is at the head of the practicable movement.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BENGAL AND EGYPT.—We some days ago noticed the arrival of the India steamer from Calcutta at Suez, on the 25th ultimo. She made the passage from the Bengal Pilot to Suez in 45 days, of which she was nine days in port, at Madras, Point de Galle, and Aden, being thus only 37 days at sea. This passage having been made against the Monsoon, at the most unfavourable season, shows, contrary to the belief hitherto entertained by many experienced persons, that the communication between Calcutta and Egypt can be kept up regularly at all times of the year. The performance of the India, on her boisterous passage, is spoken of in terms of high commendation. She arrived at Suez with no other damage than that of a top mast, and would quit that port for Calcutta on the 4th instant, with all the passengers that were in Egypt for the eastern side of India. It is understood this steamer brought a large mail, but by some mismanagement the letters have not been forwarded from Malta. It is satisfactory to see that, after years of discussion, and much difference of opinion, that communication by steam between Egypt and the eastern side of India is thus established by the public spirit of a few private individuals. The India will be at Suez on her next voyage, to meet the passengers who leave this, on the 1st of October.—*Herald.*

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT BIRR.

It is well known to our readers that the reformed Roman Catholics at Birr, in the King's county, were two years ago received, at their own earnest request, into the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland ; and that the Rev. William Crotty, their pastor, has sat, as a Presbyterian minister, during the two last meetings. It is also generally known that the Rev. James Carlile of Mary's Abbey, Dublin, has been located at Birr as an assistant in the mission. At the late meeting of Assembly, it appeared that Mr. Carlile had seen reason to separate from Mr. Crotty, and establish a religious service in another place of worship in which he was joined by a part of the Reformed congregation. This separation Mr. Crotty charged as an act of *schism*, and Mr. Carlile defended on the ground of the dissatisfaction of the people at certain reports affecting Mr. Crotty, and especially on the ground of the prejudices excited against his marriage. Under these circumstances, the General Assembly appointed a Commission to investigate the subject upon the spot, and decide the whole matter as might to them seem best calculated to promote the true interests of religion. At this Commission, notwithstanding the great distance (about seventy miles beyond Dublin), there attended the Rev. Dr. Edgar, Moderator : Rev. Drs. Stewart, Cooke, and Brown, and Geo. Matthews, Esq., elder. The meeting was also attended by Rev. W. B. Kirkpatrick, Wm. Nelson, Esq., and B. Moore, Esq., as a deputation from Mary's Abbey ; and by the Rev. Messrs. Fisher, Galway ; Allen, Athlone ; Henry, Corboy ; M'Cutcheon, Longford ; and Fisher, Mayvore. After sermon by the Rev. Dr. Cooke, which was attended by a large and respectable congregation of the neighbouring Protestants, strangers were requested to withdraw, and the commission proceeded in presence of Mr. Crotty's congregation alone. When, after a long and patient hearing of all the reports affecting Mr. Crotty's ministerial character, the Commission came to an unanimous finding to the following import :—That there did not appear any reason for withdrawing their ministerial confidence from Mr. Clements on the ground of these reports : that for the reports themselves, there did not appear that any creditable evidence could be produced : that some of them were of such a kind, as to refute themselves, while providential circumstances refuted others. Under these impressions, the Commission, had Mr. Crotty desired it, could not have directed otherwise than that he should remain minister of Birr. But as Mr. Crotty expressed his willingness to be removed into some field of missionary labour, it was resolved that his wish should be compled with, so soon as a suitable successor can be obtained. And, as Mr. Crotty speaks the Irish language, there is good reason to think that he may become an efficient missionary of Scripture truth in some of the Irish speaking districts either of the north or south. The Commission also resolved, that Mr. Carlile's ministerial connexion with the congregation of Birr should entirely cease, and that, in so far as the Birr Mission could be considered as under the influence of the General Assembly, his connexion with it should cease also ; while, by this resolution, it was neither intended nor declared, that the wishes of the congregation in Mary's Abbey, as to his continuance in their mission, should, in any respect, be prejudged. In the mean time, we are happy to learn that Mr. Crotty and Mr. Carlile are to continue in the joint charge of the congregation, and that the most brotherly cordiality has been established between them. We have learned, with much satisfaction, that the members who attended the investigation were about sixty—which would probably give a sum total of about 150 for the whole Reformed Congregation—that the demeanor of those attending was of the most exemplary character—and that their Scriptural knowledge, and expression of religious feeling upon some important points, was such as to elicit the surprise and delight of the members of Commission.—*Banner of Ulster.*

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.

We have received an autograph letter from Prince Louis Napoleon, dated from the prison at Ham. In justice to the illustrious prisoner we feel bound to lay it before our readers:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

SIR—I have read in the *Morning Post* of the 20th of July an extract of a work written by Miss Louisa Costello, in which I remarked these words :—"Prince Louis Napoleon now expiates in that mournful retreat (the Castle of Ham) his breach of honour and mad imprudence." For the last two years that I have been a captive I have never noticed the many absurdities advanced respecting my descent at Boulogne. It is useless for the vanquished to submit to discussion the caprice of fortune ; but, when my honour as a man is attacked, I do what lays in my power to defend it ; a pure conscience is all that is left. Being convinced that the intention of insulting misfortune cannot enter a woman's heart, I beg to subjoin a copy of a letter I wrote on the same subject to the *Journal du Peuhle* on the 9th of December last :—

"I never contracted *any engagement whatever* with the French government. Five years ago I was set at liberty against my will and without conditions. During my trial at the Court of Peers, the Attorney General was obliged to acknowledge it. *I never failed in my word, and never will.*" I have no doubt that the author of "A Pilgrimage to Picardie and Auverge" will regret having added the pain of calumny to the sorrows of captivity. I take this opportunity, Sir, of expressing my thanks for the interest you have often manifested in my behalf, and remain, &c.

NAPOLEON LOUIS BONAPARTE.

Citadel of Ham, July 26, 1842.

EXTRAORDINARY FLIGHT OF PIGEONS

A flight of 300 carrier pigeons, belonging to Mr. Muntz, brother of the member of that name, took place on the 12th ult., at Birmingham, to decide a match. Starting from that place, they arrived at Antwerp, a distance measuring, in a straight line, nearly 300 miles, in about three hours and three quarters, having travelled at the rate of 60 miles an hour. The whole flock arrived safe without a single failure.

ULSTER RAILWAY.—The amount of traffic of this railway (24 miles opened) for the week ending Saturday, July 30, was as follows :—

Passengers, 8597	..	£298	10 1
Goods	..	42	13 3
Total ..	..	£342	3 1

LONGEVITY.—Mr. Nagle, of Ballinamone Castle, county of Cork, writes as follows to the editor, in the last number of the *Southern Reporter* :—"I think you will not have any object to insert in your next publication the death of a very old man, my pound-keeper, on part of the lands of Clogher, near Doneraile named Louis Wholehan. He died yesterday at the age of one hundred and eighteen years and seven months ; he was married to his first wife more than fifty years, and had no offspring. He married a second wife at the age of one hundred and nine years, by whom he has had a son, a fine boy, and very like the father. From his great age I have given him his his house and the parish pound many years rent free, which made him comfortable, and prolonged his life. He never lost a tooth, nor had any gray hair on his head.

ZOOLOGICAL CURIOSITY —There is now to be seen at Panstown House, county Meath, young geese, which have been hatched by a turkey cock, who sat most attentively for the usual time, seldom leaving the eggs, even to seek for food, and when he did, covered them closely with feathers and straw to conceal them ; he often added to his nest all the eggs he could find in the fowl house. Now the birds are out, and he guards and takes care of them as a parent. He is a splendid grey bird,

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Monday.

The game certificates (Ireland) bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion of the Earl of RIPON the assessed taxes bill went through committee, and was reported.—Third reading next day.

The stamp duties bill was read a third time and passed.

The colonial passengers bill was read a second time.—Committee next day.

BONDED CORN BILL.

The Earl of RIPON moved the second reading of the bonded corn bill. The object of the bill was to allow a certain quantity of bonded corn to be taken out of bond and ground into flour, or made into biscuit, which was again to be returned into bond, and not to be taken out till the duty was paid on the flour at the rate which might then prevail. The biscuits might be taken out for the purposes of exportation. This would facilitate trade with those countries which depended on foreigners for their supply of corn, nor could it lead to any fraudulent transactions.

Lord BEAUMONT felt himself under the necessity of opposing this bill. He did so, not from any factious motive, but because he believed it would open the door to numerous evasions of the corn laws to the prejudice of the home grower.

The Earl of RIPON defended the bill, and thought the objections of the noble lord more ingenious than practical. Cases quite opposite to those which he put might arise, and thus one inconvenience would balance another. It appeared to him that the bill would remedy a great inconvenience, and injure no one.

Lord MONTEAGLE agreed with the noble lord ; if this bill was founded on quite an opposite principle to that of the present corn law, and, in his opinion, on a better one. The greatest advantage, however, which he expected would be derived from it was steadiness of intercourse with other countries.

The bill was then read a second time.

PACKET STATIONS.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY wished to inquire whether her Majesty's government had any intention of altering the present packet station from Portpatrick to Donaghadee, which had already cost between £300,000 and £400,000 ; and, if they had not such intention, whether they intended to put on packets of more power, and better adapted to that rough sea, than the present boats, some of which had been used at the Dover station ?

The Earl of HADDINGTON said the committee of the House of Commons had (as we understood) made a report on the subject, but accompanied it by no recommendation, and the Admiralty had received a report from Sir John Rennie, the engineer, against the change. His present impression, therefore, was, that no alteration would take place. As to the second question of the noble marquis, as he had received no notice of it, he must defer replying to it till another opportunity.

The Earl of ABERDEEN laid on the table copies of treaties relative to the suppression of the slave trade ; also a bill for suspending the operation of an act now in force for suppressing the slave trade, so far as related to Portuguse vessels.—Read a first time.

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, the insolvent debtors' relief bill passed through committee, and was reported to the house.

Adjourned.

House of Commons—Monday.

The minutes of the proceedings and evidence before the Ipswich election committee were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Sir R. INGLIS presented a petition from Mr. Millingen, a well known literary and scientific gentleman, praying for the interference of the house under the following circumstances :—The petition stated that he had a son residing in Constantinople, a Dr. Millingen, whose three infant children, the eldest only eight years of age, were at Rome, and detained there by their grandmother, with the sanction of some of the authorities of that city, with the view of bringing them up in the Roman Catholic religion, although their father, as well as the petitioner, was a strict Protestant ; that the father of the children had in vain made several applications to the Roman authorities to have the children transferred to this country, and the petitioner therefore prayed that the house would address her Majesty, that she would be graciously pleased to direct some diplomatic interference in the matter on the part of the British government, or that the British functionaries at Rome should issue passports for the children to quit that territory.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND) BILL.

In answer to a question from Mr. F. FRENCH,

Lord ELIOT said that it certainly was his wish to proceed with the lunatic asylums (Ireland) bill this session if possible. The bill had been prepared under the superintendence of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who found the present law relating to those institutions in that country very defective, and who was very anxious that this measure should pass with the least possible delay. The object of the bill was merely to assimilate the law in Ireland to the English law upon the same subject, and he could not, therefore, see any reason for opposing it. It was his (Lord Eliot's intention to move the committee on the bill that night if he could.

On the motion of Lord ELIOT, the Dublin boundary bill, and the Four Courts' Marshalsea bill were read a third time and passed.

Mr. P. M. STEWART moved that no new writ be issued for the borough of Ipswich, until the report of the committee on the last election and the evidence be printed.

Mr. ESCOTT said that although he had intended to move that the writ do issue forthwith, as he saw nothing in the report of the committee that called for delay, yet he thought it right that the report and evidence should first be printed, and, therefore, he should not preas his motion until they should be before the house. The motion was then agreed to.

SOUTHAMPTON ELECTION WRIT.

Mr. MACKINNON said, in rising to move for a new writ for the town of Southampton, he was induced to do so in consequence of the many applications he received on the subject. He trusted that the result of the bribery bill now before the house would put an end to that corrupt practice ; at least, no person would be more anxious for that result than he. He did not ask for the issuing of that writ as a favour, but as a matter of justice. It would be perfectly right to suspend the writ if the house had before it any legislative measure for disfranchising the borough, but as no hon. member had given any notice of motion with a view to that object, he thought the house could not refuse to issue the writ.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said, looking to the circumstance that the committee had expressed no opinion as to whether the writ should issue or not ; considering, also, the fact that there was then a bill pending in that house against bribery and treating, which was to have a retrospective effect ; looking to the fact that the chief object of the 320 persons, whose petition he had presented to the house was, that the writ should not issue until some legislative enactment had been passed for the purpose of preventing treating and bribery ; and understanding from the right hon. baronet that he had pledged himself, as far as government influence could avail, that the measure should pass through both the houses of parliament, he would withdraw his opposition to the writ for Southampton, and he hoped that the candidates, whether Liberal or Conservative, would conduct themselves better than they had done on former occasions.

Sir R. PEEL—The hon. gentleman must recollect what it was that I stated the other night, viz. that I had hitherto supported the bill, and that I would never be a party, either directly or indirectly, to the defeating a measure which I had supported in that house. I could not undertake to promise that the bill should pass through the other house of parliament. The bill met with the general concurrence of her Majesty's government, and I have no doubt will receive their general support ; but of course I cannot answer for any bill passing in another place, or for any alteration that may be made in it.

M.. SHEIL, as a member of the committee, said they had come to the unanimous decision that it was not for them to give any opinion to the house on a matter so important as the refusal of the writ. On that point there was no second opinion. They felt that to call on the house to stop the writ would be a serious proceeding on their parts. At the same time, they were agreed as to the importance of adopting means of preventing the evils before the coming elections. Since the committee sat he had seen some clauses drawn up by the hon. and learned member for Liskeard, and they seemed to him all that

paid be wished. They would meet the difficulty with regard to "chair money" and "colour money," which they did away with, and he believed they had the sanction of the Solicitor General.

The writ was then ordered to issue.

WRIT FOR BELFAST.

On the motion of Mr. CRIPPS a new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of two burgesses to serve in parliament for the town of Belfast.

Mr. S. WORTLEY begged to ask the right honourable baronet the Secretary for the Home Department whether, having declared it to be impossible to bring on the factory bill during the present session, he would undertake to have it brought forward early during the next session?

Sir J. GRAHAM said he was not prepared to hold out any such expectation. If the hon. member contemplated any bill for the abridgment of the hours for labour in factories, he (Sir J. Graham) could not promise to introduce such a bill in any future session. He had a bill prepared adopting many of the details contained in the bill of his noble friend, the member for Dorsetshire, but not the limitation of the hours of labour.

In answer to a question from Captain PECHELL,

Sir R. PEEL said he must decline giving any opinion as to the construction of the income tax. The law was now passed, and must be left to its operation the same as any other law.

RIBBONISM IN IRELAND.

Mr. SHEIL said he wished to put certain questions to the noble lord, the Secretary for Ireland, relative to the very remarkable evidence given by an approver, of the name of Hagan, at the last assizes for Armagh. It appeared from a report which appeared in a public newspaper that the approver stated that he went about administering unlawful oaths, and making Ribbonmen by the hundred, with the knowledge of the police and certain magistrates. The hon. and learned gentleman here read the report of the transactions referred to:—"The first I spoke to about Ribbonism, after I was 'necked,' was Constable Johnston, and I told him to go for the provost of Sligo, which he did. When I had conferred with that gentleman, I was let out on heavy bail. After that I attended meetings, made pass words, Ribbonmen, and all that. I made Ribbonmen by the hundred. The police knew that was the business I went on. I was 'out' from September till February. I did not expect to be wanted by the police till about Patrick's day—till the assizes time. When I returned I told them about the meetings. By the word 'them,' I mean Mr. Fawcett, Provost of Sligo, and the magistrates. While I was out of jail I concocted about 66 Ribbon papers, and scattered them about as well as I could. The magistrates knew all this. During the time I wrote several letters to the people and got answers. I took the oath of the society once, twice, thrice, four times—ay, fourteen times—I had no further to go, or I would have sworn more. I am this moment breaking them all. I got my support from the government. My conscience stretches sometimes. During the six months I was out I was as busy as ever at the 'old trade.'" Now he (Mr. Sheil) believed that to be a correct report, and he now wished to ask the noble lord opposite whether he believed the report of the evidence of the approver to be correct—whether he had seen any report of the trial, on the authenticity of which he could rely—whether he believed that Hagan stated he had been employed by the police in the way mentioned in his evidence—whether the magistrates were aware that the approver, after he had first given his evidence before them, went among the people administering illegal oaths to them; and finally, whether the government had been officially informed of the course of proceeding adopted by the magistrates?

Lord ELIOT said that he was not then able satisfactorily to answer the question of the right hon. gentleman. He knew nothing more of the facts of the case than appeared in the public prints. He was aware that an approver of the name of Hagan had been in confinement for some time, and that he had made communications which had led to the apprehension of certain individuals. He was not aware, however, that the approver had been employed by the police or magistrates to administer unlawful oaths, after he had given his evidence. He believed that crimes arising out of secret societies could be proceeded against only upon the evidence of the approver; but at the same time he should express his conviction that the employment of an approver in the way stated (if the report was correct) was certainly objectionable. He must repeat, however, that his only knowledge of the circumstances of the trial was derived from a perusal of the newspaper to which the right hon. gentleman had referred. He could write and obtain most accurate information on the subject, which he should be ready to communicate to the house.

Mr. O'CONNELL then gave notice that on Thursday he should move for the production of the correspondence between the government and the magistrates.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE next brought on a motion for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances under which a Dr. M'Douall was taken into custody in the act of addressing a body of people at Deptford on Tuesday last.—From the statements of Mr. Duncombe on one side, and Sir J. Graham on the other, the facts appeared to be, that a meeting for the purpose of an anti-corn law lecture, convened in a dissenting place of worship, was swamped by an influx of Chartists, and after much violence, dispersed by the police, at the request of the minister and trustees of the chapel; that Dr. M'Douall, who had been active in the struggle on the Chartist side, proceeded to Deptford Broadway, and mounted the pump, from which he harangued a numerous populace; that the Broadway, which is in the high road to Dover, was thronged—some witnesses said it was obstructed—by the mob, who, as night began to fall, became generally alarming to the neighbourhood; that the police required the doctor to desist, and on his refusal took him into custody and conveyed him to the station-house; that bail for his appearance was refused by the superintendent, who required the orator to enter into recognizances for keeping the peace, and on his refusal to give that security, directed him to be detained till the morning, when he was taken before a magistrate, and obliged to give the recognizances previously required by the superintendent. Mr. Duncombe denied that there was any pretence for the arrest, which Sir J. Graham, on the contrary, defended, as necessary to the protection of the public peace.

Mr. O'CONNELL said that this motion was directed not against Mr. Jeremy, but against the police. The present case was certainly not as bad as the Manchester case, or the Clerkenwell case; but the only way of preventing such cases was to keep a strict guard over the conduct of the police in less important cases. Here the conduct of the police had been most arbitrary and tyrannical. A meeting had been held in a chapel, and a squabble arose among the persons assembled—

Sir J. GRAHAM—No: a scuffle.

Mr. O'CONNELL—Well, a scuffle; and the police had gone in and cleared a chapel. The people had been gone to a place where they had a full right to go—to a place which was described in the petition as no public highway. Mr. M'Douall, who was a respectable medical gentleman, was dragged into a prison, and never had there been a stronger case of illegal arrest. He was kept in a dungeon all night, and in the morning was taken before the magistrate, and the case against him utterly failed—for the sureties were demanded only to cover the misconduct of the police. It would be a satisfaction to the public to have this case inquired into, and for an inquiry he should certainly vote:

Mr. HAWES repeated the protest made by him a few nights before, against the doctrine that a constable is entitled to judge for himself whether the public peace is in danger, and to act upon his own judgment. He asserted that this was a wanton exercise of power, which the government ought to have taken the present opportunity of publicly reprobating.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL was of opinion that the inquisitorial powers of the house ought not to be called into action, except where some serious excitement of the public mind required such an interposition to allay it. The original meeting in the chapel was not of that class which is recognised as legal; and the subsequent obstruction of the highway was in strictness an infraction of the law. It had been said that a resort to a jury was a bad remedy for a man aggrieved by such an arrest as this; but a resort to that house was a much worse remedy.

Mr. SHEIL objected to the doctrine that a constable may act on his own discretion in dispersing a meeting which he deems dangerous to the public peace. He begged the house to recollect the remark very lately made by Mr. Russell, that what to day is innovation, to morrow becomes precedent, and the next day law. On the merits of this case he denied that the police had exercised a wise discretion. Under the riot act the magistrates could not proceed to execute the powers of the law until after the expiration of an hour from the warning to disperse.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL said that the intervention of the hour was made necessary by the riot act, not to warrant a dispersion, but to constitute a felony in the persons refusing to disperse. He reviewed the facts, and vindicated the proceeding here adopted by the police. A committee of inquiry would be a vote of censure on the civil power.

Lord PALMERSTON contended for the inquiry. The diversity of opinion expressed in the house was in itself a reason for settling the matter by a parliamentary investgation. If an obstruction of the road was a sufficient ground of dispersion, the police might interpose at every country fair. This matter involved a principle of some importance it involved the question of the discretion to be exercised by constables—a question which might become very material during the long recess now approaching.

Sir R. PEEL said that if no appeal could be had except to the House of Commons, there might be some reason for its interference; but the law was open here, and at no great expense; and he would ask, which would be the more satisfactory and ruling decision—that of the house, or that of a court of justice? He deprecated the exercise of these judicial functions by parliament. If the house should come into conflict with the courts of Justice, its judicature was sure to suffer in the comparison. Suppose that the police had not interfered, and that by such non interference human life had been lost; then there would have been a charge made against them of remissness and timidity—(hear, hear.) A right hon. and learned gentleman opposite (Mr. O'Connell) had said that it was termed "a squabble." The right hon. and learned gentleman, no doubt, recollected the answer an Irishman once made when he was asked some question as to what had occurred about the time of the rebellion in Ireland—that it happened when there was "hurry" in 1798—(laughter.) So, another man, when describing the insurrection of 1803, said that "it was a dispute in commerce"—(laughter.) This squabble, as it was called—what was it? The seats of the chapel were torn up, and the pews broken down. Immediately after that the meeting adjourned into the street at an hour when it was growing dark. The constable, finding that these men were not influenced by the sacred character of the chapel, very reasonably thought that they would not be much milder in their conduct in the broadway; and observing that they were becoming obstructive, and that the language of the speaker was somewhat violent, then it was that he interfered. Now, he (Sir Robert Peel) would not undertake to say that the man acted justifiably. That was a question which might be decided elsewhere. All he asked was that the House of Commons would not interfere in a matter which properly belonged to the cognisance of the legal tribunals of the country—(hear, hear.)

The house divided, when there appeared:—

For the motion	30
Against it	89
Majority against Mr. Duncombe's motion	59

In committee of ways and means, several votes were taken without opposition.

On the order of the day for the further consideration of the report on the tobacco regulation bill, an opposition, begun by Mr. DUNCOMBE, and aided by Mr. HAWES, Dr. BOWRING, and Mr. M. PHILIPS, was overruled by a majority of 53 to 9.

The clauses were then agreed to.

The county courts bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday.

The report of the bribery at elections bill, with some verbal amendments, was received.

Sir J. GRAHAM obtained leave to bring in a bill to annex the county of the city of Coventry to Warwickshire, and to define the boundary of the city of Coventry.

The bill was read a first time.

The house then adjourned.

House of Lords—Tuesday, Aug. 2.

Lord KENYON presented several petitions from Dublin and other places, against any further grant to the Roman Catholic College, of Maynooth.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then entered the house, and took his seat on the woolsack.

The Earl of ABERDEEN moved the second reading of a bill for suspending so much of the slave trade suppression act as regarded Portugal. The noble earl said that the government of this country daily expected the ratification of the new treaty. The bill was merely to suspend the provisions of the original act, as far as Portuguese ships were concerned. He anticipated no opposition to the bill.

Read a second time accordingly.

SLAVERY.

Lord BROUGHAM then brought under the consideration of their lordships the present state of the slave trade, which, though condemned by the law, was yet carried on, owing to the fact that the law was not sufficiently stringent in its provisions; and chiefly carried on in Cuba and the Brazils by means of British capital, and by subjects of the British crown. The noble lord concluded by moving that immediate steps be taken to put an end to the employment the British capital in the slave trade.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said it was extremely difficult to discover measures which would put an end to this and other evils alluded to by his noble and learned friend, and to relieve the country from the disgrace of their continuance; but if his noble and learned friend, Lord Brougham, would bring forward a bill upon the subject, the government would take the matter into its consideration, with a view to carry it through all its stages in parliament.

Lord BROUGHAM expressed himself satisfied, and withdrew his motion.

The Irish limitation of actions act extension bill went through committee, the house resumed. Report on Thursday.

House of Lords—Tuesday.

TEXAS.

In answer to a question by Mr. COBDEN,

Sir R. PEEL said her Majesty's government was determined to maintain a strict neutrality between Mexico and Texas.

Mr. O'CONNELL said the treaties with Texas had been laid on the table at so late a period of the session, that no opportunity had been afforded of bringing under the consideration of the house the state in which those treaties left communication between this country and Texas. There was a law in Texas that no free subject of colour should remain there longer than a certain time. He would feel it his duty, whenever a convenient opportunity arrived, to call the attention of the house to the subject.

Lord PALMERSTON said he believed the laws in Texas were precisely the same as the laws in the southern states of the United States.

Mr. O'CONNELL said it was only in the State of Carolina that the law existed.

Lord PALMERSTON said that so far is the Texian government from being at our mercy, that we were, on the contrary at their mercy (hear, hear.) They had already secured the recognition of their independence by treaties with the United States of America, with France, and the Netherlands, and the question came to this, whether the commerce between England and Texas should be placed on the same footing as the commerce between Texas and other countries, or whether we should be exposed to disadvantages to which other states were not subject?

The report of the committee of ways and means was brought up, and leave was given to bring in a bill founded on the resolutions.

DESIGNS COPYRIGHT BILL.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved that this bill be re committed.

Mr. HEATHCOT supported the amendment.

Mr. M. PHILIPS recommended the government to withdraw the bill for the present session. It was not so easy to define what originality of design was; for two parties might go to Paris and purchase the same pattern, and each lay claim to the protection. Would they then, in such a case, empower the wealthier man, who had purchased the larger quantity, to command the market, and prevent the poorer man from selling until he had disposed of his entire lot (as we understood)? He was not without fears that the bill in its present shape must open a road for successful foreign competition.

Mr. GLADSTONE and Sir ROBERT PEEL strongly supported the bill.

After some discussion, the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday.

The adjourned debate on the Newfoundland bill was deferred till Wednesday.

The lunatic asylum (Ireland) bill went through committee.

Mr. HUME said that he was anxious to know, with reference to returns which he had on the paper, whether the President of the Board of Control could distribute secret service money without the knowledge of the board of directors? He found that the late president had spent as much as £195,000.

Mr. B. BARING said it was true that large sums were distributed, but they were, for the greater part, accounted for.

Sir GEORGE CLERK brought in the Exchequer Bills' bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time next day.—Adjourned at one o'clock.

At Cork Assizes on Satuaday the Hon. Hayes St. Leger was proceeded against for damages for beating a turnpike collector. There was a verdict for the defendant.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	176
3 per Cent Consols	91
3½ per Cent Stock	99⅝
3½ Debentures	91⅞

ENGLISH STOCKS—WEDNESDAY.

Bank Stock ..	170½ 70	New 3½ per Cent. ..	100⅝ ⅜
3 per Cent. Consols	91⅛ ⅜ ⅛	India Stock	250
Ditto for Acc.	91⅜ ⅜	India Bonds	—
3 per Cent. Reduced ..	92 ⅜	Exchequer Bills,	(£1000
3½ per Ct. Red ..	100¾ 1	2½d 50 4 p.m.	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1842.

It appears that the day is inevitable—that it can no longer be deferred—that within the current year the municipality of Waterford is to change hands; and for better for worse the new corporation will come into office. It is too late now for one party to recalcitrate, or the other to repent. What has been done cannot be undone: nothing now remains but to make the best of it. True: but how to make the best of it is the question.

We believe that if the truth were told the popular party, in the boroughs and towns where the corporations have been already reformed, are neither proud of the new bodies corporate, nor satisfied with their proceedings. In the metropolis the reverse is notoriously the case. Acts of bigotry disgrace the municipal assembly, and new and heavy taxation oppresses the citizens. Dublin is burdened with heavier municipal taxes than ever it was under the old system, and a transfer of abuses is all that has been gained by the one party or lost by the other. This was not the professed object of the reform. It ought not to be the object of the citizens of Waterford.

If we were asked how it came to pass that the citizens of any corporate town should have agreed to incumber themselves with the taxes and jobs which oppress their industry and discredit their character, we should say, it was because municipal corporations were diverted from their original purpose, which was the regulation of trade and the protection of commerce—and turned into the means of political power and party aggrandisement. This is the abuse of the system. If asked what remedy is there for the abuse—we should reply that the only remedy lies in the restoration of municipal institutions to the original end and design:—the dismissal of party and political views—and the adoption of measures for the encouragement and regulation of internal trade and external commerce. The change in the constitution and character of corporations affords the fitting opportunity for such a restitution of municipalities to their original design; and if the citizens of Waterford be wise they will not let it pass unimproved.

What then, as a practical question, would we recommend them to do?

We would advise them, in the first place, to exclude from their notion of the new corporation all party and political views: and to act in the forthcoming election upon the principle, that the great end and object of the institution is the promotion of trade and commerce.

In the next place, we would advise them, in considering the qualifications of those who may be candidates for the new offices, to take into account nothing but the character, industry, intelligence, and wealth, *as men of business*, of those who shall solicit their votes; and to make notoriety, in the acts of agitation, an objection to the candidate. Let the functions of the politician and the citizen be kept distinct. A man may have one vote for a member of parliament, and another for a mayor or a burgess: but let them not be indiscriminately given. It is the confounding of interests that has made corporations hot-beds of political abuse, party jobbing, and personal peculation.

We should say then to the rate payers entitled to be put upon the burgess roll, and who thus become the electors of the new corporation:—Look to your business and to your pockets—look to low taxes and improved business. Select for your votes men of business and character, who know the interests of the city, and have something to lose. They are the men who will take care both of themselves and of you: they are the men in whom you may repose confidence, for they are embarked in the same bottom with yourselves.

We speak as unto wise men—judge ye. Is it not good advice, if practicable?—And why should it not be practicable? It depends upon yourselves only to put it in execution. You have time enough to reflect and take your measures: and it is for this purpose that we address you thus early on the subject. Should this lesson be well received by our fellow citizens at large, we shall be glad to follow it up with others more in detail.

The *Pandora*, Doyle, arrived at our Quay yesterday, from Miramichi, after the extraordinary short passage of *fifteen* days. This vessel sailed from Waterford for Halifax, left Halifax for Miramichi, making the voyage out and in, in two months and ten days.

Yesterday afternoon the *Thistle* sailed from our quays, for Quebec, with eighteen cabin and about sixteen steerage passengers. The emigrants by this fine vessel are all of the better class, and mostly Protestants. Amongst the passengers were the Rev. S. B. Ardagh, the late venerated Curate of St. Patrick's, (who has gone on the Canada mission), and family, and Surgeon Ardagh.

Our literary notices and extracts already in type are unavoidably held over till next post.

The Bishop of Cashel is arrived at Cheltenham, where he purposes remaining several weeks for the benefit of the medicinal waters.

We have to acknowledge the courtesy shown us by the *D. E. Post*, in forwarding a second edition of that journal of Thursday, containing the latest intelligence brought by the overland India Mail.

A letter has been received from Sir George Clerk acknowledging the receipt of the memorial to the Lords of the Treasury from the late Grand Jury of this City, against the discontinuance of the southern line of Post office communication.

LORD STUART DE DECIES.—This noble lord arrived here on Wednesday per the *Nora Creina*, from Bristol, and shortly afterwards started from the Commercial Buildings for his lordship's seat, Dromana.

Passengers from Bristol, per the *Nora Creina*, Wednesday, Lord Stuart De Decies and suite; Messrs. Smyth, Burton, Douglas, Gannon, Power, Hon. E. Spring Rice, Rev. F. Hueston, Hon. and Rev. Mr. Burke and Mrs. Burke; Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Miss Gannon,

Government has given a distinct and positive refusal to the application made by the Dublin new town council for a loan of £13,000.

The Tipperary Assizes, North Riding, terminated on Tuesday evening, after occupying 5 days in the criminal business. On Tuesday sentence of death was passed on James Shea, *alias* Smyth, for the murder of Rhody Kennedy, the execution to take place on the 20th inst. We regret, this post, not being able to give a sketch of the powerful address of Counsellor Hassard who defended the prisoner.

The freight ship George the Fourth is at Spithead, receiving government biscuit for China, which she will deposit at Hong Kong, after landing at St. Helena the newly raised regiment.

The inhabitants of Athlone are excluded from the usual exercise in the barrack square, because of some inconvenience sustained by the military on a recent occasion.

CHINA, AFFGHANISTAN, AND INDIA.

The overland India mail, which left Bombay, on the 18th of June, reached Marseilles on Sunday morning last, the 31st ult.

By this arrival China news to the 12th of April, and Singapore journals to the 5th of May have come to hand.

The news from India is anything but favorable.

Awaiting the receipt of further intelligence, we give the the following brief summary, which we take from the third edition of the *Times*:—

CHINA.

"It was said that Yang, an Imperial Commissioner, was *en route* to offer 40,000,000 of dollars as compensation to the British for the expenses of the war, and the surrendered opium; also the cession of Hong Kong as the price of peace.

"The Chinese had already commenced removing the ruins and rubbish preparatory to rebuilding the Bogue forts.

"Some fighting had taken place at Ningpo, in which 1100 British routed 6000 Chinese with the loss of from 5 to 700 slain. We had 3 killed and 40 wounded.

"The *Agra Ukbar*, of June 4, says that it was reported that an army of observation would be assembled at Allahabad in the ensuing cold season.

SCINDE.

"Among the items of intelligence which have reached us from Scinde, and which may be depended on as authentic, are an announcement that a large army, said to be 25,000 strong, is advancing from Mushed to Herat, and that very suspicious conferences are being held at Hydrabad, between the Ameers and others, requiring the most vigilant attention of Major Outram.

"The Seiks are said to be in force on the Muree territory without their object being understood.

AFFGHANISTAN.

"We have news from Jellalabad to the 29th of May.—Akbar Khan had demanded 10,000 rupees for General Elphinstone's remains. The *Delhi Gazette* of the 14th of May mentions that they had been interred, on the 30th of April, within the walls of Jellalabad. Akbar Khan claims that Dost Mohamed be sent back, and that we evacuate the country, leaving an agent at Cabool in exchange for the English captives.

"The army, it was thought, would not leave the place until they moved to Cabool, there to meet General Nott from Candahar.

"The Khyber Pass was being re occupied by the Afreedes, and the whole road to Cabool stockaded and defended by all the obstructions the enemy could oppose.

"Captain Mackenzie has returned to Jellalabad on the 9th of May from Lughman, with terms for the release of the prisoners.

"General Sale's victory over Akbar Khan had struck such terror into the minds of the people that it was thought our troops might have moved on to the capital without resistance, had not the force been deficient in every requisite for so large an army.

"A letter from Sauger of the 26th of May announces the Booddelahs to have fled into the territory of Scindia.

QUETTAH.

Everything remains in *statu quo*. Half the Candahar force had moved out to re enforce Kelat Ghilzie, and make a demonstration on Ghuznie.

"General England crossed the Kojue Katha on the 2d of May, with the loss of only four men wounded.

"Instructions had been given on the 14th of May from the Adjutant General's office to withdraw the troops serving west of the Indus within the British provinces."

WATERFORD CLOTH HALL.

The Proprietors are much gratified in having it in their power to state, that they have effected the Importation of a Large and General Assorted Stock of Goods for the Waterford Cloth Hall. Those Goods are all arranged, their Prices marked on; and the business of the House has been this day resumed.

This Stock is necessarily a very large one, and presents an extensive variety proportioned to the extent, and suited to the Trade of the House.

The whole of this Prime Stock, nearly Seventy Bales and Cases of Woollen and other Goods, has been carefully selected by men of experience, and *Purchased for Cash*; and from the great depression of Trade in the Manufacturing Districts now so generally known, it will be admitted that this splendid Stock has been bought under the most favorable circumstances, the advantages of which the Manager pledges himself shall go directly to, and be shared in common by, the customers of the House.

No deviation whatever shall be made in the future management of the Establishment, from that fair and equitable system of Trade upon which the House has been so successfully conducted for the last Twenty Years: and the Proprietors do hope, that their strict attention to the future management and supplies of the Concern, aided by industry, experience and capital, will enable them to support the House in that high degree of respectability and public confidence to which its late Respected Owner had raised it

Waterford 21st July, 1842.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

His Excellency Earl De Grey left St. James's square, London, on Sunday afternoon, for Germany, attended by a limited suite. The noble Earl proceeds at once to Antwerp, and intends to make a sojourn at Baden Baden and Ems. At present we hear that it was arranged that his lordship's absence in Germany would not exceed six weeks, or at latest not more than eight, as he fully intended to return to Dublin at the close of the ensuing month.

THE EARL OF ROSSE'S LARGE TELESCOPE.

On Saturday last the speculum for the Earl of Rosse's leviathan telescope was safely removed from the annealing oven, where it had lain nearly sixteen weeks.

PRESBYTERIAN MARRIAGE QUESTION.

The hearing of the appeals in the cases sent from the Queen's Bench to the Lords has been postponed for the present, owing to the absence of several of the Judges on circuit.

Lord Campbell has withdrawn the Bill on this subject, of which he had given notice, till next Session.

TRIAL OF MR. SAMUEL GRAY AT MONAGHAN

The jury which tried Mr. Samuel Gray, of Ballybay, last week, was composed of seven Roman Catholics and five Protestants: ten were for acquitting and two contra. Mr. Gray remains out on his recognizances.

BELFAST ELECTION.

It will be seen, by reference to our Parliamentary columns, that the Writ for Belfast has issued, on the motion of Mr. Cripps.

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.

The election for Nottingham commenced on Thursday. The candidates are Mr. Joseph Sturge, and Mr. Walter, of the *Times*.

THE CONSTABULARY.

Richard Clarke, Esq., sub inspector of the Clonmel station, has been promoted from the third to the second class. There is no more efficient or meritorious officer than Mr. Clarke, and his promotion has been well deserved.

Five persons lately arrived at St. John, N.B., in the ship Silksworth, were drowned by the capsize of a small boat. Thirteen other persons in the boat were rescued. The persons drowned were—Mrs. Coleman and Ellen Hurly from Cork; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan from Tipperary, and James Shea, aged about 19, from Kerry.

The Rev. Robert Leman Bage committed suicide by cutting his throat, at Bury St. Edmonds a few days ago. He had been for some time out of his mind.

Emily Cowdroy, a girl of nine years, committed suicide at Chelsea on Friday, by jumping out of a window, in terror at having broken a mug belonging to her little sister.

An Agricultural museum has been established at Cork.

FIRST FRUITS OF THE TARIFF.

AMERICAN PORK.

We have just been informed that one of our merchants (Mr. Todhunter, we believe,) is now landing on our quays, and disposing of very freely, a large quantity of American pork, at 30s per barrel, equivalent to about 2d per lb. As regards quality, we may venture to assert, it is of a very superior description. Indeed, we can state from the experience of a friend, who resided some years in the United States, that nothing in these countries, as Pork, can be compared to what he ate at New York, during a residence of 7 months—his palate was so highly satisfied with its quality and flavour, that he literally almost left off eating beef, mutton, and other substantial viands, preferring the fine pork, so liberally and cheaply supplied every day. It is fed principally on acorns, as our ancestors were accustomed to do with their swine.—*D. E. Post.*

AMERICAN BEEF.

The following paragraphs are from the *Perth Advertiser* and *Newcastle Journal*:—

FOREIGN BEEF.—A barrel of American salted beef, imported into Dundee under the new tariff, was brought to Perth on Monday by an individual belonging to this place, who sold it the next day at threepence per pound. The meat is said to be of good quality, fat, and well flavoured. We believe that a regular supply of this novel commodity will soon be obtained in this quarter. We are informed that a quantity of American mutton hams have also been sold here at three pence per pound.

The first importation of cattle to the Tyne, under the operation of the new tariff, arrived at Shields on Thursday evening, in the Henry, a small vessel from the island of Guernsey.

THE EPISCOPAL BENCH.

Rumours are afloat that Government, unable to discover amongst the Irish clergy a supporter of their views upon national education, mean to confer the vacant bishopric upon an English divine, not troubled with such scruples. The design, if entertained, were more to the credit of the clergy of Ireland, than of the Government; for, whilst it would establish the disinterested integrity of the former, it would exhibit the latter in wilful and acknowledged opposition to the entire body of the clergy of the Established Church, upon the vital question of the religious education of the people.

The church of Ireland was never more independent of external aid—never more rich in the materials of a Christian ministry in all its branches than at the present moment. The Government could do nothing more ungracious or unpopular than such an act as the rumour indicates—*D. E. Mail.*

ASSIMILATION OF STAMP DUTIES.

The amended bill for assimilating the stamp duties in England and Ireland is of a very important nature with respect to the latter country. The sixteenth section enacts that persons shall be deemed pawnbrokers, and licensed, accordingly, if they lend money on pawn at a higher rate of interest than five per cent. In England the legal rate of interest is five per cent., whilst in Ireland it is six per cent. It is notorious that the mercantile advances on goods have always been made at six per cent., but if the bill pass in its present shape, it will have the effect—that money may be advanced on the security of land, at the rate of six per cent., while merchants and bankers, on the security of goods, can only receive five per cent.—*Correspondent of the D. E. Mail.*

THE LATE AWFUL THUNDER STORM IN LONDON.

On Friday evening an inquisition was taken before Mr. Wakley, at the Seven Stars, New Road, Hammersmith, on the body of George Brill, aged 60 years, who was killed during the awful thunder storm on the morning of Thursday last. The skin along which the electric fluid had passed was excoriated as from burning, and the boot was burst open and torn from the sole at the heel. The jury returned a verdict of "died from the effects of lightning."

Old Chigwell windmill, situate about a mile from Chigwell, in Essex, was struck, and its immediate destruction by fire followed. The loss is estimed at one thousand four hundred pounds.

IMPORTANT TO LANDLORDS.

At the Galway assizes, in the case of Lachlan M'Lachlan *v.* the Grand Jury Cess Collectors, which came before the court in the shape of an appeal from the quarter sessions Judge Lefroy decided that the landlord was relieved from the payment of the cess while his property was untenanted or fallen into disuse, thus reversing the Assistant Barrister's decree. The court relied on 7th Wm. 4, and 1, Vic., chap. 2, sec. 13.

The celebrated divine of the church of Scotland, Dr. Chalmers, preaches in Belfast on the 21st instant.

A rather respectable tradesman was arrested at Wexford Sunday night, on a charge of wrenching off hall door knockers. It is surmised that for some time he had carried on a traffic in knockers, bell handles, scrapers, &c.

Until within the last two years there was not a calf exported from Ireland, while in the year 1841 the exportation of them amounted to 3,100, and in the last year to 8,900.

The British ship Sir Charles Napier, and fined 1,500 dols. for bringing more passengers than her number, tried to escape from New York, but was brought back.

The German journals have given some tables, to prove that the distance between the earth and the sun is increasing annually by one thousandth part of the distance; and they argue from it that the increasing humidity of our summers, and loss of fertility by the earth, is to be attributed solely to it.

TARIFF TURTLE.—Some 20 turtle were landed from the Tweed on Wednesday, and, in consequence of the new duty of 5s. per cwt., just imposed, were taken to the Custom House to be weighed.—*Hampshire Advertiser.*

On the presentment for the Inspector General of Prisons being read before the Galway town grand jury, Mr. P. Lynch observed, that the last report of this functionary was full of misrepresentation and misstatements. The office was altogether useless, and the business might be better left to the committee of the grand jury, who had a direct interest in the efficient management. Mr. Ireland concurred in this opinion, and deprecated the bad practice of the collector of excise paying this money, in the first instance, to gentlemen who travelled about the country, making criticisms and picking up money wherever they went. He was fortified in his opinion, of the useless nature of the office, by the declared opinions of several of the judges. Mr. Blakeney said he had taken care to put an end to the abuses complained of, by giving directions to the collectors not to pay any money without a more regular authority of the grand jury, and the practice had been consequently discontinued.

A bill of the greatest importance to mercantile men has lately passed through parliament, and applies to all engagements, on the principle of merchant and factor, entered into subsequently to the 30th of June last; all previously to that date being subject to the old law, of which this is an amendment. Previously to the introduction of the former bill no property belonging to a principal could be held as security for advances made to an agent or a third party, even if no moral doubt existed that the advances were for the use of the principal himself. The act which altered this made the loan valid under circumstances, and rendered it a criminal offence for a factor to pledge property with which he might be entrusted, if done without authority. The exceptions on this bill were so subtle and difficult to be decided, that much litigation ensued, and in consequence capitalists procured the passage of the new bill through the legislature, and which has now come into operation. By it parties making advances on property are protected from any fraudulent act of the person from whom it may have been received with reference to any other persons. And, therefore, when goods are once entrusted to agents, the owner for the time loses all property in them, and only has his remedy for any wrong against the party to whom they may have been given, and for all advances the agent now stands in the position of principal.—*Sun.*

THE INQUEST AT RATHMINES.

Though disgusted, in common, we should suppose, with every one who has read the report of the inquest now, and for three weeks, going forward—or standing still—in Rathmines, we felt a reluctance, for a reason that will be obvious to our readers, we should hope, in saying a word, until the investigation closed. But as it seems likely to be prolonged for another month, we may be permitted, as on a passing occurrence, to offer a word or two.

We begin by stating it as our opinion, that in spite of the brawling and bother of the legal gentlemen, a man like Wakley would have finished the inquiry in one, or, at the utmost, in two days. We say this, without meaning the slightest imputation on the ability or integrity of the County Dublin Coroner. His error seems to have been that he was trying Mrs. Byrne, and not investigating the mode by which Mr. Byrne met his death.

There were vehement suspicions, no doubt. But we question, on the outset, whether any arrest at all should have been made. Certainly, Mrs. Byrne should not have been arrested. If, ultimately, the Jury should bring in a verdict of wilful murder, it would not be difficult to find her.

Most of the embarrassments which have attended the inquiry proceeded from this cause.

She was the last person who saw the dead man alive —and, after the view of the body, she should have been the first to be examined. We cannot help thinking, that the result—be it what it might—would have very considerably abridged the duration of the Inquest.

After her examination, if the Coroner saw fit, he might place her in custody. As the matter stands at present, we think that the best witness has been set aside.

With regard to the discreditable squabbling of the legal persons employed, and which has turned the inquiry almost into an odious farce, we need say nothing. One would really think—though, we dare say, that is not the case—that the object was to prolong the inquiry with a view to multiply the fees.

With regard to the jury—we are not at all surprised at their indignation of being trifled with so long by such trumpery arguments as the papers have been stuffed with. They would try the patience of Job. And we must say that the "learned friends"—one of them in particular, deserved the ill will of the Jury. We have no sympathy at all for them. But we must say that the conduct of the *Court* to the very best medical evidence that was given, that of Doctor Ellis, is altogether unjustifiable. The jury were evidently tired—and well they might be—but it is melancholy they had not the tact of seeing, that in Dr. Ellis, they had the most important witness yet produced.

We shall not be surprised if some legislative measure, regarding the office of Coroner, and its mode of execution, will result from this inquisition.—*Evening Post.*

THE LIGHT OF ALL NATIONS.

The caisson which was to form the foundation or the lighthouse on the Goodwin Sands was, contrary to expectations, successfully placed on Friday last. We find, however, the following announcement in the *Observer* of Sunday:—By a telegraphic report received last night at Watson's General Telegraphic Office, information was forwarded that "The caisson lately placed on the Goodwin Sands *burst* during the evening."—B. L. Watson, superintendent.

The *Standard* of Wednesday has the following contradiction of the foregoing statement:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

57, Lincoln's Inn fields, August 2.

Sir,—A statement having appeared in some of the journals yesterday, stating, from accounts received by Watson's telegraph from Deal, that the caisson for the foundation of the intended lighthouse upon the Goodwin Sands "had burst" on Saturday night last, I beg to say that I have this morning received a communication from Mr. Bush relative to the state of the works, and so far from this being the case, the utmost advantage is being taken of the present favourable weather, and that rapid progress is making with the undertaking; and further, upon inquiry at Watson's telegraphic office, they had no knowledge whatever of the origin of the report.

I also beg to say that since the caisson was finally placed upon the Goodwin on Wednesday last, two additional tiers of plates have been added, and that the caulking of one of these is also complete. The caisson is now 42 feet in height, 6 feet below low water, and 18 feet above high water mark.

The purpose of the circulation of such a report it is needless to conjecture; though on behalf of Mr. Bush, as an additional instance of your consideration, allow me to request the favour of giving a powerful contradiction to so erroneous a statement, and

Remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. D. Payne.

A circumstance of a very mysterious character (which has caused much excitement in that locality) has, for a few days, been the subject of a strict investigation by a coroner's jury, held by Francis Twiss, Esq. In the house of a widow, residing at or near Ballyhigue, of hitherto respectable character, there has been found the body of a child stuffed amidst earth into a crock which was deposited in the house of the widow above alluded to; the body in a state of decomposition, so much so, that it is supposed the child must have been dead at least a month—in fact, so putrid that the sex could not be ascertained. Not having yet received any information that can be relied on as to the result of the investigation, we refrain from stating any particulars resting on vague report. —*Kerry Post.*

Loss of the "Caledon" steamer of Lough Neagh.—On Thursday, about 30 of the most respectable inhabitants of Portadown and its vicinity embarked on board the *Caledon* steamer, in order to enjoy the beautiful scenery of the river and lake. The weather was most favorable; the sky cloudless, and the glassy surface of the lake unagitated by a single ripple, save what was raised by the gallant little bark as she ploughed along, disclosing in quick succession the many winding bays and the turfed islets with which the broad bosom of Lough Neagh is so beautifully dotted. The delighted voyagers had now arrived opposite Shane's Castle, and were desirous to partake of a *dejeune a la fourchette* beneath its ruined and embattled walls. They accordingly made for the shore, but the boat encountering, in her progress, a ledge of rocks, at first grazed them with her bottom, then, her bow dipping, she struck with such force that the water gushed in in torrents. The shock was so violent that Mr. Richey and the master were thrown from the paddle box and received severe contusions. A scene of terror and confusion now ensued; but a fishing boat, observing the danger of the unhappy sufferers, bore down to relieve them. All were now eager to escape from the sinking steamer, and to rush into the boat, but were withheld from this fatal movement by the exertions of Wolsey Atkinson, Esq., to whose coolness and intrepidity, on the trying occasion, no adequate praises can be rendered. After the passengers were safely landed, the steamer was seen to go down.—*Newry Telegragh.*

Hydrophobia.—A fine bay saddle mare, belonging to a gentleman of this city, died of this shocking malady on Wednesday in Dublin. She had been out as usual the day in the Coburg gardens, and there first evinced symptoms of sulk, and attempted to lie down, when the groom immediately rode her home. In the stall she appeared more uneasy still, tottering from side to side, and at last fell, but recovered herself, biting and snapping at every object. Mr. Wats, the eminent veterinary surgeon, was sent for promptly, and on seeing her pronounced at once she had been bitten by a mad dog and could not survive more than a day. Her mouth was then tied up to prevent the animal tearing herself and doing injury to all about her. The mare during the night struggled under the paroxysms of the disease to release herself, and became so furious that she dashed against the stable walls and broke part of the timber work, foaming at the mouth and cutting herself about the head and eyes by plunging against the inclosure in which she stood. Death at last closed the poor creature's sufferings. The mare had evinced a slight lameness in one foot, but no sign of a cut or bite there.—*Limerick Paper.*

Last week Edmond Page, a process server, went to the house of a gentleman near Moyglass, Co. Galway, to serve a civil bill for a small sum, when he was followed by the servants and a number of others, who unmercifully beat him with sticks and stones. This outrage took place within less than half a mile of the police station.

The hair was cut off some cows of Mr. Mandevllle's of Ballycurkeen, on Friday night, and the tails from the joints This practice has been caried on for some time back in this neighbourhood. They sell it as curled hair. I think the persons are going on to your locality, and it would be well to warn the inhabitants in time.—*Carrick on Suir Correspondent of Tipperary Constitution.*

Under the Bill now in progress the powers of the Poor law Commissinners are continued to the 31st August 1843.

Under the reduced duties coffee now sells in Dublin and Cork at 1s 4d to 1s 6d per pound.

Mr. Bianconi has generously conferred upon Mr. Eugene O'Cavanagh, the celebrated Irish scholar, and translator of *all* Moore's Melodies, the valuable privilege of travelling free upon all his vehicles.

Baron Lefroy has stated that Castlebar Jail is the most perfect model of a prison both for cleanliness, order, and discipline, which he had ever witnessed.

Westphalia hams are now selling in Dublin for 6d the pound.

In the past provision season there were killed in store, by John Russell, Esq., of Limerick, 30,000 pigs. Received from the country, scalded, 4,000. Total made up for the season—34,000.

Julien's Band have arrived in Dublin, on a tour through Ireland.

Next year's meet of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland will take place in Belfast. This year the society's revenue is £2,000, half of which had been expended at the cattle show in Cork.

Upwards of 100,000 quarters of foreign wheat from the north of Europe have been imported into London within the last fortnight.

The Clonmel Commissionsrs, under 9th Geo. IV. cap. 82, elected Mr. Hacket chairman of that body on Monday last.

A remarkable instance of the effect of the new tariff was afforded in the port of Exeter. One mercantile house entered at the customs a cargo of hides, and paid £40 for the duty according to the new scale; but had duty been paid on the same cargo two days before, it would have amounted to £400.

Attempt at Murder.—A Man Wounded.—On Friday last, at half past two o'clock in the day, as Thomas and David Henessy of Graffin, in this county, (the former of whom is under agent to Mr. Black) were proceeding in a cart to the Nenagh assizes, and when not more than a mile from their home, three shots were fired at them in quick succession from behind the road ditch, by which Thomas Henessy received two severe wounds. A bullet also passed through his brother's coat, without taking further effect. Government have offered a reward of one hundred pounds for the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators of the above attempt at assassination.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

Dr. F. Burgess is elected medical attendant to Drangan dispensary, in room of the late Dr. J. Burgess.

Wreck on the Coast of Connemara.—A few days ago a vessel was seen off the harbor of Buffin Island, on this coast, keel uppermost. She was towed into that harbor by the boats and inhabitants of the island; her cargo was taken out through the stowage ports and landed on the island; it consisted of about 30,000 oak staves, from 5 to 6 feet long, 4¼ to 5 inches broad, and from 2½ to 3 inches thick. She now lies stranded, keel still uppermost; her cabin, fore-castle, &c., have not yet been opened, nor have any of her papers been found. She appears to be quite new, as if on her first voyage, about 409 tons burden, and apparently about six months waterlogged. I have not had any traces of where she is from Connemara, July 27, 1842.—*Correspondent of the Freeman.*

At the Carrick on Suir petty sessions, on the 28th ult. Mr. O'Ryan, collector of poor rates, made an application for the decrees granted at last court day, and stated that he was on the 26th ult. attacked along with his man, while serving notices on the farmers at Castlejohn, to pay. Two fellows sprang from a ditch, with their faces partly disguised, and pelted them with stones a long distance of the road. He took his man up behind him and galloped into the county Kilkenny from them. His informations were forwarded to the Castle, and a reward of £50 is offered for their discovery. On the night following, four men attacked the house of Mr. Thomas Walsh—broke his windows with stones—entered his stable, and cut the *ears and mane* off a young colt, and it is probable would have done more mischief but for hearing Mr. Walsh, who hunted them from the place with his own men. The cause assigned for the attack was lending Mr. O'Ryan the horse he rode the day he was assaulted. On Sunday morning a notice was posted on the chapel of Newtown, holding up Mr. Thomas Walsh to ridicule, &c., for lending Mr. O'Ryan the horse, and telling his neighbors to have nothing to do with him, "and were it not for the mare Mr. O'Ryan would never collect any more." The people are determined in this *Union* not to pay at any risk.

A New York French paper states positively that Belgian commissioners from King Leopold have obtained a grant of land from the government of Central America, which is to be a Belgian colony; also that the port of Santo Thomas has been made over to the Belgian government.

Lucky Towns.—It is no less singular than true that there are three market towns in the county of Somerset without an attorney in either, and two of them are seaports.

Falmouth.—Awful and Sudden Death.—On Monday morning, a person by the name of Richard Granville, for many years master of one of the Falmouth packets, during a conversation with his wife, complained of a numbness in one of his arms. Whilst in the act of describing the pain, he exclaimed "Good God! oh, my head, and fell to the ground a lifeless corpse."—*Plymouth Herald.*

The Earl of Kingston has employed upwards of one thousand men for the last six weeks, of whom over three hundred, from distant parts of the country, are boarded and lodged by his lordship. If the nobility and gentry of Ireland acted like this nobleman in times of scarcity, the poor law act would soon be virtually abolished.—*Cork Examiner.*

Shannon Improvement.—About a fortnight since Mr. Otley, the engineer belonging to the Shannon commissioners stationed at Tarmon, three miles west of this town, received orders, in consequence of the distress existing in that part of the country, from the want of employment, and the high price of provisions, to employ a number of laborers, and commence a part of the contemplated improvements by cutting a channel through an inland about half a mile above Tarman bridge. Acting according to his directions, he employed nearly two hundred men at the work, rejecting none from age who were willing to be employed. Yesterday week he paid each man his wages at the rate of 10d per day, when they turned out, declaring they would not work less than 1s; and next day proceeded in a riotous mob to the place of work, and threatened about thirty men who remained behind, if they did not desist, to mark the consequence. Information was immediately sent to the police parties stationed at Clondra and Killashee, when they proceeded to the place, and their appearance prevented any outrage being committed. Mr. Otley addressed the men assembled on the folly of such work, stating that what they were then doing would not have been commenced until next year, if it were not with the intention of relieving their distress at the present hard season. We are glad to state that they have seen their error, and are returned to their work, thankful, we hope, for the humanity and kindness of the commissioners in employing them.—*Longford Journal.*

The circular of the cotton brokers of Liverpool gives the return of the sales of the week ending last night at 35,470 bales, of which 3700 have been on speculation, and rather upwards of 800 for export. The deliveries for consumption from the commencement of the year until last night are 662,000 against 574,500 to the same period in 1841, an increase of 87,500 bales. On the face of these statements it appears difficult to reconcile an increase in the consumption of the raw material with an increase of distress for want of employment, except by an abridgement of human labour by improved machinery. We have been at pains to inquire into the cause of the seeming anomaly, which we find to be divided between improved machinery and the manufacture of a larger quantity of coarse fabrics, which consume a greater relative proportion of the raw material without increasing the demand for labour. It is satisfactory, however, to observe that the prices of the raw material are maintained steady without any attempt being made to give them a fictitious stimulus by speculative purchases, hitherto the besetting sin of the mercantile community of that otherwise enterprising port. Such an operation would, at present, be most injudicious, on the two fold ground that it would militate against the value of the manufactured article, and transfer the difference of the price into the pockets of the foreign grower upon the new crops, which will apace be coming into the market.—*Standard.*

MR. LALOR,
DENTIST,

HAS the pleasure to state he will be again in WATERFORD in a few Days.

The moderation of his Charges—his speed and punctuality in the fulfilment of orders—the success attending his performance of every Dental operation required by children and adults—and the comfort and natural appearance of the Artificial Teeth he constructs—will, he trusts, continue to secure to him the favour and patronage he has, for eight years past, met with from the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Medical Practitioners of Waterford.

Saturday, August 6th.

MR. JONES,
SURGEON DENTIST,

BEGS to inform his Patients and Friends that he purposes attending professionally on TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, and during the Week,

At Mr. ARDAGH'S, Mall,

where he may be consulted on all cases incidental to the Teeth and Gums.

SILICIAN TEETH.

Messrs. Jones have succeeded pre-eminently in their discovery of a new description of Silician Teeth, which, from their resemblance to nature, must evade detection, and are calculated to impart every advantage to the wearer. Medical practitioners have pronounced most favorably of them, "that they will supersede all other Artificial Teeth."

*** As Mr. Jones's stay in Waterford will be limited to Saturday evening, the 13th instant, early application will be essential—appointments to the care of Mr. Ardagh will be strictly attended to.

In compliance with the Ordnance Survey, the Number of Messrs. Jones's Establishment is 7, South Mall, and not 62, as heretofore.

Cork, August 1, 1842—7, South Mall.

LISBON WINE AND HONEY.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ONE Hhd and Four Qr. Casks of the former and Two Kegs of the latter, saved from the Wreck of the "*George and Henry,*" and now in the Queen's Warehouse,

Sale to take place at TWELVE o'Clock on THURSDAY, the 11th inst.

JAMES WALLACE, Collector.
W. P. GARDNER, Comptroller.

Custom House, Waterford,
2d August, 1842.

AUCTION OF DEALS.

TO BE RE-SOLD by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 11th of AUGUST, on the Quay of Waterford, at ONE o'Clock, the undermentioned DEALS, being part of the Cargo of the Brig. "Eagle," from Miramichi—in consequence of a Purchaser not having complied with the Terms of Sale.

8	1	27	—	12	11	3	PINE DEALS.
3	2	21	—	14	11	3	
1	0	0	—	16	11	3	
3	0	18	—	14	9	3	
4	1	27	—	16	9	3	
1	3	4	—	18	9	3	
	3	4	—	20	9	3	
2	3	26	—	12	9	3	SPRUCE DEALS.
	2	0	—	14	9	3	RED PINE DEALS.
	1	28	—	16	9	3	
	1	14	—	18	9	3	
		29	—	20	9	3	
3	2	4	DEAL ENDS.				

JOHN CLEARY,
Auctioneer.

Waterford, 5th August, 1842.

AUGUST.

BY J. JONES, AUTHOR OF "SPARTACUS," "REGULUS," &c.

The scarlet poppies skirt the ripening corn;
The zephyrs wave its masses like the sea;
The tiny rustic sallies, with the dawn,
To keep from pilfering birds, the produce free.
The Sun's own flower its oriflamb display'd,
Turns with the Day god's triumph through the spheres;
The lady's bower in jessamine array'd,
The lady there—best beautiful appears;
The early apple now, and now the pear,
The orchard trees make precious to the sight;
The asters glisten in the gay parterre;
The varied marigolds expand in light.
And now the reapers toil—the sheaves are bound—
The harvest wains drag home—feasting and songs go round.

Trinity Term.—Begins, Nov. 2; Ends, Nov. 25.

Waterford City Quarter Sessions and Court of Record—Aug. 8.

County Waterford Quarter Sessions—Waterford, October 17; Lismore, October, 22; Dungarvan, Oct. 25.

County Kilkenny Quarter Sessions—Pilltown, October 13; Thomastown, October, 17; Urlingford, Oct. 26; Kilkenny, Oct. 29.

County Tipperary Quarter Sessions—Clonmel, Oct. 11, Casbel, 18; Thurles, 26.

County Wexford Quarter Sessions.—Enniscorthy Oct. 11; New Ross 20.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

2d—Three Sisters, Foran, Cardiff, coals—H.M. Packet Prospero, at 9 a.m.—Mary Irvine, Henry, Llewellyn, and Elizabeth, Sinnot, Newport, coals—Concordia, Read, London, m g.—Elizabeth, Toplin, Cardiff, coals—Fly, Fisher, Gloucester, salt.

3d—H.M. Packet Adder, at 9 a.m.—Gipsy, (steamer) Gray, Liverpool, m.g.—Nora Creina, ditto, Pond, Bristol, ditto—Valentia, Williams, Llanelly, culm, for Ross.

4th—Prudence, Angel, Cardiff, coals—H.M. P. Jasper—Concord, Lymbery, Swansea, culm, for Cork—Victory, Fitzgerald, St. John's, Nfl., fish—Jim, Nolan, Bangor, slates, for Ross.

SAILED,

2d—Mary Anne, Evans, Cardiff, flour and porter—Charming Nancy, Evans, Cardigan, flour—Osprey, (steamer) Burgess, Bristol, g.c.—Ann, Thomas, Cardigan, limestone.

3d—H,M. Packet Prospero, at 7, a.m.—Amazon, Hayes, Quebec, ballast—Ann and Sarah, Owen. Liverpool, grain—Victoria, Rowe, Newport, grain, from Ross—Carnilla, Cranner, Westhaven; Gratitude, Jenkins, Swansea; and Three Brothers, Williams, Bangor, ballast, from Ross—Margaret, Rees, Porthcawl, porter, &c.—Mary Grace, Jones, and Jane and Alice, Jones, Bangor, ballast—Sophia, Bellord, Cardiff; Emma, Bowen, Newport; Simeon, Salt, Carnarvon, and Lark, James, Swansea, ballast—Erin, Evans, and Betsey, Richards, Swansea, ballast, from Ross—Happy Return, Minter, Glasgow, wine.

4th—Jane, Rose, Swansea, and Margaret, Nutter, Newport, flour—H.M. Packet Adder, at 7, a.m.—Tom, Coulthard, Westhaven, and Lynx, Mc Grath, Cardiff, ballast—Enterprise, Green, Cardiff, oats—Rambler, Gibbs, London, provisions.

5th—Louisa, Chalker, Liverpool, grain and flour—H.M. Packet Jasper, at 7 a.m.

Wind—W. to W.S.W., W.N.W. and S.W.

The Truck System.—The men employed at Wellington and Whiteball hill, on the Bristol and Exeter railway, complain bitterly of the manner in which they are treated by the contractors, with only one exception, and that is Mr. Waring, of Wellington; he pays in money weekly, the others only settle once a month. The poor men are obliged to buy their clothes and food at the tommy shops, and that too at very high prices. The farmers in the neighborhood are much alarmed, as they expect every day a riot among the railway men.

On Monday, Sir N. W. Brady, city coroner, held an inquest at the house of Mr. Kellett, No. 25, Chapel Street, Dublin, on view of the body of a fine young man, named William John Morrisson, aged about 19 years, the son of Mr. Morrisson, of Castle Street, who met his death in a very lamentable manner, by falling from the top window of the house, a height of at least fifty feet, on the previous night, about half past twelve o'clock.—After the examination of some witnesses, the jury found a verdict, "That the deceased came by his death, in consequence of falling out of the window into the street, by which his skull was fractured, of which he instantly died.

JOHN F. DUNFORD

HAS just Landed, ex "*Happy Return,*" direct from Cadiz,

3 Butts,
12 Hhds.,
17 Quarter Casks SHERRY WINE,

which, with his former Stock of the same, and

9 Pipes,
23 Hhds. PORT WINE,

(including some of the vintage of 1840) as also CLARET, CHAMPAIGN, MADEIRA, &c., &c., he begs to offer for SALE on Moderate Terms.

His VAULTS in George's Street are, as usual, supplied with every description of DUTY PAID WINES, FRENCH BRANDY, OLD WHISKEY, &c.

August 4th, 1842.

TO BE LET,
OR THE INTEREST IN THE LEASE SOLD,

THE HOUSE and PREMISES of PARKSWOOD, held for a Term of 99 Years.

Inquire (if by letter) to the Rev. J. B. Palliser, Parkswood, Waterford.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE and PREMISES at John's Hill, formerly occupied by Robert Watson, (deceased), comprising a Parlour and Drawing Room, each 23 by 14 Feet, Eight Bedrooms, Kitchen, and Seven Closets, Coach House and Stabling for 3 or 4 Horses, Flower Garden and Vegetable Garden, Green House, &c.

Apply to

JOSHUA JOHN STRANGMAN,
Upper Newtown.

Waterford, 21st of 2d Month, 1842.

TO BE LET,

For such Term of Years as may be agreed upon,

THE HOUSE in WILLIAM STREET, at present occupied by Mr. Wallace, with suitable Offices of every description attached, all in thorough repair; and a Garden, either large or small, at the option of the Tenant.

Also, in one or more Lots, a Piece of GROUND adjoining the Work Shop and Premises of Mr. Terence O'Reilly, in Canada Street, containing in front to said Street upwards of One Hundred Feet, and in depth about Two Hundred Feet, and a small Lot fronting said Street about Sixty Feet Square.

Likewise, a THREE STALLED STABLE, with COACH HOUSE and other Offices, in Spring Garden Alley, at present occupied by Charles Newport, Esq.,

Apply to Mr. Wallace, in William Street, or at the Custom House.

Waterford, 5th August, 1842.

TO SHIPWRIGHTS.

THE COMMISSIONERS for improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford give Notice, that they will receive Tenders from Shipwrights or others, for repairs to the several Hulks at the Quays, according to the Harbour Master's Report, which may be seen on application to the Secretary, by whom further information will be given.

The Commissioners to have the option of executing part or the entire of said Repairs.

Sealed Proposals to be lodged with the Secretary on or before the 10th proximo.

By order of the Commissioners,

THOMAS M. ROSS,
Secretary.

Ballast Office, Waterford, 28th July, 1842.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE COMMISSIONERS for improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford give Notice, that they are ready to receive Tenders from Persons willing to supply the following for Six Months, ending 31st MARCH, 1843, viz:

YELLOW PINE TIMBER, Scantling and Boards.
CORDAGE, comprising Hawsers, Rope, Ratline, and Spun Yarn, &c.
PAINTS and OILS.
LAMP and SWEET OIL, and LAMP WICK.
ROMAN CEMENT.
STOCKHOLM and COAL TAR.
PITCH, VARNISH, and TURPENTINE.
SAILS and REPAIRS, SHIP CHANDLERY.
OARS, BLOCKS, and HANDSPIKES.
NAILS, SPIKES, &c.
STEAM COAL, for DREDGE BOAT.
CANDLES.
PRINTING WORK.

Sealed Proposals to be left with the Secretary on or before WEDNESDAY, the 10th proximo, who will give any further information required.

By order of the Commissioners,

THOMAS M. ROSS,
Secretary.

Ballast Office, Waterford, 28th July, 1842.

LISMORE SCHOOL.

VACATION will end on the 5th inst., and the business of the School regularly arranged during the following week, when the young Gentlemen are requested to be in attendance.

The course of Education comprises the GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH, and ENGLISH Languages: HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, MATHEMATICS, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, and DRAWING, to which will be added after a short time the GERMAN Language. The most anxious attention is given to each department, a practical proof of which is afforded in the success which has attended the pupils of this School in almost every rank of professional life.

The domestic arrangements, and attention to the health, comfort, and morals of the young gentlemen, can scarcely be excelled. References to Families of the first respectability may be had if necessary.

The admissions are confined as much as possible, for many serious and important reasons, to Children from 8 to 12 years of age; a certain number only are received, and it may be satisfactory to Parents to understand that there are only two or three day pupils, the sons of professional Gentlemen.

At the two last examinations, in Trinity College, Mr. R. Allen obtained honors. This young Gentleman commenced and completed his education at Lismore School; and in these employments chiefly depending on English and Scientific Literature, the Principal can refer with satisfaction to many of his pupils who have been most creditably distinguished.

A report of the progress of the past half year will be given after a few days.

W. R. STOKES.

Lismore, July 30, 1842.

IN CHANCERY.

In the Matter of Henry Bagge, Esq.,
Petitioner;
Denis Keily,
Respondent.

In the Matter of the Right Hon. Francis Theophilus Henry, Earl of Huntingdon,
Petitioner;
Same,
Respondent.

And the Acts of the 5th and 6th Wm. IV., chap. 55, and 3rd and 4th Victoria, chap. 105.

PURSUANT to an order made in these Matters, bearing date the SIXTEENTH Day of JUNE, 1842, I will on THURSDAY, the 18th Day of AUGUST next, at the Hour of ONE o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers, on the Inns' Quay, City of Dublin, Set up and Let to the highest and fairest Bidder, for Seven Years, pending these matters, from the 29th Day of SEPTEMBER next, ALL THAT AND THOSE, the Mills, Dwelling House, and Offices, and about One Acre of Land thereto adjoining, known by the name of FINISK MILLS, being on and part of the Lands of Knockmeal, situate in the County of Waterford, now or late in the occupation and possession of the Respondent, Denis Keily.

Dated this 29th Day of July, 1842.

WILLIAM CURRY.

For further particulars application to be made to Samuel Smith, Esq., the Receiver, Cappoquin; or John Bagge Hearn, his Solicitor, and Henry Bagge, the Petitioner, in the first, and Solicitor in the second matter, No. 6, Lower Gloucester Street, Dublin, and Dungarvan.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, August 6.

Wheat, prime millers	00s 0d to 00s
Ditto, white	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Ditto, shipping	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Barley, malting	14s 0d to 16s 0d
Ditto, shipping	10s 0d to 12s 0d
Ditto, grinding	10s 0d to 14s 0d
Oats, black	10s 6d to 12s 6d
Ditto, white	12s 6d to 13s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per ton	£15 0s to £15 10s
Flour Fine, per sack, with foreign (mixed)	47s 0d to 49s 0d
Seconds do. do.	43s 0d to 46s 0d
Thirds, ditto	36s 0d to 39s 0d
Coarse, thirds do.	30s 0d to 35s 0d
Fourths, ditto	25s 0d to 30s 0d
Indian Corn, per barrel	22s 0d to 00s 0d
Ditto, Meal, per cwt.	10s 6d to 11s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	38s 0d to 40s 0d
Scalded ditto	28s 0d to 38s 6d
Heads, ditto	25s 0d to 00s 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.	8s 0d to 13s 0d
NewportCoals, per ton	15s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	15s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton	65s 0d to 70s 0d
Straw, per ton, (wheaten)	40s 0d to 00s 0d
Cork Whiskey, per gal.	7s 7d to 8s 9d
Potatoes, per stone, 14lbs.	0s 3½d to 00s 6½d
Mutton, per lb.	0s 5½d to 00s 6½d
Beef, per lb.	4½d to 00s 6d
Veal, per lb.	0 5d to 00s 5d
Pork, per lb.	0 4d to 00s 5d

Firkins weighed at the butter market.

	Firkins	s. d. s. d.
Wednesday	252	82 0 to 86 0
Thursday	244	80 0 to 81 0
Yesterday	195	81 0 to 84 0

Firkins weighed at Mr. Curtis's yard.

	Firkins	
Wednesday	184	82s 0d to 86s 0d
Thursday	188	81s 0d to 83s 0d
Yesterday	181	81s 0d to 83s 0d

Kilkenny, August 1.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Second Flour	35 0 — 00 0	Wheat	27 0 — 29 6
Inferior	30 0 — 32 0	Do. inferior	20 0 — 23 0
Thirds	25 0 — 00 0		

Wexford, August 2.

	s d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter	80 0 — 81 0	Beans	16 6 — 00 0
Wheat	23 0 — 27 0	Oatmeal	16 6 — 00 0
Barley	12 0 — 15 9	Pork, per cwt.	30 6 — 32 6
Oats	10 6 — 11 3		

Clonmel, August 2.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d
Butter	82 0 — 86 0	Barley	00 0 — 00 0
Oatmeal	12 0 — 13 6	Wheat, per st.	0 0 — 0 0
Bacon Pigs'	36 0 — 00 0	Oats, per do.	0 10 — 0 11

Dublin Corn Exchange—August 2.

The market for wheat and oats was very full this day, and little business transacted. Wheat was at a reduction of about 6d to 1s per barrel, and oats also 3d per barrel; new bere remains at the price of last week, but rapeseed was fully 1s per barrel higher.

White wheat	32s 0d to 35s 6d	Oats	13s 0d to 15s 0d
Miller's red	30s 0d to 33s 6d	Oatmeal	11s 6d to 14s 0d
Inferior	27s 0d to 28s 0d	2d Flour	18s 0d to 20s 0d
Barley	14s 0d to 17s 6d	Rapeseed	29s 0d to 32s 6d
Bere	12s 0d to 13s 0d		

London Corn Exchange—Tuesday.

We reported the market on Monday in a paralysed state; and that, although factors were willing to yield to a reduction on English wheat of 4s to 6s per quarter, but little progress was made in sales at that decline. To day, however, the millers bought more freely, and several factors effected a clearance without further abatement. Many samples of foreign were altogether withdrawn from the market, but any wheat passed for sale went at irregular and depressed prices.

The trade for Irish oats continues as dull as possible, and a further arrival of about 10 Irish vessels have come to hand since last market day. A fair sale of foreign took place where holders yielded a little in favour of the buyer.

Other articles are unaltered in value.

Thos. Usborne & Son, Corn factors.

Liverpool Corn Exchange—Tuesday.

In addition to the very large import of Foreign Wheat stated in our circular of this day week, we have to note a further good supply since, principally from the North and South of Europe, with upwards of 3000 qrs. of Pease from Canada, and 14,731 barrels of Flour thence and the United States; but of other articles from abroad, or Coastwise and from Ireland, the arrivals are still inconsiderable.

The following are the quantities of Grain, Flour and Oatmeal computed to remain in Liverpool on the 31st July, 1842.—

In bond, Wheat 349,985 qrs. Barley, 11,371 qrs., Oats, 11,640 qrs., Rye, 407 qrs. Beans 31,637 qrs. Pease 15,660 Flour 99,358 brls.

Free Wheat 18,000 qrs., Barley 3000 qrs., Oats 800 qrs., Rye 600 qrs., Beans 12,000 qrs., Pease 5000 qrs., Flour and 55,000 and 2000 sks. Oatmeal 30,000 lds.

Duties paid in Liverpool upon Wheat and Flour from the 1st to the 29th July, 1842:—Foreign Wheat 55041 qrs. Colonial Wheat 2150 qrs., Foreign Flour 25897 barrels and Colonial Flour 41886 barrels.

Wheat and Flour imported into Liverpool from the 1st to the 30th July, 1842:—Foreign Wheat 97875 qrs.. Colonial and British 8979 qrs., Foreign Flour, 21894 barrels Colonial 40663 barrels, British 2724 sacks.

A continuance of brilliant weather, the near approach of harvest, already partially commenced in early districts, and the decline in London yesterday, have given a decided check to all extensive operations here both free and in bond, and have caused the holders of all free Wheats this morning, to submit to an abatement of 6d to 2d per 70lb from the rates of Tuesday last; in consequence of which, country millers were induced to purchase to a moderately fair extent, whilst our local buyers remained extremely inactive:—Flour, having moved off slowly to day, receded in value 2s per sack and 1s 6d per barrel below the terms of last week.

Barley, Beans and Pease, were difficult of sale, at a reduction of 2s each; and Malt was 1s per qr. cheaper.

Oats, upon a very limited inquiry, were nominally 1d to 2d per 45lb cheaper; and Oatmeal, meeting little notice, declined 1s 6d, reducing our quotations for the best marks of Irish to 25 per 240 lb.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

Liverpool Provision Market—Tuesday.

Butter, per cwt—Belfast, new, 82s to 85s; Carlow, old, 76s to 82s; Banbridge, 80s; Waterford, 76s to 82s; Kilkenny, old, 64s; Clonmel, 83s; Ballymoney, 76s to 80s; Cork dry 3rds, new, 72s; ditto 4ths, 67s; do., 5ths, 57s; pickled 2nds, 78s to 80s; beef per tierce, 115s to 122s; pork, per brl., 70s 76s; bacon, per cwt., 44s to 46s; new, hams, 52s to 58s; firkin lard, 48s to 52s; bladdered 55s to 57s.

Cattle imported into Liverpool from the 25th of July to the 1st of August, inclusive:—

Cows, 1,593—Calves, 32—Sheep, 5,550—Lambs, 1,019—Pigs, 1,036—Horses, 30.

BIRTHS.

At Thurles, the lady of Michael Bird, Esq., manager of the National Bank of Ireland, of a daughter.

MARRIED,

Wednesday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Cantwell, R.C.C., St. Patrick's, Capt. Richard Howlin, of Lombard street, to Miss Frances Kelly, niece of the late Arthur Doyle, Esq., of the Cloth Hall, Michael street.

DIED,

At Parkville, near Clonmel, Miss Catherine Cummins, aged thirty years, daughter of the late Philip Cummins, Esq.

In the prime of life, Wm. Alfred, fifth son of John Phillips, Esq., of Bushfield, county Tipperary.

At Knockinglass, in the County Tipperary, Miss Ryall, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Ryall, of Carrick on Suir.

In the epistle from the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, held in May, it is stated that the account of the suffering of the Friends, in the maintenance of their testimony against all ecclesiastical demands, including the cost and charge of distraint, is upwards of £10,800.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

IRISH METROPOLITAN CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting of this society was held at the society's house, No. 19, Dawson street, Monday evening:

Samuel Fewtrell, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. John B. Fleming was declared duly elected assistant secretary of this society, and after the admission of members and the other routine business had been disposed of,

Mr. Tibeaudo rose, and said he felt particularly anxious to call the attention of the society to an advertisement which appeared in *Saunders's News Letter* of that day, convening a meeting of the conservative rate payers of the borough of Dublin, to be held in this house on Wednesday next, the 3d August, inst., at the hour of three o'clock, when he hoped that their noble President, the Earl of Rathdowne, would take the chair (hear, hear.) He observed that it was the duty of every conservative to exert himself at the next municipal election, and he felt convinced that all that was necessary was perseverance to secure a representation of the wealth, intelligence, and respectability of the citizens of Dublin in the town council (hear, hear.) He was sure that the conduct of the present town council, with respect to the dismissal of the pipe water rent collectors, and particularly Mr. M'Cready, was looked upon with disgust by every well thinking individual—for even some of their own party refused to lend themselves to so tyrannical and oppressive an act (hear, hear.) One of the first steps (he observed) of the new corporation, was an attempt to impose upon the citizens of Dublin, a borough rate, in addition to the enormous taxation under which they at present groan —(hear, hear)—and they would have succeeded in that attempt were it not for the timely report which emanated from this society, opening the eyes of the citizens to the injustice and illegality of such an impost (cheers.) In continuation, he observed that it is our duty to the present government to give the act a fair trial, and to contest every ward, for even our enemies confess we have the strength if we will but exert it (hear, hear.) He called on the meeting to consider how inconsistent lukewarmness and supineness were with conservative principles; and instanced what had been effected by union and perseverance, with respect to the parliamentary constituency of this city, since the passing of the reform bill in 1832. He also reminded them of the great and successful struggle which had taken place in Liverpool with regard to the election of town councillors. He concluded by strongly urging on all present the necessity of attending the meeting on Wednesday next. The learned gentleman then sat down amid loud cheers, shortly after which the meeting separated.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The usual weekly meeting of this association was held Monday, at the Corn Exchange Rooms, at two o'clock.

George J. Hamilton, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Ray read the minutes of last meeting.

The Secretary read a letter to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, from the Repeal Association of Newark, New Jersey, enclosing £20 in aid of the repeal cause. He also read another communication from William Stokes, President of the Philadelphia Repeal Association, enclosing £100. This letter was addressed to the Lord Mayor, and contended that Irishmen had no right to interfere with American slavery, and candidly announcing their opinion, that if they were obliged to advocate but one of the two questions—namely, the repeal of the legislative union or the continuance of American slavery—thay would prefer the latter.

Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., said that in addition to the other reasons for gratitude to their American friends, there was one more—namely, their addressing us upon the slavery question. There was but one course open for us to pursue—to declare our opinion that while we do not want to interfere with the concerns of other nations, we should still protest against and denounce the abominable system of slavery in the United States. The Americans who blame us for this, say we have no right to interfere with the private concerns of other nations. Now he (Mr. O'Connell) denied that they interfered with their private concerns; the interference in behalf of the negro was a universal interference, and one which concerned every man, and in which every one should feel as deep an interest as in their own domestic concerns; therefore they (the Americans) had no right to shut us out from expressing our sentiments upon the subject. He would say, that as long as the Americans acted upon this opinion, they were doing so contrary to their own declarations of independence (loud cheers.) He now felt much pleasure in changing the subject, and expressing his gratitude, and that of the meeting, to their American friends for their assistance in the great cause. They had (as they would themselves express it) "gone ahead" with their remittances. If their Irish fellow countrymen had the same spirit, at least these of the middle classes, we should soon obtain a repeal of the union. It was not the people who were not ready, but the middle classes that were indolent. He (Mr. O'Connell) wished the westwardly wind would blow over to us some of the American spirit of independence, which would soon redeem the Irish character—(cheers.) He felt great pleasure in moving that the letters read be inserted upon the minutes, and sent to the Lord Mayor for his approval and answer—(cheers.)

The motion was seconded and passed.

Mr. Ray read a letter from Mr. James Delahunty of Waterford, enclosing £20 17s 4d repeal rent, and another from Mr. Patrick Doneby of Celbridge, enclosing £3 6s for the same purpose.

Mr. John O'Neill Daunt, in a few words, proposed that the letters read be inserted on the minutes, and that the writers be enrolled members. He begged in conclusion to hand in £1 each from the clerks of the market under the new corporation, as their subscriptions for the present year.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Hughes and passed.

Mr. John O'Connell handed in £5 from Town Councillor Sheridan and his family, who were already enrolled members (loud cheers.)

Mr. Ray (the secretary) read the following communications from the repeal wardens of the following wards, enclosing the sums attached to each:—St. Andrew's Ward, per Doctor Murphy, £1 10s 6¾d; St. Catherine's, per Mr. Flanagan, £3 6s 0½d; St. Audeon's, per Mr. Daniel, £2 16s; Linen Hall, per Mr. John Levy, £2 9s 9d; Custom House, per Mr. John Conran, 17s 0½d; St. Paul's, per Mr. John Hayden, £1 14s 7d.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. Eneas Le Monte, enclosing 10s repeal rent, collected in the neighbourhood of the Strawberry beds; and also one from Mr. Fagan, of Celbridge, enclosing £1 for a like purpose.

Mr. Hughes handed in £1 from a gentleman who did not wish to have his name mentioned, because he he held a situation under the present government.

Mr. Connell said he felt great pleasure in moving that all the persons named who had collected £1 should be admitted members, and that those who had subscribed 1s be enrolled associates. He also had much pleasure in handing in £1 from a gentleman in the Custom house ward, whose name he regretted he did not remember (hear.) He (Mr. O'Connell) had attended several repeal meetings of the wards of the city within the past week; and he was happy to announce that the great repeal movement was going on most favourably. He had to report from the committee appointed at the last meeting to inquire into the statistics connected with Ireland, that they had held a meeting for the purpose of arranging their future plans of proceeding. The different members had divided the subject among one another, each taking some particular branch. Mr. Staunton, the proprietor of the *Morning Register*, had undertaken the financial part of the inquiry, and he (Mr. O'C.) had promised as far as practicable to assist him. The Rev. Mr. Groves had taken up the subject of absenteeism, to which there was no doubt he would pay the greatest attention; and Doctor Gray, one of the proprietors of the *Freeman's Journal*, had undertaken to conduct the poor law inquiry branch of the subject. There were one or two other matters which should also be examined into, but had not yet been filled up. Several members of the committee were not able to attend upon that occasion; but at their next meeting the remaining branches—namely, an inquiry into the grand jury cess, and also into the constabulary force of Ireland, would be filled up. Mr. O'Neill Daunt would inquire into the subject of ministers' money, by which means the committee would be enabled, against next session, to have a valuable collection of information for those members interested in the statistics of Ireland (hear.) Their friends would find that this committee would be a working one. It could not be complained of in this case that a committee was appointed and did nothing (loud cheering.) Turning from that subject, he would refer to another topic, namely, the spy system, as it prevails through Ireland. He (Mr. O'C.) considered it could not be too much exposed or spoken of. It was true the present government did not originate that system, but it was originated by a former tory government in the old days of tyranny and bloodshed under tory rule (hear, hear.) It was also adopted, he was sorry to say, by a government calling itself liberal; and there were many liberals appointed to offices under that government which he regretted encouraged the system also.

(At this period of the proceedings Town Councillor Reilly entered the room amidst great cheering, dressed in his corporation robes.)

Mr. O'Connell continued—He was delighted at the interruption, by a gentleman coming in who did not put repeal in his pocket when he went to the Assembly House (hear.) As he said before, nothing could be more disgusting than the spy system. It was not the rich man who suffered by it—it was the poor man. The foul degraded wretch who takes up that office goes into the poor man's abode, makes him take an oath, or do something perhaps worse, for the purpose of prosecuting and sending him out of his native country (hear, hear.) If there are any persons who call themselves liberals connected with this nefarious system, they must feel themselves degraded by it.—At a late trial in Omagh, the counsel for the defence had the manliness and true nobility of soul to throw aside all minor considerations and declare his opinion, and denounce the government for fostering this system. All honor to Mr. Whiteside who did it (loud cheers.) He was a conservative and held strong opinions. He (Mr. O'Connell) would suggest a vote of thanks to him, but he was afraid that gentleman would consider it no compliment from us; but, nevertheless, he was owed the thanks of all Ireland for the abominations which he had exposed (loud cheers.) The learned gentleman then read different parts of Mr. Whiteside's speech in confirmation of his assertions, and went on to say that there were but two newspapers—namely, the *Dublin Monitor* and *Newry Telegraph*, who had the manlihood to publish his speech (hear.) In alluding to poverty in Ireland he continued—The English are very careful of sending over every poor Irishman, as soon as he is in poverty, to his native country. Now, he (Mr. O'Connell) would be glad if they would, in the next ship they were sending, pack over a few of the £100,000 a year getlemen.

A Voice—Don't you wish you may get them?—(laughter.)

Mr. O'Connell—We will get them; and he would tell them more, they would get them by the repeal of the union. when they would be obliged to remain at least six months of the year at home (loud cheers.)—He regretted he was labouring under indisposition, or he would have addressed them more in detail (cheers.)

The Rev. Doctor Groves, after a few preliminary observations, concluded by moving for a committee to investigate into and consider the circumstances connected with the late slaughter at Ennis, and to express their sympathy to the unfortunate sufferers.

Mr. O'Connell seconded the motion, which passed unanimously. The committee was then named.

Mr. O'Connell moved that the members of the family of the poor woman who died in England, and whose last request to her husband was, that he should add fourpence to eightpence she had collected to have her name entered as a repealer, should be admitted life members, and that her own name should be inserted as having been a member.—(hear, hear, hear.)

Mr. Reilly seconded the motion. He said it might appear extraordinary his appearing in the dress he did; but he did so to show he was not afraid to let his opinions be seen. He got the privilege of wearing that dress by being a repealer, and he was not now going to desert repeal (loud cheers.) There were many who got the right to wear the same dress through the same means, yet they were never now to be seen at a repeal meeting. They only appeared as repealers for the purpose of getting into the corporation, but have since shown their true colours (loud cheers.)

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

Mr. O'Connell announced the repeal rent for the week to be £189 2s 0½d.

Town Councillor Reilly was called to the chair, and a vote of thanks passed to Mr. Hamilton, after which the meeting adjourned until Monday next.

MR. SMITH'S LECTURE UPON THOROUGH DRAINAGE AND SUBSOILING.

Mr. Smith, of Deanston, Scotland, delivered a very interesting lecture upon the above subjects, on Friday last, at four o'clock, in the Cork Institution. Among the distinguished personages present were the Marquis of Downshire, the Earl of Carbery, Lord Erne, &c., &c.

The lecture, which was replete with instructive and practical information upon the subject of agriculture, seemed to excite the deepest interest.

It was stated by a gentleman, as an instance of the advantages to be derived from a proper cultivation of the soil, that Mr. Smith's own property, near Sterling, in Scotland, was now worth £4 an acre, though before the improvements were effected by him it was almost valueless.

Mr. Smith corroborated the statement.

Mr. F. W. Etheredge, of Rochester, Kent, in addressing the meeting said—My lords and gentlemen, after the able and admirable lecture that has just been delivered by Mr. Smith, of Deanston, whose practical experience and eloquence on the subject must be admired by every person who may have been fortunate enough to have heard him, I trust that you will pardon my presumption in making a few rewarks on the same subject. As a perfect stranger in Ireland, coming from the sister country, England, and having been brought up in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, where thorough draining has been introduced for many years, I shall be proud indeed if anything that I may state be found useful, or instrumental in carrying out this great and important object. That draining is much required in Ireland, and that crops would be greatly increased, by its being effectually brought into operation, I have learned from an admirable pamphlet, lately published by Mr. W. W. Simpson, of London. He says, "the science of agriculture, notwithstanding the advances of late years, is yet in its infancy; one of the greatest obstacles to improvement, is either the total neglect of draining, or where draining is adopted, its insufficiency, from want of skill and attention." If this is the case, surely, by the co-operation of landlord and landholder, it is easily to be overcome. It must be quite evident to every person, that concealed stagnant water is the cause of much of the bad farming of the united kingdom, it being injurious to useful plants growing upon the surface soil, and producing coarse and rushy grasses upon the meadows and pasture. To carry off this water by thorough draining and subsoil ploughing, and to apply this water to useful purposes must be, in the present state of agriculture, the anxious desire of every landed proprietor and the common interest of the country altogether; and to carry this water off at the cheapest possible rate, at the same time in the most permanent and effective manner, is the object to which I wish to call your particular attention. Every landholder may commence draining with the most perfect confidence of success, either with stone, with tiles, turf, or any other material; and much good may be done; but by a *thorough examination* of the crust and subsoil upon which you are to operate, (and by which you will be guided in the depth and width apart of your drains), much of the money at present expended might be saved, or applied to a more judicious system. The plan that I would recommend to your notice, where stones are not plentiful, and where they are of value, is as follows:—To dig a wedge drain, on a general average of from 28 to 32 inches in depth, and three inches in width at the bottom, which would cost in England from 2d to 3d per perch, statute measure, and to use draining tiles as the best conductors for the water, and as the cheapest effectual articles for thorough draining. The length of the tiles are 15 inches, and the number used in an acre according to the width of the drains as under:—

Drains at	12	feet apart	..	..	2,904 per Acre.
..	15	..	..	..	2,323 ..
..	18	..	..	..	1,936 ..
..	21	..	..	..	1,659 ..
..	24	..	..	..	1,452 ..
..	27	..	..	..	1,291 ..
..	30	..	..	..	1,162 ..
..	33	..	..	..	1,056 ..

These tiles can be produced, provided the clay is free from limestone, and conveniently situated for water, roads, &c., and taking the average price of coals to be 20s per ton, at an expense per English acre, according to the table above referred to as follows:—

At	12	Feet apart	2,094	Tiles to the Acre	£2	6	6
..	15	..	2,323	.. ..	1	17	0
..	18	..	1,936	.. ..	1	11	0
..	21	..	1,569	.. ..	1	7	0
..	24	..	1,452	.. ..	1	4	0
..	27	..	1,291	.. ..	1	1	0
..	30	..	1,162	.. ..		19	0
..	33	..	1,056	.. ..		16	6

The shape of the tiles that I consider best for draining are semicircular, so placed in the drain as to form a perfect round pipe, each tile being set over the junction of two, to prevent their sinking. I should recommend that every drain be carried out to the ditch, and that no cross or main drains be used, as they are very apt to become blocked up at the corners, and prevent the water from passing off so freely.—There should also be a small grate placed near the end of the drain, to prevent vermin from getting in. The next process is filling in. The top sod of the drain, (which in every case ought to be dug off, and not a furrow opened without a plough,) must be placed immediately on the top of the tiles, with the grassy side next the tiles, and the clay or soil taken out removed as closely in as possible, as little water passes down from the top of the drain, nearly all percolating from the sides. I shall be most happy to communicate with any gentleman who may be anxious to improve their estates by draining, and I would enter into a correspondence with them upon the subject, and forward any prospectus on receiving their address. I must apologise for troubling you so long, and will conclude with another quotation from that excellent pamphlet written by Mr. W. W. Simpson, "on the ameliorated condition of Ireland and the agricultural classes." He says, "May we not therefore predict that at no very distant period the resources of this country will be so opened, and the productive power of the land so increased by the introduction of capital and superior cultivation, that the population may consume in amount equal to that which they at present export, and still have a surplus which will enable them to export as largely as at present."

The Marquis of Downshire, in very complimentary terms, proposed a resolution of thanks to Mr. Smith, for the clear and satisfactory manner in which he had explained the subject of his lecture. His lordship thought that Mr. Etheredge was likewise entitled to the acknowledgments of the meeting for the statement he had made.

The resolutions were passed amidst acclamation, and the meeting then separated.—*Cork Paper.*

AFFAIRS OF HONOUR IN IRELAND.

It is possible to be too polite, as was Henry Grattan, when he pinked Isaac Corry. Grattan was short sighted, and wishing to bring his man within the proper focus, put on one of his most bland and insinuating smiles, which, as some old gentlemen may recollect, was a *rictus* from ear to ear; then addressing Mr. Corry in his peculiar and measured accent, he said, "Will the honourable gentleman please to step a little nearer?" The honourable gentleman most obligingly did so, and was winged accordingly. This was quite overdoing the thing, on the side of urbanity.

Old Sir Capel Molyneux (not the last Sir Capel, but his predecessor) was one of those "butchers of a silk button,' who would not allow friendship to cool in the very heat of a rencontre. When about eighty, he took offence at something said by the late General Mahon, then a youngster and Major in the 9th Dragoons, quartered at Armagh; and he invited the Major to come out to Castle Dillon, to be shot, and then to breakfast, with what appetite he might. They fired a brace of pistols, the young soldier taking hend to shoot wide of the grey head, while the palsied hand of the old man was a sufficient security against anything but that which, they say, may kill the d——, namely, a *chance shot*.

Six rounds were exchanged in this manner, the old cock stepping out at each interval during the reloading of the pistols, to interrogate "Mahon" as he familiarly accosted him, about his father's agricultural pursuits, and to enlighten him upon the relative virtues of red and white Norfolks. At last the young major got tired of the amusement, and sent a ball whizzing by the baronet's ears, which brought him to.—"Thank you, Mahon," said he, "that was well meant—but come along now; we've had enough of it. My hand's not *in*, this morning. Let's finish it some other time." So saying, he took the major by the arm, and they walked together into the breakfast parlour, where Lady Molyneux, a pious woman, was waiting with the family Prayer Book open, and wondering "what in the world had kept them so long."

It is sometimes well to be of a lowly origin, and, therefore, unworthy to be laid in the bed of honour. Old Bagenal, of Carlow, the proudest man in the king's dominions, had a neighbour named Weld, who was rich, and admitted into society as a gentleman, but he kept flour mills. This circumstance saved his life; for his pigs having trespassed upon the aristocrat's demesne, were sent home with their tails shaved off to the stump; and, of course, a challenge was the consequence. Bagenal was in a fit of the gout, but he had himself carried into a church yard and propped up against a tomb stone, in which position he received the miller's fire. The shot struck a *Death's head and cross bones* under his elbow, scattering a hundred splinters about his ears. It was now Bagenal's turn; but he disdained even to let off his pistol in the air. "You shall never boast" said he, haughtily, "that a gentleman's ball traversed *your* carcass;" and then letting down the pistol to half cock, returned it to his seconds, and hobbled into his carriage.

The law, as it is administered against duellists, is as strange as anything else belonging to the subject. Indeed, if is the cause that so absurd and barbarous a practice still exists.—Thus, it is much safer to kill your adversary than to trash him—and attended with less cost and bother to blow his brains out, than to write a letter, upon which a criminal information may be grounded. A stage coachman, who is apt to meet with accidents, better consults the interests of his employer, by breaking the necks of the passengers, than by dislocating their limbs; because, in the latter case, they can sue for the damages, but in the former all accounts are settled; and, in like manner, the law (as far as its *practice* goes) punishes the threats or provocation to fight a duel more surely and more severely than the actual commission for murder in that form. It is "the attempt, and not the deed, that confounds."—*Tait's Magazine.*

COUNTY CESS.

(From the Dublin Evening Mail.)

The following correspondence, between Sir Arthur Brooke the patriotic member for Fermanagh, and Lord Eliot, on a subject deeply affecting the comforts of the small farmer and cottier classes in this country, evinces on both sides the best feelings—on the part of our representatives a watchful and judicious regard for the welfare of the people; and on the part of Government a prompt attention to the wants of the country, and a readiness to adopt the suggestions best calculated to insure improvement and establish prosperity.

The correspondence bears reference to the act regulating the applotment of county cess in Ireland, and has for its object the exemption of new houses (of a certain class we presume) from taxation during a limited period:—

"SIR ARTHUR BROOKE TO LORD ELIOT.

"Whatcroft Hall, July 20, 1842.

"DEAR LORD ELIOT—I beg to submit the enclosed observations, relative to the applotment of the county cess in Ireland, to your particular attention.

"You may recollect my having called your attention to this subject one evening in a conversation I had with you in the lobby of the House of Commons; and the deep interest I take in the improvement of the condition of the lower classes in Ireland, induces me again to trouble you on this matter, as I certainly consider it one of vital importance, as regards not only the advancement of civilization in Ireland, but also the improvement in the social and domestic habits of the people; and particularly the style and comforts of their dwellings, which you must be aware have hitherto *generally* been of a wretched description—but in all of which, they are making rapid strides towards amendment, if net checked by the operations of an act which tends to impose a penalty on such improvements, holds out an inducement to the tenant to allow his dwelling to fall into decay, and taxes those who are disposed to improve for the benefit of such as are satisfied to live in filth and wretchedness—such being the inevitable effect of the law, according to the interpretation given of it by Mr. Lucas in his answer to Mr. Fee.

"It must be borne in mind that, compared with this country, Ireland is nearly a century behind hand; that there are few landlerds who have capital sufficient to enable them as is customary (generally) in England to build comfortable houses, offices, &c., for their tenantry; consequently the whole burden of such improvement must fall upon the tenant, who cannot be expected to carry them into effect unless he meets with every encouragement not only from his landlord, but also from the government of the country.

"I have no hesitation in troubling your lordship with these few observations, as I am well satisfied of your anxiety to promote the welfare of the people of Ireland; and that it is only necessary that her Majesty's government should be made aware of the evil consequences likely to result from the operation of this act, in order to induce them to apply a remedy, or have the act amended.

I am, my dear Lord,
Yours faithfully,
"A. B. BROOKE."

"Irish Office, July 22, 1842.

"DEAR SIR ARTHUR—I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., and of its enclosure.

"I am fully aware of the importance of the subject to which you call my attention; and I shall not fail to give it full consideration.

Believe me, dear Sir Arthur,
Faithfully yours,
"ELIOT.

"Sir A. Brooke, Bart., &c."

NEW ZEALAND.

By the last arrival from Sydney, very favourable intelligence has been received from Nelson, the New Zealand Company's youngest settlement. The following is an extract from a despatch by Captain Arthur Wakefield, the company's agent there, dated 8th March:—

An opportunity just offers for England by way of Sydney; I do not like to lose it, although I have lately written you a long letter through Wellington.

We had an accident on Sunday week: the Fifeshire, in going out, struck upon the rocks on the larboard hand of the harbour, and has become a wreck. She was attempting, under charge of a pilot, to get out, when the wind was not sufficient to keep the ship under command; and unfortunately she grounded amidships on a sharp ledge, and when the tide fell she broke her back: she is condemned, and the best is being made of her stores for the benefit of the underwriters. In spite of this accident, I still consider the harbour practicable for all the purposes of commerce. There will be occasionally delay for want of a wind to get out; steam will obviate that; and the harbour is, besides, capable of great improvement at a small expense: at all events, there is an excellent anchorage outside the Arrow Rock, in seven fathoms, not three quarters of a mile from the Custom house.

I am happy to say the town is surveyed, and will be ready for distribution on the 2d April.

We have found coal and limestone about six hours sail from here, in Coal Bay, at a place called Tata, which will be the making of us.

Our population exceeds eight hundred, and all in excellent spirits, and well pleased with the place. My brother arrived in the Brougham on Sunday, and brought with him Mr. Thompson, our police magistrate, who is a gentleman, and I think will be liked. Ships in harbour—Mary Ann, Lord Auckland, Lloyds, Brougham, Abercrombie, 180 tons, Sisters, 120, Vanguard, 120, Cheerful, 120, Rory O'Moore, 20, Eliza, 6 tons. I expect all the Lord Auckland's to be out of the depot this week; and we shall be able to stow away the Bolton's, the ship having arrived at Port Nicholson. We can only get twenty men for an indispensable road, of about a mile; the rest have got employment some how or other. Hitherto, with the exception of the ships, we have had no occasion for the exercise of any authority. A party of explorers have set out to day to go up the Waimea, and I hope they will return satisfied. both settlers and emigrants have shown a very independent spirit in shifting for themselves and not relying upon the company: many of the emigrants did not go to the depot at all, but pitched on the banks of the Maitai at once, and began to build. The Custom house is established, and the port made one of entry.

SHOCKING CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—On Friday, an inquest was proceeded with at the Black Bull, Thomas street, Bethnal Green, before Mr. Baker, to inquire respecting the death of John Tibbs, aged six years, who was bitten by a dog in a rabid state. It appeared from the evidence, that the deceased, who lived with his parents at No. 15, Thomas street, was bitten by a dog in the month of August last, and which at the time was supposed to have been suffering from hydrophobia. The wound which was over the left eye, was attended to and healed in a few days. Deceased, however, who was previously in a good state of health, was constantly subject to cold shivers, and he became reduced in appearance almost to a skeleton. On Sunday morning last he was attacked with a trembling fit of a much more violent character than usual; and when some water was offered to him, he became convulsed, and ran about the room in a very wild and agitated manner. Mr. Hodson, a medical gentleman, upon seeing the deceased, stated that he was labouring under an attack of hydrophobia, and two other surgeons who were called in, gave a similar opinion The deceased never rallied after the first appearance of the symptoms, and died the following morning about eleven o'clock, after having endured the most excruciating suffering. Verdict, "That the deceased died from the bite of a dog while in a rabid state."—*London Paper.*

SCANDAL.—We regret to be compelled to state that we have received no authority to contradict the report which we noticed last week, of a lady of rank having been found in possession of jewellery lost by Lady Augusta Gordon. As the name of the lady implicated is in every person's mouth, we think it right to entreat the attention of the Earl of Winchelsea to a report in which he must feel the deepest interest. Lord and Lady Winchelsea are on the point of leaving England for the Continent. It is said that his lordship applied at the Foreign office for his passport on Wednesday. The noble pair are, we believe, now enjoying the seclusion of his lordship's seat in Kent.—*Observer.*

STATIONS OF REGIMENTS AND DEPOTS TO AUGUST 2,, 1842.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the depots of the regiments are stationed.]

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards—Regent's park
2d ditto—Hyde park
Royal Horse Guards—Windsor
1st D Guards—Canada; Dorchester
2d ditto—Sheffield
3d ditto—Nottingham
4th ditto—Dublin
5th ditto—Cahir, for Dublin
6th ditto—Dundalk
7th ditto—Ballincollig, for Cahir
1st Dragoons—Leeds
2d ditto—Exeter
3d ditto—Bengal; Maidstone
4th ditto—Canterbury
6th (Inniskilling) ditto—Birmingham
7th Hussars—Canada: York
8th ditto—Hounslow
9th Lancers—On passage to India; Maidstone
10th Hussars—Dublin, for Ballincollig
11th ditto—York
12th Lancers—Dublin
13th Light Dragoons—Ipswich
14th ditto—Bombay; Maidstone
15th Hussars—Madras: Maidstone
16th Lancers—Bengal; Maidstone
17th ditto—Leeds

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards, 1st bat—Portman-street
Ditto, 2d bat—Canada, London
Ditto, 3d bat—Portman-street
Coldstream Guards, 1st bat—St. George's Barracks
Ditto, 2d bat—Canada, London
Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st battal—Saint John's Wood
Ditto, 2d bat—Wellington Barks.
1st Regt. Foot, 1st bat—Gibraltar; Templemore
2d bat—Canada; Charles Fort
2d—Bombay; Chatham
3d—Bengal; Chatham
4th—Madras; Chatham
5th—Cephalonia; Kilkenny
6th—Dover
7th—Gibraltar; Dover
8th—Dublin
9th—Bengal; Chatham
10th—Bengal; Chatham
11th—Newport
12th—Mauritius; Weedon
13th—Cabul; Chatham
14th—Canada; Londonderry
15th—Windsor
16th—Canterbury
17th—Bombay; Chatham
18th—China; Chatham
19th—Malta: Brighton
20th—Bermuda, 2d bat. on passage to Bermuda. Depot, Isle of Wight
21st—Bengal; Canterbury
22d—Bombay; Chatham
23d—Canada; Carlisle
24th—Devonport
25th—C. of Good Hope for India; Brecon
26th—China; Chatham
27th—C. of G Hope, Mullingar
28th—New South Wales, for India
29th—On passage for India
30th—Bermuda; Galway
31st—Bengal; Chatham
32d—Portsmouth
33d—Barbadoes; Waterford
34th—Gosport
35th—Mauritius; Clonmel
36th—Cork
37th—Limerick, for Birr
38th—Corfu; Hull
39th—Madras Chatham
40th—Bombay; Chatham
41st—Madras; Chatham
42d—Corfu; Stirling
43d—Canada; Enniskillen
44th—Bengal; Chatham
45th—Dublin
46th—Barbadoes; Templemore
47th—Barbadoes; Castlebar
48th—Gibraltar; Guernsey
49th—China; Chatham
50th—Bengal; Chatham
51st—N. S. Wales; Harwich
52d—Demerara: Athlone
53d—Edinburgh
54th—Belfast
55th—China; Chatham
56th—Cork
57th—Madras; Chatham
58th—Dublin
59th—Antigua; Jersey
60th Rifles, 1st bat—Manchester
2d bat—Jamaica; Dublin
61st—Newcastle-on-Tyne
62d—Bengal; Chatham
63d—Madras; Chatham
64th—Nova Scotia; Nenagh
65th—Plymouth
66th—Glasgow
67th—Canada; Youghal
68th—Canada; Chester
69th—St. John's, NB, for Cork; Fermoy, by 6th of August.
70th—Canada; Waterford
71st—Canada; Chichester
72d—Manchester
73d—Gosport
74th—Canada; Cashel
75th—C. of Good Hope: Sheerness
76th—Halifax, N. S., for Cork; Newry
77th—Corfu; Sheerness
78th—Bombay; Chatham
79th—Gibraltar; Paisley
80th—New South Wales; Chatham
81st—Trinidad; Athlone
82d—Jamaica; Boyle
83d—Canada; Armagh
84th—Madras; Chatham
85th—Canada; Clare Castle
86th—Bombay: Chatham
87th—Mauritius; Hull
88th—Malta; Longford
89th—Canada; Drogheda
90th—Ceylon; Drogheda
91st—Cape of Good Hope; 2d bat., on passage to the Cape. Depot, Isle of Wight
92d—St. Vincent; Fort George
93d—Canada; Dundee
94th—Bombay; Chatham
95th—Ceylon; Chatham
96th—Chatham
97th—Corfu; Chatham
98th—On passage to China
99th—Chatham
Rifle Brigade, 1st batal—Malta: Dublin
Ditto, 2d bat—Bermuda
1st West India Regt—Demerara; Sierra Leone
2d ditto—Jamaica; Sierra Leone
3d ditto—Sierra Leone
Ceylon Rifle Regt—Ceylon
Royal Malta Fencibles—Malta
Royal St. Helena Regiment—Isle of Wight, for St. Helena.

IMMENSE STEAM VESSEL.—The lords commissioners of the admiralty have ordered Mr. Oliver Lang, master shipwright of the Woolwich Dockyard, to submit a plan of a steam vessel of 1,650 tons burthen, and suitable for engines of 800 horse power, with a crew of 300 men. To convey some idea of the magnitude of a vessel of 1,650 tons burthen, propelled by engines of 800 horse power, it may be observed, that the largest first class steam frigates at present in the British navy, the Geyser, Devastation, and several others, do not exceed about 1,000 tons and 400 horse power, and that the Penelope, 42 gun frigate, at present being converted into a steam vessel, by being lengthened 60 feet, will only be fitted with 650 horse power. The steam vessel ordered to be designed by Mr. Lang is in addition to another steam vessel of great dimensions, with engines of 800 horse power, named the Dragon, originally ordered to be built at Woolwich, but since countermanded for the purpose of being built at Sheerness or Chatham.

"NOT A LABOURER WANTED FOR JAMAICA."—Under this title the venerable Thomas Clarkson has just published a pamphlet containing a letter to a member of parliament appointed to sit on the West India Committee. The patriarch of Negro freedom with all the shrewdness of his early days, examines in this letter the reasons alleged by the planters of Jamaica for demanding more labourers, and proves their futility, clearly demonstrating that if they will but use agricultural implements of modern construction, reform the extravagant management of their estates, and avail themselves of the services which the emancipated Negroes will readily give for fair wages, they are sure to prosper. Mr. Clarkson solemnly warns parliament and the country against sanctioning any plan whatever for importing into the West Indies Negroes from the coast of Africa; such a step will, he is fully convinced, be the commencement of another slave trade,—*Leeds Mercury.*

MATES OF THE ROYAL NAVY.—By a parliamentary return of all mates of the Royal Navy, we find that the total number who have passed their examination for Lieutenants up to the 3rd of March of the present year, is 387. One (Peter B. Stagg) passed in 1830, served his country afloat and in the customs for nearly 16 years, without attaining his rank, and was the other day placed on the pension, or half-pay list, by the naval and military commission. Another passed in 1827. Two passed in 1828, one of whom has been constantly employed, and is now in the Coast Guard Service. There are four who passed in 1829; three of the number have served incessantly, and are now in the Coast Guard. Seven passed in 1831, and most of them are Coast Guard officers.—Two date their examinations from 1832, and six from 1833; the majority of the latter have been continually employed afloat from five to seven years, and are now serving in ships of all classes; many on the coast of Africa, China, and the West Indies; and, with the exception of two unemployed, the remainder are now serving in the navy. The largest number of the list passed in 1836. Of the 64 that passed in this year, four only are unemployed; most of them have been continually afloat, and are now in active service in all parts of the world. Fifty four passed in 1837; 55 in the following year; 56 are on the list of 1839, and 69 for the year subsequent; 34 passed last year, and up to the 3rd of March, 1842, two have passed their examination for the rank of lieut. We are glad to perceive that the list of mates of the Royal Navy in last March, 1842, exhibits, in respect of officers of old standing and unrequited claims a remarkable contrast to that of March, 1841. The present Board of Admiralty are universally admitted to have the honor and welfare of the service at heart, and in no way has that good credit been better justified than by the improved regulations they have made respecting mates and junior officers of the navy. At the promotion in honor of the birth of the Prince of Wales, no less than 80 of these neglected officers were made lieutenants, the dates of whose examinations for rank were from 1815 to 1835. Advantages have since been conceded to them in respect to pay and rank, and greater facilities afforded for their examination for lieutenants, on the expiration of the required period of service. There yet remain a few on the list of 1842, whose years of continual servitude mark their eligibility for a higher grade; and there is no doubt that the Board of Admiralty will notice and duly honor those whose worthiness and efficiency fairly entitle them to promotion.—*United Service Gazette.*

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