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HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

(Abridged from the Edinburgh Witness.)

The sun dawned yesterday (Tuesday) morning auspiciously for the further progress of Queen Victoria through these northern districts of her empire. It being generally known that her Majesty would leave Dalkeith Palace yesterday morning at nine o'clock, and pass through Edinburgh on her way to Queensferry, many citizens were on foot at an early hour in the morning, and making inquiries as to the route she would take in passing through or near the city. Her Majesty's movements appear to be as punctual as if regulated by machinery. The carriages were ordered to be at the door of Dalkeith Palace at a quarter before nine o'clock, and within a few minutes thereafter she was on her progress northward. The route her Majesty intended to take not being exactly known, the general pressure was towards where it was considered certain she must pass; and shortly after six o'clock yesterday morning the inhabitants began to assemble at the head of Minto street, Newington, in the expectation that her Majesty would come that way. The crowd continued to increase until about twenty minutes from ten o'clock, when her Majesty and suite made their appearance, and were received with deafening cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. The *cortege* then proceeded down West Preton street, by Hope Park, Buccleuch street, Bristo street, Teviot row, Lesriston, Home street, and Lothian road. When opposite St. John's Chapel, at a few minutes from ten o'clock, a royal salute was fired from the Castle, and answered by the Daphne frigate. The thousands who by this time had assembled gave an imposing effect to the scene—the air literally rang with joyous acclamations. The royal party then proceeded along Queensferry street, and the Deanbridge to Craigleith toll bar, where a relay of horses were in attendance. Her Majesty arrived at Newhalls, amidst the cheering of the throng, and the waving of hats and blue bonnets in abundance, precisely at five minutes to eleven o'clock. Her Majesty was handed from her carriage by Sir Neil Douglas, Commander of the Forces, who, with an aide de camp, had some time previously appeared on the ground; and Prince Albert, alighting immediately, her Majesty, leaning on his arm, walked along the quay, the Lord Lieutenant walking uncovered on her right hand, and the Earl of Roseberry on the left of Prince Albert, and followed soon after by Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Liverpool, and other distinguished personages of her Majesty's suite. The embarkation was in a few minutes accomplished on board of the Queen Margaret steamer (the approach to the shore of a royal steamer in the offing being quite out of the question,) and when the Queen of the wooden walls of England stood on the quarter deck of the humble bark, she was greeted with renewed acclamations from the crowd, who by this time had rushed along the quay in the ardour of enthusiasm. These manifestations of loyalty, we need scarcely add, were received by her Majesty and Prince Albert with their accustomed grace and courtesy. Only the Prince and two ladies accompanied her Majesty in the boat which bore her from the shores of Lothian, and which took a westward sweep for a considerable distance, partly, perhaps, to obtain a view of the surrounding beauties on either bank of the river Forth, and partly to afford time for the embarkation of the other official attendants and also the carriages by another boat. For these another small steamer and ferry boat were in readiness, and we were not a little amused to see Sir Robert Peel take his place in the bow of the boat for the carriage, a place which a cockney bagman would have spurned as unworthy of his dignity. He was soon, however, beckoned to the steamer, and stood the observed of all observers while in view. The tug and boat cut right across, and having landed at the North Ferry their passengers and freight left the quay, while the boat with her Majesty on board, after sailing eastward beyond Inchgarvy, neared the pier, and disembarked at twelve o'clock noon, the royal steamer firing a salute, and the gathering on the quay and heights of North Ferry greeting the landing by signals which we could see but could not hear.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO PERTHSHIRE.

On Tuesday morning the Queen left Dalkeith Palace on her visit to Perthshire. The demonstration of loyalty and gladness which everywhere greeted her Majesty from the metropolis to the river Forth, awaited her on its northern shore, which she reached about 12 o'clock. The towns and villages through which the royal cortege had to pass in her Majesty's journey northward, vied with each other in decorations and devices in honor of the Queen; and their population, in holiday attire, sent forth one continuous shout of joy. Her Majesty kept the Great North Road, cutting right across the valley until the *cortege* reached its verge, then turning off by the base of the northern hills, proceeded to Dupplin Castle, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Kinnoull, which was reached at two o'clock.—In this splendid mansion the Queen did the noble family the honour to partake of a sumptuous *dejeuner*.

A deputation of the town council, consisting of the Lord Provost, magistrates, and city clerk, was received at Dupplin, and had the honour of presenting the address to the Queen.

At the South Port the Queen was received by the magistrates and town council, and the Lord Provost, in elegant court attire, presented the keys of the city, which were graciously received and returned by the Sovereign. The gates of the city were now thrown open, and her Majesty and retinue passed through under a magnificent triumphal arch which had been erected for the occasion. As her Majesty passed along, the densely thronged multitudes rent the air with their deafening cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs from the casements indicated the universal joy. Her Majesty appeared in excellent spirits, and received and returned the gratulations with much condescension and grace.

PERTH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7.—The road as it approaches the Hilton Road, that leads from the main road to Scone Palace, sweeps along at the foot of a hill, surmounted with stately trees, and from its serpentine winding affords the spectator a view of nearly a mile in length. Here the appearance of the whole *cortage*, cavalcade, and crowds of followers was very effective, the royal carriages, the Enniskillen Dragoons, the mob of horsemen, and, last of all, the country carts, gigs, and the carriages of the more wealthy proprietors, all hurrying, hastening—it may be said actually racing—along the road, amidst the cheers and hurrahs of hundreds assembled on both sides, and the occasional discharge of guns on the heights, produced a *tout ensemble* which was admirable, and formed one moving picture. Her Majesty and Pridce Albert appeared in excellent spirits, and viewed the scene with evident pleasure. At the Hilton road the royal party turned off to the right, and made their way, at a brisk rate, to the seat of Lord Kinnoul, Dupplin Castle. His Lordship is Lord Lieutenant of Perthshire, and holds also the high office of Lord Lion King at Arms—one of the most remarkable and honourable distinctions of the days of chivalry. Her Majesty and her Royal Consort were received by Lord and Lady Kinnoul with all the ceremony due to their high rank, and walked through the ancient baronial halls of the castle to the library. The deputation of the noblemen, justices of the peace, and commissioners of supply here presented to the Queen and Prince the addresses of their constituents.

(From the Edinburgh Witness of Saturday.)

On the morning of Wednesday a deputation from the magistracy went to Scone Palace, for the purpose of soliciting her Majesty and Prince Albert to honor the city by enrolling their names in the Guilpry books, which request was most graciously and promptly granted. When at the Palace, Sir Robert Peel took occasion to express to the deputation, in very flattering terms, his high opinion of the admirable manner in which everything had been conducted for the reception of her Majesty in Perth. Indeed so perfect was the satisfaction, that he had written to Sir James Graham, expressing his admiration at the manner in which everything had been got up. He likewise stated, that the deputation would be glad to hear that her Majesty participated, in the highest degree, in the same sentiments and feelings. The demeanor of the Noble Earl, Mansfield, towards the deputation, was highly gratifying and courteous in the extreme.

After leaving Scone the royal party returned, crossed the bridge and proceeded onwards in the Dunkeld road through a very pleasing tract of country. At every little village on the wayside preparations were made for the occasion. The Royal party passed the village of Little Dunkeld, crossed the Tay by a very fine bridge, and entered Dunkeld. The enthusiasm here, as in every town through which her Majesty has passed, was very great. About one o'clock the royal party entered the Athole grounds, where extensive preparations had been made for their the reception. Shortly after three o'clock the royal party left Dunkeld, and were followed out of the town by thousands of the population, anxious to make the most of the opportunity, the return of which they might never see. The small town of Aberfeldy, which begins the Breadalbane territory, was crowded with a large number of people from the surrounding districts; the windows were filled with ladies, and several triumphal arches composed entirely of heather, surmounted by crowns, were erected at different parts of the road. On our arrival at Taymouth Castle, the scene that presented itself was very fine. The Castle itself is a most princely mansion, built in the castellated Gothic style, and is situated on the right bank of the Tay, about a mile north east of the little village of Kenmore. It is a magnificent dark grey pile of four storeys, with round tower, and an airy central pavilion. The preparations for her Majesty's reception at Taymouth were of the most extensive and costly kind, and have already been described. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the royal party, arrived at Taymouth, exactly at half past five o'clock entering by the principal lodge. They were received on the lawn by their own guard of honor from the 92d regiment, and by the clan battalion. The sight was a most animating one. The flags waving from the Castle, the assembled multitudes rending the air with shouts, the bagpipes, with pennons flying, striking up the highland welcome, the tremendous and continued cheers of the clan battalion, and the roar of the cannon from the hill, echoed once and again from a thousand hills. Her Majesty and the Prince, after looking on the scene with apparent astonishment, descended from her carriage, and was welcomed and led into the mansion by the noble Marquis, followed by the Marchioness and Prince Albert, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Aberdeen, Sir R. Peel, &c., &c. Immediately upon her entrance, the Breadalbane family flag, which was flying over the tower of the west wing, beneath which were her Majesty's apartments, was lowered, and the Royal standard hoisted. Her Majesty, almost immediately after her entrance, ascended to the ballustrade, and with the Prince, came forward in front of the immense assemblage. Again were the cheers, whose echoes had scarce died away, renewed—again did the cannon roar its welcome—again did the united clans send forth a united shout. Her Majesty and the Prince seemed pleased and affected by the extraordinary display of enthusiastic loyalty, and repeatedly smiled and bowed to the thousands before them. The royal party then again retired into the mansion, followed by similar manifestations of feeling. The scene in the evening was one of the most magnificent kind; indeed we know not that, of its kind, it ever was or could be equalled. Many were the gentlemen we saw from London and Edinburgh, and even the Continent, who declared that, beyond all question, it surpassed in grandeur anything they had ever seen. As the evening wore on, the clouds, which, as we have said, hung heavily during the day, grew denser and more dark, and involved everything in a sort of murky gloom; while the mists, which had been spreading themselves over the hills, crept down to the plains, and deepened the obscurity. Suddenly we observed a fire kindling on one of the many mountain peaks which surround and hem in the Castle. Another and another was kindled on neighbouring peaks, and before an hour had elapsed, a vast lofty circle of fires glared from a hundred hills, and lighted up the heaviest clouds. The splendour of the sight forced exclamations from all. With one fire we were particularly struck—that upon Craighull. When first seen, it seemed as if hanging from the heavens like the sun in a thick blaze; as it kindled more brightly, it lighted up its own towering peak, cast a vivid glare upon the thick mist which enveloped it, and tinged the overhanging clouds. After a time it slackened, and was altogether lost in the heaviness of the gloom. Soon, however, its light wasagain seen forcing its way through the mists, and glaring vividly as before. Once and again it died away, and but once again brightened, till at last it was altogether lost, and the eye was wearied in searching for it amid the darkness.—There was one clustre of fires which attracted great attention. They kindled on 18 different peaks, and by their united lights vividly illuminated the sky. But it is useless to attempt a description of the scene—to convey an adequate idea of the splendour is utterly impossible. Scott himself would have failed. The illumination and fireworks at the Castle were in perfect keeping with the beacons on the hills. Precisely at ten o'clock a salute from the Fort guns announced the commencement of the fireworks. The fire works were of a first rate kind, and elicited great applause. Her Majesty witnessed the most of them from one of the windows. All sorts of devices, crowns, stars, shields, inscriptions, &c., were exhibited, interspersed with a splendid collection of rockets. After the fireworks were concluded, a Highland dance was commenced on the lawn, by those in full costume, which by torchlight, continued till we left at midnight, when it was still going on, forming a fit conclusion to the festivities of the day—a day which will be long remembered in Kenmore, and by all who witnessed it

THURSDAY.

There has not been much done at Taymouth to day, suitable for publication. The day has been very dull, a good deal of rain has fallen, and the hills are covered with mist. The Queen went early in the forenoon, accompanied by the Marchioness Breadalbane and the Duchess of Norfolk, to view Loch Tay which is well known for its extent and elegance. Between twelve and one o'clock her Majesty took a walk through some of the grounds, and in the afternoon drove through them into Kenmore, and for a short distance along the side of Lough Tay, and returned, as the evening got rather chilly and dull. The Prince went out to shooting at about nine o'clock, accompanied by the Marquis of Breadalbane and a large train of foresters and deer trackers. During the day shots were flying thick and fast, and were distinctly heard, accompanied by the cries and hallooings of the servants. About three o'clock the Prince returned, with the Marquis and his retainers. A number of the clan Menzies, followed, bearing the fruits of the day's sport, nineteen deer, four capercailzies, and partridges in abundance. They were all laid upon the lawn in front of the principal entrance, and were subsequently removed to before her Majesty's apartments, where they were watched by the chief forester. After some time, her Majesty came out to the lawn, and looked at the game, accompanied by the Prince and the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marchioness of Abercorn, the Honorable Miss Paget, the Earl of Morton, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady Elizabeth Gower and the Countess of Kinnoul, all of whom subsequently accompanied her Majesty in her drive. Her Majesty is, we understand, to sail with a flotilla down the Loch to morrow, and is also to visit the beautiful falls of Acharn, about two miles miles from Kenmore. The Royal party is expected to leave Taymouth on Saturday morning, and to proceed to Drummond Castle by Killin, Crieff, and Comrie. For the gratification of our readers, we may add, that the Queen's bed consists of a four posted bedstead of satinwood and gold, in the Elizabethan style. The pillars are richly carved and gilt, with a spiral wreath of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, surmounted by coronets of the Marquisite order. The cornice, which is oval, is likewise richly carved and gilt. The curtains, drapery, &c., are of white satin, and lined with peach blossom silk, and trimmed with a beautiful gold bullion fringe, gymp, &c. They are further enriched by handsome gold ropes and tassels. In the inside of the roof there is a royal crown, with the initials V. R. in burnished gold, from which, radiating in antique scroll work, and on a ground of silver tissue, are coronets, emblematic of the various honors which emanate from the Sovereign.

The Bishop of Norwich has recently revived the office of Rural Dean within his diocese, and has sent to each clergyman appointed to the office a copy of his instructions.—The Rural Dean is to inquire and give information to the archdeacon, to be by him made known to the bishop, of all matters concerning the clergy, churchwardens, and other officers of the church, which it may be necessary or useful for the ordinary to know. He is to inquire and to report to the archdeacon as to the residence of incumbents or licensed curates; also as to the due performance of divine service every Sunday, with one or more sermons; also as to the observance and administration of the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper, together with a return of the annual number of communicants, &c. In addition to this, they are to exercise a general supervision, under the archdeacon, of the spiritual concerns of that part of the diocese over which their jurisdiction extends. This office, which is a very ancient one, has now been revived in almost every diocese in England and Wales.

THE LATE BELFAST ELECTION.

(From the Belfast Chronicle.)

On Friday a meeting of the Conservatives of Belfast and its neighbourhood, who disapproved of the compromise entered into at the last election, was held for the purpose of adopting such measures as should be deemed most conducive to the re-establishment of unanimity among the Conservative constituency of Belfast and the Conservatives of Ireland. On the motion of John Clarke, Esq., seconded by Richard Connery, Esq., James Watson, Esq., was voted into the chair amidst loud applause.

The chairman, after a few prefatory remarks, said, if the compromise had not taken place they would new have Lord Hamilton Chichester and Mr. Emerson Tennent as members for the borough (cheers). Such was his decided opinion; and he also thought (and he spoke it without any undue partiality towards Lord Donegal) that a member of his lordship's family was entitled, coming forward on Conservative principles, to represent the town. In saying this, he by no means wished to derogate from the merits of Mr. Tennent, for he believed the town possessed in him a faithful representative, thoroughly acquainted with the local interests, and alive to its wants and wishes. With regard to Mr. Ross, he believed that he had neither the talent nor the local experience which qualified him to represent a great commercial town like Belfast.

John Clarke, Esq., rose and was received with much applause. He said—Mr. Chairman, and brother Conservatives, a resolution has been placed in my hands, which I beg to read to the meeting. It is as follows:—"That we deeply regret the course pursued previous to and at the general election held for Belfast in 1841, which, it is alleged, led to the compromise so unfortunately entered into at the last election, and feel most anxious that such measures may be adopted as will restore unanimity amongst the Conservative body." His conscientious conviction was, that if the Conservative body had, at the last election, been united as on former occasions, instead of their witnessing the extraordinary spectacle of Mr. Ross, a Radical, being returned by Conservative votes, they should have triumphantly carried two Conservatives for the town (cheers). He thought it necessary further to observe that the great original error which pervaded all their proceedings was the looking to Mr. Tennent's private interests instead of the good of the Conservative cause (hear, and cheers). He admitted fully the talents and business habits of Mr. Tennent—he had been a useful servant in their great cause, but he denied that that was any reason whatever for the sacrifice of great principles such as theirs. He believed the Conservative cause in Belfast had been sacrificed to the interests of an individual, and that that was the reason and object of the compromise. They heard persons every day affirming that a compromise was the best thing that could be done in the absence of a purified registry, and he could not here but state his opinion that government had acted with culpable remissness in not passing a registration law the last session of parliament. A great deal of time was lost on many impracticable measures, such as universa suffrage, and a repeal of the corn laws, while the purification of the registration laws in Ireland, a matter of vital importance, was totally overlooked. But, notwithstanding the deficient state of the registry, he could not admit that it was any reason for Conservatives not coming forward honestly and boldly in support of their own cause. He did not wish to enter any further into the proceedings of the last election. His object, and that of those present, was to forget the past, in the hope of restoring unanimity and concord for the future; and if they succeeded in that, he was convinced they would re-establish the Conservative cause on a stronger and surer basis than ever, and that they should go on fighting more successfully even than before the great battle of Conservative principle (loud cheers).

Captain Kean seconded the resolution, which passed.

Conway Dobbs, Esq., said he came to that meeting with the full intention of taking no part in it further than of testifying by his presence his disapprobation of any compromise in electioneering matters. Every time an election occurred they heard talent and eloquence employed to convince and persuade men that they ought not to vote for an opponent in politics, and that was quite right, for no man ought to compromise his principles on political matters; and yet, on the occasion of the late election, they had the astounding spectacle of Doctor Cooke and the Roman Catholic Bishop coalescing in favour of Messrs. Tennent and Ross! Mr. Dobbs then read the resolution, and said he cordially returned his thanks to the five hundred men, for their noble and independent conduct; and he hoped these men would, at the next election, form a phalanx, by means of which they would return two Conservative members for the town (hear, hear, and loud cheers). The resolution was:—"That we desire to thank the five hundred independent electors who recorded their votes for Lord Hamilton Chichester, the second Conservative candidate at the last election; and we trust that the determination evinced by them will prove to our Conservative brethren in the borough, and those not resident in Belfast, that they are resolved to have the Conservative interest in Belfast placed on surer basis than it has rested on for some years."

Mr. Price seconded the resolution, which passed.

William Caldbeck, Esq., came forward, and was received with the warmest demonstration of applause.—When the cheering had subsided, he said—Mr. Chairman and brother Conservatives, I feel deeply gratified at the reception with which you have honoured me, and I beg to return you my warm thanks for this proof of your regard. Mr. Caldbeck then read the resolution—"That we do now appoint a committee to act on behalf of the independent Conservative electors of Belfast, and vest in them full power to make such arrangements as may insure better attention to the interests of the body at large; and we request the following gentlemen to use their best exertions to carry out the above resolution forthwith:—James Watson, Esq.; Robert Thompson, Esq.; Thomas Gregg, Esq.; Wm. Caldbeck, Esq.; Rev. Dawson Dean Heather; Richard Connery, Esq." I congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on presiding over this large Conservative meeting; and I see in the number of friends to the cause here present strong evidence that Conservative principles will not be suffered to be dragged as they have been through the mire of the streets of Belfast (cheers.) The object of all present is to endeavor to heal the unhappy differences that have taken place, but in justification of the motives of those who have called the meeting, it is necessary that I should point out some of the evils that have occurred in the management of elections in Belfast. To do this I must go back some distance of time. A great many years ago the Belfast Society was established, and for what purposes? Was it that a compromise of principle should take place, and the Conservative cause be sacrificed? No, gentlemen, far from it. Large sums of money were subscribed in various quarters, in order to advance Conservative principles in the metropolitan city of Ulster, for so I may call it. Those exertions were successful—triumphantly successful, and we have had the happiness ever since until now, to see Conservative members representing the town of Belfast (cheers.) I am satisfied that those gentlemen who carried out the late compromise believed that they were acting for the good of the body at large; but their policy was a ruinous one, and it now remains with the independent Conservatives of the borough to say whether they will suffer it to continue longer (cries of no, no.) I have had various and ample opportunities lately of becoming acquainted with the sentiments of many influential gentry of the country on the subject, and I now tell you that their confidence is shaken in the political integrity of Belfast, and unless you resolve at once to change your course of conduct, you never can expect again to return two Conservative representatives—(hear, hear.) It appears, by the evidence given before the election committee in London, that the proposal for a compromise originated on our side. It had been made previous to the election for 1841, and at that time was rejected by the Liberal party, and I think very properly, and upon principle, because they had induced Mr. Ross to come forward on their behalf, and would not sacrifice him for any consideration. Was that the conduct of the Conservative body (loud cries of "no, no.) I know but little personally of Mr. Johnson, your late member, but I speak of him as a public man, and I ask, for what reason was he cast overboard? He should never have been sacrificed as he has been, but the fact is, he never knew one syllable about a compromise, having been proposed until it was actually completed, and he was informed by an influential member of the Conservative cause, that he should no longer have his support, and that he might walk about his business. I stand upon the broad Conservative principle. Our colours should be nailed to the mast, and you should never allow them to be torn down for any expediency whatever—(immense cheers)—for the moment you do so you are gone, and you will be trampled beneath the feet of the Liberals of Belfast (continued cheers). The most extraordinary sight that ever was seen was that at the last election of Conservatives and Liberals going up side by side to split their votes between Tennent and Ross. But I trust it will never again be witnessed, and that better days are dawning for the Conservative majority, because we have demonstrative proof of in the successive elections of Conservative members, that we have a majority on the registry (cheers.) A leading Liberal in this town told me a short time ago that they had played an excellent game, inasmuch as they had a majority on the registry; and it is an extraordinary fact that at the last election there were nineteen Conservatives more poled for the two Conservative candidates than the Liberal. The books were not only refused to Lord H. Chichester, but the Conservatives actually paid the Liberals one thousand pounds in order to permit you to return one member—and all this in the face of a declaration by one of the leading managers of the compromise, before the election committee, that he was not in the least afraid of bribery or personation being established. What was it then which induced him to make a compromise? We are told the youth or nonage of the deputies was the cause; but it was no such thing, because this affected both parties equally, and each was cognisant of it; but there were far different and deeper causes at work. I shall not enlarge upon this subject, because my object is to heal the differences that exist. That can be done provided the individuals who have heretofore conducted the Conservative cause are not obstinately bent on a continuance of their present destructive course of policy; and I earnestly trust that this will be found to be the case.

Mr. D. D. Heather seconded the resolution. He felt unmixed pleasure in being present on this occasion, and giving expression to a few sentiments, the result of a mind strongly attached to uncompromising Conservative principles, which as a child he had been taught to venerate—which had become stronger every day—and in which from all he knew of them, he felt as an Irishman most deeply interested, as best adapted to the circumstances of his native country, to the maintenance of sound political feeling, and the strengthening of all religious establishments (cheers.) He felt deeply grateful that his (the Methodist) congregation had ever considered Conservatism as a matter of conscience, and he was happy to state that, during the last election, not one of them had given a vote to Mr. Ross (great cheering.) He respected Mr. Tennent's talent, and he had met with much kindness from his family; but, greatly as he regarded him and his family, there was a higher consideration arising from moral principle, to which he had to look, and he would say, in common with every member of the society with which he was connected, that they would not vote for a principle tending to lower the religious interests of the community (cheers.) He concluded by expressing his inclination to act with every zeal and diligence as a member of the committee, as he could assure them that he had his heart in its success (loud cheers.)

James Watson, Esq., was then moved from the chair, and Robert Thompson, Esq., having been called thereto, the warm thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to Mr. Watson for his dignified conduct in the chair, and for the great zeal and attention he has invariably exhibited towards the Conservative cause in Belfast. Loud applause followed, after which Mr. Watson briefly but energetically acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting separated.

PROTESTANT OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

(Abridged from Saunders' and the Register.)

A meeting of this association was held in Fishamble street Theatre on Thursday evening, for the purpose of preparing and adopting an address for presentation to Edward Litton, Esq., M.P., in reference to the manner in which they conceived that gentleman had been recently treated by the present government with regard to the late vacancy in the Solicitor Generalship; and also to consider the propriety of calling on her Majesty to remove Lord Eliot from Ireland. The house was well attended. The audience principally consisted of persons in the humbler classes of life. Shortly after eight o'clock William Pasley, Esq., took the chair.

The Rev. T. D. Gregg addressed the meeting. He was received with cheers, and loud peals of the "Kentish fire." He said they had met that evening upon important business—they had met to propose that an address to Mr. Litton, M.P., should be adopted, and to consider whether her Majesty should not be solicited to withdraw Lord Eliot from Ireland. The rev. gentleman read the resolution which it was his duty to propose. The resolution was to the effect—that the association had witnessed with extreme concern the line of conduct into which the principles of expediency now acted on had led the present professedly Protestant government. The resolution then went on to particularise some of the acts done by the government, which the proposer considered objectionable—namely, their support of the Committee of Privy Council of Education in England—of the National Board of Education in Ireland—of Maynooth College—their encouragement of idolatry, by the maintenance of Popish chaplains and ecclesiastics both at home and abroad; the course pursued by them in the case of the late lamented Mr. West, and their treatment of Mr. Litton. The rev. gentleman then alluded to the various points in the resolution, to illustrate the statements set forth in them. He adverted to the statement that the government had supported the Committee of the Privy Council in England, to show that although they had opposed the proposition when brought forward by Lord John Russell and Mr. Wyse, in the year 1839, they had declared, through Sir James Graham, their "distiect intention" to adhere to the minute of the council of 1839. It would be borne in mind that Lord Stanley had, in 1839, opposed the proposition (hear, hear.) The question came to a division—when there appeared in favour of the appointment of the committee, 280; against it, 275; thus leaving the Whig ministry the small majority of five (hear!) And when it was moved that £30,000 should be granted to the committee to carry out their project; the proposition was carried by a majority of 2, the numbers for the motion being 275; against it 273. Yet the government intended adhering to "the minute of the council of 1839" (cries of "shame.") Yes, that shame, detestation, and indignation might be visited upon the apostates so base. They had come there that evening principally for the purpose of adopting an address to Mr. Litton. He had studiously avoided seeing Mr. Litton upon the subject, and if he knew of a letter written upon it he would say "dont't open it." It was a vile thing to see a man who fought the battle of Protestantism rejected as it were because he had done so. They wished to lift up their voices against such political profligacy (hear, hear.) The reverend gentleman concluded by proposing the resolution.

Mr. Irwin rose to second the proposition. He thought the Protestants had been betrayed; but they had the power to kick the present government from their seats in two short months (hear, hear.) He did not like how they were going on at all, and he was of opinion that the church should be divided from the state (loud cheers from two or three voices in the gallery.)

Mr. Gregg—Order, order! I rise to order; I suspected there were Papists in the gallery. Do you hear the demoniacal cheer that is raised when a word was inadvertently dropped about a separation of church from state? Our church and state shall always go hand in hand.

Mr. Irwin—How can they go hand in hand when such a fellow as Lord Eliot is placed over us? I say the church will be driven to separate from the state at last (cheers, groans, and Kentish fire.)

Mr. Paisley (chairman)—I rise to order. I will not allow such observations to be made.

Mr. Irwin—Keep yourself quiet. I am as much attached to the church as you are; but I tell you that there is only a remnant of our constitution left, and that the church will have to separate from the state at last (cheers and Kentish fire.)

Mr. Paisley—There are some of the present government d—— bad, but you may depend your life on the present Lord Lieutenant. He is sound to the heart's core, and besides, he is married to an Irishwoman who does what she pleases with him (Kentish fire, and loud cries of "Enniskillen for ever.")

A Voice—She wears the breeches!

Another Voice—Hold your tongue, you blackguard!

Mr. Gregg—This is scandalous. You may depend on it that if there is any one here from the Popish press all this will be most accurately reported.

Another Voice (from the gallery)—We don't care a d—— for all the reporters in existence! We only hope that Lord Eliot will be guided by his leader, the Lord Lieutenant.

Another Voice—Aye, and that both will be guided by the Lady Lieutenant—she is a real *ould* Enniskillener (cheers, and Kentish fire.)

Mr. Gregg—*Jam satis.*

A voice from the gallery—What the h——is he saying?

Mr. Gregg—Come, boys silence! I am going to read the address to Mr. Litton (loud cries of "hear, hear," cheers, and Kentish fire). The rev. gentleman then read a most complimentary address to Mr. Litton, in which the treatment he received at the hands of the government was set forth in vivid colours, and the support and sympathy of the Protestant Operatives promised to him, as a recompense for the infamous policy by which he was victimised. The following is the concluding paragraph of the petition:—

We cannot conclude this address without stating that we have heard of the calumnies through which you have been disparaged by a very cunning portion of the Protestant press, and we very little wonder at them. It would seem very unlikely that there should be any sympathy between a true born Protestant and half converted Papists. Treachery is as old as the title of Judas, and older than that. But we may not occupy your leisure by extending our address over the ordinary limits, we sum up the matter briefly, by assuring you, that in the case in hands you enjoy the best sympathies of the mass of the Protestants of Dublin—we believe of Ireland also; and that they feel to those opposed to you very much more strongly than, as we imagine, the kindness of your nature allows you to do yourself.

Mr. Davis seconded the address.

The resolution was put, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. Mr. Gregg then proposed a resolution, to the effect, that the line of conduct acted upon by Lord Eliot demanded, at the hands of Protestants, the most circumspect watchfulness; and if it be further persevered in, should lead them, with one consent, to address the Queen, earnestly entreating her Majesty to remove him from Ireland, a course which, in that case, the association would, most certainly, pursue. He then detailed some of the causes of complaint against Lord Eliot, which were, that he refused to release a young man (a Protestant) from confinement, although it was clear that he had been falsely accused and falsely convicted—that he had passed over the claim to office of the late Mr. West, and Mr. Litton—that he had invited a priest to dine with him *sub rosa*, and otherwise acted in a spirit of expediency at the sacrifice of principle.

The Chairman called upon the meeting to support Mr. George A. Hamilton in his canvass for the representation of the University.

The meeting cordially responded to the call.

Mr. Paisley stated that Mr. Hamilton would not give any support to the National Board of Education, or to Maynooth College.

The Rev. Mr. Gregg said he was delighted to hear this; but he would have been more so, if Mr. Hamilton had added, that he would move for a repeal of the bill of 1829 (cheers.)

Mr. Paisley—He was not asked that question.

Mr. Gregg—Well, he shall be asked it (cheers).—There is nothing for us but the ascendancy of truth.

A band (apparently amateur) then struck up the air of the "Protestant Boys," shortly after which the meeting joined in prayer, and then adjourned.

The following letter was addressed to the Protestant Operatives' Society, by Mr. Edward Litton, M.P.:—

37, North Great George's Street, Sept. 8, 1842,
Thursday, half past Six, p.m.

Sir—This moment only I have seen in *Saunders's News Letter* of this morning, an advertisement, in which it is stated that, at a meeting of the Protestant Operatives' Association, to be held this evening, it is proposed, amongst other things, "To agree to an address to me upon recent events;" and the gentleman who has called my attention to this advertisement informs me also, that it forms the subject of a printed placard which has been posted through out the town. I am quite certain that this proceeding is intended kindly towards me, but inasmuch as I cannot misunderstand the allusion which that advertisement makes to matters of late occurrence connected with my name, I feel that I cannot with propriety receive or respond to an address which, under existing circumstances, would have for its object a discussion of these topics. I write thus early lest my declining to receive your address, should it be adopted, could be attributed to want of courtesy, or should lead to disappointment.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,
EDWARD LITTON.

To the Secretary of the Protestant Operatives' Association.

CLOSE OF THE WAR IN AFFGHANISTAN.

We *(Dublin Mercantile Advertiser)* have been permitted to copy the following important statement from the letter of an officer of distinction attached to the Indian army, and whose position affords facilities for obtaining the most correct information:—

"No matter what may appear to the contrary, you may be prepared for a speedy termination of the war in Affghanistan. Lord Ellenborough has decided upon the return of the remnant of the British force; and, but for unexpected difficulties, the movement backward to the Indus would now be in progress. The question of an advance upon Cabul, with the view of subjugating the country, and punishing the treachery of the Affghans, even now greatly embarrasses his excellency and his advisers. It is alleged that the Army of Reserve about to be concentrated at Sirhind is destined for Affghanistan. I do not believe it; and, furthermore, I feel quite confident that the troops already there must return without attempting the reconquest of Cabul.

"In fact, it is almost physically impossible that an army, at all sufficiently for the object, can obtain the necessary supply of camels. It would take from two to four years to collect as many camels as would be required to convey the commissariat, luggage, &c., for a powerful force. This obstacle appears to me almost insurmountable. Then, the expense of this description of war is really most enormous, and our Indian finances are exhausted. And, besides, what is to be gained? The great object is the recovery of the prisoners, including the heroic Lady Sale. The moment the army would appear on its route through the Cabul Pass, the prisoners would be removed into far distant fastnesses, and the recommencement of hostilities might lead to the cutting of their throats. It is now well known that there is nothing like recognised authority in the country—tribes being jealous of each other, and the chiefs having totally different objects, and jealous of each other.

"According to the best information I can obtain, the only way which the liberation of the captives can be accomplished is by a treaty, whereby the British would evacuate the country and liberate Dost Mahomed. It will be said these are most disgraceful terms. So they are. But I fear there is no alternative.

"The general impression amongst military men here is that the object of the Army of Reserve, now forming, is to protect the retreat from Affghanistan, and to keep in awe the Native Princes on our frontier."

The garrison of Jellalabad, when their stock of bullets was running short, dressed by a figure to represent General Sale, and stuck it on a parapet. The enemy, taking it for a real Simon Pure, continued to fire at it for several days successively, and by this means furnished the besieged with a plentiful supply of missiles. It is singular that though hundreds of balls were every night found in the wall behind the figure, only one hit it during the whole time it remained there.

MONEY MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.—The funds have suffered no actual reduction in value to day, notwithstanding occasional heaviness has manifested itself in the market. A slight change is considered to have taken place in the value of money by the call which will shortly be made for the payment of taxes, &c. This is sufficient to account for the rather higher rate of interest said to rule in the discount world for the negotiation of bills. Consols for money closed at 92⅞ to 93; ditto, ditto, account, 93⅛ sellers; India Stock, 249 to 251; Exchequer bills, 2d issue, 49s to 51s pm.; and ditto, 2¼d issue 51s to 53s pm.

CITY, SATURDAY, TWO O'CLOCK.—There is little doing in the public securities. Consols have been done for Money at 93 and 92⅝, and for the Account they are nearly stationary at 93 to 93⅛. There is no change in the price of Exchequer bills, and money is in every respect as easy as it has been at any time during the last fortnight.

Consols for the Account, closed at 93⅛

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—MONDAY.

Bank Stock	—
3 per Cent Consols	91⅞
3½ per Cent Stock	99⅛
3½ Debentures	91⅞

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1842.

Had it not been for the foolish determination of Lord Eliot to throw the apple of discord amongst the University electors, there had been nothing in our political horizon to threaten the peace of Ireland. But we very much fear that his lordship is about to kindle a flame which a wiser man than himself will find it hard to extinguish. If there be a contest for the representation of the University, it will be the work of Lord Eliot. If there be a contest it will turn on the merits of the Education question and the grant to the College of Maynooth. Both these have unfortunately become Government measures; but both have been faithfully rejected by the Established Church of Ireland. Lord Eliot calls upon the University—the cradle and nucleus of the church to contradict and stultify itself, by adopting his views of those questions; and the University is called upon by the clergy and by its own consistency to maintain the reverse. Upon those points, then, the election will turn. Doubtless the goverument—or Lord Eliot rather—will have some supporters. Mr. Smith would not otherwis suffer himself to be put in nomination: but they will be few very few; and they can be brought into collision with the great majority only by such means as shall evoke religious animosities, now slumbering, and party excitements, now at rest—which a good or a prudent statesman would wish to have buried in eternal oblivion.

Lord Eliot has done much to shake the confidence of the Protestants of Ireland, in the administration of which he forms a part. Let him only persevere in this project upon the University, and if he do not injure the Cabinet, it can only be saved by his withdrawal from office. We do not think he can remain in this country with benefit to Sir Robert Peel's administration. All we wish is that he should leave it without doing any more harm.

MR. BUCKINGHAM'S LECTURES.

Mr. Buckingham, thinking that a description of Palestine would be more agreeable to the citizens of Waterford, has changed his intentions accordingly, and given the heads of his subjects in our advertising columns. The lectures commence this evening, and, we are confident, will be well attended.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A communication from Dungarvan, respecting an intended riot *somewhere*, is so unintelligible that our compositors cannot even decipher the signature.

POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Nicholls, chief poor law commissioner, shortly leaves Dublin, for Somerset House, and will be succeeded either by Sir E. Head, or Mr. Hall, son in law of Chief Justice Pennefather. Denis Phelan, Esq., will in a few days retire from this district as poor law commissioner, and will be succeded by W. J. Gilbert, Esq., who was lately nominated to the Dundalk station.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

THE NEW TARIFF.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.—The Batavier, Dutch steamer, arrived yesterday from Rotterdam, with upwards of 100 passengers, and a large cargo. She landed on the wharf 35 oxen, admitted under the new tariff, certainly the finest cattle which have been imported from Holland since the alteration of the law. They very much resemble the English oxen, but are not quite so large. The breed is the short horned one. The decks were also covered with baskets filled with poultry of every description, intended for Leadenhall market.—*London Paper.*

THE CATTLE MARKET.—The importation from the continent seemed to have furnished a fair moiety of the stock offered for sale in Hull cattle market on Tuesday last. Many of them were in fair condition, but the best were but foils to the choice animals of native breed. The supply was clearly much larger than the demand, and most of the foreign cattle, for which the asked prices could not be obtained, were reserved for the inland markets.—*Hull Packet.*

Wednesday, at the Mayor's Office, before Ald. Poole and Sir Benjamin Morris, John Meyler, Master of the brig *Harmony*, lately arrived from America, and Garret Roche, her second mate, were tried upon charges of smuggling. They were acquitted.

The Rev. Thomas Maguire is to preach in this city on Sunday, the 2nd of October.

OVERLAND MAIL.—Arrangements are in progress (notwithstanding the contradiction published by some of our morning contemporaries) for the transmission of the overland mail, *via* Trieste. The conveyance of the mail by the proposed route, will occasion little or no delay, and will cost a much smaller sum than is now demanded. The plan is, at this moment, under the consideration of the Post office authorities.—*United Service Gazette.*

Every officer in the Cavalry and Infantry suffers a deduction of 20 days pay annually for the maintenance of a band; and this is not optional, but imperative. The Ordnance and Marine corps have their bands paid for by the public.

One hundred specials are added to the Police force of Leeds for the next nine months. The Town Council has voted £4,200 for the support of these extra men.

The Rev. Dr. Butler has been suspended from the exercise of his spiritual duties in Liverpool by the Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic of the district, from his obstinately persisting to preach controversial sermons, in defiance of the expressed wish of his Superior.

A very romantic young lady rescued from drowning while in a state of insensibility declared on reviving, that she must and would marry the noble preserver of her life. On enquiring the name of her gracious deliverer, to her great dismay, she learned it was a Newfoundland dog.

Lord Joselyn remarks, "When the dollar first comes into the possession of a Chinese, he gives it a stamp, or chop, thus extracting a small portion of the metal; receiving the same usage from each hand it passes through, it is reduced from its coinage value to that of merely its weight. The possessor of this clipped money, finding the bulk inconvenient, melts it down into the form of sycee silver, a species more easy to stow than if it was in the former coin, in which 1000 drilled dollars might not exceed the value of 200. The sycee silver is more valuable than any other, on account of its containing portions of gold dust. It is generolly in the form of a canoe, with a stamp in the centre."

BOARD OF GUARDIANS—THURSDAY.

The weekly meeting was attended by Sir Benjamin Morris, (Chairman), Messrs. Dobbyn, Aylward, E. T. Power, Holden, Phelan, Thomas. Hackett, Ardagh, Hayes.

A letter was read from the Commissioners requiring that the Clerk should be particular to have all his communications written on paper of foolscap size, and another accompanying three copies of the Commissioners' annual Report on the operation of the Poor law in Ireland.

On the motion of Mr. Aylward, seconded by Mr. Holden, a resolution was passed directing that Mr. Maher's bond as Collector for the County Kilkenny should be prepared and executed, as Mr. Muggeridge had intimated that the appointment would be confirmed. Mr. Aylward said that in the absence of a letter from the Commissioners, the Board could proceed so far in bringing the arrangements for the collection to maturity.

Mr. Campion, jun., said that the City collection for the past week was £17 12s 1d, and the sum remaining uncollected £1437 12s 6½.

The Chairman—A great falling off.

Mr. Campion said they had been unable to go out to look for the rate,

The Chairman—Why so?

Mr. Campion—We are busy making ont the lists under the Municipal Act. We have seven men employed on them day and night until two o'clock in the morning. We got no notice of the lists being required until the night before, and we had 16,000 names to copy.

The Chairman remarked that Mr. Campion had collected £1,200 within the last month.

It appearing that Mr. Barron was not in attendance to make his report.

The Chairman said that Mr. Barron had sent word he was confined to bed by a severe wetting he got the day before.

On the motion of Mr. Aylward, Mr. Thomas F. Strange, and Mr. Maher were called into the Board room.

Mr. Aylward said that he had some observations to make in consequence of a letter from Mr. Strange characterizing as a fabrication the "declaration" which, at last week's meeting he had tendered for formal signature by Mr. Maher. He (Mr. A.) had called on Maher to substantiate what had passed upon that occasion, by making according to the form in the statute, a declaration. Maher made that declaration on Tuesday, and he (Mr, A.) would now read it to the Board. (The declaration was to the effect of fully and amply corroborating Mr. Aylward in what occurred the preceding Thursday.) He (Mr. A.) would say nothing to add to the very unpleasant occurrences that had taken place. In justice to himself and to the Board, he felt that he should shew the genuineness of the document he produced, and he had only to return his thanks for the kindness with which he had been heard.

Mr. Strange was then allowed to address the Board. At the last meeting Mr. Aylward had spoken of the importance to a mercantile man of a character for truth, but it would surely be admitted to be of as much importance to a professional man. The charge that he had made this offer came upon him by surprise—he had got no notice of it, and he thought that he might have got some notice oi it, if not upon his own account, at least in justice to the members of the Board by whom he was supported, men who would be as incapable of lending themselves to the perpetration of a job as any of the gentlemen on the other side.—He begged to assure the Board that in these remarks he could not possibly come into collision with the man by whom he was lately opposed. In answer to this charge he (Mr. S.) relied upon his known character, which would have much weight with those who knew him—some weight, he hoped, with all. On his honor as a gentleman and a man the declaration was in every respect false and unfounded—

Mr. Phelan—Shame, shame?

Mr. Strange enquired whether he was not in order?

Mr. Aylward said Mr. Strange must be heard—he was within order.

Mr. Strange—on silence being restored—repeated his strong denial of the truth of the declaration, and said that beyond this he had no means of negativing it, for the party had chosen his own place, time, and circumstances, and common justice and law required that no weight could be attached to such interested testimony—at law 5s could not be recovered on it—and yet Maher would not have obtained the situation but for having made that declaration. Mr. Strange then proceeded to point out the utter improbability on several grounds of the statement that he could have made such an offer to Mr. Maher, and he said that what passed was this. On the first day that they were before the Board Maher came to him and said that he knew he was disqualified, and could not be elected—that he was a poor man, and he (Mr. S.) could be of use to him in giving him employment. He (Mr. S.) said he could agree to nothing unless after he was elected, and under the sanction of the Board. Maher afterwards renewed the subject, and did so with so much pertinacity that he (Mr. S.) suspected he was put up to it by some one to entrap him, and he refused to listen to anything more. Mr. Strange then contended that Maher had fallen into different contradictions, and after commenting in the strongest terms upon the want of truth of the declaration, he alluded to the circumstances that it was not brought forward until the 11th hour—it was only at the last moment it was made in justice to his patrons, if not his dupes—it shewed that he was unwilling to palter with his conscience until he could no longer help it. Mr. Strange then complained of the extrinsic value and weight attached to the declaration by a good name having gone forth as its sponsor, and he concluded by thanking the Board for the kindness he had received in their attention.

Mr. Maher was then heard in reply. He declared solemnly that he was out of trade, as he had already given up his shop in this City, and he had never had any money embarked in the shop in the County Kilkenny. He then denied the truth of Mr. Strange's account of the conversation between them, and gave his own statement of it to this effect. Mr. Strange came to him as they were leaving that House, and said—you are in an awkward predicament, you are disqualified, what do you mean to do? He (Mr. Maher) said, he had not made up his mind, and Mr. Strange said that he (Mr. Maher) was a man in whom he could have confidence, and said he would give him £30 a year to collect the rate for him—he (Mr. Maher) said that if he made up his mind to agree to the proposal £40 would be little enough, and they then agreed to £35. Mr. Laurence Strange came up, and when he was informed of what was passing he told his son that he knew him (Mr. Maher) to be a respectable man. Mr. Maher then proceeded to detail a renewal of the offer next day by Mr. Strange, giving him his option of having 6d in the pound on the collection in preference to the fixed salary. He saw Mr. Strange afterwards, and he (Mr. Maher) said he should have the engagement in writing, or he might be turned off in a month. Mr. Strange would not accede to this, and he (Mr. Maher) told him that the negociation was broken off, and that he would proceed on his canvass. Mr. Maher referred to one or two persons who would give collateral proof of some of his statements, and he pledged himself to the truth of all that he had advanced.

Some controversy took place between the parties on the main points, as well as on different minor points.

Mr. Power pointed out that the Board had really nothing farther to do in the matter,—Mr. Strange could, if he pleased, make a "declaration" in reply to Mr. Maher, but the Board should take no farther interest in the controversy.

Mr. Strange said he would make no declaration.

Mr. Phelan—It can be tested in this way—let Maher be prosecuted for making a false declaration.

Mr. Strange—That could not be done without two witnesses.

The Board adopted Mr. Power's suggestion, and terminated the discussion—however, not before it had run into several devious topics, into which we need not follow.

Mr. Hayes hoped that no gentleman who had opposed Mr. Maher would give him any opposition in the collection of the rate (hear, and applause.)

Good feeling was restored almost completely, and the Board proceeded to its ordinary business. None of it was of public interest. A few paupers only were admitted.

Mr. Baird remains in office as Master of the Workhouse, at least for some months.

The board then proceeded to dispose of some accounts furnished by creditors of the house.

The following is the state of the house—

Admitted during the week	25
Discharged	12
Died (Mary Mansfield, Kilmacleague, 74)	1
Remaining in the house	668

PREPARATIONS FOR RAISING THE TREASURE-SHIP, LE TELEMAQUE.

Quillebeuf, Sept. 3.

The preparations for raising this vessel (whose fate is so well known to Europe) by machinery constructed on new principles, are now nearly completed, under the direction of Captain Taylur, an English engineer. As the time for weighing approaches, the interest which the French public have always taken in the romantic history of the ship begins to revive.

The general impression is, that she contains immense treasure in coin, plate, and jewellery, which Louis XVI. and Marie Antionette, joined by many of the nobility and the heads of several churches and religious houses, had endeavoured to transport in her and another vessel to England when the terrible events of the revolution began to show themselves. The vessels were ostensibly freighted with oak timber, and were chartered at Rouen.

They stood down the Seine, but the popular chiefs in Paris having received some information, sent orders to seize them. The smaller one, a schooner, was captured, and her contents (among which was found a quantity of rich plate) were sent under a strong escort to Pont au de mer. The larger, the Telemaque, endeavoured to run down the river, but on coming amongst the dangerous quicksands opposite Quillebœuf, she touched the bottom. Before anything could be done, the tide returning in the form of a "bore," as in the Severn and Ganges, threw her over, and at low water she had sunk through the sandbank. This occurred on the 3d of January, 1790. Immediately the revolutionary government sent from the dockyard at Cherbourg a flotilla with 300 men, a variety of engines and tackle, to raise the wreck. The party persevered for three months, but did not succeed. Attempts have been made under succeeding governments, but always with the same results.

Nearly all the men employed are English; they live in a large lighter moored near the wreck, and are provided with bed and board by their employers. The works are carried on night and day. There has been scarcely an attempt of late to send down divers, but there is one, provided with all the necessary apparatus, attached to the corps of workmen. The probable value of the treasure in the Telemaque has been variously estimated at from 30,000,000 to 80,000,0000 francs; the celebrated necklace of Marie Antionette is said to be in the wreck.

It is also reported that the present royal family await with some anxiety the result, as tending to confirm or remove some statements which have since been afloat respecting the conduct of a near relative of Louis XVI. The articles missed have never been found; but whether or not they were put on board the Telemaque remains to be proved. Mr. Grantham, an engineer of Gloucester, having been sent by some gentlemen of that city to examine into the facts of the case, made inquiries at Havre, Quillebœuf, Rouen, and Paris, without being able to trace out any calculation or rumours as established; but he arrived at the conclusion that there could be no doubt of the existence of treasure on board; otherwise why should the government, which ought to be best informed, have been so vigilant over the wreck? The douaniers, or Custom house officers, are always watching what is going forward, and when last year a diver was sent down, without giving them notice, they suspended the works for three days. There can be no doubt, from the curiosity that this mystery has kept awake in France for upwards of 50 years, that if those who have now undertaken the enterprise should succeed, they will become highly popular, and be honoured with some mark of distinction.—*Times.*

ARRIVAL OF LORD TEMPLEMORE.

The arrival of Lord Templemore and his Lady at Dunbrody Park, has been hailed by his tenantry in the most joyous and enthusiastic manner. For several days past preparations had been made for their reception, and the streets leading through Arthurstown towards the Park, were spanned by arches tastefully ornamented with laurels, and bearing banners, inscribed with "Cead mille fealtha," "Erin go bragh," &c., &c. It had been determined that his Lordship's carriage should be met on the verge of his estate, and thence drawn to his residence. The lateness of the hour at which his Lordship arrived on Thursday night, prevented, however, this part of the arrangement from being carried into effect. This defect was, however, amply compensated for on Friday. At an early hour the youths and maidens mustered from the different portions of the estate, and, dressed in the most varied, yet tasty and picturesque costumes, formed three bands, each then accompanied by appropriate music, proceeded to the Park, where they shewed their skill in performing the intricate evolutions of that now nearly forgotten dance—the Morris or Moorish dance.

His Lordship and Lady Templemore, with the most amiable condescension, mixed freely amongst their rejoicing tenantry, evidently much pleased and gratified by their demonstrations of respect and affection. He did not, however, let them depart without giving them more solid proofs of his satisfaction—the captains or leaders of the troops, having been called forth, were presented with £10 each—making in all £30.

In the evening Arthurstown was one blaze of illumination—and the effect produced by the reflected lights in the then full tide, was of the most enchanting description. The happy parties kept up the dance with great spirit to a late hour, and having partaken freely of

The cup
That cheers but not inebriates—

departed to their respective homes, to tell to their families the praises of their young Landlord and his beautiful Bride.

THE SYRIAN CHURCH.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and two other friends, have presented the Archbishop of Tripoli, of the Greek Church, with £50 in aid of the objects for which the venerable prelate has visited this country.

ORDINATIONS.—The Bishops of Exeter, Limerick, and Llandaff, have announced their intention of holding general ordinations at their respective cathedrals on Sunday, Sept. 18. On the following Sunday, the 25th instant, ordinations will be holden by the Bishops of Salisbury, Lincoln, Peterborough, and Carlisle.

The married man is like the bee, that fixes his hive, augments the world, benefits the public, and by a daily diligence without wronging any, profits all.—*Feltham.*

Sprigs of broom entwined round the branches of gooseberry and other bushes, put an effectual stop to the further destructive operations of the caterpillar. The above has been tried with success in some gardens in Sutherlandshire.

SECOND CROP CLOVER.—The best field of second crop clover that we have seen these many years was mowed last week at Drybridge, in the vicinity of this town, on the lands of Mr. Patrick Bowdon. The stalk is four feet in length.—*Drogheda Journal.*

The eighth annual report of the Poor Law Commissioners for Ireland states that of the one hundred and thirty union workhouses in this country, eighty one are declared fit for the reception of paupers, and by the end of Autumn they expect one hundred will be open—the whole at a cost of at least £1, 150 000.

TRINITY COLLEGE ELECTION.—Mr. Brereton Esq., is selected as counsel for the Solicitor General, Mr. T. C. B. Smith. Frederick Jackson, Esq., Solicitor, is conducting agent to Mr. Hamilton.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—PORT NATAL.

A rumour has reached this country of a further discomfiture of her Majesty's troops at Port Natal; but we hesitate to give it credence. It is to this effect:—

By the Bland (says the *Sun* of Saturday,) which left the Cape of Good Hope on the 30th of June, and arrived at Liverpool yesterday, the following intelligence has reached us:—

"On Saturday evening, the 27th of June, an anonymous despatch was received in Cape Town from Port Natal, *via* Graham's Town, stating that Captain Smith's party had been cut off to a man, and that the Boers had taken possession of the two schooners then lying in the bay with stores, &c., viz.—the Maxeppa and Louisa; and some fears were apprehended for the Couch, then on her way with a small number of troops from Port Elizabeth.

"Her Majesty's ship Isis sailed from Simon's Bay the 28th June for Port Natal, and report said that the Fly and Bramble were to follow immediately.

"A person who was supercargo of a Dutch schooner in Natal, some time ago, supposed to have been instigating the Boers to rebellion, is now in prison in Cape Town."

It will be seen that this unpleasant intelligence rests on no official or even sufficient authority. At the same time the circumstances in which Captain Smith's party was placed render it, we regret to say, only too probable.

That the Boers, who are exclusively an agricultural population, could have captured the two vessels abovementioned, appears exceedingly improbable, and cast a discredit on the whole story. Of the ultimate reduction of the insurgents we entertain no doubt whatever; at the same time it will require much skill and firmness to reconcile the Dutch population of the colony to the strong coercive measures that must be adopted towards their refractory countrymen.

REPORTED DEATH OF THE KING OF HANOVER.

We have just received the melancholy intelligence of the death of the King of Hanover, from a gentleman who reached London this afternoon direct from Dusseldorf. His Majesty attended a review on Saturday last at that place and appeared in perfect health during the day; but, having taken some other refreshments, was suddenly seized with illness, and died either on Saturday night or early on Sunday morning. The melancholy fact was matter of common conversation at Cologne. We possess no other information upon this subject.—*Standard of Wednesday Evening,*

It appears, by the London journals of yesterday, that there was no foundation whatever for the above. The *Morning Chronicle* says:—

The report of the King of Hanover's sudden demise at Dusseldorf, which appeared in an evening paper on Wednesday, caused a number of inquiries to be made at the apartments of the King in St. James's Palace, when the answer returned by the porter was, "That he did not know anything about it."

Unfortunately, however, the report had a foundation, as will be seen from the following:—

"DUSSELDORF, SEPT. 6, 1842.—A report having been generally spread that his Majesty the King of Hanover died here last night, I hasten to inform you that this is not the fact; but that his Majesty is lying seriously indisposed at Prince Solms's palace in this town. The symptoms, I hear, are dangerous."—*Times.*

A private letter from Frankfort of the 1st instant, states that the King of Hanover had followed the example of the ex King of the Netherlands, and married towards the close of last month, the widow of President Beulwitz. His Majesty left, immediately after the celebration of the marriage, for the Prussian camp of manœuvres.

(From the Court Circular of Thursday.)

The residence of his Majesty the King of Hanover, in St. James's Palace, was thronged during yesterday and late on Wednesday evening, with inquiries on the part of the nobility and gentry respecting his Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester sent from Bagshot Park at an early hour yesterday morning, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex sent from Kensington Palace, and inquiry was also made on the part of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, at Bushey Park. No letters had, however, arrived in town since the arrival of a courier on Monday from Germany, with despatches for his Excellency Count Kielmansegge, the Hanoverian minister, dated on Thursday last, the 1st instant. At that period his Majesty was expected to attend the commencement of the reviews at Dusseldorf, on Monday, the 5th inst.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

We are rejoiced to be enabled to state that the hopes we ventured to express last week respecting the health of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury have been realised. In Wednesday's bulletin his physicians announced the pleasing intelligence that they did not think it necessary to continue their official report; and the private accounts which we have since received are, we rejoice to say, of the most cheering nature. The venerable primate is slowly, but steadily and progressively recovering; and the knowledge of this fact, we venture to say, will not only be a source of infinite satisfaction to the clergy—who best know his many virtues—but to the public in general to whom his mild demeanour and universal devotion to his duties have deeply endeared him.

FASHION AND VARIETIES.

WINDSOR, FRIDAY EVENING.—It is now fully expected that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert will not return to Windsor, from the north, until two or three days beyond the time originally fixed upon. The 15th inst was the anticipated period for the return of the court to the Castle, but her Majesty is expected to prolong her stay in Scotland, so as not to reach Windsor until Monday, the 19th inst. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal rode out in the Home Park this morning, upon her Shetland pony, and afterwards in a chaise in the enclosure and private grounds. The Prince of Wales was also taken out for an airing in the Park. This afternoon her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited their Royal Highnesses at the Castle.

THE AFFGHAN WAR.

We have been favored with an extract from a private letter, written by a British officer attached to the Jellalabad division, in which it is confidently stated that Dost Mahomed is to be given in exchange for the prisoners now in the custody of Akhbar Khan, and that one of the conditions of exchange is, that the English are to retire immediately from the Affghan territory. The writer of the letter is a gentleman of great military acquirements; and from the decisive manner in which he speaks of the exchange and the consequent immediate evacuation of the country, it would appear that negociations to that end had already proceeded far towards completion.—*Freeman.*

CURIOUS CASE.—We extract the following from the *Vigie de l'Ouest*:—"A young and fair Florentine lady, bearing the celebrated name of America Vespuccio, arrived at St. Malo on Sunday, in the Southampton packet. The noble Signora having declared to the Customs officer that she would not submit to the ignoble search to which he wished to subject her, the officer replied, that he had a right to require that a female should, by visiting her person, ascertain if she was not the bearer of contraband goods, and that force should be resorted to if she resisted. The lady drew out a pair of pistols, and repeated her declaration, adding that she would return to England sooner than undergo that degradation. The Signora America Vespuccio then called for pen and ink, and in the absence of the Director of the Customs, she wrote to the Sub Prefect, reminding him of her historical name and of the regards which were due to a woman. The magistrate consented to go on board, but having no power to interfere with the regulations of the Customs and the fair Florentiue persisting in her refusal, she returned to England without quitting the steamer." "We have received," adds the *Vigie* "frequent complaints of the indecent manner in which females are searched in our harbour. We have seen several ladies quite indignant at the treatment they had experienced. 'The fiscal passions,' said one of them, 'are carried to such an extreme in France, that the revenue agents behaved towards us like real savages.' We demand a reform, in the interest of our harbour, in that of France abroad, and particularly in the name of the respect paid to females in all civilised countries."

Government have conferred pensions of £80 a year each on the four daughters of the late Colonel Dennie, of the 13th Foot, who was killed at Jellalabad where he commanded the sortie.

BILLS OF LADING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR—We shall thank you to insert in your valuable journal, a letter addressed by us to, and a reply from, the Solicitor for Stamps and Taxes, on the subject of the necessity of every bill of lading being stamped.

We remain,
Your obedient servant,
BURRUP & BLIGHT.

36, Lombard Street, Sept. 3.

36, Lombard Street, Sept. 2.

SIR—In an act of parliament recently passed, which, among other enactments has reduced the stamp duty on bills of lading from 3s to 6d, there is a cause that if any person shall make or sign any bill of lading without being duly stamped according to law, every such person shall forfeit the sum of £50.

As it is the custom on shipping goods to have a set of two or more bills of lading, and as there are different constructions put upon the above clause, we should feel obliged by your stating, for the information of merchants and shippers generally, whether every bill of lading in a set, including the one the captain retains as a copy, is necessary to be stamped. As the penalty is large, it is desirable that no one should incur it by misconstruction of the clause.

We beg permission to make public your reply.

We remain,
Your obedient and humble servants,
BURRUP & BLIGHT.

To the Solicitor for Stamps and Taxes.

Stamps and Taxes, Somerset House, September 2.

GENTLEMEN—In answer to your letter of this day's date, I beg to inform you that every bill of lading in a set, whatever may be the number, must be stamped.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. TIMM,
Solicitor for Stamps and Taxes.

To Messrs. Burrup and Blight, 36, Lombard Street.

THE REV. MR. TRENCH'S LETTER TO MR. SPENCER.

Temple Michael, August 30, 1842.

REV. SIR—In your discourse this evening to the people assembled within the walls of the Roman Catholic Chapel now erecting in Longford, you asserted that "Protestants are in error." Now, if by this assertion you intend to convey that Protestantism, as confessed by the Church of England, is erroneous, I, as a minister of that church, am prepared to disprove that statement: and, on the other hand, to prove that the Church of Rome is not only apostate, but that she is the very apostacy of the latter times predicted by Saint Paul. It is manifest that, without an indecorous interruption of your discourse, I could not have replied to your assertion in the place where it was made. I trust then that you will afford me an opportunity of doing so, by giving me a public meeting for the purpose. In making this request, I am not, believe me, actuated by any ill will to you, or any man living. It is to promote truth and put down error, that I wish for this discussion. It is not against men, but against their delusions, that I wish to contend; and having made the assertion to which I have adverted, I think, as a person who professes to love truth, you will acknowledge yourself in fairness bound to give me an opportunity of defending myself and the faith I profess against such a sweeping accusation. I request, therefore, that you will give me an answer by the bearer, naming the time and place where I can wait upon you, to settle the necessary preliminaries for openly discussing the points at issue between us.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN LE POER TRENCH,
Incumbent of Temple Michael.

MR. SPENCER'S REPLY.

REV. SIR—I have just received your letter, proposing a public discussion of our respective creeds. I am going to leave Longford very early to morrow, and thus I should not have it in my power to accept your proposal if on other grounds I were not indisposed to do so.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE SPENCER.

Longford, August 30, 1842.

The Rev. Mr. White is appointed incumbent of the parishes of Ardemine and Killena, county Wexford, vacant by the Rev. Abraham Goff's promotion to the rectory of Carne, same county.

The Reverend John Lucas, many years curate of Kilrush, succeeds the Reverend B. Whitty, as curate of Knock.

The Protestant Chaplaincy of Kilrush Union Work House is vacant by the appointment of the Rev. John Lucas, to the curacy of Knock, County Clare.

It is stated that Mr. Blake, the Chief Remembrancer, has intimated his intention of retiring from office next May, on completion of fifteen years' service, which entitles him to £1,200 a year of pension. Mr. Blake will then probably go into Parliament for some Irish borough.—*Saunders.*

The splendid gifts presented to her Majesty by Boboo Dwarganauth Tagore consist of the most magnificent Indian shawl, of a bright turquoise blue, with the richest palms, of an entirely new and original pattern, and a dagger, meant for the Price of Wales, the handle of which is of rock crystal, mounted in black enamel, incrusted with diamonds of rare water, and the sheath studded with rubies.

MR. L. C. SMITH.—We have heard with much surprise that the government has removed Mr. Cruise Smith to the Callan district. We think this a very injudicious proceeding, as, from the locality of Callan, he will necessarily be brought into contact with a portion of the magistrates of this county, to whom his conduct, while here, was anything but satisfactory. The government cannot have forgotten his late doings at Carrick on Suir, Killenaule, and Ennis; and we think the sooner his route is changed the better. The further he is sent the better he will fare—*verbum sat.*—*Tip. Constitution.*

The postmaster General has decided on returning to the old method of paying the guards on mail coaches 10s 6d, per week, and allowing them to take fees from passengers. The guards on railways are still to be paid salaries without fees; but such saleries are to be on a reduced scale. The cause of the contemplated alteration in the mode of paying the mail coach guards is the continued discoveries that they recieve fees. Six of them are now suspended for taking fees, but Lord Lowther has resolved not to dismiss them, because he declares it impossible to prevent persons who are paid only £70 or £80 a year, from taking gratuities from passengers, when, as in most cases, it has happened the gratuities have been voluntarily offered.—*Globe.*

THE KINGSTOWN ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—The deeds of settlement, contracts, &c., connected with the above railway, were executed on Friday, stamped, sealed, &c. This very interesting and important work will commence almost immediately, and will extend from the present terminus at Kingstown to Dalkey, a distance of one and the three fourths Irish miles. Mr. Dargan is the contractor for the road portion of the work, at a sum under £25,000. The road will be made along the present tramroad from Dalky to Kingstown. Messrs. Samuda, Brothers, and Co., of London, are the contractors for the machinery portion of the work, at a sum of £11,000. The road is to be perfected and ready for use on or before the 1st of June, 1843. The traveling on the road is engaged at from 25 to 30 miles an hour, with a burthen not exceeding 26 tons,

BANKRUPT GAMBLERS.—For the edification of all whom it may concern, we give the following clause in the New Bankruptcy Act, which comes into operation next November:—"No bankrupt shall be entitled to the certificate under this act, and any such certificate, if obtained, shall be void, if such bankrupt shall have lost by any sort of gaming, or wagering, in one day, twenty pounds, or within one year next preceding his bankruptcy have lost £200 by any contract for the purchase or sale of any government or other stock, where such contract was not performed within one week after the contract, or where the stock bought or sold was not actually transferred or delivered in pursuance to such contract."

WATERFORD MAIL

THE ARMY.

The Premier, transport, having on board the first division (two companies) of the 76th regiment, under the command of Captain Richard Gardiner, arrived in Cove on Friday from Quebec, which port she left on the 18th of August. The 76th will occupy quarters in Cork Garrison. The depot is expected to arrive here early next week from Newry.

New Governor of Gibraltar.—it is stated in the *United Service Gazette* of this day that General Sir Robert Wilson, had been appointed Governor of Gibraltar, in succession to Sir Alexander Woodford, K.C.B., whose term of service is expired. Sir Robert will repair to Gibraltar in October in one of the Mediterranean steam vessels.

War Office, August 30.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Benjamin Clifton, K.C.B., from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant General Lord Vivian, deceased.

11th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieutenant General Charles Murray Lord Greenock, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Sir Arthur Benjamin Clifton, appointed to the 1st Dragoons.

Office of Ordnance, Sept. 7.

Memorandum.—The commissions of Second Captain Townsend and Lieutenant Hawkins, Royal Artillery, are dated the 10th of August, 1842, instead of the 22d of August, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 23 ult.

STAMP DUTIES ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c.

The following is the scale of the new stamp duties on bills of exchange, &c. These will take effect early in the next month. The stamp duties on bills of lading is reduced from 3s to 6d each; and that on charter parties from 35s to 5s each.

Inland bill of exchange, draft, or order to the bearer, or to order, either on demand or otherwise, not exceeding two months after date, or sixty days after sight, or any sum of money.

			DUTY.
Amounting to	£2 0 0	and not ex. £5 5 0	— 1s 0d
Exceeding ..	5 5 0	20 0 0	— 1s 6d
	20 0 0	30 0 0	— 2s
	30 0 0	50 0 0	— 2s 6d
	50 0 0	100 0 0	— 3s 6d
	100 0 0	200 0 0	— 4s 6d
	200 0 0	300 0 0	— 5s
	300 0 0	500 0 0	— 6s
	500 0 0	1000 0 0	— 8s 6d
	1000 0 0	2000 0 0	—13s 6d
	2000 0 0	3000 0 0	—15s
	2000 0		—25s

Inland bill of exchange, draft, or order for payment to the bearer, or to order, at any time exceeding two months after date, or sixty days after sight, of any sum of money.

			DUTY.
Amounting to	£2 0 0	and not ex. £5 5 0	— 1s 6d
Exceeding ..	5 5 0	20 0 0	— 2s
	20 0 0	30 0 0	— 2s 6d
	30 0 0	50 0 0	— 3s 6d
	50 0 0	100 0 0	— 4s 6d
	100 0 0	200 0 0	— 5s
	200 0 0	300 0 0	— 6s
	300 0 0	500 0 0	— 8s 6d
	500 0 0	1000 0 0	—12s 6d
	1000 0 0	2000 0 0	—15s
	2000 0 0	3000 0 0	—25s
	3000 0 0		.30s

The Honorable John P. Vereker has presented to the Limerick Philosophical Society for its museum a perfect skeleton of the Irish elk, and two others nearly so, which were recently found upon his estate at Roxborough. Miss Evans, of Ash Hill Towers, and the Rev. Robert Evans, have presented to the society, through Doctor Gore, several valuable donations from various parts of the world.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Dispatches are regularly forwarded by the Post Office mails every evening, from the different public departments, to her Majesty in Scotland. In former years similar documents used to be conveyed by the government messengers.

Enigma.—What word is that in the English language, and in common use, which will describe a person or thing as not to be found in any place, and yet, without any other alteration than a separation of the syllable, will correctly describe him as being present at the same moment?—*Morning Post.*—Answer—No where: Now here.

A new Bridewell, containing a Petty Sessions Court room, is about to be erected at Borrisokane, (the plans having received the approbation of Government,) which will prove both useful and ornamental to the town.

Clonmel monthly Fair.—On Wednesday our monthly fair was held, and though the show of stock was smaller than usual, a good share of business was done. Milch cows averaged from £8 10s to £11; fat cows brought from £9 to £12—heifers rated from £4 10s to £6 10s; and yearlings from £4 to £5. The fat sheep disposed of went at 30s to 35s; wethers at 35s to 41s, and lambs at 15s to 20s per head. Pigs fit for bacon sold at 36s to 37s per cwt. The horses were generally of an inferior description, and very few changed owners.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

Improved Percussion Caps.—A patent has recently been taken out for a new kind of percussion cap, which promises to be a considerable improvement on any at present in use. The objects to be attained are two fold; first, to render the cap wholly impervious to wet or rain; and secondly, to render its removal from the cone or nipple of the lock perfectly easy, without any risk or danger of discharging the gun, it being impossible that any portion of the detonating powder, contained in these improved caps, can adhere to the nipple, which has frequently been the case with the ordinary caps. These improvements are effected by depositing the fulminating powder between two caps, the one placed within the other; the end of the inner cap being perforated with a small hole, exactly coincident with the touch hole in the cone or nipple of the gun, in order to allow the fire, from the explosion, to pass through the breech of the gun into the charge of gunpowder within.

Origin of the word Colony.—Colony is a body of people drawn from the mother country to inhabit some distant place. The word originally signified no more than a farm, *i.e.* the habitation of a peasant, *colonus* (hence the word *clown*), with the quantity of land sufficient for the support of his family. It is derived from the Latin word *colo*, I till or cultivate; hence *colonus*, a husbandman, and *colonia*, a body of farmers sent to cultivate the ground in a distant country, and by metonymy, the place itself. Mr. Villant has filled a volume in folio with medals struck by the several colonies, in honour of the emperors who founded them. The ordinary symbol then engraved on their medals was either an eagle, as when the veteran legions were distributed in the colonies; or a labourer holding a plough, drawn by a pair of oxen, as when the colony consisted of ordinary inhabitants.—*Saturday Magazine.*

A Whale.—As the Lyn steamer was on her voyage from this port, on Saturday last, about 15 miles from the former place, a boat was descried going at a very quick rate, with something in tow, which turned out to be a whale. When first observed in two feet water, the man thought it was dead, and fastened accordingly a rope to its tail—a hazard which he would not have attempted if he had been aware that it was alive. He ultimately succeeded, by the help of two other men, in his capture, the unwieldy animal being left by the tide on the bank. It admeasured 47 feet long and 19 in girth. The mouth was 9 feet long and the tail 10 feet deep, and it is supposed that it would weigh 18 tons.—*Hull Rockingham.*

Irish Wasteland Improvement.—On Thursday an adjourned meeting of the society was held at the King's Head, Poultry, to receive the report for the past half year. Dr. Maude was called to the chair, but it was then found that there was not present a sufficient number of shareholders to form a meeting, and that, consequently, the regular business could not be proceeded with. The shareholders, however, occupied one hour and a half in discussing the propriety of enforcing the instalments due upon 180 shares, upon which no payment had been made. The chairman and another were opposed to such proceedings, and expressed their desire to have those shares forfeited. All the other shareholders were unanimously of opinion that legal measures should be adopted to enforce their payment. It was stated that in many instances the shareholders the shareholders had assigned their shares to paupers, and thus get rid of them.—*Morning Chronicle.*

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

(From the Preston Pilot).

The historical annals of the last century furnish various instances of great change in the fortunes of women—such as the elevation of Miss Farren to the Countess of Derby; Miss Mellon to the Duchess of St. Alban's; each of whom has in turn "walked the stage" of a Preston theatre; but there are few, if any, instances on record of ladies of high aristocratic birth, numbering among their immediate connexions dukes, earls, and lords, who have formed alliances in the middle ranks of life, and become the wives of humble tradesmen. One such instance, however, has taken place; and as the lady was for many years an inhabitant of Preston, and her ashes are now commingling with their mother earth in St. John's churchyard, her history may not prove uninteresting to our readers.—The Hon. Francis North, subsequently created Earl of Guilford, was several times married, and had rather a numerous family. Lord Frederick North, many years Prime Minister to George III., was his eldest son, and the subject of our memoir his eldest daughter.—Both were deprived of maternal care when they most required it, and both were consigned to the same foster mother during their infancy. Of the life, public and private, of the former, Lord Brougham has furnished ample details in his "Statesmen of George the Third." Of the eventful history of the latter the pen has been as silent as the grave which entombs her remains.

Be it, then, the task of the writer of this unvarnished narrative to rescue her memory from obscurity. Of her early days it may suffice to say that they were spent under the roof of her mother's immediate relatives, near Grosvenor square, London, where she received an education suitable to the position in society she appeared destined to fill. At 12 or 14 years of age she became an inmate of Busby House, Middlesex, then the residence of the Earl of Halifax, whose daughters, the Ladies Montague, watched over her young womanhood with anxious solicitude. The Earl of Halifax being at the time (1748) one of the Lords of the Admiralty, was in the habit of being waited on in matters appertaining to his office by a young man named Brett, nephew of Sir W. Smith, a London merchant, who offered her his hand. Mr. Brett, though respectably connected, and having good wordly prospects before him, was nevertheless not considered of suitable station to espouse the daughter of an earl, and she was therefore sent down to Preston to break off the acquaintance. After remaining here for some weeks, under the care of two ladies named Astley, whose father was mayor at the time, and lived at the entrance to Chapel walk, Fishergate, she received an intimation that Mr. Brett, supposing that she had gone to France, had set out in quest of her, and had been drowned in crossing from Dover to Calais.

Believing the statement, and much distressed in her mind at the supposed sad event, she immediately returned to London, and related her troubles to her foster mother; observing at the same time that, as her friends had deprived her of the object of her warmest affections, she would accept the first offer that was made to her. Her foster mother having a nephew then lodging with her from Preston, with a view to improvement of his business, she communicated to him what the unhappy lady had stated. He made her an offer accordingly, and in three days they were married at Keith's Chapel, May fair.

A few months afterwards the young couple quitted London, and she became mistress of the identical house in Fishergate now occupied by Mr. Taylor, seedsman, which descended to her husband on the death of his father, and where she gave birth to twelve children, five of whom (daughters) have died within the last ten years, and one still survives, and lives at Preston.

Harsh and unforgiving as it may appear, it is yet the fact, that this marriage (imprudent certainly under the circumstances) for ever cut her off from her former friends and acquaintances, not one of whom ever exchanged a single word with her afterwards, except Sir Roger Burgoyne, who married her particular friend, Lady Francis Montague, and who accidentally met her in London. Lord Strange, who then represented the county, and resided occasionally at the family mansion in Church street, also recognised her after she had become a resident in Preston. He had known her when a girl living with her relatives near his own residence in London, and evinced his sympathy at her altered position, by becoming a customer to her husband, and recommending his friends to follow his example. With these exceptions, and now and then a small present sent through an unknown hand, she was completely severed from and neglected by her own noble, high minded relatives; and sunk into the grave about the year 1790, at the age of 62, having, about five years before, lost her husband by death, and subsequently become so reduced in circumstances as to be compelled to part with her jewellery, among which was a valuable ring, given to her by Charles Spencer, Duke of Marlborough, who married her cousin. Mr Brett, her "first love," it may be added, rose to eminence in point of position; having become member for Sandwich, and also one of the Lords of the Admiralty, during the coalition ministry of Lord North and Mr. Fox in 1783; but, it is understood, died unmarried, probably out of respect for the lady whom an affectionate regard on the part of her well meaning friends had deprived him of, owing to his then inferior station in life.

Fortifications of Paris.—According to the *Quotidienne*, the amount voted by the Chamber of Deputies for the fortifications of Paris will fall very short of the expenditure. Of the one hundred and forty millions voted seventy five, it says, have already been expended, and twenty five are due to contractors, so that forty million only remain. The *Quotidienne*, in order to show that these forty million will not go very far, observes, that the fort of Mont Valerien, l'Est, St. Denis, Pantin, Noisy le Sec, Rosny, Vincennes, Charenton, Ivry, and Issy, are not half finished; that the forts of St. Denis, l'Ouest, Nogent, and Bicetre, are not a quarter finished; and that those of Vanvres, Montgrouge, Courbevoie, Aubervilliers, St. Maur, and Ville d'Avray, are not begun.

Mushrooms.—At this season of the year it is necessary that the utmost caution should be used by individuals who may purchase mushrooms from persons who are in the habit of hawking them about the streets for sale. The dangerous consequences attendant upon parties partaking of spurious mushrooms are annually recorded. In choosing the fruit it may be as well to see if the rind is white and peels off freely from the caps, and whether the under part of the mushroom be of a healthy, florid, pink colour. If so the samples are genuine. As the latter class progresses towards maturity, rind assumes a dusky brown hue. Those *fungi* that are white or yellow underneath, and which will not readily admit of the peel being stripped off the caps, are not of the genuine sort, and should be discarded as poisonous and unwholesome.

Treatment of Hydrophobia.—A gentleman, named Arieslie, a veterinary surgeon, writing to the *Standard* on this subject, says:—"My predecessors, Messrs. Blaine and Youatt, as well as myself, have been bitten by rabid dogs, and we are still alive; and we have operated on some hundreds of human beings who have been bitten by rabid animals, and in no case has there been loss of life. The preventive is as follows:—The person bitten should, as soon as possible, thoroughly wash and cleanse the bitten part; not suck the poison from the wound, as is too commonly done, for inoculation may take place by an abrasion on the lip. If the wound be superficial and ragged, let the edges be removed with a pair of scissors, and then apply freely to every part the nitrate of silver, commonly called lunar caustic, and which may be had in any druggist's shop. If the wound be a punctured one, as in some cases it is from the tusk of the animal going deep into the flesh, the stick of caustic must be carefully pointed that it may reach the bottom: if necessary the wound should be enlarged, care being taken in the use of the knife, or the poison may be carried by it over the fresh surface. The nitrate of silver completely destroys the surface of the wound, and neutralises the poison, which comes away with the destroyed surface without the absorbents acting upon it, and if freely applied to the part affected the patient may feel himself perfectly safe. I do not recommend the application of a poultice after the operation, but let the wound be exposed to the atmosphere, and should any inflammation ensue it may be relieved by dressings of olive oil." Some lives may be saved by communicating this information.

DISEASED TEETH.

Mr. R. LALOR,
DENTIST,
PATRICK STREET, KILKENNY,

MAY be consulted on every Defect, Irregularity, and Disease, incidental to the Teeth, Gums, and Palate,

At Mr. SUPPLE'S, Glover, 98, Quay,
Until next FRIDAY EVENING, the 16th Instant.
CHILDREN'S TEETH CAREFULLY ARRANGED.
Waterford, Sept. 13, 1842.

NOTICE.

THE Lands of KILCOP and DROMINA are strictly preserved, and any Person or Persons found Trespassing thereon, will be Prosecuted according to Law. All former leave withdrawn.

Kilcop House.

MR. HENRY GARBOIS,
PROFESSOR OF DANCING,

ANNOUNCES with respect his intention of resuming his Professional avocations in Waterford, on the 1st of OCTOBER.

The Academy will re-open immediately after his arrival for Young Ladies, on the usual days, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Mr. Garbois takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his Friends and Pupils in Waterford and its vicinity, for their kindness during the last Five Years that he is in attendance.

20, Upper Merrion Street, Merrion Square,
Dublin, Sept. 5, 1842.

PORTLAW FARMING SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL SHOW and DINNER of the PORTLAW FARMING SOCIETY will be held this year at PORTLAW, on THURSDAY, the 29th Inst. Competitors for the Green Crops Prizes are expected to enter their names before the 20th, and Subscribers are requested to pay in arrears of Subscriptions as soon as possible to Robert Shaw, Esq., the Treasurer.

Mr. J. Kirwan and others intend disposing of some of their Stock after the Show.

J. MARTIN, Secretary.

Sept. 12th, 1842.

AUCTION OF QUEBEC TIMBER AND DEALS.

R. POPE and Co., will offer for Sale by Auction. at their Premises at Ferrybank, on TUESDAY, the 20th Inst., at 12 o'Clock.

250 TONS YELLOW PINE TIMBER.
50 Do. ELM.
2800 PIECES PRIME DEALS, 12 9 3.
200 Do. Do. Do. 6 9 3.

JOHN CLEARY,
Auctioneer.

Waterford, 14th Sept., 1842.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract), on SATURDAY, the 8th day of October next, at the hour of One o'Clock in the afternoon, at SHANAHAN'S HOTEL, NEW ROSS, the following valuable and improving propriety, in the Town of New Ross, producing a clear Annual Rental of £303, 1s 2d.—

Lot No. 1. Held in fee, subject to no quit rent	£185	19	0
Lot No. 2. Held for Lives renewable for ever, supject to £1 19s 4d—£66 11s 0d.	64	11	8
Lot No. 3. Held for the remainder of a term of 174 years, from March, 1763. Yearly Rent, £6 13s 10d—£59 4s 4d.	52	10	6
	£303	1	2

Queen's duty to be paid by the Purchaser.

JOHN SHERLOCK, Auctioneer.

Copies of the Rental may be obtained from William Dowsley, Esq., Charles Street, Ross; at whose office an abstract of the Title lies for inspection.

Sept., 1842.

CONSTABULARY.

Office of Ordnance, Dublin,
27th August, 1842.

CONTRACTS for Clothing, Carpenters' Work, Iron Work, Tin Ware, and Linen articles, for the Constabulary Force of Ireland, for the year 1843 4.

Proposals for the above will be received by the Principal Officers of her Majesty's Ordnance, until TWELVE o'clock on FRIDAY, the 7th day of OCTOBER, 1842.

Sealed Patterns of the articles required may be seen at the Ordnance Stores, Mountpelier hill, Dublin.

The numbers required, and the periods and conditions of Delivery are stated in Forms of Tenders, which may be obtained at this Office any day between the hours of Ten and Four.

The Proposals to be addressed (sealed) to "The Clerk of Survey, Office of Ordnance, Dublin," and marked on the outside—"Tender for Constabulary Contract."

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

9th—Michael Waliace, Huldi, Newport, coals, for Cork—Lady Frances Dillon, Limerick, ballast, for Ross—Eleanor and Jane, Evans, Swansea. ditto, ditto—Harriet, M'Pherson, Androssan, coals, for Clare—Hester, Linehan, Newport, coals, for Cork—Anna Letitia, Davies, Swansea, culm, for Limerick—Victoria, Brady, Newport, coals, for Cork—Mount's Bay, James, Porthcawl, ditto, ditto—Gem, Humpreys, Liverpool, g.c., for Limerick—Catherine, Lelan, Cork, ditto, ditto—Confidence, Angel, Newport, iron and bark.

10th—Osprey, (steamer) Burgess, Bristol—H. M. Packet Pigmy, at 6 p.m.

11th—H. M. Packet Advice, at noon—Two Sisters, Anderson, Dumfries, herrings.

12th—Supply, Volk, Milford, coals—James Bryce, Kevan, Wick, herrings—Industry, Brown, Milfordhaven, coals—Catherine, Nish, Wick, herrings—H. M. Packet Adder, at 10 a.m.

SAILED,

9th—Nora Creina, (steamer) Hearn, Bristol—Gipsy, (steamer) Gray, Liverpool—Shamtock, Cadogan, Cork, flour—Queen Adelaide, Waterson, Witburn, ballast.

10th—Martha Pope, Jones, London. provisions—Fame, Nicholls, Portcawle, porter and oats—Charlotte, Williams, Newport, ballast—Medina, Jones, Neath, ballast—Jessie, Duncan, Orkney, ditto.

11th—Argyle, Power, Quebec, ballast—William, Beer, Swansea, ditto—Michael Wallis, Huldie, Newport, ditto—Dove, Fitzgerald, Gloster, g.c.—Harriet, Pherson, Ardrossan, ballast—Hester, Linehan, Newport, ditto—Victoria, Brady, Newport, do.—Mounts Bay, James, Portcawl, do.—Gun, Humphrey, Liverpool, gen. cargo—Catherine, Whelan, Liverpool, do.—Sophia, Wells, Gwyther, Ross, ballast—Liska, Luke, Bangor, ditto—Neptune, Lindsay, Liverpool, wheat—Piper, Evoy. Gloucester, g.c.—Friends, Fry, Swansea, timber—Bewy, Jones, Youghal, culm.

12th—H.M. Packet Advice, at 7, a.m.—Eleanor, Evans, Swansea, ballast—Anna Letitia, Davies, Swansea, ditto—Prudence, Angel, London, provisions—Malcolm, Edmond, Cardiff, ballast—Earl Gray, Thomas, Newport, oats—Ellen and Sarah, Rawcliffe, Ulverstone, ballast.

13th—H.M. Packet Adder, at 7, a.m.

Wind—N.N.W. to N.N.E. and W.S.W.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday, the 7th inst., at the Friends' Meeting House, Carlow, Frederick Grubb, Esq., son of Richard Grubb, of Caher Abbey, county Tipperary, to Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Haughton, of Kelvin Grove, county Carlow, Esq., J.P.

In St. Anne's Church, Dublin, Joseph Barker, Esq., of the city of Dublin, solicitor, to Emma Caroline, youngest daughter of the Rev. Cuthbert Fetherston H., Rector of Hacketstown, county of Carlow.

DIED,

On Sunday, in Queen Street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Wilson, a member of the Society of Friends.

Batty's equestrian troop is performing at Carlow, under Mr. Huges, the manager.

FURNITURE, HOUSE LINEN, GLASS, DELPH, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14,
And following Day,
At the house of the late Mrs. JONES,
IN WILLIAM STREET,
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

CONSISTING of a set of Mahogany Dining Tables; Sideboards; Drawing Room and Parlour Chairs; Carpets and Rugs; Card and Breakfast Tables; Sofas; Dumb Waiter; Fenders and Fire Irons; Convex Mirror; Chimney Glasses; Pier Ditto; Bedroom Furniture; Beds and Bedding; Wardrobes and Presses; a quantity of House Linen; Glass and Plated Ware; an Excellent Eight Day Clock; Folding Screen; a Set of Bunbury's Illustrations of Shakspeare, Framed, and various other articles.

Sale each Day at TWELVE o'Clock.

WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer.

The HOUSE, with or without COACH HOUSE, and STABLING, TO BE LET, from the 29th instant.

Waterford, Sept. 5, 1842.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On THIS DAY, SEPTEMBER 14, *at* 12 *o'Clock.*
ON THE PREMISES,
THAT VALUABLE FREEHOLD,
KNOWN AS
PEAFIELD,

CONTAINING 18a. 1r. 12p. (be the same more or less,) late Irish plantation measurement, situate in the County Kilkenny, one mile and a half from Waterford. The Land is in a high state of cultivation, the late Owner, Arthur Doyle, Esq., having expended £2,500 in improvements. There is on the Premises a good FARM HOUSE, slated, containing Bed Rooms, Kitchen, Barn, and Stable, with a yard walled in. There are also Cattle Sheds, Piggery, Fowl House, and Garden House, all substantially built and slated, with a walled in garden, containing half an Acre. The Drains throughout the Land are extensive and well arranged, no expence having been spared to make the place as perfect as possible.

Its contiguity to a flourishing City renders it extremely valuable to a Gentleman desiring a pleasant and improved, Farm, a Market Gardener, or to a Dairyman.

These Lands are held under a Lease, dated March 1, 1836, for *Three Lives, renewable for ever*, on payment of a renewal Fine of Five Shillings on the fall of each Life, subject to an Annual Rent of only Twenty Pounds per Annum.

The Steward residing on the Farm will show it to any Person desirous of viewing the same before the Sale, and any information may be had on application to

JOHN CLEARY, Auctioneer.
58, Merchants' Quay.

PALESTINE!

MR. BUCKINGHAM'S LECTURES.

SEVERAL considerations having led to the impression that a description of PALESTINE or the HOLY LAND would be more generally acceptable to a larger portion of the Inhabitants of Waterford than the Course on America, originally announced for delivery there: Mr. Buckingham, anxious to gratify, as much as possible, the public feeling on this subject, begs to announce that the following will be the Course, to be delivered at the

TOWN HALL,
PALESTINE, OR THE HOLY LAND.

I.—*History and Geography.—Wednesday, Sept.* 14.

1. Scriptural, Classical, and Historical interest of the Promised Land.
2. Admirable position for intercourse with the remotest Regions of the Old World.
3. Results of the advantageous use of this position gradually developed.
4. Wealth and Splendour of the Jewish Kingdom under the magnificent reign of Solomon.
5. Beauty, variety and contrast of the separate Frontiers or Borders of Palestine.
6. Provinces of Galilee, Samaria, and Judea—Character of each in aspect and productions.
7. Mountains of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon, Hermon, Tabor, and Carmel.
8. Rivers Arnon, Kishon, Hieromax and Jordan—Luke Tiberias and the Dead Sea.

II.—*Cities and Ports on the Coast.—Thursday, Sept.* 15.

1. Fortresses and Strongholds of the Philistines on the Southern Plains.
2. Situation and Remains of the Cities of Gaza, Ashdod, Askalon, Ekron and Gath.
3. Joppa, the sea-port of Jerusalem—its ancient and modern importance.
4. Ruins of Cæsarea, the scene of Paul's imprisonment and pleading before his Judges.
5. Accho, or Ptolemais—the Bay of Carmel, the Acre of the present day.
6. Tyre and Sidon, the great Marts of Maritime Commerce under King Hiram.
7. Origin, Rise, and Progress of these Cities to unrivalled opulence.
8. Striking fulfilment of Prophecy, as seen in their present ruined condition.

III.—*Cities and Towns in the Interior.—Friday, Sept.* 16.

1. Nazareth—Hill and Valley—Convent—the Mountain of Precipitation.
2. Cana of Galilee—Villages of Sarepta, Deborah, Nain, and Endor.
3. Bethsaida—Chorazin—Capernaum—Tiberias—and Scythopolis.
4. Ruins of Samaria—Herod's Palace—Dungeon of John the Baptist.
5. Ancient City of Sychar, or Sechem, the Greek Neapolis.
6. Mounts Ebal and Gerizzim—Jacob's Sepulchre—and Well of Samaria.
7. Bethlehem—Lovely Valley—David's Brook—Shepherd's Life.
8. Cave of the Nativity, in which Jesus was born, in Bethlehem.

VI.—*Jerusalem and its Environs.—Saturday, Sept.* 17.

1. Jerusalem, the Holy City—its elevation on the summit of Mount Zion.
2. Etymology of its name, as strikingly expressive of its position.
3. Surrounding Hills—the Mount of Olives—Other Sacred Localities.
4. Bethany—Bethphage—Grotto of the Disciples—Garden of Gethsemane.
5. Valley of Jehoshaphat—Tomb of Absalom—Sepulchres of the Kings.
6. Pools of Siloam and Bethseda—Road down to Jericho—the Good Samaritan.
7. Exterior and Interior of the City—Buildings—and mixed Population.
8. Calvary and the Holy Sepulchre—Disputes respecting their identity.

Tickets for each Lecture to be had at the Door of the Lecture Room, on entering, at the following rates:—

Single Gentleman, 2s. Lady and Gentleman, 1s 6d each. Family of Four and upwards, 1s each. Teacher and Pupils, 1s each.

Each Lecture to begin at 8 o'clock, and end about half-past 9.

TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS IN THE JOINTS, &c.

DR. TURNBULL, at the earnest solicitation of several of his Patients, takes this opportunity of informing those who are afflicted with the above complaints, that he has after many years' experience discovered an infallible remedy for the immediate relief of these diseases—The remedy consists of the combination of Iodic-Acid, with several neutral Salts, and Dr. Turnbull will have no objection, upon receiving the usual fee of £1, to transmit the recipe to any respectable party, provided they prefer their own Medical Man to attend them; but as the preparation of the medicine is attended with much labour and expense, Dr. Turnbull has arranged with an eminent Chemist for the Manufacture of the Article, and has a constant supply by him, which can be forwarded to any part of the Kingdom, by addressing a letter to Dr. Turnbull, 29, Aldermanbury, London, accompanied by a Post Office Order for the Amount. Half pint Bottle, 6s; Pint, 10s; Quart, £1.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE EARL OF W——.

Bath, May 18, 1842.

Sir,—Having some time since been recommended by Lord H—— to try your Rheumatic Mixture for a severe attack of Sciatica, I have no hesitation in most strongly recommending it to the attention of those who suffer from Rheumatism and other complaints of the Joints, as it afforded me almost instant relief; I enclose you a check for £3, for three large bottles, as I am commissioned to procure the same for a Friend. You may make what use of this note you think proper.—I am, &c., &c.,

W——.

To Dr. H. Turnbull, Aldermanbury, London.

Dr. Turnbull having studied under Sir A. Cooper, Abernethy, and many others, may be consulted by letter upon all diseases, and Medicines will be forwarded with the greatest care and "secresy" upon receiving a Post Office order for £1, which will be considered a sufficient sum to cure the Patient of his complaint.

A treatise on the advantages of Marriage to all classes of Society, will be Published in a few days and sent post free, price 10s. Applications (with a remittance) to Dr. Turnbull, 29, Aldermanbury, London, will be immediately attended to.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, Sept. 14.

Wheat, prime millers	24s 0d to 25s
Ditto, white	19s 0d to 22s
Ditto, shipping	21s 0d to 23s
Barley, malting	13s 0d to 14s
Ditto, shipping	00s 0d to 00s
Ditto, grinding	00s 0d to 00s
Oats, black	8s 0d to 8s
Ditto, white	8s 0d to 9s
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt.	11s 0s to 12s
Flour Fine, per sack, with foreign (mixed)	32s 0d to 35s
Seconds do. do.	30s 0d to 32s
Thirds, ditto	27s 0d to 29s
Fourths, ditto	10s 0d to 18s
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	37s 0d to 39s
Scalded ditto	28s 0d to 38s
Heads, ditto	18s 0d to 22s
Offal, ditto	20s 0d to 21s
Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt.	50s 0d to 00s
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	14s 0d to 18s
Newfoundland fish, per cwt.	7s 0d to 12s
Newport Coals, per ton	14s 0d to 00s
Cardiff ditto, ditto	14s 0d to 00s
Hay, per ton	40s 0d to 50s
Straw, per ton, (wheaten)	28s 0d to 30s
Cork Whiskey, per gal. by retail	9s 0d to 9s
Potatoes, per stone, 14lbs.	0s 2d to 0s 2½
Mutton, per lb.	0s 4½d to 0s
Beef, per lb.	4½d to 0s
Veal, per lb.	5d to 00s
Pork, per lb.	4d to 0s

Firkins weighed at the butter market.

	Firkins	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	193	84 0	to 87 0
Monday	39	84 0	to 86 0
Yesterday	334	84 0	to 87 0

Firkins weighed at Mr. Curtis's yard.

	Firkins.		
Saturday	155	84s 0d	to 87s 0
Monday	67	84s 0d	to 86s 0
Yesterday	108	84s 0d	to 87s 0

Wexford, Sept. 9.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	70 0	— 72 0	Beans	17 0	— 00 0
Wheat	18 0	— 28 0	Oatmeal	16 6	— 00 0
Barley	00 0	— 00 0	Pork, per cwt.	30 6	— 32 6
Oats	8 9	— 10 6			

Clonmel, Sept. 9.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d
Butter	80 0	— 87 0	Barley	10 0	— 12 0
Oatmeal	00 8	— 11 6	Wheat, per st.	1 2	— 1 3
Bacon Pigs'	35 0	— 37 0	Oats, per do.	0 7	— 0 7½

Carlow, Sept. 9.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	84 0	— 85 0	Oats	0 9	— 0 11
Wheat	23 0	— 25 0	Oatmeal	12 0	— 0 0
Barley	00 0	— 00 0	Flour	30 0	— 32 0

Dublin Corn Exchange—Sept 9.

There was a good supply of new corn at this day's market, with a fair sale in the beginning at the prices of last market day; but towards the close the demand became dull, and both wheat and oats gave way a little, but there was no decline in barley.

White wheat	25s 0d to 29s 0d	Oats	9s 0d to 11s
Miller's red	20s 0d to 26s 0d	Oatmeal	10s 0d to 13s
Inferior	0s 0d to 0s 0d	2d Flour	16s 0d to 18s
Barley	13s 0d to 15s 0d	Rapeseed	25s 0d to 26s
Bere	9s 6d to 11s 0d		

London Corn Exchange—Friday.

The arrivals have been moderate since Monday of English grain and flour. Of Irish oats we have a supply of 5,50[illegible] quarters fresh up, and of foreign wheat about 12,000 qrs. English wheats have been taken off on Monday's terms. Foreign is in fair demand at the advance made on Monday. In barley but little doing. Good oats sell freely, while inferior light corn is difficult to quit. In beans, peas, and other grain there is no particular variation to notice.

Liverpool Corn Exchange—Friday.

Excepting on barley and peas, the duties are raised this week upon all foreign produce—viz.: on wheat to 14s, oats to 7s, rye and beans to 9s 6d per quarter, and on flour to 8s 5d per barrel. The only change in colonial duties is an advance to 1s per quarter on rye and peas.

Since our report of Tuesday last, the fresh arrivals of wheat from abroad consists of 6,697 quarters, but with flour, during the same time, we have been very scantily supplied, a few hundred barrels of Canadian comprising the only import of the past three days; those of other articles are also quite insignificant, and though a week or two hence we expect to receive an increase of new grain, flour, and oatmeal from Ireland, produce from that quarter is so far coming forward very tardily, and in limited parcels, which are taken by the dealers, at pretty full prices, as they arrive.

There has been a fair disposition to purchase wheats since Tuesday, at the rates then quoted; the disinclination of importers, however, to meet the demand has prevented the occurrence of business of any moment; we have also had a good inquiry for flour, but this article, for some weeks past, having gone freely into consumption, fresh parcels are now difficult to be met with.

In consequence of the millers having purchased rather considerably of late, we had a slender attendance of buyers this morning; and in the absence of any speculative inquiry, foreign wheat of all descriptions moved off sparingly, at the current rates of Tuesday, the market concluded somewhat less buoyant than it commenced. Of new wheat from the neighbouring farmers, a few samples appeared, the quality of some very fine, others in soft condition, and may be quoted, 8s to 8s 6d for white, and red 7s 6d to 8s per 70lbs.; the value of Irish at the same time remaining stationary.

States and Canadian flour, upon a moderate demand, fully supported late prices; and a little good Irish, new, realised 4s per 280lbs.

Having no new malting barley at hand, no certain price is yet established; meanwhile grinding samples remain dull of sale on the terms last noted. Malting and peas, exciting little attention, hardly maintained their former value. Beans, although not readily disposed of, were the turn dearer.

Oats, even upon a very limited supply, was in slow request, at former prices; and oatmeal, being difficult to sell was rather depressed in value.

Liverpool Provision Market—Friday.

During the whole of last week we had a very good demand for butter, and stocks becoming light, particularly so for fine south of Ireland, caused an improvement in prices of 2s to 3s per cwt. Bacon, hams, and lard are in moderate request; the prices of each article unchanged. The same remark applies to beeff and pork for ship stores.

Potatoes were sold in this market on Saturday at 1½*d* and 2*d* a stone; and the owners can as well afford to sell them at that this season as at double the price last year, or for several years before. The price of butchers meat is pretty moderate. Good mutton can be bought at 3*d* per pound, and beef at from 4d to 5d.—*Mayo Constitution.*

Cure for the Cholera.—This painful and distressing disease, which is now exhibiting itself in various parts of the kingdom has been successfully combated and effectually cured by the following medicine, which cannot be too widely made known to the public. Take equal quantities of spirit of sal volatile, essence of peppermint, and liquid laudanum, (say a quarter of an ounce of each, which pour together into a bottle.) Of this mixture, take a small tea spoonful in half a glass of brandy, to which add a little hot water, which swallow, and repeat the dose in two hours if necessary. This has seldom failed to afford almost immediate relief; and a seccond dose mostly effects a cure. The above dose is for a grown person, and should be increased or diminished according to the strength and habit of the patient. The writer has felt immediate benefit from the use of it, and he has also given it to persons with the same success.—*Globe.*

In India the plastered walls are stamped, when moist, and worked into patterns, over which is spread a varnish of powdered talc, which closely resembles the richness and hue of new and unused frosted silver plate. This might be introduced in England, as a very cheap and elegant drawing room decoration.

On Tuesday last a gang of ruffians went upon the lands of a poor farmer at Greenhall, and plucked up all the stalks of his potato field; not content with this they severed the heads from a portion of his standing corn and trampled them under foot. The cause of this infamous proceeding is ascribed to his taking a house and some land, from which a refractory tenant had been evicted.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

The sale of Mr. Acraman's pictures at Bristol realised £10,000.

SEPTEMBER.

By the author of "Rural Sonnets," "The Cathedral Bell," &c., &c.

Weave us a thousand dahlias into one,
Bold the device and rare its radiance be,
Serve us a banquet; long before the sun
Go down, in molten rainbows, to the sea.
Velvet the lawn of fountains where 'tis spread,
Sweet with Clematise very near alcove,
And let September's horn of plenty shed
Its choicest stores, to music from the grove,
Pine apples bring, and plums of various hue,
Peaches the elixir of the solar beams,
The fruit that melts in nectar, and the dew
With which the grape, golden green, or purple, teems.
While tints autumnal soothe us, as the breeze,
Unwoo'd on stubble lands, glides dancing through the trees.

THE TIME TO PLAY CARDS.

When Scott's wild witchery is o'er,
When Byron's verse can charm no more;
When Milton's heavenly muse we scout,
And Shakspeare's magic light is out;
When Ratcliffe, Smollett, Irving, Fielding,
Have lost the power of pleasure yielding;
When music is no longer blended,
And Humour's stories all are ended;
When Sense, nor Wit, not Mirth regards,
Then is—*the time to play at Cards!*

THE CATHEDRAL BELL.

A tragedy, in five acts. By Jacob Jones, Barrister at Law, author of "Regulus," "Spartacus," and other Works.—London: J. MILLER.

(From the Salopian Journal.)

If the great metropolitan theatres were properly conducted—in the spirit for which their patents were granted—Mr. Jones's dramas would, ere now, have been fairly placed before the public. They please, universally, it is true, in the closet, but the dramatist naturally aspires to the test of public representation, with all the aid of costume, scenery, &c. &c.

Of "The Cathedral Bell," the leading actor of his time—Mr. Vandenhoff—who is a scholar and a critic, as well as an artist and a gentleman, has expressed himself in the highest terms. When *he* is willing to risk his great reputation on one of the characters, no rational manager could decline making the experiment. People say, ever and anon, "Managers must take to melodrama and *spectacle*, in the dearth of the highest dramatic productions"—but here is such a production, and it remains unperformed.

"The Cathedral Bell," if properly cast, would be almost certain of success on the stage. Fewer alterations than are usually made in new plays would give it that concentration which the *acting* drama requires. The plot is simple and gradually developed, the *mouvement* striking, the incidents natural, and the diction forcible and pathetic. We have not room for a scene, to exhibit as "a sample brick"—but a few felicities of expression, which caught our attention as we read the play, we shall gratify our readers by giving:—

A SOLDIER'S CARES.

Slight rest is his, and slumbers filled with dread,—
Midst scenes of imminent breaches, ladders scal'd,
Mines sprung, and countermines, and earthquake blasts,
And conflagrations, and convulsions dire,
Treasons, within, fresh strengths laid on, without,
And shrieks, and groans, and dear ones lost, or slain,
Pillage, and sack, no quarter, and despair—
Who, like myself, invested, stands at bay,
Doing a soldier's utmost;—by my hopes,
Welcome were every horror of a siege,
And lean starvation, and unnumber'd wounds,
And death itself, so, in the arms of death,
We hail'd the shout of "succour," and lay down,
Proudly, exulting in our part fulfill'd,
The foe repuls'd—our native city saved!

RUMOUR.

Rumour, my friends! (next kin to Nobody,
Who fathers half the mischief in the world)
Whose many couriers are the shifting winds;
Whose throne, foul darkness; and whose empire, fogs;
Whose scintillations, like the shooting stars,
Flash o'er the gloom to deepen, not disperse;—
Whose ministers are those who fetch and carry,
And swallow-alls, and plobbing go-betweens,
Liars, and fools, incontinent of tongue,
Who babble, amplify, and raval truth,
And deaf and dumb, and those who cannot read,
Who read full well, and ere not dumb or deaf—
Rumour, which passes in and passes out,
Surer and subtler than the subtle air;
For whom the space a needle's eye describes
Is thoroughfare enough, and room to spare;
And whose chief pastime is, with wondrous tales,
To stun this whispering gallery of the world!
This gossip hath appeared to me, and shown,
That famine, yonder, growing bold of late,
Plucks sour Rebellion by the sleeve.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

'Tis hard to part
With cherish'd tokens of past pleasant days,
But it is harder to a mother's heart
To meet sweet faces round her, forms she loves,
Her children, or the husband of her life!

BEAUTIFUL SIMILE.

Grief nestles in my bosom, like a bird,
That, stricken, flies to quiet and its mate.

ANOTHER.

O beautiful as May morn when the sun
Decks her in gems of early scented dew!

HOPE.

I have pray'd much, and dreamt, as I would dream,
Of happy terminations to our woes,
And, as I pac'd the ramparts yester eve,
The Empyrean glow'd upon my heart,
Ribb'd with successive rainbows—I have hope!

NATURE'S MIGHT.

HER. Keep you the lioness's young in thrall,
And, when she leaps your fence, and rends her way,
Cry "How is this?"
FRAN. Look to her, she is arm'd.
HER. She who is arm'd in Nature's fearful might,
Needeth no mortal weapons in her hands!
Yes, I *am* arm'd—with woe beyond compare,
And supplications of a mother's tongue,
To ask you for my son—to kneel, to pray,
And beg a precious boon—his life, his life?

TURMOIL OF THE ELEMENTS.

God's voice is in the thunder, and the flame
Marks where he passeth by.

FEAR.

Sure as I live the grave hath sent its dead,
To daunt me, with the spectre of the charms!
I feel transfix'd, like one, in lusty health,
Who meeteth murder by the cross ways' stone.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN TOBACCO.—All persons licensed to retail tobacco are especially interested in the following clause of the Tobacco Regulations Bill:—"And be it enacted, that any manufacturer of, dealer in, or retailer of tobacco, who shall receive or take into, or have in his possession, or shall sell, send out, or deliver, any tobacco or snuff which shall have been manufactured with, or shall have added thereto or mixed therewith, or into or among which there shall have been put, either before or whilst in process of manufacture, or after being manufactured, or in which there shall be found on examination thereof, any other material, liquid, substance, matter, or thing, than as respects tobacco water only, and as respects snuff water, or water and salt, or alkaline salts only, shall forfeit *two hundred pounds*.

A HINT FOR HEDGE PLANTERS.—The dwarf oak is a handsome prickly leaved evergreen, making a tall close hedge, so as to afford not only a good shelter to the field, but defying pig or bullock to break through, while it furnishes a good annual crop of pig food in its acorns, besides a crop of that valuable article in dyeing, the gall nut. The wonder is, that from the above qualities it has not been introduced into England, where it would soon change the winter aspect of the country, the hedge rows exhibiting throughout the year the bright green freshness of perpetual spring.—*Cunningham's Hints for Australian Emigrants.*

SENTENCING OF THE YORKSHIRE RIOTERS.

York, Sept. 5.

This morning at ten o'clock the learned Judges proceeded to sentence the prisoners, who, to the number of more than 150, were assembled in the two courts.

The Lord Chief Justice, when the names of those who were before him (each judge having those whom he had tried) had been called over, addressing himself first to the case of one Mitchell, who had been convicted of plundering a soldier, senseless and bleeding, in one of the affrays between the military and the mob, said, the prisoner formed one of those who had been found guilty of offences connected with the recent lamentable riots. His offence, indeed, had a degree of criminality about it which did not characterise those of the other prisoners, who, however had participated in illegal proceedings, out of which acts the most criminal naturally arose. First, men allowed themselves ignorantly to be banded together, for the purpose of absurdly and tyrannically attempting to control the freedom of labour, and those to prevent from following their usual avocations who were disposed so to do. Of course these outrages were not to be permitted; and force being assembled to resist the riot, then arose the second stage in these criminal proceedings. The police, and ultimately the military, were called in to suppress the sedition; for it must now be clearly seen that the law would ever, in the end, prevail; that the authorities would not submit to be controlled by a lawless mob; but that the law would justify the adoption of any force to maintain its supremacy. When the civil force, then, was appealed to with this view, bad men, who had private reasons for detesting the constabulary, would of course take the opportunity of assaulting them. Forgetful of the plain and undeniable truth that the civil powers are even more for the protection of the lower and the poorer orders than of other classes, ignorant people assembled against them, and the opportunity was selected by wicked men of wreaking their mean malignancy upon those whose vigilance they had reason to dislike. Depraved men, too, availed themselves of the confusion created by foolish men for the purpose of robbing; and they certainly had as much right to plunder as the others had to riot, the law condemning both as decidedly, though, of course, distinguished as more guilty, those who added robbery to rioting. This was the case with the prisoner at the bar whose character was very bad. And what was to prevent the vilest and most desperate men (though this was too often forgotten) from pursuing their vicious courses during the period of general confusion, when law and order were temporarily overcome. It was lamentable that so many of intelligence sufficient to see this should have been found linked together in proceedings of which others far more depraved would inevitably take advantage. The most foolish must have known they were doing wrong in aiding or abetting proceedings so palpably unlawful, though they might not have committed acts of such criminality as that of the prisoner, the sentence on whom was transportation for ten years.

The other prisoners were then called upon to say anything they thought proper in mitigation of punishment. Many of them avvailed themselves of this permission, and proceeded generally to assert their innocence pertinaciously. Such of them as stated what was utterly inconsistent with the facts deposed to were reminded of this by the Lord Chief Justice, who at last severely reprimanded one man who was violently attacking the witnesses against him, his lordship observing that no good could possibly arise from persisting in denying guilt which had been clearly established in evidence, and affirmed by the verdict of a jury. Some of them, however, who had pleaded guilty spoke respectfully in extenuation of their offence; and some who had been convicted stated facts not inconsistent with the evidence, tending to show that the extent of their participation in the riots was but trifling; most of them received good characters, and the greater part earnestly declared this to have been the first occasion of their conviction for any offence.

Lord Denman proceeded to address the prisoners generally, who, he said, had been guilty of violating the rights of persons and of property most seriously; all of them having been guilty of rioting, many of them of conspiracy as well. They had lent themselves meanly and abjectly as the instruments of men much worse than themselves, who had after duping them, left them to bear the brunt of the inevitable consequences. If they had felt like Englishmen, they would have manfully resisted such disgraceful influences, and refused to become the tools of base incendiaries. The law had not yet laid hold of the main movers in these disgraceful proceedings; and it seemed that some persons at a distance even had power enough to induce many to prefer sacrificing their resources for seditious purposes to profiting by a course of steady and honest industry. Examples must be made of all who in whatever manner set the law at defiance. Men must be taught that the law was not to be broken and the peace disturbed with impunity. The least intelligent must be fully aware that no dependence could be placed on the forbearance of a mob; that nobody could foresee how long the grossest outrages might be delayed; and that it was only the salutary terror of such proceedings as the present that could restrain the lawlessly disposed. It was necessary this also should be impressed upon the minds of the people—that if, in consequence of an unlawful assembly, and the attempt to disperse it on the part of the authorities, any one so engaged were to be killed, the guilt of murder would be shared by all who were included in that assembly. There was not the least doubt that this was the law of England, and it was well that it should be so, for otherwise every one would say, what the generality of the prisoners now present had said, "I had no part in the matter; I wielded no weapon; I gave no blow; I committed no violence." It was quite possible that some of those now at the bar might not have actually injured any person, but all those who were together in any illegal gathering, giving thereto the sanction and the encouragement of their presence, were equally involved in the responsibility. Danger and terror necessarily arose from the congregation of a large and riotous assembly, and in the guilt all were sharers who combined to form the multitude. Extreme, indeed, would be the peril if the law followed any other rule. In some cases persons had endeavoured to extort money under the apprehension of violence. If in any such case money had been paid, the receiver, it should be well understood would be guilty of no less a crime than highway robbery. The essence of this offence was the extortion of money through fear of violence. What could be a greater source of terror than a vast and lawless mob? And the absurdity of the multitude rendered them not less dangerous or less criminal. In several of the cases which had been tried on this occasion the jurors had made recommendations to mercy, which the judges were disposed very much to extend over the whole number, for the jurors had evidently entertained the impression that many of the prisoners had been misled by others, but still, it was to be feared, too much with the consciousness of ill doing, and too much with the concurrence of their own will. It was a painful duty to deal in the way of punishment with numbers of men who had the power of maintaining themselves in a very respectable sphere of life, and with every desirable comfort, but, who, through their own folly, had placed themselves in a position in which they were liable to be imprisoned among felons in jails—the disgrace of which many of them had never before incurred—there to expatiate the criminaitly they had become involved in. The judges would of course endeavour to draw the best distinction they could, though it was not possible to be thoroughly accurate. Some would have punishments lighter, far, perhaps, than they merited; others would be discharged with none at all; and it was to be hoped that this lenity would have the effect of teaching them not to distrust the law, but to feel assured of its considerable protection, while its authority must be maintained. Let it be borne in mind that though character had answered once with many of them, it could never prevail so again; and that if any of them were hereafter caught in such proceedings, their treatment would be deservedly, far more severe. It was impossible not to remark how ably, and at the same time humanely, the magistracy had behaved through these transactions, at the same time their conduct had been such as must have satisfied the people that magistrates of all politics and all persuasions were firmly resolved to preserve the authority of the law. In the prosecutions the greatest forbearance had been manifested, probably too much so, for the judges imagined they had not heard the worst of these proceedings. However, they could only deal of course, with what they had before them in evidence; but they felt concerned to find symptoms of something like intimidation and improper influence displayed in the indisposition of some witnesses to repeat at the trials testimony they had decisively given before the magistrates. (In one or two cases witnesses pretended not to be able perfectly to identify men to whom they had previously sworn distinctly.) It would serve such people right if actions were brought against them by the men who had been confined so long on their evidence, which after all it should seem they durst not adhere to. The humanity of the prosecutors was remarkably exemplified in the case of Wilkinson, who had been convicted of a riot in which it appeared he had stabbed a constable with his knife; this was only laid as a misdemeanor, though it might have been put as a felony. The sentence, however, would be the most severe that could be inflicted for the offence on which the indictment had been framed, and that was imprisonment with hard labour for 18 calendar months. The next case in point of violence would be 12 months. Armitage (who had been so respected as to be appointed a Wesleyan Sunday school teacher,) with some others, six months; others (whom the learned judge named) were sentenced to terms of five, four, three, and two months. Some were let off with a nominal term of three weeks, dated from the commencement of the assizes, and a number were discharged on their own recognisances.

Mr. Justice Maule disposed of his cases in a similar way, addressing the prisoners in the same strain.

The proceedings were over by about noon.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, BRISTOL.

MESSRS. ACRAMAN, MORGAN, AND CO.'S BANKRUPTCY, —ENTIRELY NEW CASE IN BANKRUPTCY.

A meeting under the above fiat was held on Monday at Bristol for the purpose of examining Mr. W. E. Acraman upon his accounts, which the commissioners required should go back to the commencement of his business transactions in 1822.

After several witnesses had been examined, the commissioners adjourned the court until two o'clock next day.

TUESDAY.

NOVEL INTERRUPTION TO THE PROCEEDINGS.

At the meeting of the court to day it was announced to them, that none of the bankrupts could appear, as they were now on their way to the Queen's Bench prison, under a judgment and execution obtained by Mr. J. P. Hinton, solicitor.

The Court having taken a note of the fact brought before them, adjourned until Thursday, the 15th.

The circumstances under which this entirely new case in bankruptcy has arisen are as follow:—Mr. J. P. Hinton having discounted a bill brawn by Mr. Williams, an Australian merchant, and accepted by Acramans, Morgan, and Co. for £1,640 which became dishonoured during the period when the firm was endeavouring to procure a letter of license, commenced an action against them for the recovery of the amount, and gave them notice, under the 8th section of the 1st and 2d Victoria, cap. 110, as follows:—

"And be it enacted that if any single creditor (to the amount of £100 and upwards) of any trader within the meaning of the laws now in force respecting bankrupts shall file an affidavit or affidavits in her Majesty's Court of Bankruptcy, that such debt or debts is or are justly due to him or them respectively, and that such debtor as he or they verily believe is such trader as aforesaid, and shall cause him to be served personally with a copy of such affidavit or affidavits, and with a notice in writing requiring immediate payment of such debt or debts, and if such trader shall not within 21 days after personal service of such affidavit or affidavits and notice, pay such debt or debts, or secure or compound for the same to the satisfaction of such creditor or creditors, or enter into a bond in such sum or sums as shall be recovered in any action or actions which shall have been brought or shall hereafter be brought for the recovery of the same, together with such costs as shall be given in the same, or to render himself to the custody of the jailer of the court in which such action shall have been or may be brought, according to the practice of such court, or within such time and in such manner as the said court or any judge thereof shall direct, after judgment shall have been recovered in such action, every such trader shall be deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy on the 22d day after service of such affidavit or affidavits and notice, provided a fiat in bankruptcy shall issue against such trader within two calendar months from the filling of such affidavit or affidavits."

In consequence of this notice, in order to prevent an act of bankruptcy being committed, the Messrs. Acraman, Morgan, and Co., in accordance with the terms of the act, gave bond and security. The bankruptcy ensued within the next two months, and consequently, according to the statute, the action went on as a common action at law. The declaration being filed, was not served on the parties until the last day, and then at nine o'clock at night on the Saturday; in consequence of which the four days allowed for pleading were virtually reduced to two. The name of Mr. Franklyn, one of the partners, not being included, the Messrs. Acraman and Co. were entitled to enter a plea of abatement, but which, being a special plea, must necessarily be signed and certified by counsel. The solicitor in Bristol forwarded the plea to his agents in London, directing them to get it signed by counsel, and delivered to the attorney for the plaintiff. This, however, was, it appears, neglected by them, and, it being delivered without being certified by counsel, judgment was signed. Application was then made to the judge in chambers to enlarge the time of surrender (under the section we have quoted,) and the time of surrender was enlarged by his lordship until the November term, but without prejudice to the rights of the plaintiff. In consequence of this decision the bail have determined to surrender the parties to day (this being the last day of the return.) One of the partners Mr. D. Acraman, is of very advanced age, and so ill that it is doubted here whether he will reach the Queen's Bench prison alive. This is an entirely new case, and is much to be regretted in a case where the parties scarcely two years since were worth upwards of a quarter of a million of money.

ARREST OF COMBINATORS.—Between the hours of nine and ten o'clock on Wednesday night, Captain White, J.P., with Sub Inspector Gunn, Head Constable Condon, and a party of constabulary, proceeded to a public house in the South Main Street, held by a man named Sexton, and on entering the house the party rushed up stairs. On the door of the front room they found two men placed as a guard to prevent entrance. However, the police, headed by Captain White, forced in their way, and discovered five men sitting in council. On the table were numerous documents, books, &c., which was instantly taken possession of. The five men were arrested, with the two others outside the door, and safely lodged in bridewell. On making strict search in the room, the seal of the society was found concealed in the chimney by head Constable Condon. Some of the papers were recently written on, and, we understand, were for the purpose of calling a general meeting of the slaters, to which the party arrested belonged, for Saturday night next. —*Cork Constitution.*

THE DULNESS OF HIGH LIFE.—The following passage in the "Memories of the late Duchess of St. Alban's" contains a sad and home truth:—"Few persons have seen so much of the various aspects, I may say of the two extremes of life, as myself; and few persons, therefore, can be better judges of the difference between great poverty and great wealth; but, after all, this does not by any means, constitute the chief and most important distinction between the high and low states. No—the signal, the striking contrast is not in the external circumstances, but in the totally opposite minds of the two classes as to their respective enjoyment of the existence. The society in which I formerly moved was all cheerfulness, all high spirits—all fun, frolic, and vivacity; they cared for nothing, though of nothing beyond the pleasures of the present hour, and to those they gave themselves up with the keenest relish. Look at the circles in which I now move; can anything be more weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable than their whole course of life? Why, one might as well be on the treadmill as toiling in the stupid, monotonous round of what they call pleasure, but which is, in fact, very cheerless and heavy work. Pleasure, indeed, when all merriment, all hilarity, all indulgence of our natural emotions, if they be of a joyless nature, are declared to be vulgar. There can be no cordiality where there is so much exclusiveness and primness. No; all is coldness, reserve, and universal *ennui*, even where this starchness of manner is unaccompanied by any very strict rigour in matters of conduct. Look, now, at those quadrille dancers in the other room; they have been drinking as much champagne as they liked; the band is capital the men is capital; the men are young, and the girls are pretty; and yet did you ever see such crawling movements, such solemn looks, as if they were all dragging themselves through the most irksome task in the world? Oh! what a different thing was a country dance in my younger days!"

THE "*WORLD'S* WONDER."

(D. E. Mail.)

Since Lord Eliot has himself become what the Scotch call a "World's Wonder," every one has ceased to wonder at his government. Till Saturday last his year's work was all men's marvel—but from that day, when his letter to the *World* newspaper was published, his administration will not surprise anybody, unless, indeed, by some extraordinary accident, it should chance to do what its obvious duty and more obvious interest require!

He has given £50 to compensate a man for wrongs he says were done to him—by the laws of the land. He gave him the £50 because, he says, he was sued by one who sought not redress for injury done to himself, but revenge for service done to Lord Eliot. He has given him the £50, therefore, because he thinks that judge and jury conspired with the plaintiff to persecute him. Lord Eliot, the minister of justice, has given his purse to defeat the course of justice. Lord Eliot, the Queen's secretary, has lent his pen to slander the Queen's subject who sought justice, and the Queen's judge and jury who awarded him justice upon their oaths. He has given the money, not merely to indemnify the man whom he believes the law wronged and justice outraged—but to reward him for service to himself—for "his fair and independent support." This independent supporter of Lord Eliot, in the very breath in which he thanks him for his money, boasts that "the charter" is practicable here; because it has for sixty years been realised by the United States; that public opinion has become republican, having ceased to be monarchical—a change to which the nobility; have contributed, to their serious detriment, if not to their ruin; and to crown all, he adds that the doom of that corporate nuisance, the Established Church of Ireland, is sealed. Thus, the servant of the monarchy—himself noble—rewards with money the avowed enemy both of monarchy and nobility, and the official organ of the Irish Conservative government accepts favours with thanks, from him who calls the Irish church a nuisance. After this, nothing that Lord Eliot has done or is attempting, can surprise.

Two months since, in the House of Commons, he insulted the Irish clergy as a body—that's not strange at all. His panegyrist, as he pockets his £50, calls the church a nuisance. Lord Eliot stigmatised the clergy with the failure of the joint system of education, which has failed because it is unscriptural. Having told them this, he requires them to pass by a gentleman they had selected to represent them, because he had long and zealously served them—and because his conscientious convictions coincide with theirs. This is not strange neither—he only requires an act of injustice to be performed, and he has himself slandered the administration of justice. He expects he will be obeyed; this is not at all strange—for he expects to be supported by the praise of the enemies of monarchy and the friends of Chartism!

Not one clergyman in a hundred of the body in Ireland voted for Dr. Stock and the Education Board at the election in 1837. Every one who did receive church preferment in consequence. For ten years the great majority of them submitted to unheard of privations, and resisted unexampled temptations; but, now that Lord Eliot's fiat has been issued, he never thinks they will persevere in resistance, for they bore their privations and subdued even their professional aspirations, not for the sake of their principles, but to make Lord Eliot Irish Secretary!

This *Louis le Desire*—this Lord Eliot is Irish Secretary; and so long as he is permitted, let him *remain* so. Let him continue to disregard, in his professional promotions, all those natural arrangements which time and service and circumstance had made—the observance of which, in the happy phrase of the *Morning Register*, constitutes official morality. Let him have passed over Mr. West, because he defeated O'Connell—het him have put Sergeant Warren out of his place, by one step of advancement, that he may the more glaringly pass him by when the natural occasion for conferring the second had arrived—let him do this, because Mr. Warren had scorned to be silenced by an undue preference, but had manfully identified himself with the opinions of the Irish clergy, as he did in proposing Judge Jackson at the last election—let him have disregarded the services and sacrifices of Mr. Litton, because he also was identified with the cause of Scriptural education—let him have insulted the clergy, and let him now tell them they must stomach his insult, and stifle the promptings of their consciences, or lose their chance of preferment—let him do this, and he will learn that the clergy of Ireland have suffered too much and too long to obey, nay, even to be annoyed, with the behests of one whose imagination is disordered by vanity.

"O passi graviora! debit Deus his quoque finem."

Yes, Eliot presumption goes too fast; the time when he shall have power to persecute will never arrive.

But let the clergy of Ireland yield, let them obey Lord Eliot's commands, and they will become a wonder to the world and all its worldlings—obey Lord Eliot's commands, and they will become a reproach to the very Cristian name. The Dissenter will sneer at them, the Romish priest will scorn them, the infidel will laugh at them, Lord Eliot will patronise them, and his panegyrist, the *World* newspaper, will justly call them a corporate nuisance, too rank, too corrupt for endurance—the atmosphere where that nuisance festers will only cease to be pestilential when it shall have rotted into dust.

We owe the clergy, whose spirit has been tempered to endurance by the sharp blast of adversity, an apology for supposing that the breath of Lord Eliot could influence their patient continuance in well doing. The antagonist principles of the unscriptural board and the Protestant University shall never be neutralised by an Eliot convention!

JEWISH NEW YEAR.—The Jewish year 5,603 commenced yesterday. The customary services and ceremonies took place in the Synagogue.—*Liverpool Standard.*

THE LONDON CHARTISTS.—Announcements has been made for several public chartists meetings which were to have been held on Monday—one in Marylebone, one in St. Pancras, and another in Bermondsey, and also what was termed a general meeting of the London chartists, which was to have taken place at the Hall of Science, in the City Road. The whole of these were to have been held for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the Birmingham conference, which had been fixed for Wednesday next, but the meeting did not take place, in consequence of the conference having been postponed *sine die*, by reason of the chartists not being sufficiently organised. As a proof of their want of general organisation or union may be adduced the fact that at a meeting of delegates held in the Old Bailey, a few nights since, the recommendation of the council, that six delegates should be sent to the conference from the general body, the expenses to be borne by equal contributions from each locality, was met by the representatives of the St. Pancras, Bermondsey, and Camberwell chartists, by an intimation that each of these localities would send their own delegates at their own expense, as they were rich enough for the purpose. This gave rise to some very warm discussion, and some remarks emanated from the delegates of the poorer localities that such a course was aristocratic, and, in fact, was introducing a species of aristocracy amongst the democracy, and shewed that when even chartists became rich they became tyrannical, and forgot their previously avowed democratic principles. The public meeting which had been adjourned from the previous Monday, and which was also to have taken place yesterday, near the Pin Factory, in the London road, Southwark, was also necessarily again adjourned for want of both auditors and speakers; as at 12 o'clock, the time for which the meeting was called, only a few bullocks and children were on the ground; at half past twelve only four persons were present, and at one they amounted to no more than 20, who assembled in small knots, discussing their grievances and complaining of the absence of their leaders; but as none of these appeared up to two o'clock no meeting took place, and the small group gradually separated.—*Standard.*

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

(Morning Herald.)

Although some untoward casualties have waited upon her Majesty's gracious visit to her "guid toun" of Edinburgh—though the weather has been unpropitious, the Provost and bailiies somnolent, and though, we grieve to add, an accident of a dangerous nature has occurred, yet we cannot but look upon it altogether as an event likely to be highly conducive to the general good of Scotland. Loyalty is a pervading feature of the Scottish character, and that affection which once was centred in the royal house of Stuart has been fully demonstrated towards her who is now its sole representative. Of the personal reception of her Majesty and her amiable consort no doubt could ever have been entertained, but it is satisfactory to know that their greeting has been such as every Briton could desire.

In reflecting upon this subject we are forcibly reminded of the change which has operated since last a Queen Regnant was seen in Scotland. Nearly three hundred years have passed, but the thought of the lapse of time is lost in contemplating the altered condition of the country since the days of the fair but ill fated Mary. From a condition approximating to barbarism Scotland has emerged into the full light of science, of literature, and of art; her feudal barons have given place to profound philosophers, her interecine wars to the peaceful pursuit of knowledge, and the steam engine and the press now compete for the triumphs which formerly waited solely upon the banner of the successful but predatory warrior. No border warfare longer disturbs the harmony between the sister nations; the object of each is identical and whatever rivalry may exist tends only towards the advancement of that glory which results from intellectual endeavour.

NEWSPAPERS.—Next to the invention of letters, that of printing was certainly the greatest and most beneficial ever achieved by the human mind. Indeed, so important are its effects to the whole race of Adam, changing and altering the destinies of individuals and empires, that one may not be surprised at ignorance and superstition imputing its discovery to infernal agency, while the religious and better informed, contemplating the elevating triumphs of its influence, believe that they see the finger of God directing to the stupendous discovery. What the press has already accomplished, can only be considered as a small but cheering earnest of what it is destined to achieve. Wherever it is free and untrammelled, although it may sometimes sink into and propagate licentiousness, yet, inherently possessing a self correcting power, it stands the unrivalled promoter of civilization, and whatever conduces to the true happiness of mankind. It is the promulgator and guardian of pure religion, the foster mother of the sciences, and the impregnable bulwark of social and civil liberty. Hence the terror inspired, and the hatred engendered in the hearts of the bigot and the tyrant towards it; and hence the jealousy with which its safety and freedom are watched by the independent, the good, and the wise. The British Constitution recognises, I believe, only "three estates—King (Queen) Lords, and Commons;" but a fourth has arisen, which the legislative wisdom of our forefathers did not foresee. It begun imperceptibly to put forth its powers, and grew rapidly, till it gained a size and a strength that has outrivalled the other three.—"The gentlemen of the press," let them be acknowledged or not, exercise an authority more arbitrary and uncontrolled than all the other three estates put together. Nay, what is more, although of, and belonging to, "the people," their fraternity forms one large *self* constituted *borough*, and they hold their situations by a tenure entirely independent of the poll or the ten-pounders; and although "the People's Charter were the law of the land to morrow," it is doubtful if it would at all effect their "return." They have, indeed, to be possessed of certain qualifications, and to give security that they will keep the peace, like other rerpectable citizens; but this is no great matter, and, if they only *willed* it, even this they could easily shake off. The Yankees soon perceived the vast importance of a free and unshackled press to the community; and although, like a spoiled child, it has become sickly, and pettish, and puerile, in many respects, from the over attention paid to it, or to the too great freedom it enjoyed in its infancy, still it is the great master of every leading political movement—the tribunal at which public men and measures are tried. The United States is literally a land of newspapers. Go where you will, from the crowded city to the remotest hamlet, you are sore to find "a paper."—There is no advertisement duty levied, and the consequence is, that every paper teems with advertisements. Every one who has anything to dispose of advertises; and many a one has made a fortune by bringing his articles into notice and repute through this medium. I believe in this country (Ireland) the government duty is only one shilling on each advertisement, and I have been very much surprised at the paucity of advertisements in all the Irish papers. In England, as in Scotland, the duty is one shilling and sixpence; and although the people of the latter country are proverbial for their *canny* cautiousness, and the practical knowledge of the difference between "a pluck and a penny," and of the former for their keen business habits, they seem to know the value of advertising better than the Irish, who are shrewd and 'cute in other things. Why this should be the case, your better information will perhaps be able to explain; but, in the United States, the matter is reduced to a system, and one would think that all the world there deemed it a matter of conscience to advertise.—*Correspondence in the Banner of the North.*

The retirement of Lord Hill from the command of the army demands some special notice in a military journal. No startling changes or vaunted improvement have been, during his Lordship's reign at the Horse Guards, introduced into the service; but there has been a just and equitable system of promotion carried out, and from which hereafter no deviation can take place without an immediate outcery. It is notorious that Lord Hill devoted almost all his patronage in first appointments to the orphans and sons of old officers.—Innumerable are the instances in which, we well know, that his Lordship, when seeking for appointments in favour of the child of some poor but meritorious veteran, resisted applications from the most influential men in the empire. We could point out a large list of these nominations, and we consider them living monuments of Lord Hill's purity and high military feeling. This faint tribute we offer to his Lordship's generous character. It would be needless to direct attention to his Lordship's deeds in arms. They are blended with those of the Duke who has succeeded him; and whenever the Duke of Wellington is, or shall hereafter be mentioned, the name of Lord Hill must be associated with it.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

SMUT IN WHEAT.—At a recent meeting of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society, James Ellis, Esq., of Barming, in Kent, informed the council of the invariable prevention of smut in wheat, which had for 30 years, and on a farm of from 200 to 350 acres, attended his scalding the blackest wheat in boiling water, and afterwards drying it with lime; the wheat placed on a colander, or in a basket, being immersed in boiling water for a few seconds, just long enough to wet it, then immediately dipped in cold water, and afterwards dried with lime, mixed with other wheat and sown. By this means the wheat was always found to be cured of smut, while the vegetating principle was uninjured; great care being taken that the water was boiling, and the wheat taken out of the water as soon as completely wetted. Mr. Ellis tried an experiment on a bushel of the blackest wheat he could procure, which he divided into 16 equal parts, sowing them all the same day, but with different treatment. The result at harvest was, that the wheat sown without preparation produced 33 black ears out of every hundred, while that dipped in boiling water, and limed, had not a black ear in several thousands which were examined.

RULES FOR THOSE WHO WRITE FOR NEWSPAPERS.—We should press upon the attention of our correspondents the following laconic rules, which it is indispensably necessary they should observe, in order to secure accurate and repaid printing. Write *legibly*. Make as a few *erasures* and *interlineations* as possible. In writing names of *persons* and *places*, be more particular than usual to make every letter distinct and clear—also in using words *not* English. Write only on *one* side of the paper. Employ no *abbreviations* whatever, but write out every word in full. Finally when you sit down to write, *don't be in a hurry*. Consider that hurried writing make slow printing.—*Glasgow Argus.*

WATERFORD:—Printed and Published for the Proprietor by R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday—Wednesday, September 14, 1842.