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WATERFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

SURGEON LOVER'S LECTURES—No. IV.

At the close of the last discourse, the Lecturer had shown the heating and mechanical effects of the electric spark. The first part of the business this evening was to prove that, by allowing a current of electricity to pass over a liquid, however inflammable, it would not ignite; but that if the inflammable liquid were presented in the form of gas or vapour, the effect would immediately ensue; if, therefore, we wished to set fire to any inflammable liquid, we must first convert it into vapour, except the volatile liquid called ether. The conclusion of the history of the electric spark introduced the subject of nitre beds. It was one that had only been recently solved. The learned gentleman here spoke largely upon the chemical constitution and vast utility of the article, nitre. The next particular demanding attention was atmospheric electricity. Some believed Franklin was the first person who conceived the idea of thunder and lightning being identical with the discharge from the Leyden jar; but the opinion was not correct, the idea had been entertained nineteen years before the time of Franklin by Stephen Gray, the pensioner. He (the lecturer) would ask what caused Franklin to be looked upon as the benefactor of mankind? The fact of his having based most magnificent conclusions upon the suggestions of others. They were these:—No. 1. The direction taken by lightning was zig-zag. No. 2. Pointed bodies collected the electric fluid. No. 3. If different paths were presented to the electrical current, it always sought the best conductor. No. 4. The electric fluid ignited combustible bodies. No. 5. It destroyed non-conductors. No. 6. It could make and reverse magnets. No. 8. The electric fluid produced blindness. No. 9. A strong current of it would cause death. No. 10. The electric fluid could be dissipated by pointed bodies; and in all these respects, therefore, we might perceive its identity with lightning. We now come, said the lecturer, to Franklin's celebrated mode of confirming his theory. This distinguished philosopher was waiting the erection of a spire in Philadelphia in order to try an experiment. Being extremely anxious he could brook no delay, and, consequently, thought of raising a boy's kite into the air; thinking that if the top were pointed, the string would play the part of a conductor and take the electric fluid from the thunder cloud. He accordingly made one, but divulged his design to none, fully aware of the ridicule the world would heap upon him in case of failure. Franklin was a father; and he made the kite not as it were for himself but for his son; therefore, in walking through the streets no one asked him what he intended to do—for all looked upon him as a distinguished man, stooping from his lofty position to minister to the pleasures of a child. While raising the kite (which was made of silk) he stood under cover to shelter himself. The kite was elevated, and a thunder cloud drew towards it. From moment to moment Franklin presented his knuckle to the key which he had fastened to the end of the string, but nothing could be felt. Thus it continued for some time, till at last when about giving up the project in despair, he unexpectedly saw the fibres of the cord diverge. Again, therefore, presenting his knuckle he succeeded in obtaining a spark. Had it rained while making the experiment, the wetness of the string might have proved fatal—he would probably have been struck lifeless to the ground. The learned lecturer here gave a most interesting detailed account of the ingenious plan adapted by the celebrated Mr. Cross, of England, in order to get a close inspection of the character of the electric fluid; stating that he brought an immense amount of it into his room from the clouds by means of insulated wires passing over his estate; that he actually had thunder and lightning in his apartment to such an appalling degree that several persons in the neighbourhood could not be induced to go near his residence.—Mr. Lover would now ask what was the cause of thunder and lighting? The answer could be very readily given. Heat produced evaporation, and vapour in passing off from the earth was charged with electricity, either positive or negative. Away the vapour went to form a cloud; evaporation, then, generally speaking, was the cause of the cloud becoming charged. Now, we are aware that positive and negative did not quietly combine, but that at a certain distance they would cause an explosion. If, therefore, technically speaking, a cloud positively electrified came near one negatively so, the sudden and rapid transit of positive to negative must occasion a flash and peal which would continue till a balance or equilibrium was restored. On this topic the lecturer thought it well to suggest a few precautions during a thunder storm. The electric fluid frequently took its path down the chimney because lined with soot, which was a conductor.—Where did it afterwards travel? It shot along the walls taking the wire, which it had often been known to melt; it then travelled downwards, seeking ultimately any water in the vicinity. On this principle where ought persons to go during a thunder storm? If overtaken out of doors high trees should be avoided, more particularly so if it had been raining, because then the greatest danger was to be apprehended; neither should hedges be resorted to, especially if there were a running stream or stagnant ditch adjacent; for so powerful was the electric fluid in seeking water that it had actually been known to rake up the earth. Where, then, should we go? Certainly the most desirable place was into the middle of a field, however violently it might rain. What would be the best situation indoors? Undoubtedly not near the fire place or bell wires, but upon the carpet in the middle of the floor. The basement stories also should be shunned. The Aurora Borealis came next under consideration. This had been very properly ascribed to a current of electricity passing through highly rarified air, that is in an exceedingly expanded state. After dwelling for some time on this particular, the talented gentleman went on to speak of the incalculable value of lightning conductors for the purpose of averting the disasters incident to mariners while traversing the ocean, observing that Franklin had signalised himself by their discovery, but that to Mr. Snow Harris we were indebted for that state of high perfection in which they were now found in the navy. Their immense importance in protecting buildings and ships at sea from the devastating and often fatal effects of thunder storms, was practically demonstrated by the most beautiful experiments. The learned gentleman, as usual, sat down amidst the joyous, enthusiastic greetings of an enraptured auditory.—*Communicated.*

It is the intention of the corporation of London, at their next court of common council, to present the freedom of the city in a box, of the value of 100 guineas, to Major-General Sir H. Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B., in testimony of his negotiating a treaty of peace and commerce with the Chinese empire.

The council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, on Thursday elected Samuel Cooper, Esq., president, and Wm. Laurence and Benjamin Travers, Esqrs., vice-presidents of the college for the ensuing year.

Sir R. Peel, at his late rent audits at Tamworth, returned 10 per cent. to his tenants upon their rents.

The purchase of Kinterbury estate, by the Government, as a site for a new powder magazine, has been completed for £23,000.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons—Wednesday, July 16.

The house assembled at 12 o'clock.

The reports on the following bills were then brought up and agreed to, and the bills were severally ordered to be read a third time next day, at 12 o'clock:—The turnpike acts continuance bill, the loan societies bill, the highway rates bill, the militia ballots suspension bill, the unlawful oaths (Ireland) bill, the land revenue act amendment bill.

The ecclesiastical patronage (Ireland) bill then passed through committee.

LUNATICS BILL.

The committee then went through the remaining clauses of the bill, omitting clause 113.

The schedules were agreed to, the house resumed, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

THE DRAINAGE (IRELAND) BILL.

This bill having passed through committee,

Sir W. SOMERVILLE proposed the addition of the following clause:—"That in every case where a portion exceeding one-third and not exceeding one-half in extent of the land proposed to be drained or improved, as mentioned in the said recited act, either alone and independently of or in connexion with the navigation of such river or part of a river, as mentioned in the said act, shall belong to one proprietor, and such proprietor shall refuse or neglect to assent to the execution of the works for such proposed drainage or improvement during such time as the commissioners under the said recited act shall appoint; and the proprietor of the rest of such land, if there shall be any such, or the proprietors thereof, if there shall be more than one such, shall assent to the execution thereof by writing under their hands, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, if they shall think fit, to cause such works to be executed, and otherwise to act in all respects as if the assent of such proprietor who shall refuse to neglect or assent to the execution of the said works as aforesaid had been given in writing under his hand, within such time as aforesaid.

"Provided always, and be it enacted, that the said commissioners shall not exercise the discretion given to them by this act, unless they are satisfied, and shall so certify, that they contemplate the improvements shall yield at least £6 per cent. profit on the money to be expended."

Sir T. FREMANTLE did not feel himself justified in acceding to so important an alteration in the principle of the bill.

The clause was withdrawn, and the report on the bill was ordered to be received next day, at 12 o'clock.

VALUATION (IRELAND) BILL.

Sir T. FREMANTLE then moved that the house should resolve itself into committee on this bill.

Sir R. FERGUSON objected to proceeding with the bill at that hour.

An Hon. MEMBER moved that the house be counted, and 23 members only being present, the house adjourned at half-past 4 till next day, at 12 o'clock.

House of Lords—Thursday, July 17.

The constables of public works (Ireland) bill, the dog-stealing bill, the law of defamation and libel amendment bill, and the drainage by tenants for life bill were severally read a third time and passed.

DUBLIN AND GALWAY RAILWAY.

The Earl of BESBOROUGH presented a report of the select committee on the Dublin and Galway railway bill; the report stated that the company had not required references from persons applying for shares, and that the consequence had been that several forged and fictitious signatures had been placed upon the deed by persons who were paupers, and who from their own resources had not even the means of paying the deposits. The committee also wished to express their fear that the reduction in the amount of deposits agreed upon during the last session had had the effect of facilitating the fraudulent disposition of shares. He should not, however, oppose the second reading of the bill, which stood upon the paper for this evening, because there would be ample opportunity of investigating the matter referred to in this report before the committee to whom the bill would be referred up stairs. He moved that the report of and the evidence taken before the select committee should be referred to the committee on the bill.

After a short conversation this was agreed to.

Messengers from the Commons brought up the loan societies bill, the turnpike acts continuance bill, the unlawful oaths (Ireland) bill, and the militia ballots suspension bill, which were severally read a first time.

IRISH LANDLORD AND TENANT BILL.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY was about to present some petitions against the landlords and tenants bill, but first wished to know whether the bill was to be proceeded with, because otherwise he was firing at a dead body (a laugh.) The bill was universally "scouted" in Ireland, and let the noble lord be generous, gallant, and great, and withdraw it at once (hear, and a laugh.) The noble merquis then presented several petitions against the bill, and said others were on their way from Ireland.

Lord STANLEY repeated the statement he made on Monday; and said it was not his intention to press the bill through the house during the present session.

ORANGE PROCESSIONS—THE MAGISTRACY.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE wished to put a question to one of the Ministers of the Crown in reference to the conduct of a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Leitrim.

The Duke of WELLINGTON—You should have given notice of your question.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said he would put his question then to morrow. It would relate to the conduct of a Mr. Watson, a magistrate, and a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Leitrim, who had taken an active part in the Orange meetings and processions which had lately taken place in that county.

The Earl of ABERDEEN laid upon the table a bill for facilitating the execution of the treaties entered into between England, France, and the United States for the mutual surrender of criminals. The bill only provided that warrants should be directed to the head police magistrate of the metropolis, in order to secure a uniformity of decision; and the best means of assistance in securing the offenders.

Their lordships then adjourned.

House of Commons—Thursday, July 17.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The militia ballots suspension bill, the loan societies bill, the turnpike acts continuance bill, and the unlawful oaths (Ireland) bill.

The report of the ecclesiastical patronage (Ireland) bill was brought up and agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

FISHERIES (IRELAND) BILL.

Sir T. FREMANTLE moved the order of the day for going into committee on the Irish fisheries bill.

The several clauses were, after some discussion, agreed to. The house resumed, and the report was ordered to be brought up next day.

IRISH RAILWAYS.

The Lords' amendments to the following bills were read and agreed to:—Newry and Enniskillen railway, Dublin and Belfast Junction railway, Waterford and Limerick railway, and Dublin and Drogheda railway.

DRAINAGE OF LANDS' BILL.

The house then went into committee on this bill. The clauses were agreed to, and the report ordered to be brought up next day.

The Taxing Master Court of Chancery (Ireland) bill was read a second time.

The lunatic asylums and pauper lunatics bill was read a third time and passed, several amendments having been proposed and agreed to.

In reply to a question from Mr. M. Gibson as to whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce a general bill, authorising railway companies to lease themselves in cases where they had no such power in their own bills, as had been done in the Manchester and Liverpool Bill the other night,

Sir G. CLERK said the question was one of great importance. The clause in the Manchester and Liverpool Bill had passed this house without objection, and he did not think it expedient to interfere with it when the bill came down with other amendments from the House of Lords, but that it would be better to bring in a bill to modify and alter such powers generally. If it were the general wish of the house he was now ready to bring in such a bill, declaring it unlawful for any company to make any such leasing, unless their acts specifically mentioned the two railway companies to be so amalgamated.

TENANTS COMPENSATION (IRELAND) BILL.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to proceed further with the Tenants Compensation Bill?

Sir R. PEEL said the bill had been committed to a select committee in the House of Lords; but as there was no probability, owing to the delay which had occurred, of that bill coming down to the House of Commons at such a period as would admit of its proper consideration during the present session, the Government did not propose to proceed with it. But another bill growing out of the report, would be taken into consideration during the recess, and brought into parliament at an early period next session.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD said that in 1843 he introduced a bill having reference to the subject, and it was his intention to move for leave, before the termination of the present session, to re-introduce it, in order that it might be under the consideration of the Government and the public during the recess. He trusted that under these circumstances no opposition would be offered to the introduction of the bill.

Sir R. PEEL said that he should be very unwilling to throw any opposition in the way of the introduction of the bill.

JEWISH DISABILITIES REMOVAL BILL.

Sir R. PEEL presented a petition in favour of this bill, bearing, he said the signatures of many most respectable individuals of the Jewish persuasion. Among the petitioners were Sir Moses Montefiore, two Rothschilds, Mr. David Salomons. Mr. Lousada, &c.

Mr. F. BARING presented a petition from the Jews at Portsmouth to the same effect.

Sir R. PEEL then rose to move the second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Removal Bill. He said—I am about to call the attention of the house to a bill which has been sent to this house from the other branch of the legislature, and which has for its object the removal of all obstacles to the admission of members of the Jewish persuasion to municipal offices. This bill received the almost unanimous support of the other branch of the legislature. The object of this bill is to remove all impediments whatever, of every kind, to the admission of Jews to municipal offices—to every office of the magistracy, or trust and emolument, connected with municipal corporations. The impediment exists in consequence of the nactment which passed in 1828, for the purpose of repealing the acts which were called the Test and Corporation Acts, and substituting in their room a declaration to be made in lieu of the sacramental test and other declarations which were previously required. Now, the practice of so requiring the declaration to be made has not been universal throughout the country. In Portsmouth, I believe, a Jew is a member of the corporation, because the ruling authorities of that corporate body have not required the taking of the declaration on his admission to office. In Birmingham and Southampton Jews are also members of the corporation; consequently the law itself appears uncertain, at least it was uncertain till finally ruled by the court of appeal.—The object of the present bill, therefore, is to introduce an uniform practice, and to remove by law the impediments to a Jew holding a municipal office, which the corporation may now at their discretion impose. How does the law stand at the present moment with respect to functions not dissimilar to those of municipal offices? With respect to that of county magistrate, there is no legal impediment to its being held by a Jew.—With respect to still higher offices, that of deputy lieutenant of a county, there is no practical difficulty in the way of a Jew holding that office.—Within the last three or four years that office has been held by Jews; one of the Rothschilds and Sir M. Montefiore have been deputy-lieutenants; Sir M. Montefiore was appointed by the Duke of Wellington a magistrate of the Cinque Ports; in the county of Surry Mr. Cohen is a magistrate; consequently the law presents no impediment to Jews holding these offices. With respect to the office of sheriff of a county, the immediate representative of the sovereign, the highest office in the county next to the Lord Lieutenant, the Jew is eligible by law to fill it; nay, more, a Jew is compelled to serve the office. He is not enabled to make an excuse relieving himself of the duties of the sometimes notoriously expensive functions of sheriff. Mr. Salomons discharged the duties of sheriff of Middlesex in a manner that gained him the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens, and he became a candidate for the office of alderman; by their choice he was elected, and then this impediment arising out of the statute took effect, and he was excluded from the office of alderman, because he objected to make the declaration previous to or on acceptance of the office. I submit to the house, that this statement of facts alone is almost sufficient to justify this measure (cheers). But I must refer, in order to remove any doubt on the subject, to the history of this declaration. In 1828, the noble lord opposite (Lord J. Russell) brought in a bill for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. Having failed in the outset in resisting that measure, I gave the noble lord my co-operation in carrying it, and suggested a form of declaration to be substituted for the sacramental test. The form was this:—"I, A.B., solemnly declare I will never exercise any power, authority, or influence I possess in virtue of my office to injure or weaken the church as by law established within this realm, or to disturb the possession of the rights and privileges to which it is by law entitled." In the House of Lords the words were inserted which constitute the only impediment in the way of the admission of a Jew to municipal offices. In lieu of the simple declaration of the bill, in the House of Lords these words were inserted:—"I, A. B., do solemnly, and in the presence of God, testify and declare, on the true faith of a Christain," &c.; the insertion of those words, "on the true faith of a Christian," constituted the impediment of the acceptance of office by a Jew. The House of Lords now sends us down this bill, which removes that impediment, and I submit that this house, which did not insist on the insertion of the words, ought not to reject the proposition voluntarily made to it—(cheers.) I am assured the measure will give satisfaction to a large portion of our fellow-subjects; and, having that assurance, I must say, I have great satisfaction in proposing a measure which will prove so acceptable to the feelings of a large and powerful body, the members of which are so well entitled to our respect—(cheers.) I think the names of Sir Moses Montefiore and other gentlemen who signed the petition alone should induce the house to feel favourable towards the measure, which they, representing the great body of Jews, state will be acceptable to them. Considering what the benevolence of that body is—a benevolence not restricted by narrow or sectarian views (cheers)—looking at their patronage of art, and the rewards and distinctions they have gained when they have entered on an honourable career of academical study in the University of London—looking at the several claims of the Jews to a favourable contemplation of their case, I feel a personal gratification in proposing a measure which will give them unrestricted admission to municipal offices, and at the same time be acceptable to the feelings of this great and powerful portion of our fellow-subjects (cheers). I move that the bill be read a second time.

Sir R. INGLIS said, the speech of his right hon. friend had not been more conclusive to him than the similar arguments he had heard from the opposite side of the house. After expressing his dissent at considerable length, the hon. bart. moved that the bill be committed that day six months.

Mr. PLUMPTRE seconded the amendment.

Lord J. RUSSELL, after combatting the views of Sir R. Inglis and Mr. Plumptre, said he was of opinion that the Jews had a right to the privileges which, he trusted, were now about to be conferred upon them. When they were born in the country, and performed towards it the duties of citizens, and bore true and faithful allegiance to the Queen they had a right to claim all the privileges of British-born subjects, and it was injustice to withhold such privileges from them. If Jews were aliens, the law would deal with them as with other aliens, and this bill would not give any more rights to a German Jew than it would to a German Christian. The noble lord then proceeded to express his satisfaction that Sir Inglis would not have upon this occasion the assistance which he received a session or two ago from Mr. Gladstone, whose absence he regretted, or from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose silence he admired (laughter.) Having quoted extracts from the speeches of these two right hon. gentlemen against the policy of relieving the Jews from any of their existing disabilities, he owned that he was not credulous enough to suppose that the Jews, when they got this bill, would give up their claim to be admitted to still higher privileges. He was quite confident that they would not—nay, that they ought not.

After a few words from Mr. TRELAWNY and Mr. M. MILNES in support of the second reading,

The house then divided; the numbers were—

For the second reading . . .	91
Against it	11
Majority	80

The bill was then read a second time.

POOR LAW AMENDMENT (SCOTLAND) BILL.

On the motion of the LORD ADVOCATE the order of the day for going into committee on this bill was read.

Mr. LOCKHART said, that in consequence of the alteration made in the bill in committee, it had undergone an entire change. He strongly objected to the settlement clause, the effect of which would be to give settlements to great numbers of Irish laborers in Scotland.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD said the Irish labourers who migrated to Scotland went there to obtain employment, and he hoped the Government would persevere in their principle of according to such persons the right of settlement.

The house went into committee, Mr. GREENE in the chair.

On clause 70 being read,

Sir J. GRAHAM said, as to the changes that had been made, he regarded them as being necessary to the useful working of the bill, and he was ready to take upon himself the full responsibility which attached to them.

After some remarks from Mr. P. M. STEWART,

Sir E. COLEBROOKE said there could be no doubt, that the natives of every part of the United Kingdom should stand upon terms of perfect equality in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said that whatever might be the law of settlement in England, the Scotch and Irish were entitled to a full measure of equality.

Mr. P. M. STEWART said that they could not get on those great Works in Scotland if they did not enjoy the assistance of the Irish laborers; and he certainly thought that those labourers, by five years' industrial residence, fairly entitled themselves to a provision.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE declared he should not support any clause in an Irish Poor Law which did not give to Scottish residents in Ireland the same advantages which Irish residents in Scotland enjoyed.

The remaining clauses of the bill underwent discussion, and the schedules were agreed to.

The house then resumed, and the report was ordered to be received next day.

The Jurors' Book (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, to be committed next day,

The Grand Jury Presentment (Dublin) Bill went through committee.

The Geological Survey Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Bonded Corn Bill went brough committee.

The Excise Duties on Spirits (Channel Islands) Bill went through committee.

The Unclaimed Stock and Dividends Bill, the Criminal Jurisdiction of Assistant Barristers (Ireland) Bill, the Bail in Error Bill, and the Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

The Unions (Ireland) Bill was brought up by Sir J. CLERK, and read a first time.

The house adjourned at 1 o'clock.

House of Commons—Friday, July 18.

The Ecclesiastical Patronage (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Valuation (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

The Jurors' Books (Ireland) Bill also passed through committee.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS (IRELAND) BILL.

In answer to the Earl of ARUNDELL, who wished to know whether her Majesty's Government intended to introduce any amendment into this bill,

Sir J. GRAHAM said the subject to which the noble earl referred was under the consideration of government. The Roman Catholic commissioners appointed to preside at the board under this bill had represented to the government the objections which they had to more than one point in that measure. They pointed out especially the duty that was imposed on them by the act of deciding as to who possessed ecclesiastical authority, according to the rules and canons of their Church. They stated that this point should be left altogether to the decision of an ecclesiastical authority, and not of a civil authority. This objection he had a desire, as far as possible, to remove. Another point was also dwelt upon as most objectionable, in respect to which they stated that the bill had put them in a worse situation than they had been in before. He could only say it was not the intention of government to place them in a more disadvantageous position than they had been heretofore. With respect to these objections generally, it was the intention of her Majesty's government, during the recess, to give every attention to them, with a view of ascertaining how these difficulties could be removed.

MILITARY PUNISHMENT AT WINDSOR.

Some conversation took place on the subject of the late military punishment at Windsor, which several hon. members denounced in the most unqualified terms.

CHINESE WAR—PRIZE MONEY.

The order of the day being read to go into a committee of supply,

Captain BERKELEY hoped that full justice would be done to the parties engaged in the late war, and that every person would be paid what was fairly his due. When it was known that the booty captured amounted to two and a-half millions, how could government refuse the claim?—The hon. member having addressed the house at some length, moved that an address be presented to her Majesty, humbly requesting that the claims for further pecuniary recompense of the officers, seamen, soldiers, and marines engaged in the operations in China be taken into consideration.

Sir C. NAPIER seconded the amendment.

After some discussion, the motion was lost by a majority of 68 to 27.

IRISH CHURCH LANDS.

Mr. E. DENNISON then rose to bring forward a motion of which he had given notice, the object of which was to call the attention of the house to the management and disposal of that part of the property of the Irish church which was vested in the hands of the Irish Ecclesiastical commissioners. In doing so he stated that the lands in question belonging to the suppressed bishoprics had been disposed of at 20 years' purchase, and had only brought a sum of £350,000, when they should have fetched a good deal more. He had taken so ne trouble to ascertain the value of land in Ireland, and it rated between 27 and 24 years' purchase, the latter being the lowest purchase estimate made by those best acquainted with the matter. Every farthing of this money was gone and spent in the annual outgoings. He invited the attention of government to these matters, and called upon them to state what course was to be pursued to correct this great and growing evil.

Sir T. FREMANTLE was not prepared to dispute the accuracy of the statement made by the hon. gentleman, but he would state in the outset that the attention of her Majesty's government had been directed to this subject. His right hon. friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department had made an official communication, through the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the ecclesiastical board in Dublin, calling their attention to the circumstance, and pointing out the effect of using, as annual expenditure, that which was the capital property. The ecclesiastical board was an independent corporation, and the government had no control over them; they must therefore judge for themselves as to the expediency of using these funds. As to the terms on which the leases had been converted into perpetuities, the hon. gentleman had himself answered the question, for he had stated that a large number of tenants, holding the lands of the Church, had not converted their leases into perpetuities. The fact was, that one third of the tenants had availed themselves of this advantage, and no more. It had been admitted, as to the suppressed sees, that the tenants had been allowed to renew their leases on certain terms; as to the sees which had not yet been suppressed, that power did not exist. The annual expenditure of the money arising from these sales was much to be regretted. He was not prepared to say that by greater economy a sum of money might not have been saved; but let the house bear in mind the heavy charges which this commission was called upon to bear. There was the repair and building of all the churches in Ireland, and there was no doubt that when they first undertook this charge the churches in Ireland had fallen into a very dilapidated state. There had been for many years disputes as to the church cess, which was done away with, and the charge then devolved on the commissioners. They acted on this principle. Offers were made to them of private contributions, and the choice was left to them whether they would expend a small sum in inadequate repairs, or whether, by allowing a greater sum, they would take advantage of the local contributions to build a larger church. Under the head of building and repairing churches, there was in one year expended £69,000 the next year £54,000 and last year £26,000. The next item was that of requisities for the celebration of Divine service, which was also very considerable. The average was £33,000 a year. That, added to £40,000 for repairs, made a heavy charge on the funds. Then there were certain stipends paid to the clergy, under the provisions of acts of parliament—that was £7000 last year. The expense of officers' salaries was £6000 a year. Last year the actual expenditure of the church commissioners was £79,000. It had been stated to him by the Archbishop of Dublin, that the applications for the repairs of churches were infinitely beyond what it was in the power of the commissioners to meet. They had applications to the amount of £100,000 all of which were represented as most pressing cases. They had not been able to meet one-third of them. This was the explanation which he had to give, although he could not say that it was satisfactory. He hoped that in the course of time a larger revenue would accrue as fresh acquisitions were made, and that the commissioners would be able to keep their expenditure within limits. He would, however, make further inquiries.

Mr. HAWES thought the explanation of the hon. baronet a most extraordinary one. According to his own account the commissioners had had in their hands a sum of £450,000 which had been received from the conversion of leases into perpetuities, and the whole of that sum had been expended. Had it been properly applied, the people of England might have been saved the expense of the grant to Maynooth. A more unsatisfactory explanation he never heard. The hon. gentleman said that the house had no right to interfere with the corporation, established by act of parliament, but he asked him seriously whether the session was to close without something being done to remedy this abuse? If the conversion of one-third only of the leases was attended with a loss of £500,000 the conversion of the other two-thirds would be attended with a loss of a million of money. The history of the English Church was fruitful enough in the waste and alienation of Church property, but we had never been told that a system was going on in Ireland leading to this enormous waste. He called on the friends of the Church to inquire into this subject, and to take some vigorous and decisive step before the session closed. He did not like to apply disrespectful language to men so eminent as the members of this commission, but he called on the right hon. Baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department to state what course government meant to take after this gross abuse had been exposed to the public?

Sir J. GRAHAM said that after the appeal which had just been made to him, he should be neglectful of his duty if he did not address a few words to the house. The hon. gentleman had entirely mistaken what fell from his hon. friend the Secretary for Ireland if he thought that he regarded this as a light or trivial matter. He was quite certain that his hon. friend concurred with him in opinion that this was a grave subject, well worthy the attention of the government, and by no means improperly brought under the notice of the house. He assured the house that this was a subject to which he had addressed his most anxious attention, and which he had thought it his duty a year ago to bring before the Lord Lieutenant. He differed from the hon. gentleman in the estimate he had formed of the inadequate sum received for the conversion of leases into perpetuities. It being the object to induce tenants to convert their leases into perpetuities, he thought it was desirable to offer to those tenants such inducements as would render the conversion throughout Ireland general; and he believed, after a careful and anxious inquiry, that the conversion had been conducted on liberal, but on the whole on fair terms. Having stated that opinion, he was bound to say that he concurred in the other view—viz., that the expenditure of the capital instead of the usufruct had been very unfortunate. He admitted that it was trust money set apart for a particular use—viz., the use of the church in Ireland. It would be tedious to enter into the question whether this property was available for Maynooth. It must be remembered that at the time the Church Temporalities Act passed a very heavy burden was thrown for the first time on the Church Established in Ireland. The maintenance of the fabric of the church, the expenses of the performance of Divine worship had been defrayed by the vestry cess; but on the ratepayers being relieved of that, the burden, amounting to £500, was cast on the property of the church of Ireland, and more particularly on this property, now placed by act of parliament under the guidance and management of the ecclesiastical commissioners. It had been truly stated that the fabrics of the church had fallen into decay. Irresistible claims were made on the parts of private persons to build new churches or glebe houses. That had been met by advances from this trust fund. It was also to be recollected that an advance, in the first instance, was made by the state to the credit of this fund, to the amount of no less than £120,000, which was in progress of liquidation by annual instalments, and of which £40,000 had been paid. He remained of opinion that with reference to the real interests of the church of Ireland the expenditure of capital was a most injudicious step. That opinion he had put upon record in a most authentic form, having more than nine months ago addressed a letter to the Lord Lieutenant on the subject, who, in consequence of that letter, had addressed an official communication to the trustees. Two of the commissioners were paid commissioners, and were therefore under the direct control of the government. He was bound to say that the official communication addressed by the Lord Lieutenant to the commissioners, in consequence of his instructions, had been received by them in the most frank and candid spirit. They had admitted that the course which had been pursued was not to be permanently justified, and that they were anxious to recede from it as soon as possible. It appeared that in the course of last year the amount of capital expended was infinitely less than in any preceding year; and he had every reason to believe that in future years the expenditure would not exceed the income, and that the capital would remain untouched. He hoped, however, to state that if the act of parliament should be found defective in carrying out the object originally contemplated, he should feel it his duty, in the course of next session, to propose an alteration in it. But he confidently anticipated no such necessity would arise, but he believed that whatever errors had been committed, they were all in progress of being corrected.

Sir R. FERGUSON expressed his satisfaction, with the speech of the right hon. baronet; for he and his friends on that side had felt some disappointment at the tone of the speech of the right hon. baronet the Secretary for Ireland. His hon. friend had said that the commissioners had not put a sufficient price upon the lands. He believed that the price, though not perhaps a full price, could hardly be considered an insufficient one.—He looked upon the government as [illegible] because no sale [illegible] approved of by the Lord Lieutenant in Council. The evils, he suspected, had gone much further than right hon. gentlemen opposite supposed. Two valuations of the lands were made ten years ago—one, by Finley, at £1,500,000; and the other, by the commissioners, at £1.250,000, and he believed that one-half of the value of the property had been sold. The treasurer of the ecclesiastical commission had been examined before the landlord and tenant commission, and he stated that the proportion of land sold was to the extent of one half of its value. He thought there was one point with regard to which the government might interfere. He meant with the expense of the commission itself. The right hon. gentleman spoke of the expense as being £6000. On looking over the accounts for the year 1843 he found the total expenses amounted to £14,587. The commissioners had gone most extravagantly to work, For some years they had paid their architects a per centage on the sums laid out, in some cases of 9 per cent. Though they were now placed on fixed salaries, yet the fact he had just stated shows how necessary it was that the matter should be looked into. It was such jobbing that made them feel that the name of the Lord Lieutenant had only served as a cover to it (hear, hear.) He hoped, however, that government would take the subject into their consideration, and thought he did not blame them more than he did their predecessors, still he thought they ought to take instant measures to put an end to the abuses complained of.

Mr. HENLEY said that it was quite clear that if the present system were allowed to continue the property would in a few years be melted away. He hoped, therefore, that some stringent measures would be adopted for putting the system upon an honest footing. At present it appeared to him to be upon a most dishonest one.

Lord BERNARD would not enter into the question whether the commissioners might not have better terms than they had done. He wished merely to bear his testimony to what had been said as to the neglected and dilapidated condition of many parish churches. He spoke from his own knowledge when he said that in a number of parishes they were in a most dilapidated condition. In one diocese Divine service was performed in 50 school-houses, because funds could not be obtained for repairing the churches, and in one instance where there was no church the commissioners had refused to build one.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL said that he could not help remarking the difference of opinion on this subject between the right hon. baronet the Home Secretary and the right hon. gentleman the Secretary for Ireland. The one had told them that the commissioners were independent, and the other that they were under the control of the government. He was inclined to think that the Secretary for Ireland was right, for it appeared that though the right hon. gentleman the Home Secretary had requested the Lord Lieutenant, nine months ago, to institute some inquiry into the matter, no result had taken place. There was a great discrepancy of opinion as to the value of the church lands, and he submitted that that was a good ground for investigation. Matters could not be allowed to go on as they were. He thought the best plan would be for his honorable friend to move next session for a full inquiry on the subject.

Sir T. FREMANTLE said that the hon. gentleman had misunderstood him, in supposing that he had treated the matter with any indifference.—He had, on the contrary, expressed his satisfaction

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The Waterford Mail.

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WATERFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

SURGEON LOVER'S LECTURES—No. IV.

At the close of the last discourse, the Lecturer had shown the heating and mechanical effects of the electric spark. The first part of the business this evening was to prove that, by allowing a current of electricity to pass over a liquid, however inflammable, it would not ignite; but that if the inflammable liquid were presented in the form of gas or vapour, the effect would immediately ensue; if, therefore, we wished to set fire to any inflammable liquid, we must first convert it into vapour, except the volatile liquid called ether. The conclusion of the history of the electric spark introduced the subject of nitre beds. It was one that had only been recently solved. The learned gentleman here spoke largely upon the chemical constitution and vast utility of the article, nitre. The next particular demanding attention was atmospheric electricity. Some believed Franklin was the first person who conceived the idea of thunder and lightning being identical with the discharge from the Leyden jar; but the opinion was not correct, the idea had been entertained nineteen years before the time of Franklin by Stephen Gray, the pensioner. He (the lecturer) would ask what caused Franklin to be looked upon as the benefactor of mankind? The fact of his having based most magnificent conclusions upon the suggestions of others. They were these:—No. 1. The direction taken by lightning was zig-zag. No. 2. Pointed bodies collected the electric fluid. No. 3. If different paths were presented to the electrical current, it always sought the best conductor. No. 4. The electric fluid ignited combustible bodies. No. 5. It destroyed non-conductors. No. 6. It could make and reverse magnets. No. 8. The electric fluid produced blindness. No. 9. A strong current of it would cause death. No. 10. The electric fluid could be dissipated by pointed bodies; and in all these respects, therefore, we might perceive its identity with lightning. We now come, said the lecturer, to Franklin's celebrated mode of confirming his theory. This distinguished philosopher was waiting the erection of a spire in Philadelphia in order to try an experiment. Being extremely anxious he could brook no delay, and, consequently, thought of raising a boy's kite into the air; thinking that if the top were pointed, the string would play the part of a conductor and take the electric fluid from the thunder cloud. He accordingly made one, but divulged his design to none, fully aware of the ridicule the world would heap upon him in case of failure. Franklin was a father; and he made the kite not as it were for himself but for his son; therefore, in walking through the streets no one asked him what he intended to do—for all looked upon him as a distinguished man, stooping from his lofty position to minister to the pleasures of a child. While raising the kite (which was made of silk) he stood under cover to shelter himself. The kite was elevated, and a thunder cloud drew towards it. From moment to moment Franklin presented his knuckle to the key which he had fastened to the end of the string, but nothing could be felt. Thus it continued for some time, till at last when about giving up the project in despair, he unexpectedly saw the fibres of the cord diverge. Again, therefore, presenting his knuckle he succeeded in obtaining a spark. Had it rained while making the experiment, the wetness of the string might have proved fatal—he would probably have been struck lifeless to the ground. The learned lecturer here gave a most interesting detailed account of the ingenious plan adapted by the celebrated Mr. Cross, of England, in order to get a close inspection of the character of the electric fluid; stating that he brought an immense amount of it into his room from the clouds by means of insulated wires passing over his estate; that he actually had thunder and lightning in his apartment to such an appalling degree that several persons in the neighbourhood could not be induced to go near his residence.—Mr. Lover would now ask what was the cause of thunder and lighting? The answer could be very readily given. Heat produced evaporation, and vapour in passing off from the earth was charged with electricity, either positive or negative. Away the vapour went to form a cloud; evaporation, then, generally speaking, was the cause of the cloud becoming charged. Now, we are aware that positive and negative did not quietly combine, but that at a certain distance they would cause an explosion. If, therefore, technically speaking, a cloud positively electrified came near one negatively so, the sudden and rapid transit of positive to negative must occasion a flash and peal which would continue till a balance or equilibrium was restored. On this topic the lecturer thought it well to suggest a few precautions during a thunder storm The electric fluid frequently took its path down the chimney because lined with soot, which was a conductor.—Where did it afterwards travel? It shot along the walls taking the wire, which it had often been known to melt; it then travelled downwards, seeking ultimately any water in the vicinity. On this principle where ought persons to go during a thunder storm? If overtaken out of doors high trees should be avoided, more particularly so if it had been raining, because then the greatest danger was to be apprehended; neither should hedges be resorted to, especially if there were a running stream or stagnant ditch adjacent; for so powerful was the electric fluid in seeking water that it had actually been known to rake up the earth. Where, then, should we go? Certainly the most desirable place was into the middle of a field, however violently it might rain. What would be the best situation indoors? Undoubtedly not near the fire place or bell wires, but upon the carpet in the middle of the floor. The basement stories also should be shunned. The Aurora Borealis came next under consideration. This had been very properly ascribed to a current of electricity passing through highly rarified air, that is in an exceedingly expanded state. After dwelling for some time on this particular, the talented gentleman went on to speak of the incalculable value of lightning conductors for the purpose of averting the disasters incident to mariners while traversing the ocean, observing that Franklin had signalised himself by their discovery, but that to Mr. Snow Harris we were indebted for that state of high perfection in which they were now found in the navy. Their immense importance in protecting buildings and ships at sea from the devastating and often fatal effects of thunder storms, was practically demonstrated by the most beautiful experiments. The learned gentleman, as usual, sat down amidst the joyous, enthusiastic greetings of an enraptured auditory.—*Communicated.*

It is the intention of the corporation of London, at their next court of common council, to present the freedom of the city in a box, of the value of 100 guineas, to Major-General Sir H. Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B., in testimony of his negotiating a treaty of peace and commerce with the Chinese empire.

The council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, on Thursday elected Samuel Cooper, Esq., president, and Wm. Laurence and Benjamin Travers, Esqrs., vice-presidents of the college for the ensuing year.

Sir R. Peel, at his late rent audits at Tamworth, returned 10 per cent. to his tenants upon their rents.

The purchase of Kinterbury estate, by the Government, as a site for a new powder magazine, has been completed for £23,000.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons—Wednesday, July 16.

The house assembled at 12 o'clock.

The reports on the following bills were then brought up and agreed to, and the bills were severally ordered to be read a third time next day, at 12 o'clock:—The turnpike acts continuance bill, the loan societies bill, the highway rates bill, the militia ballots suspension bill, the unlawful oaths (Ireland) bill, the land revenue act amendment bill.

The ecclesiastical patronage (Ireland) bill then passed through committee.

LUNATICS BILL.

The committee then went through the remaining clauses of the bill, omitting clause 113.

The schedules were agreed to, the house resumed, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

THE DRAINAGE (IRELAND) BILL.

This bill having passed through committee,

Sir W. SOMERVILLE proposed the addition of the following clause:—"That in every case where a portion exceeding one-third and not exceeding one-half in extent of the land proposed to be drained or improved, as mentioned in the said recited act, either alone and independently of or in connexion with the navigation of such river or part of a river, as mentioned in the said act, shall belong to one proprietor, and such proprietor shall refuse or neglect to assent to the execution of the works for such proposed drainage or improvement during such time as the commissioners under the said recited act shall appoint; and the proprietor of the rest of such land, if there shall be any such, or the proprietors thereof, if there shall be more than one such, shall assent to the execution thereof by writing under their hands, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, if they shall think fit, to cause such works to be executed, and otherwise to act in all respects as if the assent of such proprietor who shall refuse to neglect or assent to the execution of the said works as aforesaid had been given in writing under his hand, within such time as aforesaid.

"Provided always, and be it enacted, that the said commissioners shall not exercise the discretion given to them by this act, unless they are satisfied, and shall so certify, that they contemplate the improvements shall yield at least £6 per cent. profit on the money to be expended."

Sir T. FREMANTLE did not feel himself justified in acceding to so important an alteration in the principle of the bill.

The clause was withdrawn, and the report on the bill was ordered to be received next day, at 12 o'clock.

VALUATION (IRELAND) BILL.

Sir T. FREMANTLE then moved that the house should resolve itself into committee on this bill.

Sir R. FERGUSON objected to proceeding with the bill at that hour.

An Hon. MEMBER moved that the house be counted, and 23 members only being present, the house adjourned at half-past 4 till next day, at 12 o'clock.

House of Lords—Thursday, July 17.

The constables of public works (Ireland) bill, the dog-stealing bill, the law of defamation and libel amendment bill, and the drainage by tenants for life bill were severally read a third time and passed.

DUBLIN AND GALWAY RAILWAY.

The Earl of BESBOROUGH presented a report of the select committee on the Dublin and Galway railway bill; the report stated that the company had not required references from persons applying for shares, and that the consequence had been that several forged and fictitious signatures had been placed upon the deed by persons who were paupers, and who from their own resources had not even the means of paying the deposits. The committee also wished to express their fear that the reduction in the amount of deposits agreed upon during the last session had had the effect of facilitating the fraudulent disposition of shares. He should not, however, oppose the second reading of the bill, which stood upon the paper for this evening, because there would be ample opportunity of investigating the matter referred to in this report before the committee to whom the bill would be referred up stairs. He moved that the report of and the evidence taken before the select committee should be referred to the committee on the bill.

After a short conversation this was agreed to.

Messengers from the Commons brought up the loan societies bill, the turnpike acts continuance bill, the unlawful oaths (Ireland) bill, and the militia ballots suspension bill, which were severally read a first time.

IRISH LANDLORD AND TENANT BILL.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY was about to present some petitions against the landlords and tenants bill, but first wished to know whether the bill was to be proceeded with, because otherwise he was firing at a dead body (a laugh.) The bill was universally "scouted" in Ireland, and let the noble lord be generous, gallant, and great, and withdraw it at once (hear, and a laugh.) The noble merquis then presented several petitions against the bill, and said others were on their way from Ireland.

Lord STANLEY repeated the statement he made on Monday; and said it was not his intention to press the bill through the house during the present session.

ORANGE PROCESSIONS—THE MAGISTRACY.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE wished to put a question to one of the Ministers of the Crown in reference to the conduct of a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Leitrim.

The Duke of WELLINGTON—You should have given notice of your question.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said he would put his question then to morrow. It would relate to the conduct of a Mr. Watson, a magistrate, and a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Leitrim, who had taken an active part in the Orange meetings and processions which had lately taken place in that county.

The Earl of ABERDEEN laid upon the table a bill for facilitating the execution of the treaties entered into between England, France, and the United States for the mutual surrender of criminals. The bill only provided that warrants should be directed to the head police magistrate of the metropolis, in order to secure a uniformity of decision; and the best means of assistance in securing the offenders.

Their lordships then adjourned.

House of Commons—Thursday, July 17.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The militia ballots suspension bill, the loan societies bill, the turnpike acts continuance bill, and the unlawful oaths (Ireland) bill.

The report of the ecclesiastical patronage (Ireland) bill was brought up and agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

FISHERIES (IRELAND) BILL.

Sir T. FREMANTLE moved the order of the day for going into committee on the Irish fisheries bill.

The several clauses were, after some discussion, agreed to. The house resumed, and the report was ordered to be brought up next day.

IRISH RAILWAYS.

The Lords' amendments to the following bills were read and agreed to:—Newry and Enniskillen railway, Dublin and Belfast Junction railway, Waterford and Limerick railway, and Dublin and Drogheda railway.

DRAINAGE OF LANDS' BILL.

The house then went into committee on this bill. The clauses were agreed to, and the report ordered to be brought up next day.

The Taxing Master Court of Chancery (Ireland) bill was read a second time.

The lunatic asylums and pauper lunatics bill was read a third time and passed, several amendments having been proposed and agreed to.

In reply to a question from Mr. M. Gibson as to whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce a general bill, authorising railway companies to lease themselves in cases where they had no such power in their own bills, as had been done in the Manchester and Liverpool Bill the other night,

Sir G. CLERK said the question was one of great importance. The clause in the Manchester and Liverpool Bill had passed this house without objection, and he did not think it expedient to interfere with it when the bill came down with other amendments from the House of Lords, but that it would be better to bring in a bill to modify and alter such powers generally. If it were the general wish of the house he was now ready to bring in such a bill, declaring it unlawful for any company to make any such leasing, unless their acts specifically mentioned the two railway companies to be so amalgamated.

TENANTS COMPENSATION (IRELAND) BILL.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to proceed further with the Tenants Compensation Bill?

Sir R. PEEL said the bill had been committed to a select committee in the House of Lords; but as there was no probability, owing to the delay which had occurred, of that bill coming down to the House of Commons at such a period as would admit of its proper consideration during the present session, the Government did not propose to proceed with it. But another bill growing out of the report, would be taken into consideration during the recess, and brought into parliament at an early period next session.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD said that in 1843 he introduced a bill having reference to the subject, and it was his intention to move for leave, before the termination of the present session, to re-introduce it, in order that it might be under the consideration of the Government and the public during the recess. He trusted that under these circumstances no opposition would be offered to the introduction of the bill.

Sir R. PEEL said that he should be very unwilling to throw any opposition in the way of the introduction of the bill.

JEWISH DISABILITIES REMOVAL BILL.

Sir R. PEEL presented a petition in favour of this bill, bearing, he said the signatures of many most respectable individuals of the Jewish persuasion. Among the petitioners were Sir Moses Montefiore, two Rothschilds, Mr. David Salomons. Mr. Lousada, &c.

Mr. F. BARING presented a petition from the Jews at Portsmouth to the same effect.

Sir R. PEEL then rose to move the second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Removal Bill. He said—I am about to call the attention of the house to a bill which has been sent to this house from the other branch of the legislature, and which has for its object the removal of all obstacles to the admission of members of the Jewish persuasion to municipal offices. This bill received the almost unanimous support of the other branch of the legislature. The object of this bill is to remove all impediments whatever, of every kind, to the admission of Jews to municipal offices—to every office of the magistracy, or trust and emolument, connected with municipal corporations. The impediment exists in consequence of the nactment which passed in 1828, for the purpose of repealing the acts which were called the Test and Corporation Acts, and substituting in their room a declaration to be made in lieu of the sacramental test and other declarations which were previously required. Now, the practice of so requiring the declaration to be made has not been universal throughout the country. In Portsmouth, I believe, a Jew is a member of the corporation, because the ruling authorities of that corporate body have not required the taking of the declaration on his admission to office. In Birmingham and Southampton Jews are also members of the corporation; consequently the law itself appears uncertain, at least it was uncertain till finally ruled by the court of appeal.—The object of the present bill, therefore, is to introduce an uniform practice, and to remove by law the impediments to a Jew holding a municipal office, which the corporation may now at their discretion impose. How does the law stand at the present moment with respect to functions not dissimilar to those of municipal offices? With respect to that of county magistrate, there is no legal impediment to its being held by a Jew.—With respect to still higher offices, that of deputy lieutenant of a county, there is no practical difficulty in the way of a Jew holding that office.—Within the last three or four years that office has been held by Jews; one of the Rothschilds and Sir M. Montefiore have been deputy-lieutenants; Sir M. Montefiore was appointed by the Duke of Wellington a magistrate of the Cinque Ports; in the county of Surry Mr. Cohen is a magistrate; consequently the law presents no impediment to Jews holding these offices. With respect to the office of sheriff of a county, the immediate representative of the sovereign, the highest office in the county next to the Lord Lieutenant, the Jew is eligible by law to fill it; nay, more, a Jew is compelled to serve the office. He is not enabled to make an excuse relieving himself of the duties of the sometimes notoriously expensive functions of sheriff. Mr. Salomons discharged the duties of sheriff of Middlesex in a manner that gained him the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens, and he became a candidate for the office of alderman; by their choice he was elected, and then this impediment arising out of the statute took effect, and he was excluded from the office of alderman, because he objected to make the declaration previous to or on acceptance of the office. I submit to the house, that this statement of facts alone is almost sufficient to justify this measure (cheers). But I must refer, in order to remove any doubt on the subject, to the history of this declaration. In 1828, the noble lord opposite (Lord J. Russell) brought in a bill for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. Having failed in the outset in resisting that measure, I gave the noble lord my co-operation in carrying it, and suggested a form of declaration to be substituted for th sacramental test. The form was this:—"I, A.B., solemnly declare I will never exercise any power, authority, or influence I possess in virtue of my office to injure or weaken the church as by law established within this realm, or to disturb the possession of the rights and privileges to which it is by law entitled." In the House of Lords the words were inserted which constitute the only impediment in the way of the admission of a Jew to municipal offices. In lieu of the simple declaration of the bill, in the House of Lords these words were inserted:—"I, A. B., do solemnly, and in the presence of God, testify and declare, on the true faith of a Christain," &c.; the insertion of those words, "on the true faith of a Christian," constituted the impediment of the acceptance of office by a Jew. The House of Lords now sends us down this bill, which removes that impediment, and I submit that this house, which did not insist on the insertion of the words, ought not to reject the proposition voluntarily made to it—(cheers.) I am assured the measure will give satisfaction to a large portion of our fellow-subjects; and, having that assurance, I must say, I have great satisfaction in proposing a measure which will prove so acceptable to the feelings of a large and powerful body, the members of which are so well entitled to our respect—(cheers.) I think the names of Sir Moses Montefiore and other gentlemen who signed the petition alone should induce the house to feel favourable towards the measure, which they, representing the great body of Jews, state will be acceptable to them. Considering what the benevolence of that body is—a benevolence not restricted by narrow or sectarian views (cheers)—looking at their patronage of art, and the rewards and distinctions they have gained when they have entered on an honourable career of academical study in the University of London—looking at the several claims of the Jews to a favourable contemplation of their case, I feel a personal gratification in proposing a measure which will give them unrestricted admission to municipal offices, and at the same time be acceptable to the feelings of this great and powerful portion of our fellow-subjects (cheers). I move that the bill be read a second time.

Sir R. INGLIS said, the speech of his right hon. friend had not been more conclusive to him than the similar arguments he had heard from the opposite side of the house. After expressing his dissent at considerable length, the hon. bart. moved that the bill be committed that day six months.

Mr. PLUMPTRE seconded the amendment.

Lord J. RUSSELL, after combatting the views of Sir R. Inglis and Mr. Plumptre, said he was of opinion that the Jews had a right to the privileges which, he trusted, were now about to be conferred upon them. When they were born in the country, and performed towards it the duties of citizens, and bore true and faithful allegiance to the Queen they had a right to claim all the privileges of British-born subjects, and it was injustice to withhold such privileges from them. If Jews were aliens, the law would deal with them as with other aliens, and this bill would not give any more rights to a German Jew than it would to a German Christian. The noble lord then proceeded to express his satisfaction that Sir Inglis would not have upon this occasion the assistance which he received a session or two ago from Mr. Gladstone, whose absence he regretted, or from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose silence he admired (laughter.) Having quoted extracts from the speeches of these two right hon. gentlemen against the policy of relieving the Jews from any of their existing disabilities, he owned that he was not credulous enough to suppose that the Jews, when they got this bill, would give up their claim to be admitted to still higher privileges. He was quite confident that they would not—nay, that they ought not.

After a few words from Mr. TRELAWNY and Mr. M. MILNES in support of the second reading,

The house then divided; the numbers were—

For the second reading . .	91
Against it	11
Majority . . .	80

The bill was then read a second time.

POOR LAW AMENDMENT (SCOTLAND) BILL.

On the motion of the LORD ADVOCATE the order of the day for going into committee on this bill was read.

Mr. LOCKHART said, that in consequence of the alteration made in the bill in committee, it had undergone an entire change. He strongly objected to the settlement clause, the effect of which would be to give settlements to great numbers of Irish laborers in Scotland.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD said the Irish labourers who migrated to Scotland went there to obtain employment, and he hoped the Government would persevere in their principle of according to such persons the right of settlement.

The house went into committee, Mr. GREENE in the chair.

On clause 73 being read,

Sir J. GRAHAM said, as to the changes that had been made, he regarded them as being necessary to the useful working of the bill, and he was ready to take upon himself the full responsibility which attached to them.

After some remarks from Mr. P. M. STEWART,

Sir E. COLEBROOKE said there could be no doubt, that the natives of every part of the United Kingdom should stand upon terms of perfect equality in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said that whatever might be the law of settlement in England, the Scotch and Irish were entitled to a full measure of equality.

Mr. P. M. STEWART said that they could not get on those great Works in Scotland if they did not enjoy the assistance of the Irish laborers; and he certainly thought that those labourers, by five years' industrial residence, fairly entitled themselves to a provision.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE declared he should not support any clause in an Irish Poor Law which did not give to Scottish residents in Ireland the same advantages which Irish residents in Scotland enjoyed.

The remaining clauses of the bill underwent discussion, and the schedules were agreed to.

The house then resumed, and the report was ordered to be received next day.

The Jurors' Book (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, to be committed next day.

The Grand Jury Presentment (Dublin) Bill went through committee.

The Geological Survey Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Bonded Corn Bill went brough committee.

The Excise Duties on Spirits (Channel Islands) Bill went through committee.

The Unclaimed Stock and Dividends Bill, the Criminal Jurisdiction of Assistant Barristers (Ireland) Bill, the Bail in Error Bill, and the Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

The Unions (Ireland) Bill was brought up by Sir J. CLERK, and read a first time.

The house adjourned at 1 o'clock.

House of Commons—Friday, July 18.

The Ecclesiastical Patronage (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Valuation (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

The Jurors' Books (Ireland) Bill also passed through committee.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS (IRELAND) BILL.

In answer to the Earl of AKUNDELL, who wished to know whether her Majesty's Government intended to introduce any amendment into this bill,

Sir J. GRAHAM said the subject to which the noble earl referred was under the consideration of government. The Roman Catholic commissioners appointed to preside at the board under this bill had represented to the government the objections which they had to more than one point in that measure. They pointed out especially the duty that was imposed on them by the act of deciding as to who possessed ecclesiastical authority, according to the rules and canons of their Church. They stated that this point should be left altogether to the decision of an ecclesiastical authority, and not of a civil authority. This objection he had a desire, as far as possible, to remove. Another point was also dwelt upon as most objectionable, in respect to which they stated that the bill had put them in a worse situation than they had been in before. He could only say it was not the intention of government to place them in a more disadvantageous position than they had been heretofore. With respect to these objections generally, it was the intention of her Majesty's government, during the recess, to give every attention to them, with a view of ascertaining how these difficulties could be removed.

MILITARY PUNISHMENT AT WINDSOR.

Some conversation took place on the subject of the late military punishment at Windsor, which several hon. members denounced in the most unqualified terms.

CHINESE WAR—PRIZE MONEY.

The order of the day being read to go into a committee of supply,

Captain BERKELEY hoped that full justice would be done to the parties engaged in the late war, and that every person would be paid what was fairly his due. When it was known that the booty captured amounted to two and a-half millions, how could government refuse the claim?—The hon. member having addressed the house at some length, moved that an address be presented to her Majesty, humbly requesting that the claims for further pecuniary recompense of the officers, seamen, soldiers, and marines engaged in the operations in China be taken into consideration.

Sir C. NAPIER seconded the amendment.

After some discussion, the motion was lost by a majority of 68 to 27.

IRISH CHURCH LANDS.

Mr. E. DENNISON then rose to bring forward a motion of which he had given notice, the object of which was to call the attention of the house to the management and disposal of that part of the property of the Irish church which was vested in the hands of the Irish Ecclesiastical commissioners. In doing so he stated that the lands in question belonging to the suppressed bishoprics had been disposed of at 20 years' purchase, and had only brought a sum of £350,000, when they should have fetched a good deal more. He had taken so ne trouble to ascertain the value of land in Ireland, and it rated between 27 and 24 years' purchase, the latter being the lowest purchase estimate made by those best acquainted with the matter. Every farthing of this money was gone and spent in the annual outgoings. He invited the attention of government to these matters, and called upon them to state what course was to be pursued to correct this great and growing evil.

Sir T. FREMANTLE was not prepared to dispute the accuracy of the statement made by the hon. gentleman, but he would state in the outset that the attention of her Majesty's government had been directed to this subject. His right hon. friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department had made an official communication, through the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the ecclesiastical board in Dublin, calling their attention to the circumstance, and pointing out the effect of using, as annual expenditure, that which was the capital property. The ecclesiastical board was an independent corporation, and the government had no control over them; they must therefore judge for themselves as to the expediency of using these funds. As to the terms on which the leases had been converted into perpetuities, the hon. gentleman had himself answered the question, for he had stated that a large number of tenants, holding the lands of the Church, had not converted their leases into perpetuities. The fact was, that one third of the tenants had availed themselves of this advantage, and no more. It had been admitted, as to the suppressed sees, that the tenants had been allowed to renew their leases on certain terms; as to the sees which had not yet been suppressed, that power did not exist. The annual expenditure of the money arising from these sales was much to be regretted. He was not prepared to say that by greater economy a sum of money might not have been saved; but let the house bear in mind the heavy charges which this commission was called upon to bear. There was the repair and building of all the churches in Ireland, and there was no doubt that when they first undertook this charge the churches in Ireland had fallen into a very dilapidated state. There had been for many years disputes as to the church cess, which was done away with, and the charge then devolved on the commissioners. They acted on this principle. Offers were made to them of private contributions, and the choice was left to them whether they would expend a small sum in inadequate repairs, or whether, by allowing a greater sum, they would take advantage of the local contributions to build a larger church. Under the head of building and repairing churches, there was in one year expended £69,000 the next year £54,000 and last year £26,000. The next item was that of requisities for the celebration of Divine service, which was also very considerable. The average was £33,000 a year. That, added to £40,000 for repairs, made a heavy charge on the funds. Then there were certain stipends paid to the clergy, under the provisions of acts of parliament—that was £7000 last year. The expense of officers' salaries was £6000 a year. Last year the actual expenditure of the church commissioners was £79,000. It had been stated to him by the Archbishop of Dublin, that the applications for the repairs of churches were infinitely beyond what it was in the power of the commissioners to meet. They had applications to the amount of £100,000 all of which were represented as most pressing cases. They had not been able to meet one-third of them. This was the explanation which he had to give, although he could not say that it was satisfactory. He hoped that in the course of time a larger revenue would accrue as fresh acquisitions were made, and that the commissioners would be able to keep their expenditure within limits. He would, however, make further inquiries.

Mr. HAWES thought the explanation of the hon. baronet a most extraordinary one. According to his own account the commissioners had had in their hands a sum of £450,000 which had been received from the conversion of leases into perpetuities, and the whole of that sum had been expended. Had it been properly applied, the people of England might have been saved the expense of the grant to Maynooth. A more unsatisfactory explanation he never heard. The hon. gentleman said that the house had no right to interfere with the corporation, established by act of parliament, but he asked him seriously whether the session was to close without something being done to remedy this abuse? If the conversion of one-third only of the leases was attended with a loss of £500,000 the conversion of the other two-thirds would be attended with a loss of a million of money. The history of the English Church was fruitful enough in the waste and alienation of Church property, but we had never been told that a system was going on in Ireland leading to this enormous waste. He called on the friends of the Church to inquire into this subject, and to take some vigorous and decisive step before the session closed. He did not like to apply disrespectful language to men so eminent as the members of this commission, but he called on the right hon. baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department to state what course government meant to take after this gross abuse had been exposed to the public?

Sir J. GRAHAM said that after the appeal which had just been made to him, he should be neglectful of his duty if he did not address a few words to the house. The hon. gentleman had entirely mistaken what fell from his hon. friend the Secretary for Ireland if he thought that he regarded this as a light or trivial matter. He was quite certain that his hon. friend concurred with him in opinion that this was a grave subject, well worthy the attention of the government, and by no means improperly brought under the notice of the house. He assured the house that this was a subject to which he had addressed his most anxious attention, and which he had thought it his duty a year ago to bring before the Lord Lieutenant. He differed from the hon. gentleman in the estimate he had formed of the inadequate sum received for the conversion of leases into perpetuities. It being the object to induce tenants to convert their leases into perpetuities, he thought it was desirable to offer to those tenants such inducements as would render the conversion throughout Ireland general; and he believed, after a careful and anxious inquiry, that the conversion had been conducted on liberal, but on the whole on fair terms. Having stated that opinion, he was bound to say that he concurred in the other view—viz., that the expenditure of the capital instead of the usufruct had been very unfortunate. He admitted that it was trust money set apart for a particular use—viz., the use of the church in Ireland. It would be tedious to enter into the question whether this property was available for Maynooth. It must be remembered that at the time the Church Temporalities Act passed a very heavy burden was thrown for the first time on the Church Established in Ireland. The maintenance of the fabric of the church, the expenses of the performance of Divine worship had been defrayed by the vestry cess; but on the ratepayers being relieved of that, the burden, amounting to £500, was cast on the property of the church of Ireland, and more particularly on this property, now placed by act of parliament under the guidance and management of the ecclesiastical commissioners. It had been truly stated that the fabrics of the church had fallen into decay. Irresistible claims were made on the parts of private persons to build new churches or glebe houses. That had been met by advances from this trust fund. It was also to be recollected that an advance, in the first instance, was made by the state to the credit of this fund, to the amount of no less than £120,000, which was in progress of liquidation by annual instalments, and of which £40,000 had been paid. He remained of opinion that with reference to the real interests of the church of Ireland the expenditure of capital was a most injudicious step. That opinion he had put upon record in a most authentic form, having more than nine months ago addressed a letter to the Lord Lieutenant on the subject, who, in consequence of that letter, had addressed an official communication to the trustees. Two of the commissioners were paid commissioners, and were therefore under the direct control of the government. He was bound to say that the official communication addressed by the Lord Lieutenant to the commissioners, in consequence of his instructions, had been received by them in the most frank and candid spirit. They had admitted that the course which had been pursued was not to be permanently justified, and that they were anxious to recede from it as soon as possible, It appeared that in the course of last year the amount of capital expended was infinitely less than in any preceding year; and he had every reason to believe that in future years the expenditure would not exceed the income, and that the capital would remain untouched. He hoped, however, to state that if the act of parliament should be found defective in carrying out the object originally contemplated, he should feel it his duty, in the course of next session, to propose an alteration in it. But he confidently anticipated no such necessity would arise, but he believed that whatever errors had been committed, they were all in progress of being corrected.

Sir R. FERGUSON expressed his satisfaction, with the speech of the right hon. baronet; for he and his friends on that side had felt some disappointment at the tone of the speech of the right hon. baronet the Secretary for Ireland. His hon. friend had said that the commissioners had not put a sufficient price upon the lands. He believed that the price, though not perhaps a full price, could hardly be considered an insufficient one.—He looked upon the government as responsible, because no sale could be completed until approved of by the Lord Lieutenant in Council. The evils, he suspected, had gone much further than right hon. gentlemen opposite supposed. Two valuations of the lands were made ten years ago—one, by Finley, at £1,500,000; and the other, by the commissioners, at £1.250,000, and he believed that one-half of the value of the property had been sold. The treasurer of the ecclesiastical commission had been examined before the landlord and tenant commission, and he stated that the proportion of land sold was to the extent of one half of its value. He thought there was one point with regard to which the government might interfere. He meant with the expense of the commission itself. The right hon. gentleman spoke of the expense as being £6000. On looking over the accounts for the year 1843 he found the total expenses amounted to £14,587. The commissioners had gone most extravagantly to work, For some years they had paid their architects a per centage on the sums laid out, in some cases of 9 per cent. Though they were now placed on fixed salaries, yet the fact he had just stated shows how necessary it was that the matter should be looked into. It was such jobbing that made them feel that the name of the Lord Lieutenant had only served as a cover to it (hear, hear.) He hoped, however, that government would take the subject into their consideration, and thought he did not blame them more than he did their predecessors, still he thought they ought to take instant measures to put an end to the abuses complained of.

Mr. HENLEY said that it was quite clear that if the present system were allowed to continue the property would in a few years be melted away. He hoped, therefore, that some stringent measures would be adopted for putting the system upon an honest footing. At present it appeared to him to be upon a most dishonest one.

Lord BERNARD would not enter into the question whether the commissioners might not have better terms than they had done. He wished merely to bear his testimony to what had been said as to the neglected and dilapidated condition of many parish churches. He spoke from his own knowledge when he said that in a number of parishes they were in a most dilapidated condition. In one diocese Divine service was performed in 50 school-houses, because funds could not be obtained for repairing the churches, and in one instance where there was no church the commissioners had refused to build one.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL said that he could not help remarking the difference of opinion on this subject between the right hon. baronet the Home Secretary and the right hon. gentleman the Secretary for Ireland. The one had told them that the commissioners were independent, and the other that they were under the control of the government. He was inclined to think that the Secretary for Ireland was right, for it appeared that though the right hon. gentleman the Home Secretary had requested the Lord Lieutenant, nine months ago, to institute some inquiry into the matter, no result had taken place. There was a great discrepancy of opinion as to the value of the church lands, and he submitted that that was a good ground for investigation. Matters could not be allowed to go on as they were. He thought the best plan would be for his honorable friend to move next session for a full inquiry on the subject.

Sir T. FREMANTLE said that the hon. gentleman had misunderstood him, in supposing that he had treated the matter with any indifference. He had, on the contrary, expressed his satisfaction

(Concluded in Fourth Page.)

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Frid.	Sat.	Mon.
3 per Cent. Cons.	98¾	98¾	——
3½ per Cent. Stock	101¾	101¾	——
3½ per Cent. Debentures	——	——	——
Bank Stock	206	——	——
Royal Canal Stock	——	——	——
Grand Canal Ditto	——	——	——
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent.	——	68¾	——
Ditto 4 per Cent.	——	——	——
4 per Cent. City Debs.	——	——	——
4 per Cent Ballast Office	——	——	——
Deb. Gov. Sec.	——	——	——
Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent.	——	——	——

ENGLISH STOCKS—SATURDAY.

Bank Stock	211¼	India Stock	275¾
3 per Cent. Consols	98¾	India Bonds	68
Ditto for opening	99½	South Sea Stock	—
3 per Cent Reduced	99¼	Do. New Annuities	—
3½ per Cent Red.	—	Exchequer Bills (£1,000)	
New 3¼ per Cent.	102¼	53 pm.	

LATEST PRICES OF IRISH RAILWAY SHARES.

	Share.	Paid.	Per Share.
Dublin & Kingstown Railway	100 0 0	100 0 0	0 0 0
Waterford and Limerick do.	50 0 0	2 10 0	6 10 0
Dublin & Drogheda do	75 0 0	65 0 0	101 10 0
Dundalk & Enniskillen do	50 0 0	2 10 0	3 0 0
Gt. Southern & Wes.	50 0 0	10 0 0	23 5 0
Ditto. Scrip.	50 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0
Ditto. Extension.	50 0 0	2 10 0	12 12 6
Dublin & Belfast June	50 0 0	2 10 0	8 0 0
Athlone Railway	50 0 0	2 10 0	0 0 0
Belfast and Ballymena	50 0 0	2 10 0	6 7 6
Wexford and Carlow.	50 0 0	2 10 0	2 0 0
Dublin and Cavan do	50 0 0	2 10 0	0 0 0
Cork and Bandon	50 0 0	2 10 0	6 17 6
Irish Great Western, Dublin to Galway.	50 0 0	2 10 0	3 5 0
Waterford to Kilken.	20 0 0	1 0 0	2 7 6
Kingstown to Bray.	50 0 0	2 10 0	6 10 0
Londonderry and Enniskillen	50 0 0	2 10 0	3 0 0

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

The wealth of the Irish Church has long been a standard topic for the brawlers of Burgh Quay, and Mr. O'Connell and his satellites have rung upon it all the changes which the most fertile imagination, backed by embruted prejudice, and profligate hostility could invent. The debate in the House of Commons on Friday night on Mr. Denison's motion, respecting the disposal of the property of the Irish Church, in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, has revealed the astounding fact that there is not only no surplus, no superabundant riches in the coffers of the Established Church in Ireland, but that through the mismanagement of the Commissioners not only are the Irish Church funds reduced to an insolvent state, but also if some prompt measures be not taken by government to take the remaining Church property out of the hands of that body, and committed to some other safe keeping, the Irish Church will be speedily reduced to absolute want. The facts, as elicited in the debate, will be found comprised in the following summary:—

"The estimate on which the Temporalities Act was founded, valued the property thereby transferred to the Commissioners at *One Million and a-Half* Pounds Sterling. The estimate of the Commissioners themselves, on calculations made after it had come into their hands, gave the value at *One Million and a Quarter*. One half of the entire property, which, taken at the Commissioners' estimate, should have realised *Six Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Pounds*, has been actually sold for *Four Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds*—and that sum of four hundred and fifty thousand pounds, instead of being vested in land or other securities, and bearing interest for ever, has been absolutely expended to the last penny, and sunk for ever in temporary expedients!"

This is really a sad state of things. We trust government will be found acting energetically and at once.

We have been long aware of its having been the intention of a few of our fellow-citizens who are skilled in Railway matters to construct a line from this city to Tramore, in case it should be deemed unlikely that the Cork and Waterford projected line would run that way, and as it is manifestly for the benefit of our native city that the profits of such an undertaking should be reaped by her inhabitants, we think it our duty to inform them that another company originated by Dublin, Cork, and Youghal persons is in the field with the same object, and to advise them to hold by the line which has its birth among ourselves, a very strong argument in favor of which in our eyes is, and before parliament will be, that it is set on foot by local enterprize, and will be altogether supported by local capital.

DEATH OF EARL GREY.

We lament to have to announce the decease of this venerable statesman, which took place at Howick House, Northumberland, at a little after eight, on Thursday evening. The noble Earl had been in a declining state for some time, and his advanced age forbade the hope that he could ever recover from it. He expired in the presence of Lady Grey, who attended him unremittingly through all his illness. It is consolatory to know that his lordship's death was wholly free from pain, and that he "fell like a shock of corn in his season." Lord Grey was born in March, 1764, and was consequently in his 82d year at the time of his death. This is not the time to review the public life of one who occupied it so long, but we must not close even this brief notice of so great a public and private loss without acknowledging that even they who differed most with Lord Grey, all admit that a more honourable and noble-minded man never lived—his character, indeed, shines in splendid contrast to that of most of his successors in the leading of the Whig party.—**The death of Earl Grey will, of course, leave a Garter vacant, and cause a vacancy in the representation of Sunderland, represented by the present Earl.**—*Standard.*

CAPTAIN TERRY AND HIS MEN ON DAY DUTY.—A few days ago a young man applied for employment in the office of the Slate Company, to fill a situation from which another was dismissed. He was told his application would be considered, and that he would get an answer in a week. After leaving, and when out of sight of the office, a number of men armed, ordered him to kneel down, and swore him never to attempt to take the situation he had just being looking for.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

LITERATURE.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE

For July abounds with matter of the highest national importance, as well as with all that literary attraction which renders it so acceptable to the drawing-room and boudoir. The reviews are given with admirable taste; and the political articles are marked by sound judgment and discrimination.

THE O'DONOGHUE.

By HARRY LORREQUER.

Dublin: WM. CURRY, JUN, and Co.

We are getting more and more interested with this tale—the deeper the plot thickens, the greater appears the author's ability in raising the most intense curiosity as to the ultimate fortunes of the several characters so artistically introduced.

PUNCH, OR THE LONDON CHARIVARI. DOUGLAS JERROLD'S SHILLING MAGAZINE.

The conductors of the above serials have well fulfilled the promises held out by them on launching their respective works on the waters of public opinion, and glad are we to find that that general support has been given to both, which their merits demand. "Punch" has now completed its eighth volume, and the Shilling Magazine its first. We hope to find both long continuing their several careers of amusement and instruction.

CHAMBERS'S MISCELLANY.

Agreeable, as usual, this work perseveres in its mission of utility, and fully bears out the high encomiums bestowed upon it by the press of all shades of party.

GALLERY OF NATURE.

By the Rev. THOMAS MILNER.

This beautiful work has attracted general attention. We have to repeat the commendation we so fully accorded to its merits, in our previous notices.

HOOD'S MAGAZINE. WADE'S LONDON REVIEW.

We have derived much pleasure from the perusal of both the foregoing works. The matter in both is highly interesting.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S TABLE BOOK

Continues amusing as ever, and the illustrations, as usual, present all the richness of George Cruikshank's pencil. There is one article to which we would direct particular attention—namely, that on the "Preservation of Life." It contains many admirable suggestions which it were well to see carried out, particularly in the large towns throughout the empire.

SERMONS FOR SUNDAYS, &c.—THE IDEAL OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH,

By the Rev. R MONTGOMERY.

We feel indebted for the regular tranmission of the first named periodical, which ranks very high in our estimation, as well as in that of all who have had the privilege of perusing it.

The "Ideal" is from the pen of the author of "Luther" and other works of high standing in the Christian world. It is marked by all the writer's deep research, elegance of diction, and sound piety. We would wish that our readers would peruse its pages. At the present day we think if will be found of great benefit.

PAST AND PRESENT POLICY OF ENGLAND TOWARDS IRELAND.

London: MOXON.

This is an extremely well written volume, and contains much valuable statistical information. With the author's views on some points we cordially agree. We however dissent from his opinions as regards the present course of proceedure adopted by her Majesty's ministers as relates to this country.

THE HOMICIDE AT STRADONE.

A correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* furnishes the following as the verdict of the jury empannelled to hold an inquest on the body of Thos. Tierney, who was shot by one of a party of police at Stradone on Saturday week, about the hour of midnight:—

"We find that the deceased, Thomas Tierney, came by his death about half-past 11 o'clock on the night of the 12th of July, 1845, in the townland of Lavy, parish of Lavy, and county of Cavan, by a gunshot wound inflicted on him by Constable Wm. Farmer of the constabulary stationed at Stradone, and that there was *no sufficient cause to justify him in so doing.*"

The coroner immediately after issued his warrant for the arrest of Constable Farmer, and he was marched off a prisoner to Cavan jail.

We have reason to believe that a number of respectable and influential gentlemen are about to form, or have already formed, an association for the brokerage of railway and other joint-stock company shares, based upon the principles of the London and other English companies for similar purposes. We are rejoiced to find that some of our spirited fellow citizens imitating the example set them long since by the enterprising merchants and traders of the great sister island. It may be said they are stepping forward at the eleventh hour, but we do not think so, as we regard trade and commerce in Ireland to be only in its infancy. We hope to see railways intersecting every county of the "green isle," and to witness the developement of her great industrial resources, which are boundless as the sea. We are on the eve of a great moral revolution, which will render Ireland

"Great, glorious, and free,
First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea.'
—*E. Packet.*

The magistrates of Leitrim assembled in special sessions, have conveyed to his Excellency their conviction that the present law is inadequate to protect the inhabitants of that county from conspiracy against life and property, and they implore the Lord Lieutenant to apply to Government for additional powers to prevent and punish crime, before Parliament rises. They declare that Government will be responsible for the blood and anarchy of the ensuing winter, in that and the adjoining counties unless a prompt and sufficient remedy is devised.

MELANCHOLY DEATH BY DROWNING.—A fine lad, named Ianson Fyler, aged 13 years, step-son of Herbert Hore, of Poulhore, Esq., in this neighbourhood, was accidentally drowned on Wednesday last, while bathing in the river Slaney. It is supposed his feet got entangled in the weeds, or that he was seized with cramp, as he was a good swimmer, and had not been long in the water. Mr. A. Cliffe, eldest son of Anthony Cliffe, of Belvieu, Esq., although having but one arm, boldly swam to his assistance, but to no purpose, as he had sunk to rise no more. His body was taken up in about an hour afterwards by some fishermen. Doctor Mansergh was on the beach when it was brought ashore, but could be of no service, as the vital spark had flown.—*Wexford Independent.*

WATERFORD SUMMER ASSIZES.

COUNTY COURT—THURSDAY.

The Chief Justice took his seat on the bench this morning at 10 o'clock.

The various parties who pleaded not guilty to the fishery indictments on the preceding day, withdrew that plea and submitted to the mercy of the court, with the exception of Patrick Meade, in whose case there was some difference from the others.

Patrick Meade was indicted for, that he, on the 16th of May, at Kilcullen, erected a Scotch weir at a part of the river, where the breadth of the river is less than three-fourths of a mile. The indictment contained the usual counts of obstruction, &c.

Mr. Ryan, on the part of the traversers, applied to Mr. Scott to know whether he would be satisfied to have a *nolle prosequi* entered for the obstruction count.

Mr. Scott refused to do so.

Mr. Harris said, my lord, the proposition I made was, that *nolle prosequi* should be entered with regard to the obstruction clause, for the purpose of having the case brought before the Court of Queen's Bench.

Mr. Scott stated that if a verdict was given against the traverser his lordship would pronounce several judgments on the particular counts, so that they could reverse any part of the judgment.

Arthur Roberts examined—I am a civil engineer; I was employed to survey the river at Kilcullen; I know Mr. Meade's weir; the weir is a Scotch one; it extends into the river from the shore 66 feet, and from wing to wing 199 feet; in the chamber of the weir there is 12 feet of water at high water; this is the part of the weir that extends most into the river where the fish are caught; this chamber is dry at low water; at one foot outside the chamber I found 18 feet of water and 12 in the chamber; there must be a precipitous bank on which the weir is erected; I have gone up and down the river, and know where the weir is erected; I can only give my opinion as to whether the weir is an obstruction; if I were going up against the tide, I would keep as close as I could to the shore, and where the weir stands I should go round into a stronger tide, and go in again to get into weak water; every boat would be subject to the same inconvenience; now, in my judgment, the weir I think is an obstruction more or less to that part of the river; the breadth of the river is here less than three-quarters of a mile.

Cross-examined by Mr. Harris—I have been in the habit of passing up and down the river, both pulling and sailing; the tide falls thirteen feet at ordinary tides, and at spring tides it varies with the wind; the fall is about seventeen feet; at the time I sounded it, it was the high tide of an ordinary tide; I found twelve feet of water in the chamber; there is a part of the weir that does extend beyond the chamber; the extreme part of the chamber is dry at the low water of spring tides; there was a part of the weir there, and when I sounded it there were thirty feet of water; the wing extends beyond the low-water-mark; the wing is outside the chamber.—(Mr. Roberts here handed in the map he made of the place.)

Mr. Harris—Now, Mr. Roberts, tell me what that line representing the low-water-mark, running inside the chamber of the weir, means?

Mr. Roberts—It must be a mistake. In drawing the brush across the map, my lord, it went too far inside, and represents the low water as inside the chamber.

Cross-examination continued—For two months I have been in the habit of going up and down the river; before that I have not been in the habit of doing so; I never found the weir an impediment to me in my aquatic excursions; the weir is situated in a little bay (he here handed in a larger map of the ordnance survey, but of his own work); Patrick Meade's weir is marked as No. 1; on that map the line is the extreme mark of low water, but I don't say it is a correct representation of the place; it is only to show the locality; the well of the weir is inside of the low-water-mark; never had an occasion to go into the bay where the weir is; I never saw a boat go in there either; I think a boat might have to go in there; a good-sized yawl could not go into where the weir is on the last quarter of the ebb; that is the time that the tide runs strongest, and consequently the time when it would be most necessary to go there; there would not be water in the weir.

Thomas Tobin was next sworn—Knows Meade's weir; saw Meade's servant-man fish it; I am a fisherman and pilot; I have been in the habit of assisting vessels up the river since I was able to take up an oar in my hand; the weir is an obstruction to boats passing up and down; on the ebb tide, going trawling from Cheekpoint to Passage, when we come to Meade's weir we have to haul in, and there being only three men in the boat, we find it very hard to pull round this weir, as the entire strength of the tide sets in here from Buttermilk Castle; was present when the place was sounded; there are seven feet outside the wing of the weir at low water; this is in the channel; the weir is a Scotch weir, or an ebb and flood weir; it catches fish both ways; it is composed of posts with nets attached; the nets are not raised, but are left there during the fishing season stationary; does not recollect Meade saying anything at the Callaghane sessions; does not know whether the weir was ever removed; Meade was convicted in 1841, and the weir was down from that time until the passing of the late fishery act in 1843; the weir is injurious to the fishery of the river.

Cross-examined—At all parts of the tide, from the first hour of flood to the last hour of ebb, we could pull over where the chamber of the weir is if it was not there.

Edward Fitzgerald sworn—Knows the Kilcullen weir; saw Meade fish it; Meade is now there at the side bar; that is the man I saw fish it; that weir must be injurious to the public fishery of the river; could not draw a net upon the bank where the weir is; the weir would prevent you doing it; the weir is an obstruction to the navigation of the river, as the whole tide runs in there; you cannot pull in there without pulling round it, and that is a great inconvenience; knows where the pound of the weir is; there is four feet difference there and two feet outside of it; at the outside wing there is twenty feet of water; the outside wing is the chief obstruction; does not know whether the weir was taken down four or five years ago.

Cross-examined—The weir is situated in a bend of the river; at two hours of low water of ebb tides we can go over where the chamber of the weir is. This witness further stated that at ordinary tides, at low water, a boat could pass if the weir was out of the place it now occupies.

To a Juror—At half tide, coming up the river, it would be in the way.

To another Juror—A tide might be lost in going around it; at the first quarter of the ebb, if the weir was removed, a boat could go across the bank on which it is erected; cannot say how much farther the bank extends beyond the weir.

Edward Delany, fisherman, sworn—Never saw the weir fished; considers it an obstruction in going up or down; if there is a strong tide, and that you want to get in, you cannot do so with the weir; you have to go around it, with great trouble; and sometimes you will not be able to go around, as the tide runs there three or four knots an hour; the weir was taken down three or four years ago, and it remained down until the last season; it is injurious to the fishery; I have seen from twenty to one hundred salmon taken at one tide out of Scotch weirs.

Cross-examined—I prosecute when I am ordered; I would have come forward to prosecute this weir merely as an obstruction to the navigation; I did come forward before to prosecute; will not swear that it was for the sake of the navigation; at the time the tide runs strongest down the river there is water enough to pull my boat over it.

Pierse Cox examined—Knows Patrick Meade; makes materials for nets; Meade purchased twine from me for his weir; his weir is at Cape Cooneen.

To the Judge—That is in this county.

The case for the Crown having closed,

Mr. Harris submitted to his lordship that there was not sufficient evidence that Patrick Meade was the owner of the weir.

Chief Justice—That is a question for the jury.

Mr. Harris then proceeded to address the jury, he appeared, he said, for the traverser Patrick Meade; and he would endeavor as briefly as possible to state the case on which he relied on behalf of the traverser, and on which he submitted he was entitled to a verdict of not guilty. Gentlemen, although the indictment contains many counts which may hereafter be the subject of an address to his lordship on a motion in an arrest of judgment, the only count on which he would trouble them was the last one in the indictment. He here read the count and proceeded to say—before they could find his client guilty, they must be satisfied that the main feature of that count were true in every particular—that count charges him with creating an obstruction in the river Suir. He had not the advantage of hearing his lordship's direction to the jury who were empanelled in the case tried yesterday; but as he understood—and he spoke this under the correction of his lordship—as he understood the law in reference to obstruction, before they found a verdict of guilty on such an indictment, they should be satisfied that there was a palpable a substantial obstruction of some description to boats and vessels or ships—and although the obstruction—provided it be palpable and substantial—be of the smallest description, on that a verdict may be had for the crown. He was aware of a recent decision in a case tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, it was a case from the river Shannon—and the decision of the Court was that an obstruction to the smallest boat was equally an offence with the obstruction to the largest ship—to use the words of the learned judge who tried the case, the foot passenger was equally entitled to protection as the nobleman riding in his carriage. Though he admitted this, yet, he went further because he said, and he was sure his lordship would tell them this: that the obstruction must be a palpable and substantial one. Was he to be told if a vessel were moored close to the shore and boats passing by, had to pass round her on one occasion; that therefore the mooring of that vessel was an offence against the navigation laws? Was he to be told that if a boat were placed in a certain situation for safety, or happened to be placed at a particular time in such a situation as to cause other boats passing in another direction to sail round her—was he to be told this was an obstruction to the navigation of the river? No, it was not, because it was not a substantial obstruction. He put it to them was not this the case of the traverser, and that they could not find that it was a substantial obstruction. Mr. Harris then proceeded to observe on the evidence at great length, and to point out discrepancies in the evidence of the parties examined, and concluded by calling on the jury to acquit the traverser.

His Lordship proceeded to charge the jury—He said the river was a great highway, open to the Queen's subjects, where they had a right to pass, and no one had a right to obstruct them, either by an obstruction of the free navigation or an obstruction of the fishery. The law would not endure an obstruction of either the one or the other; and when I look on this as a question of humanity, I feel no indignation against those persons at the bar, who naturally seek to exercise their skill in a way that often turns out to them a profitable harvest. As I before said, the river is a great public road not to be obstructed, and it is an imperfect illustration I am about to offer to you: If in going home this evening to your respective dwellings you found an encroachment permanently made, taking away a part of the road where you were in the habit of riding or driving, it would be very little satisfaction to be told that you had only to go a little round, and that it would take you with safety home as if the obstruction had not been there at all. On a road you do not meet with winds and currents, and though you are told that the circumnavigation or going round does not make a great difference, and that they could hold up their oars and go on for some distance, yet that does not prove that they could not go on for 999 feet.

Mr. Ryan—Pardon me, my lord, what the breadth of the weir was sworn at was 191.

His Lordship—Ninety-nine will answer my purpose as well; for if this is tolerated every one of my good friends who are now listening to me, when they go home may take each 98 feet more, so that every part of the shore would be literally covered with weirs, from the time you would leave the quay at Waterford until you would go to Duncannon Fort, or wherever else you might go. His Lordship then told the jury, that if they considered there was proof of this weir obstructing the navigation and obstructing the fishery of the river, they ought to find the traverser guilty. It was their duty to do so if they considered the weir was not erected 20 years, and was the slightest obstruction of any kind. This case does not appear to me to differ from the others, and I hope you will not, by giving an opposite verdict, leave the law in an unsettled state, and thereby cause it to be set at defiance. The proper course is for you to pronounce a verdict, and then let it be brought before the court of a higher tribunal.

The jury found the traverser guilty.

His Lordship said—He would not pass an injurious sentence on the traversers, but a preventative one, so that the expenses incurred may not be met by the profits of the fishery, and to deter from protracted litigation and the perseverance in an illegal course.

Mr. Sausse—The sentence, my lord, under the last count, goes to an abatement.

His Lordship—Yes, the sentence on that will be to abate the nuisance. My object in having the weir abated is, to make the punishment contingent on the continuance of it.

The traverser was allowed to stand out till Friday morning.

His Lordship then proceeded to hear appeals, which occupied the court for a considerable time, but the cases were of no interest to the public.

COUNTY COURT—FRIDAY.

Corporation v. *Newport.*

This cause came off for trial before Chief Justic Doherty and the following special jury:—

J. Lambert, foreman.	Samuel Smith
George B. Power.	James Barry.
Nicholas Purdon Stout.	Frances E. Curry.
Christopher Hannan.	Edmond Mulcahy.
George B. Jackson.	Wm I. Tulloh.
Simon Bagge.	Edmond Dower.

Mr. Curtis opened the pleadings.

Mr. George stated the case.

This was an ejectment on the title for recovery of the Market House and Weigh House on the Quay, the property of the Corporation. The learned gentleman went into a statement of the case, and examined the Town Clerks, proving several documents relating to the title of the corporation to the Market House.

Mr. Moore at length said he would admit the title to some time.

The question of law was argued on both sides, when

The Judge summoned up and directed the jury to find for the plaintiff.

The Jury found for the plaintiff, 6d damages and 6d costs.

Mr. Moore pressed for a special verdict, and was resisted at the other side, the court intimating that he would leave them to their remedy of a bill of exceptions.

Counsel for plaintiff—Messrs. Scott Q.C., George, Q.C., Walsh, Lynch, and Curtis.—Agent—Mr. Robert Fleming.

Counsel for defendant—Messrs. Moore, Q.C., Hatchell, Q.C., Martley, Q.C., Alcock, and Harris.—Agents—Messrs. Elliott and Newport.

Lessee Giles a. *the casual ejector.*

This was an action of ejectment on the title. at the suit of Miss Frances Giles against Patrick Curren. The defendant was a workman on the farm of Mr. Giles; and his father lived on the property as a farmer, holding about 30 acres of land for a number of years. Mr. Walter Giles, being in possession of the property, came to the defendant about four or five years ago, immediately after the death of defendant's father, when defendant gave him up 28 acres of the land, keeping two for himself and the house, and he continued to work as a labourer with Mr. Giles for a few years, receiving £10 a-year together with the house and two acres. Subsequently, Mr. Giles changed the mode of payment, giving him 8d a-day when he worked. Not being satisfied with the manner in which the defendant worked, Mr. Giles wished to get rid of him and turn him out of the house; but he refused to give poseession. The present action was brought for possession of the house and two acres. It was contended by Mr. Martley, for defendant, that he never paid any rent for this house, and a continuing possession for twenty years entitled him to the fee simple of it. On the other hand, it was replied that the defendant was no more than a care-taker, and that a gentleman's butler might as well set up a claim to his pantry after a long residence.

The Court sent the issue to the jury, who found for the plaintiff. 6d damages and 6d costs.

Counsel for plaintiff—Messrs. Hatchell, Deane, Martley and Harris's agents, Messrs. Elliott and Newport.

For defendant—Messrs. George and Lynch; agent, Mr. Bagge.

After all the civil business was diposed of his Lordship desired all the fishery traversers to be brought up for sentence. A number of these people appeared at the side bar who had all submitted and pleaded guilty. His Lordship then passed sentence fining each in penalties of £50 on each count in the indictment, but to be allowed to stand out on their own recognizances if within one fortnight they abated the nuisance by prostrating the convicted weirs. As to those who had traversed for the purpose of remaining out until next assizes he warned them of the danger they ran in the event of conviction, as they would be most severely dealt with.

Mr. O'Neill—My lord, as I appear to be one of the parties alluded to, I beg leave to observe that mine is quite a different case altogether from the others. My weirs have been repeatedly established both at petty sessions and by the verdict of juries, and it is altogether for another purpose I have traversed in prox.

Court—Oh, you, Sir, are not of the class of persons to whom my observations were directed; I do not apply them to you.

Mr. O'Neill—Thank you, my lord.

This closed the business of the assizes here.

CITY COURT—FRIDAY.

Nevins in replevin a. *Phelan.*

This was an action of replevin, arising out of a distress for rent of premises in Waterford, held as a bacon store by Mr. Michael Phelan the defendant, under the plaintiff, Hannah F. Nevins.

The plaintiff put in five avowries, and the defendant pleaded non tenuit and riens in arrear.

The case was this: on the death of the late Thomas Nevins, his widow, the plaintiff, succeeded to the property. The premises in question belonged to two owners—Mrs. Nevins claiming five-twelfths, and Mr. Hugh Nevins, her nephew, seven-twelfths. Mr. Thomas F. Nevins, the plaintiff's son, having got into difficulties, was proceeded against, and the firm of Rankin and Co., under a *fi fa* seized, and sold the interest of Thomas F. Nevins to certain property conveyed to him by his mother, the plaintiff, the equity of redemption in which only she had the power to convey having previously mortgaged it to the bank. The defendant, Mr. Phelan, had always paid the rent to Mrs. Nevins, and would continue to do so had not a notice been served on him by the creditors of Thomas Nevins, calling on him to pay no more rent. He had paid the seventh share to Hugh Nevins, whose receipt for the payment he held, but would not pay the plaintiff unless by a decree of court.

For the plaintiff it was denied that any assignment to Thomas Nevins took place, and that plaintiff had a right to recover her share of the rent.

The jury found the following verdict:—For the plaintiff, Mrs. Nevins, (Mr. Phelan, technically speaking, being plaintiff in replevin) on the three avowries, £43 18 6d. For the defendant, on the cognizance to the plea of riens in arrears, £——, being the amount of the receipt for the rent paid to Hugh Nevins.

Counsel for plaintiff—Messrs. Hatchell, Wall, and Foley; agent, Mr. Thos. F. Strange.

For defendant—Messrs. Martley, J. E. Walsh, and Harris; agent, Mr. A. Smith.

Howlan a. *Howlan.*

An action of assumpit to recover the sum of £45 lent by plaintiff to the deceased husband of defendant; plaintiff who is a sea captain, sailed the vessel of defendant's late husband, who was his brother; after his brother's death the defendant dispensed with the plaintiff's services, and a dispute about wages having arisen, it was left to two arbitrators, and the sum of £13 8s 9d was awarded to plaintiff, together with a further sum of £5 8s allowed him for so much money paid in his own wrong for coals, which he charged himself with, but which payment he did not receive.—This action was brought for £45, which plaintiff alleged he lent the deceased Mr. Howlan in his life-time.

The mother and sister of plaintiff were examined, and proved the case.

Mr. Harris addressed the jury, who returned a verdict for plaintiff, £34 damages, and 6d costs.

CARRICK REGATTA.

On Monday last, four boats started for a purse of £8—10s entrance. One boat from Waterford, one from Fiddown, and two from Carrick. The first heat was won by the Waterford boat, and the second by the Fiddown boat. Both heats were well contested. There was no third heat in consequence of the tide having fallen.

A cot polling match followed, from the Castle to a boat moored above the bridge—three heats, which afforded much pleasure.

On Tuesday the postponed race came off—the same boats started, and the Waterford boat was the winner. The cot race did not take place in consequence of the misconduct of some of the boatmen.

A cot and paddle race which was an interesting one, and a poling match closed the amusement of the day.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

Forty policemen from Waterford are ordered to Cavan.

Baltimore, coast of Cork, is now a bonding port.

The Hon. Martin Joseph Ffrench, son of Lord Ffrench, is to be chairman of the Galway banquet to the "Liberator and Repeal Martyrs" on the 28th inst.

At Tullamore assizes Edward Day was found guilty of soliciting Wm. Butler to murder John Duffey, of Banagher. The trial of Mr. Smith, of Silverhills, for administering ardent spirits to a travelling man in the garb of a sailor, of which the man died, did not come on, in the absence of witnesses.

Mr. Benjamin Thompson is elected a Commissioner, of Clonmel, under 9th Geo. 4, cap. 82, in room of Mr. H. Pedder resigned.

REPORTS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEES ON IRISH RAILWAY BILLS.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK.

JUNE 10.—Mr. Henley reported from the select committee on Group AA—That in the case of the Waterford and Limerick railway bill, the committee had examined into the several matters required by the standing orders to be inquired into by committees on railway bills, and had agreed to the following report:—

That the proposed capital of the company is £750,000 and the amount of loan which they are empowered to raise is £250,000 when one-half of the capital shall have been paid up. That the amount of shares subscribed for is £597,300 and the deposits paid thereon amount to £29,515. That there are 322 shareholders who may be considered as having a local interest in the line, and the amount of capital subscribed for by them is £379,350. That the number of other parties being shareholders is 188, and the capital taken by them amounts to £210,950. That the line proposed to be made is intended to complete the communication by railway between the city of Waterford and the city of Limerick; and the insufficiency for agricultural, commercial, and other purposes, of the present means of conveyance and of communication between the said cities and other places lying near or contiguous to the line of railway has been satisfactorily proved. That the proposed railway is a complete and integral line between the termini specified. That a report of the Board of Trade was referrred to the committee, by which it was recommended that the portion of the line lying between Tipperary and Limerick should be constructed by the Waterford and Limerick company, subject to proper restrictions for the joint use of the line by the said Waterford and Limerick and the Great Southern and Western railway companies, and in which recommendation the committee fully concurred; that an agreement having been entered into between the companies for that purpose, clauses have been introduced into the bill which appear to the committee necessary and proper to carry out that recommendation, and the committee became satisfied from the explanations of the engineers of both railways, that no practical difficulty existed in the junction of the two lines, and a clause was inserted in the bill providing that such junction should be so effected as to admit of the uninterrupted passage of traffic on both railways. That there is no plane proposed to be worked by assistant engines, either stationary or locomotive. That there are no peculiar engineering difficulties on the proposed line, except in the passage of the river Suir at Grannagh. That there is one tunnel, which is situate at Nicholas Town, Old Castle, in the county of Tipperary; that the length of the said tunnel is 304 yards, the breadth 8 yards, and the height 8 yards; that it is proposed to be ventilated by the openings at each end, and that the strata are very favourable. That the gradients and curves are generally favourable; the steepest gradient being 1 in 175, and the smallest radius of a curve being fourteen chains, which is near the terminus at Waterford. That the length of the main line is 76 miles, 7 furlongs, and 55 roods. The length of the Mary-street branch to the upper part of Waterford is 1 mile and 70 yards. That the amount of the estimates of the cost or other expenses to be incurred up to the time of the completion of the railway is £750,000, which appears to be supported by evidence, and to be fully adequate for the purpose.—That the estimated charge of the annual expenses of the railway, when completed, is £40 per cent. of the gross receipts, the adequacy of which was satisfactorily proved to the committee. That the calculations proved in evidence before the committee have satisfactorily established that the revenue is likely to be sufficient to support the annual charges of the maintenance of the railway, and still allow a profit to the projectors.

DUBLIN AND GALWAY RAILWAY BILL.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE PETITIONS.

By the Lords' Committees appointed a Select Committee to consider of the petition of James Pim of the city of Dublin, banker, and one of the company of undertakers of the Grand Canal, Ireland, complaining that the Standing Orders had not been complied with on the Irish Great Western (Dublin to Galway) Bill, and praying to be heard by his agents and witnesses, in support of the allegations of his petition presented on the 7th of this instant July; and also a similar petition presented on the 8th of this instant July; and to report to the house; and to whom were referred certain petitions in relation to this matter presented on the 11th of this instant July:

Ordered to report,

That the committee have met, and considered the subject matter to them referred, and have examined several witnesses on the allegation of forged and fictitious names having been placed on the contract deed, but have not thought it expedient to examine into the other allegations, which may be more properly inquired into by referring the bill back to the Standing Order Committee, or before the Select Committee if the bill should be opposed.

The Committee find, however, that it has not been the practice of the directors of this company to require references to the characters of the parties applying for shares, and that allotments have been made to persons under feigned and fictitious names, to paupers, and to persons who would not have been allowed under the real names to obtain shares, and who could have no means of paying, from their own resources, even the deposit.

That the letters addressed to those persons were by some means obtained before their delivery by the post.

That all the transactions of the company appear to have been carried on in an unsatisfactory and careless manner—that out of 974 applications 863 had no reference whatever, and 111 had references, of which, however, only 29 appear to have been marked as inquired into, and out of that number 14 reported as bad.

That the committee have no means of ascertaining how many of the persons whose names are attached to the contract deed are solvent persons.

That they cannot conclude their report without observing that the system adopted is one which tends to defeat the intention of the legislature, by passing a fraudulent and fictitious contract deed through the standing order committee, and by this means substituting a list of shareholders, who, in case of a failure of the undertaking, would have no means of making good the amount for which they appear on the deed to be responsible; and they beg leave to express their opinion that the reduction made in the last session of the amount of deposit previously required by parliament has had the effect of facilitating the commission of frauds of the nature of those adverted to in this report.

And the committee have directed the minutes of evidence taken before them to be laid before your lordships.

CLONMEL GRAND JURY.—The Honorable C. O'Callaghan, foreman; Matthew Pennefather, Lieut.-Col. W. Purefoy, William Going, Edward Crosbie Moore, Thomas Lalor, Rich. B. H. Lowe, Thos. B. Barton, Wm. Quin, Stephen O'Meagher, Lawrence Creagh, Joseph Cooke, James A. Butler, Matthew R. Millett, Godfrey Taylor, Richard Sadleir, William H. Riall, Lorenzo H. Jephson, Henry W. Briscoe, James Power, Samuel Cooper, Henry C. White, John Langley, Esqrs.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, by proclamation in the *Dublin Gazette* of Friday, declared the county of Cavan to be in a state of disturbance, and required an extraordinary police establishment; also parts of the county of Leitrim.

IRISH FISHERIES.

A Bill for the amendment of the law regulating Irish Fisheries has been introduced on the part of the Government by Sir Thomas Fremantle, and has passed through the Committee of the House of Commons. An analysis of the provisions may prove interesting to our readers.

The first clause provides that an additional Commissioner of Fisheries may be appointed by her Majesty's Treasury, with such salary as may be considered adequate. At present the act for the regulation of Irish Fisheries is administered by the Board of Public Works, and it is a good provision to have one Commissioner, whose time will be exclusively devoted to the subject, and not distracted by other duties.

The 2d clause provides that the same penalties shall be recoverable for the *use* of illegal weirs, nets, or engines, as are recoverable for their erection in estuaries, &c.; and the 3d clause empowers the Commissioners to suspend the use of and remove illegal weirs and nets in prohibited places. This is an important provision, inasmuch as it confers magisterial authority on the Commissioners, and will enable them to act promptly, instead of leaving the parties aggrieved to the tardy process of the law: while, to guard against the improper use of this power, the 9th clause gives a right of appeal against the decision of the Commissioners to the going Judge of Assize.

The 5th clause enacts that the parties re-erecting or using weirs, decided to be illegal, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding £20 for each day the same may remain up. And the Commissioners are empowered to issue their warrant to abate and remove such re-erected weirs.

The 6th clause provides compensation for malicious injury to fishing weirs; and the 7th clause enacts that in case the injury is done on the verge of two or more counties the amount may be apportioned thereon.

The 8th and 9th clauses confer on the Commissioners the power to determine and define the place of junction between the tidal part of any river and the inland and fresh-water portion thereof, and to define the mouth or entrance into the sea of any river.

The 10th clause confers on all officers and men of the Navy or Coast Guard Service, and of the Constabulary, and on all Water Bailiffs, authority to remove at once all obstructions, &c., to the passing of fishing during the annual and weekly closetimes.

The 11th clause is of considerable importance, as it reduces the size of the meshes of nets from two inches and a half between knot and knot, or ten inches measured round, to *one and three-quarter* inches, from knot to knot, or *seven inches* measured round; and the 12th clause confers power on the Commissioners to alter further the size of meshes in certain localities.

The 13th clause settles the disputed point respecting the deputation of the Water Bailiff being on a stamp, by enacting that all deputations shall be subject to a stamp duty of *five shillings*. No reasonable objection can be taken to this.

The 14th and 15th clauses empower the Commissioners to prohibit the use of engines injurious to fisheries, and to authorise the use of tramel or other nets during the daytime.

The remaining clauses refer to Irish fisheries, to the recovery of penalties, and to the interpretation of words. As far as this bill goes it is unexceptionable, but we think further provision should have been made against the destruction of fish in inland rivers by poachers. Under the law as it at present stands, the proprietors of inland rivers are exposed to great trouble and expense in preserving them effectually. We do not see why the proprietors of fisheries should be subject to more annoyance and expense in preserving them than the law subjects them to in the preservation of game. Indeed, inland rivers ought to be especially protected from the depredations of poachers, because they are in a great degree the chief nurseries of our salmon fisheries.

Those interested in the protection of inland rivers ought to endeavor to have clauses inserted in this bill enabling them to obtain a more summary conviction of offenders, and authorising water bailiffs, &c., to detain parties detected in the commission of illegal acts until they give security for their appearance. As it is, a party may give a false name and address, and elude puishment.—*Irish Railway Gazette.*

About 8 o'clock, on Thursday evening, as Mr. George W. Evans, of Victoria Terrace, solicitor, was driving home in his gig from Cratloe, three men jumped over a wall on the road side near Caherdavin, about a mile from Wellesley-bridge, and immediately arrested his progress, two of them seizing the horse's reins, and the other presenting a pistol close to Mr. Evans, exclaiming "Is that O'Brien?" Mr. Evans raised his arm to put put aside the pistol, and in the effort fell over the gig side, when the pistol was immediately fired, but which he thus providentially escaped. The horse startled at the report, sprung forward, and pursued his career at a rapid pace. The only being in the gig, a child not five years old, the son of Mr. Evans, held on by the dashboard of the vehicle, whilst the hore pursued his route home without a guide, passing over Wellesley-bridge, and trotting up Henry-street turned into the stable lane without accident, the innocent little boy telling his distracted mother, who ran out of the house on hearing the alarm from the crowd following the gig, "my papa is shot, is killed!" Mr. Joseph Fogarty, Mr. Seward, and a few policemen immediately hurried off in search of Mr. Evans, whom they met coming against them, safe from the assassins, aim, for the ruffians had turned off across the fields towards Clonmackin, when they saw their victim fall on the road, as they thought, dead.—Mr. Evans is agent to a property of Lord George Quin, at Cratloe, and his duties in this department probably led to the desperate attack on his life. What reckless miscreants to perpetrate such an outrage, whilst the judges of assize are administering her Majesty's commission in Limerick! This attack was made, and the shot fired, in broad daylight, upon a public road, in the immediate vicinity of Limerick. The gig horse was wounded in the chest by the pistol shot.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Mr. Brown, a Scotch steward of Lord Bloomfield, was fired at on Friday, near Newport.—*Ibid.*

A Rock notice was posted at Pallaskenry, warning Mr. Joseph Smith, of Adare, not to employ strangers on his property at Pallas; subsequently while his labourers were at dinner, their spades were maliciously broken.—*Ibid.*

A violent conflict took place on Thursday morning, between two families of the names of Quin and Halpin, at Ballinguile, near Croagh, in this county, in the execution of a civil bill decree, when a rescue was made of the seizure. Several deadly blows were dealt out on both sides, and one man of the name of Halpin was so badly wounded, that his life is despaired of, from extensive fracture of the head.—*Ibid.*

The Rev. Mr. Champagne, of Milltown, Pallaskenry, has been served with a Rock notice, ordering him to turn away all the workmen in his employ, or take back a man whom he had detected in larceny on his farm.—*Ibid.*

The annual fair of Cahirmee, Cork, was one of the largest witnessed for many years; the show of horses was astonishing for numbers, several exchanged owners, principally for the cavalry and coaches; but as a general horse fair it was dull. Sheep and lambs brought high prices, owing to the distemper in horned cattle, which compelled agriculturists to turn to sheep feeding. Lambs averaged from 12s to 24s; good milch cows fetched a fair price, but dry stock and heifers were on the look down. Pigs were purchased at an average of 36s per cwt.

THE FATAL RIOT AT ARMAGH.

On Wednesday and Thursday the examination of witnesses in this most distressing case was continued. Sub-Inspector William Kelly, who had been called on by government to make a detailed statement of the facts to which he was an eye-witness, gave a full history of the transaction, from which it appeared that the attack on the Orangemen was premeditated, a pile of stones having been made at the corner of Charter-school-lane to prepare for the attack.

At about ten minutes past twelve o'clock on Friday morning, the gentlemen of the jury unanimously agreed to the following verdict:—"That on the 12th of July last, at Thomas-street, in the city of Armagh, a procession of Orangemen, to the number of one hundred and fifty, having been marching in procession with banners and music, and armed with pistols and swords, and that divers persons comprising that procession (that is to say, 31 Orangemen, whose names are set forth on the face of the verdict), aided and assisted by a person unknown to the jury, made an assault on the person of John Boyle, the deceased, and that the aforesaid persons did, then and there, in Thomas-street, as aforesaid, inflict on him (John Boyle,) a gun shot wound, which caused his death, and of which he died."

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

19th—Green Isle (s.), Hearn, Liverpool, m. g.—H.M.P. Advice, at 9½, a.m.—Sibyl, Wickham, Liverpool, salt—Osprey (s.), Burgess, Bristol, m. g.—Dolphin, Jones, Cardigan, ballast—Ann and Maries, Trevett, Liverpool, salt—Eclipse (s.), Bolger, Dublin, m. g.—Friends, Burnard, Newport, coals—Cambrian Packet, Rees, Llanelly, ditto.

20th—Ranger, Griffiths, do., do.—Mary M'Lean, O'Brien, Cardiff, do—Emmeline, Trick, do., do.—Aurora, Harris, Swansea, culm—Druid, Williams, Neath, do.—Edward Jones, Duggan, Swansea, do.—Devonshire, Phelan, Neath, coals Nelly, Clay, Llanelly, do.—Challenger, Young, Newport, do.—Betsy, Barrow, Bangor, slates—Pelican, Jones, do., do.—Cleveland, Boutcher, Llanelly, culm—Liverpool, Phelan, Llanelly, culm—H. M. P. Advice, at 9½, a. m.—Earl Mulgrave, Booth, Cardiff, coals—Elizabeth, Sinnott, Swansea, culm—Friends, Byrne, do., do.—Malcolm, Edmonds, Neath, coals—William Irvin, Triggs, Swansea, culm—Elizabeth, Casey, Cork, sheep and pigs—Elizabeth Ann, Foley, Courtmasherry, potatoes—Clementina, Bennett, Cardiff, coals—Betsy, Symons, Llanelly, culm—Dove, Campbell, Swansea, do.—Francis, Williams, Newport, coals—St. Vincent, Rumney, Llanelly, culm—Edward Rees, do., coals—Intrepid, Harris, Swansea, culm—put back, William, Johns; Elizabeth, Jones, Swansea, coals—Primrose, Knight, Cardiff, do.—Prince Leopold, Knov, Liverpool, g. c.—Thetis, Whitburn, Cardiff, flour—Jane and Eliza, Jones, Chester, bricks—Venus, Benoke, Newport, coals—President, Grandy, Quebec, timber and deals, in 30 days—Alpha, White, Cardiff, coals.

21st—Margaret, James, Bangor, slates—Sir A. M'Kenzie, Davis, Cardiff, coals—Maria, Finch, Gloucester, salt—George the 4th, Llewellyn, Newport, coals—Piper, Evoy, Cardiff, do.—Friendship, Evans, Neath, culm—Alexanders, Hooper, Cardiff, coals—Bro hers, Williams, Bangor, slates—David Walter, Reed, Cardiff, coals—Æolus, Fortune, do., do.—Nancy, Ryan, Liverpool, salt—Liverpool, Stagg, London, ballast—H.M.P. Prospero, at 10, a.m.—Maid of Mostyn, Porter, Chester, coals—Industry, Mendus, Liverpool, salt—Wanderer, Ward, Runcorn, coals—Richard, Eaves, Preston, coals—Hunter, Phillips, Llanelly, culm.

22d—John Miller, Sullivan, Cardiff, coals—Robert Henry, O'Hara, Glasgow, g.c.

SAILED,

19th—William, Johns, Liverpool, flour—Victoria, Rees, Cardiff, ballast—Nora Creina, Flavin, St. John's, N.F.L., flour—Amitie, Parov, Newcastle, ballast.

20th—H.M.P. Advice, at 7, a.m.—Duke of Cornwall, Phillips, Swansea, grain and flour.

21st—Harriett and Phœbe, James, Milford, flags—Hope, Walsh, Swansea, ballast—Hebe, Ellis, Portsmouth, provisions—Mariner, Williams, Gloucester, grain—Liberty, Rowe, Neath, ballast—Williams, Johns, before mentioned—Elizabeth Ann, Foley, Bristol, potatoes—H.M.P. Adder, at 7, a.m.—Eliza Jane, Pender, Bristol, g.c.—Confidence, Angel, London, provision.

22d—Green Isle, (s.), Hearn. Liverpool, g.c.—H.M.P. Prospero, at 7, a.m.

Wind—E. to E.S.E., and E.

SHIP NEWS.

JULY 21ST—The "Dart," pleasure-boat, spoke the barque "Huron," of St. Andrews, from St. John's, N. B., for Liverpool, (out 26 days,) Hook Tower, bearing N.N.W. 14 miles.

THE LATE CASE OF MILITARY FLOGGING.—On Thursday night a meeting of inhabitants of the borough of the Tower Hamlets, was held at the Eagle Tavern, Mile-end-road, for the purpose of taking into consideration the recent flogging of the Guards, at Windsor, on Saturday last under circumstances which appear in another page, and to adopt such measures as might be expedient. Mr. Morris having been called to the chair, as an old soldier denounced in strong terms the treatment the men had received, which was against all law and feelings of humanity, as it was neither a regimental nor a general court martial. It was his opinion that a public subscription should be entered into for the purpose of obtaining counsel's opinion whether an action would not lie against the commanding officer for subjecting them to the lash without submitting the case first to the higher authorities. It was eventually agreed to send a requisition to the members for the borough, Col. Fox and Sir Wm. Clay, to call a public meeting of the electors of the borough.—*Weekly Dispatch.*

THE LATE SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH.—A very full meeting of the subscribers to the fund for the endowing St. John's Church, Bridgewater, was held at the Town Hall there on Wednesday, the worshipful the Mayor in the chair.—In consequence of the late extraordinary conduct of Mr. Capes, it became necessary to understand clearly to what service the edifice of St. John's Church should hereafter be applied, and what form of worship the endowment fund was to support. This meeting was accordingly convened, and, after several respectable inhabitants had expressed their surprise at Mr. Cape's strange secession, it was agreed that a committee should be appointed to carry into effect the original and undoubted intention of the subscribers to the church. It appears that in 1840 Mr. Capes voluntarily consented to erect the church on condition of his being appointed first incumbent. His terms were cheerfully agreed to, and he built the edifice at a cost of £7000. An endowment fund of £3000 was raised, and the cost of the site and of erecting the glebe-house paid out of it. The question, therefore, between Mr. Capes and the subscribers appears to be, who has a right to the fabric? We hope the subscribers will insist upon the edifice being appropriated to the use for which it was originally designed—viz., the worship of God according to the forms and ceremonies of the Church of England.—*Sherborne Journal*, July 18.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—It is now generally thought parliament will not be prorogued until the second week in August; that it will be impossible to get through the public business before that time.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, FIVE SHARES in the "Waterford Steam Navigation Company;" also, THIRTY SHARES in the "Waterford and Limerick Railway Company.

Application to

ARTHUR SMITH, Esq.,
William-street, Solicitor to the Executors of MICHAEL HART, Esq., deceased.

Tooth-Ache Prevented.

Those Persons who are troubled with the TOOTH ACHE, are earnestly recommended to use

BULLOCK'S
CELEBRATED
CAMPHOR TOOTH PASTE.

It has been wisely asserted by an able author, that there is no disease to which the human frame is subject, more excruciating or intolerable, or which so completely incapacitates a person for business or pleasure, as the Tooth-Ache. It most frequently happens that the majority of persons who are actively employed, pay too little attention to the care of their teeth until they become painful. The evils arising from this neglect often cause the loss of *many*, and in some cases, *all the teeth*, which might have been prevented by a timely use of the Camphor Paste. It removes Scurvy and Bleeding of the Gums. So extraordinary are its detersive and antiseptic properties, that by its regular use, teeth which are loose and likely to fall from their sockets, may be rendered firm; their pristine beauty and brilliant surface preserved unchanged to an advanced period of life.

Mr. BULLOCK has in his possession numerous testimonials from the most eminent Dentists, as well as from some highly respectable Families and distinguished individuals, who have long patronised the Camphor Tooth Paste, and who have by a steady perseverance in its use, retained their teeth, which appeared past recovery, and which, had it not been for the use of this Paste, must have been lost in a few months.

TO BE HAD AT
DR. PYNE'S,
GEORGE'S-STREET,
AND
DR. JOHN MACKESY'S,
MALL.

Prepared by MR. BULLOCK, Family Chemist 3, Princess-Street, Manchester, and sold in Pots, 2s each.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
IN THE YEAR 1720 21,
ALSO FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVE.

LIFE INSURANCES,
WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

TWO THIRDS of the net profit which shall appear to have separately accrued on British and Irish Insurances, effected on and after the 1st day of January, 1842, for the whole term of life, will be apportioned septennially among those Policies of each class respectively, then subsisting, on which at least Three Annual Premiums shall have been paid.

This bonus will be applied, according to the option of the person effecting the Insurance, in either of the following modes, viz.:—

1. BY ADDITION TO THE SUM TO BE PAID BY THE COMPANY AT THE EXTINCTION OF THE LIFE ASSURED.
2. BY AN EQUIVALENT REDUCTION IN THE PREMIUMS, PAYABLE BY THE ASSURED, SUBSEQUENT TO THE SEPTENNIAL INVESTIGATION.

The Fund available for such Bonus will be charged with only a moderate share of the expenses of management; and THE LARGE PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS, enjoyed by the Assured, will involve them in no NO LIABILITY in the nature of Partnership, or of charge for guarantee of capital. The Capital Stock of the Corporation, its long experience, and the prudent management of its financial resources, afford the strongest guarantee that the important objects of Life Insurances will be fully realised by those for whose ultimate benefit they may be intended.

The Public will accordingly perceive that those who effect Life Insurances with this Corporation, will enjoy the combined advantages of undeniable security and *profit without liability.*

Assurances effected on single Lives to the extent of £5000.

And, by special agreement, to the age of *Seventy five years.*

No extra Premium charged for Lives Assured serving in the Army or Navy (in the time of peace only) within the limits of the empire.

All claims paid immediately after proof of death of the life insured.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company Insure all kinds of Manufactories, Distilleries, Corn and Flour Mills, Machinery, and Stock therein; also, Merchandize in Custom-house and Queen's Stores, from Loss or Damage by Fire

Common Insurance (private dwellings and contents)	1s. 6d.	per Cent.
Hazardous (Building or Goods)	2s. 6d.	
Doubly Hazardous	4s. 6d.	

**** Farming Stock Policies are now issued free of Government Duty, heretofore payable, as also from houses under the Poor Law Guardians, on the production of their order.

Insurances transferred from other Offices free of expense.

SANDHAM ELLY,
Agent at New Ross.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, Viscount Lascelles, eldest son of the Earl of Hersford, and Lady Elizabeth Joanna De Burgh, eldest daughter of the Marquis and Marchiness Clanricarde, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, London.

DIED.

On the 20th instant, Charles Gerrard Forth, Esq., County Surveyor for Waterford.

On Monday morning, in Barronstrand-street, after a few days illness, Teresa, the beloved wife of Mr. Jas. Egan. The death of this amiable lady, who has left a young and interesting family to deplore her loss, is sincerely felt by all who came within the sphere of her friendship or acquaintance, and to whom she render ed herself endeared by the many estimable traits which marked her character in every relation of life.

We regret to have to announce the death of the Earl of Dunmore; it took place on Wednesday after noon at Streatlam, the noble Earl's temporary residence, and whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, he having been in a declining state for some time past. The widowed Countess is one of the ladies of her Majesty's bed chamber, and will shortly give birth to a posthumus child. The deceased Earl was much and deservedly beloved in the family circle, and by a host of attached friends beyond it. He was a warm, though not conspicuous, supporter of the present government.

FATAL AND MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Thursday Mr. Jeremiah O'Brien, brother of Thomas O'Brien, Esq., of Killaloe, solicitor, and agent to the property of Mr. Henry, in this county, went to that portion of it, in the Parish of Boher, within two miles of Ballina and Killaloe, accompanied by bailiffs, and a party of six police, for the purpose of distraining for rent—under civil bill decrees obtained at the late quarter sessions. On arriving at the spot, there were about 100 men assembled with their coats off, to resist the distress. Young Mr. O'Brien had a loaded pistol in his hand for protection, when a party of these misguided men rushed upon him, which scraped his nose and hand, and fell upon the hammer of the pistol, that was down upon the cap, and which immediately went off. The ball with which it was loaded passed through the body of Sub-Constable Ridler, and lodged in the thigh of Constable Moore, formerly stationed in this town. Constable Ridler died on yesterday morning—there are hopes entertained of Constable Moore. One of the misguided men cried out he was wounded, but it fortunately proved unfounded—for if it were so, not a man of the other party but would have been butchered on the spot. Sub Constable Ridler has left a wife and four children. This is the parish that the priest refused to allow Mr. Tom Steele into—on account, as he alleged, of its being in a most peaceable and tranquil state.—*Ibid.*

Steam Navigation
AND
RAILWAY SHARES
FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, by direction of the Executors of the late MICHAEL HART, THIRTY SHARES in that most desirable investment, the "Waterford and Limerick Railway," and FIVE SHARES in the Waterford Steam Navigation Company.

Application to ARTHUR SMITH, Esq., William-street; or Mr. QUARRY BARRON, Auctioneer and House Agent, 5, Bailey's New-street.

Waterford, July 22d, 1845.

TO THE
Landlords and Bogowners
OF IRELAND.

PEAT OR TURF converted into COAL by COBBOLD'S PATENT MODE OF CONDENSATION, being a rapid and inexpensive process, whereby an actual Coal, equal in every respect to Pit Coal, is produced from Common Bog.

The PATENTEE is now prepared to grant Licenses to Individuals and to Companies for the use of his Invention.

☞ Terms and particulars may be had on application to HENRY GOOLD, Esq., Agent for Ireland, at the Patent Peat Coal Company's Head Licensing Office, 17, Trinity Street, Dublin, or of Mr. R. MEARA, at the Office, No. 7, Smith-street, off South Mall, Cork, and from Mr. RING, Proprietor of the Phœnix Iron Works, South Mall, who has been Licensed to furnish Machines.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF WATERFORD, AND THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, CLERGY, AND FAMILIES THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.

I BEG to intimate that on MONDAY, the 7th of JULY, I have opened the Premises, No. 16, BARRONSTRAND-STREET, for the Sale of TEAS.

In introducing myself to your notice as a Tea and Coffee Dealer, I beg to observe that I do not seek to establish by a parade of extravagant professions, or by detracting from the merits of those already engaged in it. I believe that the increase of population, and the still more rapidly increasing consumption of this article, of themselves create and afford ample room in all towns of importance for honourable competition in the trade of Tea.—Perhaps few productions of the East, which are imported into this country, are of so much importance to us, as a people, as the article of Tea, whether considered as a source of revenue, as an article of commerce, or as a necessary to the comforts of every Family in the United Kingdom.—"The progress of this plant," says an intelligent writer, "has been like the progress of truth—suspected at first—abused as its popularity seemed to spread—but establishing its triumph at last by the slow and irresistible efforts of time and its own virtues." Though rather irrelevant to our subject, I may here be allowed the better to illustrate its vast importance, to instance, by way of comparison, the traffic of Railways—no one will doubt their magnitude, their immense influence and importance—unquestionably the greatest national undertakings of our time, holding, as they do, an absolute and irresponsible monopoly over the whole internal traffic of the country; yet, though great they be, the revenue derivable from goods and passengers on all the railways of Great Britain, amounts to scarcely one-half the amount of the expenditure of the country in the article of Tea.

It is manifest, then, that Tea is an expensive necessary, and forms a considerable item in the expenditure of every family. It is evidently, therefore, the interest of every one to purchase it at the lowest possible price—viz., uniting excellence of quality with extreme moderation in price.

I am aware that in commencing a new Establishment, differing materially from any other, I shall be brought in direct collision with the interests of some and the prejudices of others. It will, doubtless, also be argued against me, that a quotation of low prices in the present state of the market is an easy matter. This I am quite sensible of. Probably at no former period in the history of the Tea trade has the market been so over-stocked with low and spurious descriptions as at present. To give, however, satisfactory proof that good and fine Teas can be sold at low prices, I shall submit to your notice an abridged statement of the result of the last three public Tea Sales in London, which I copy from the Broker's catalogue:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d
Common Congou	0	9	duty	2	2¼	total	2	11¼
Congou, very Blackish leaf strong and full	1	0	do.	2	2¼	do.	3	2¼
Congou, Blackish leaf, Strong Reddish—Ankoi, Souchong flavour	1	3	do.	2	2¼	do.	3	5¼
Congou, small, very blackish leaf, strong Peko flavour	1	7	do.	2	2¼	do.	3	9¼
Superior Congou, full rich Pekoe Souchong flavour	1	10	do.	2	2¼	do.	4	0¼
Souchong true Lapsang kin!	2	3	do.	2	2¼	do.	4	5¼

This is the market value or first cost in England. From the above statement it will at once be seen that really sterling qualities can be sold at the following prices, and leave a fair remunerating profit.

Strong full-bodied Congou	3s	6d
Fine Congou, strong brisk Ankoi, Souchong flavour	3s	8d
The finest Congou, full rich Pekoe, Souchong flavour	4s	0d
The Lapsang Souchong (the finest Black Tea imported)	4s	8d

These are now my prices, and the descriptions I most particularly recommend.

It is necessary, however, to remark that price alone, unaccompanied with quality, is a mere deception, and that the cheapness of all Teas depends upon the union of both, so neither can be fairly judged of without a trial. I therefore earnestly and respectfully solicit that trial, and doubt not the result will fully realize your anticipations and my own.

I invite your attention to the following general list of prices:—

BLACK TEAS.

Lapsang Souchong, the finest imported	4s 8d	recommended.
There is no better Tea than this.		
The finest Congou, full rich ripe Pekoe, Souchong flavor	4s 6d	recommended.
Fine Congou, very strong full Pekoe flavour	4s 4d	
Fine Congou, strong brisk Ankoi Souchong flavour—an excellent Tea	4s 0d	recommended.
Congou, Blackish leaf, strong	3s 10d	
Strong brisk Congou	3s 8d	
Strong full-bodied Congou—a useful Family Tea	3s 4d	recommended.
Fine scented Orange Pekoe	6s 0d	

GREEN TEAS.

Twanky	4s 0d to 4s 4d	per lb.
Genuine Hyson	5s 4d	,,
Finest Hyson, rich delicate flavour	6s 0d	,,
Fine Gunpowder	6s 0d	,,
Finest Gunpowder, very closely twisted Leaf	7s 0d	,,

John Bartholomew,
TEA MERCHANT,
16, BARRONSTRAND-STREET,
Waterford.

In one respect I differ from the majority of tradesmen in attempting to introduce myself into notice in premises so unattractive. I consider it the wiser course that the large sums of money improperly expended in fitting up the majority of modern shops, should be carefully herbonded for the interests of my customers. Arrangements are in progress for introducing COFFEE and SUGAR into my Tea trade.

Waterford, July, 1845.

ESTATES
OF THE
Late Right Hon. Sir JOHN NEWPORT, Bart.

THE Town and Lands of LISMATEIGUE, in the Barony of Knocktopher, in the County of Kilkenny, and One undivided Third Part of the BISHOP'S HALL Estate, in the Barony of Ida, in the same County, and the House and Demesne Lands of NEWPARK, as heretofore Advertized, are still on SALE.

Rentals and particulars may be had on application to WILLIAM MILWARD, Esq., Waterford; HUGH GREENE, Esq., Suir View, Waterford; or Messrs. TANDYS & Co., Waterford, or 30, Anglesea-street, Dublin.

108TH DISTRIBUTION
OF THE
Free City of Frankfort.

THIS Distribution offers greater advantages to the Shareholders than other of the kind.—There are altogether 13,554 Dividends, amounting to 1,822,500 florins, or £152,000 sterling.—The price of a whole Share, which will participate in all the classes, is £9; ½ Share, £4 10s.; ¼ Share, £2 5s.

Applications for Shares and Prospectuses, (which will be forwarded gratis) to be made to B. ORSCHELL and Co., Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine; or to save time and foreign postage, all letters addressed B. ORSCHELL and Co., No. 6, Howard-street, Strand, London, will meet with prompt attention.

CORK AND WATERFORD
RAILWAY.

THE Shareholders are respectfully informed that the Parliamentary Deed for the Irish Allotments will be for Signature at the Office of Messrs. DUFF and FLEMING, Solicitors, Waterford, on the 28th and 29th JULY, where parties who have paid the necessary Deposits and signed the Deeds can receive their Script Certificates.

THOMAS WYSE, Chairman.
G. H. LAYARD, Secretary.
8, Delahay-street, London.

Wexford, Waterford, and Valentia Railway.

THE Committee of Management take the earliest opportunity to inform the Shareholders of this project that they have received a most satisfactory report from their Engineer, Mr. Gravatte, showing a total absence of engineering difficulties, and that the estimated cost for a double line of rails will not exceed £8,000 per mile.—The direct line between Wexford and Valentia being 131¼ miles, will connect the two seas, St. George's Channel and the Atlantic Ocean, at the most advantageous points of communication between England and America. The Engineers are now surveying the line under the direction of Mr. Gravatte. Your Committee deemed it advisable to make a slight deviation from the original plan, in order to make available the natural levels of the country, and to obtain a greater amount of traffic; thus affording immediate accommodation to a much larger population, preserving an independent line, and securing the sanction and support of the Noblemen and influential Landed Proprietors of the country through which it will pass.

By order,
A. LIGHTON, SECRETARY.
33, OLD JEWRY,
7th July, 1845.

FOR SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.

WHITTAKER'S IMPROVED EDITIONS of PINNOCK'S SCHOOL HISTORIES, &c.

	s.	d.
History of England. 35th edition, 12mo., bound	6	0
History of Rome. 23rd edition, 12mo., bound	5	6
History of Greece. 19th edition, 12mo., bound	5	6
Child's First Book. 18mo.	0	3
Child's Second Book; or, Mentorian Primer 18mo.	0	6
First Spelling Book. 18mo.	1	0
Explanatory English Spelling Book. 12mo. bound	1	6
Exercises in False Spelling. 18mo.,	1	6
Juvenile Reader, for Children from 4 to 7 years. 12mo.	1	6
Introduction to the Explanatory Reader.—12mo., bound	3	0
Explanatory English Reader—Prose and Verse. 6th ed. 12mo.	4	6
Arithmetical Tables of Weights and Measures. 18mo.	0	6
Cyphering Books. 4to. Part I., 1s.—Parts II and III., each	3	0
A Key to ditto	3	6

**** An Explanatory Catalogue of Messrs. Whittaker and Co.'s Educational Books can be had, gratis, of any Bookseller.

Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

INTEREST IN CONCERNS ON THE QUAY,
Furniture, Paintings,
&c., &c., &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, July 30th, and following Days.
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
THE FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE,
No. 109, Quay,
TOGETHER WITH THE
STOCK OF THE AUCTION MART,
On the same Premises,

CONSISTING of Mahogany and Hardwood Bedsteads with Hangings, Feather Beds and Bedding, Mattresses and Palliasses; Mahogany, Dining, Breakfast, Pier, and Writing Tables; Sideboards; Chimney and Pier Glasses; Fenders and Fire Irons; Parlour and Bedroom Chairs; Sofas and Easy Chairs; Window Curtains, Three Pianos; Carpeting and Oil Cloth; Bookcase and Pier Cabinets; Wardrobes and Presses; Mahogany and Painted Dressing Tables and Stands; Commodes; Dressing Glasses; Plated Ware; Glass and Delft; Kitchen Furniture; Bronze Hanging Lamps; a valuable Clock, Office Desk, Counters, &c., &c., with about 200 Rolls of Paper and Borderings.

Also, a small collection of choice Paintings and Prints, including subjects by Guido, Vandyke, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Moreland, Wilson, &c., one of which has been valued by an Italian Artiste at 200 Guineas, and about 150 Volumes of Books.

THE INTEREST OF THE CONCERNS
Will be SOLD on Thursday, 31st, at 2 o'Clock.

These Premises, which are 72 feet in depth, includes Two Sale Rooms, 48×20 feet and 42×20, with Lofts and Cellerage. The Dwelling House contains Two Sittings Rooms, Eight Bed Rooms, Kitchen, &c.

They are held at a moderate Rent, under a long Lease, and most desirably situated, being near the centre of the projected termini of the different Railways, which must within a short period constitute the City of Waterford the great Emporium of the South of Ireland.

WILLIAM SHARPE,
Auctioneer.

Waterford, July 17, 1845.

The Markets.

WATERFORD, JULY 22.

Since our last publication we have no alteration to make in prices. Bakers' flour continues in limited demand, in consequence of fine weather. Sales of prime flour are made only in a small way, as purchasers require a reduction in its price. Not much doing in any article of the trade just now.

Wheat, prime (Irish)	25s 0d to 26s 0d
Ditto, shipping	22s 6d to 23s 6d
Barley, (new) malting	15s 0d to 16s 0d
Ditto, shipping	12s 0d to 13s 6d
Oats, black	11s 6d to 12s 3d
Ditto, white	11s 6d to 13s 0d
Bran, per barrel	3s 6d to 3s 9d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt.	12s 6d to 13s 0d
Flour, (superfine) new	35s 0d to 36s 0d
Seconds	29s 0d to 31s 0d
Thirds	24s 0d to 27s 0d
Fourths	18s 0d to 20s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	39s 0d to 40s 0d
Scalded ditto	29s 0d to 31s 0d
Heads, ditto, singed	22s 0d to 24s 0d
Offal, ditto	20s 0d to 21s 0d
Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt	40s 6d to 00s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	27s 0d to 00s 0d
Newfoundland Fish, per cwt.	16s 0d to 00s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	15s 0d to 0 s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	15s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton	55s 0d to 60s 0d
Straw, per ton	48s 0d to 50s 0d
Cork Whiskey, wholesale	6s 3d to 6s 4d
Ditto, per gallon, by retail	7s 0d to 8s 0d
Potatoes, per stone, 14lbs	2½d to 4d
Mutton, per lb.	5d to 6d
Beef, per lb	4½d to 5½d
Veal, per lb.	4d to 7d
Pork, per lb.	3½d to 0d
Dried Hams	6d to 0d
Butter, (fresh) per lb	12d to 14d
Salmon, per lb.	6d to 8d

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

	Firkins.	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	365	80 0 to	84 0
Monday	48	80 0 to	84 0
Yesterday	136	80 0 to	84 0

CORK MARKETS—JULY 21.

Barrels.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d. Currency.
— White Wheat	00 0 to	00 0	00 0—20 Stone.
94 Red Wheat	25 6 to	25 9	00 0—20 do.
— Ditto	00 0 to	00 0	
— Barley	00 0 to	00 0	00 0—16 do.
— Ditto	00 0 to	00 0	
— Bere	00 0 to	00 0	00 0
10 Oats	12 0 to	12 10	00 0—14 do.
— Ditto	00 0 to	00 0	
104 Pigs	14 0 to	32 0	—29 0 per cwt.

CORK BUTTER—JULY 21.

CANT.		CURRENCY.	
1st quality	83s	1st quality	75s
2d do.	79s	2d do.	71s
3d do.	75s	3d do.	67s
4th do.	74s	4th do	66s
5th do.	70s	5th do.	62s
6th do.	60s	6th do.	52s

LIMERICK BUTTER—JULY 19.

1st quality	80s	5th quality	54s
2d do.	76s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	70s	And 2s 0d over.	
4th do.	64s		

CLONMEL—JULY 19.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	74 0 to	79 0	Do black	0 0 to	0 0
Oatmeal	12 6 to	13 0	Flour 2ds	28 0 to	00 0
Bac'n pigs	38 0 to	39 0	Househld	26 0 to	00 0
Ren. Lard	36 0 to	00 0	Thirds	20 0 to	00 0
Bran	3 4 to	0 0	Fourths	15 0 to	00 0
Bere	0 0 to	0 0	Wool	16 6 to	17 6
Barley	15 0 to	16 0	Potatoes	0 3 to	0 4
Wheat	1 1½ to	1 2	Beef	0 4 to	0 6
Do. red.	0 0 to	0 0	Mutton	0 5 to	0 6
Do. ship.	0 0 to	0 0	Pork	0 0 to	0 0
Oats	0 9¾ to	0 10¼	Veal	0 5 to	0 6

WEXFORD—JULY 18.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	75 0 to	78 0	3rds	28 0 to	00 0
Fresh do.	00 6 to	0 10	Oatmeal	12 0 to	13 0
Wheat	22 0 to	24 3	Potatoes	00 2½ to	00 3½
Barley	12 0 to	14 6	Beef	00 3½ to	00 5½
Oats	10 0 to	11 3	Mutton	00 4½ to	00 5
Beans	19 0 to	20 4	Veal	00 2 to	00 5
Flour fine	30 0 to	00 0	Pork	00 3 to	00 3½
2nds	30 0 to	00 0	Do. ℔ cwt	31 0 to	33 6

CARLOW—JULY 17.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d
Wheat white	00 0 to	27 0	Bran	0 0 to	4 8
Do. red	00 0 to	26 0	Beef	0 5 to	0 7
Do. shipping	00 0 to	00 0	Mutton	0 6 to	0 6½
Barley	00 0 to	00 0	Veal	0 6 to	0 7
Oats	12 0 to	13 0	Lamb,	0 0 to	6 0
Do. inferior	00 0 to	00 0	Bacon,	42 0 to	47 0
Flour	29 0 to	00 0	Hams,	0 4 to	0 4½
Do. inferior	25 0 to	00 0	Butter	80 0 to	82 0
Thirds	18 0 to	0 0	Potatoes,	0 4 to	0 4½
Oatmeal	13 6 to	14 0	Wool,	18 6 to	19 0

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—JULY 18.

We have now very fine weather for the crops.—Wheat was dull this day at a reduction of about 6d per barrel from last week's prices. But oats were in fair demand at their previous currency.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
White wheat	27 0 to	28 6	Rapeseed	00 0 to	00 0
Millers' red	24 0 to	26 6	Oatmeal	11 0 to	13 0
Barley	00 0 to	00 0	Flour	00 0 to	00 0
Oats, new	11 0 to	13 3	Second	13 6 to	14 6
Oats, old	00 0 to	00 0	Bere, new	00 0 to	00 0

Return of Corn and Oatmeal sold and delivered at Dublin Corn Exchange for the week ending July 4, 1845.

		From s.	d	to s.	d	Average s.	d.
1154 Wheat,	per barl 20 stone	23	0	29	0	25	8
1561 Oats,	do. 14 do.	11	7	13	6	12	4
— Barley,	do. 16 do.	00	0	00	0	14	0
— Bere,	do. 16 do.	00	0	00	0	00	0
265 Oatmeal,	do. 8 do.	12	0	12	9	12	4
— Flour,	do. 8 do.	00	0	00	0	00	0

THOMAS ARKINS, Clerk of the Corn Table.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—JULY 18.

The duties on grain and flour are unaltered from those of last week.

A moderate supply of Irish wheat and flour forms the chief produce received into this port within the last three days, whilst that from abroad is confined to about 3000 barrels of Canadian flour, with 1452 qrs. of Egyptian beans; and almost all the Baltic wheat vessels expected here have already arrived, our total stock of this grain in bond, amounts to only about 80,000 qrs.

The weather proving remarkably fine, we have had scarcely any business passing generally in the trade between Tuesday and to day, and must note prices during that period little better than nominal.

Influenced by the same cause, and the splendid appearance of the growings, our market this morning exhibited, in all its bearings, an extremely dull aspect. The leading millers determined to pause for the moment, the transactions in wheat were restricted principally to a few limited parcels of Irish, at a decline from our last quotations of 2d for the best samples, and 3d per 70lb in the value of other descriptions; whilst in English and foreign, either free or in bond, no sales were apparent.

Irish flour was also more difficult to sell than usual at an abatement of 1s per sack; and in Canadian, notwithstanding about 2000 or 3000 barrels have changed hands since Tuesday, at 27s to 27s 6d, but little business was doing to day, and the former price was barely obtainable.

Barley, Malt, and peas, being nearly without inquiry, were the turn cheaper; and in beans, exclusive of 700 qrs. Egyptian in bond, at 29s per quarter, retail sales alone were practicaqle.

Oats and Oatmeal, in the absence of country demand, were each easier to purchase, with a tendency rather to recede in value.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF BRITISH CORN,
(Which Governs Importation)
For the Week ending July 12, made up from the Returns of Inspectors in the different Cities and Towns in England and Wales.
Per Imperial Quarter.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	48 10	Oats	22 7	Beans	39 8
Barley	29 0	Rye	33 11	Peas	38 11

Imperial Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks preceding (which governs duty.)

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	48 1	Oats	22 6	Beans	38 0
Barley	29 9	Rye	32 1	Peas	34 8

Duty on Foreign Corn.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	20 0	Oats	6 0	Beans	4 6
Barley	9 0	Rye	10 6	Peas	5 9

(Continued from First Page.)

at the matter having been brought forward, and his regret at the large amount of money which had been expended.

Mr. GROGAN was glad to hear that an investigation was to be made. The commission had now existed eleven years, and it appeared that it had not worked satisfactorily. He knew of one parish in Dublin in which the church, which had been in a dilapidated state, was taken down at the wish of the commissioners, who consented to rebuild it, but who now refused on the ground that they had no funds for that purpose.

SUPPLY.

The house then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply on the miscellaneous estimates, which after some discussion were severally passed.

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the house adjourned.

House of Lords—Friday, July 18.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE presented a petition from the magistrates, resident gentry, and inhabitants of the county of Leitrim, setting forth the disturbed condition of the county, and praying that steps might be taken to amend it.—The petition suggested that the law which granted compensation to be levied on the county or barony, in case of malicious injury being done to a particular description of property, should be extended to all kinds of property, and also to injury inflicted on the person. It appeared from the newspapers that £500 had been awarded as compensation to the widow of Mr. Booth by the grand jury. He (the Marquis of Clanricarde) had not been aware that that could be done; but, if not, the law ought to be altered; it would impose a considerable check on such outrages, and be an inducement to the respectable neighbors to prevent crime or apprehend the murderer. The noble marquis added, that he would proceed to ask the government, pursuant to notice, what course they meant to pursue with regard to Mr. Watson, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the county Antrim. It had been thought proper not to renew the Party Processions Act; and on the 23d of June a meeting was held in Lisburn, attended by three hundred masters of Orange lodges, and presided over by Mr. Watson—a most respectable gentleman, and extremely popular in his neighborhood, but whose conduct in his official and public cacacity must not therefore go unnoticed. Resolutions were passed at that meeting, and signed by him, to reorganise the Orange institution in the county, and to meet on one of the July anniversaries and march in procession to the parish church, where a sermon was to be preached on the occasion. Now, magistrates were dismissed very unceremoniously in 1843 for attending Repeal meetings or subscribing to the Repeal Association. At no one Repeal meeting had there been any very serious affray, still less any loss of life; but this had not been the case with the Orange meetings, with respect to which there had been over and over again cases in which magistrates had been called upon to act. He did not approve of the dismissal of the Repeal magistrates; he deemed it unconstitutional and unjust, and he believed at the time it would be one sided, but, at any rate, it showed the wish of government to discountenance repeal and repeal meetings. It was said that this was done because parliament had disapproved of the object of the repeal meetings; but what did that act that had just expired show, except that both houses of parliament and the crown had serious objections to the orange processions? The meetings in the one case also were held for the purpose of petitioning parliament, but in the other case there were no such objects. He had, however, deemed it unwise to dismiss the repeal magistrates, because in the first place it gave countenance to the opinion that men acting as magistrates were liable to be influenced in their judicial duties by their political opinions; and in the next place, it removed from the bench those who held opinions in unison with the mass of the population, and was calculated to throw suspicion on the administration of justice. He feared that the government had overlooked this gentleman, whose case was more flagrant than the others, and had taken no step on the information he had given that he was about to re-organise the Orange societies and the Orange processions.—In a letter addressed to this gentleman by a noble marquis (the Marquis of Londonderry), he in the strongest way deprecated the opinions advanced in the resolutions, and had given his reasons against the course proposed. What he now wanted to know was, whether the government, after they had taken upon themselves the responsibility of doing away with the act, which applied only to one party, had made any arrangements in its stead—whether they had paid the same attention as the noble marquess to this matter—whether they had taken any steps to rebuke this gentleman for what he had done in reference to these proceedings, and had dismissed him from the commission of the peace? His formal question was, whether there had been any correspondence with Mr. Watson, or any steps taken to remove him from the commission of the peace, in consequence of what took olace at Lisburn on the 23d of June last?

Lord STANLEY was sorry the noble marquess had thought it necessary to enter into any discussion of various events which had no material bearing on the present case. He regretted that the noble marquess should have brought under the consideration of their lordships the conduct of the government with regard to those who had promoted or attended repeal meetings and he hoped it would not be thought disrespectful if he declined to follow him into preceding events or into the question of the repeal of an act which the noble marquess admitted to have been one-sided. He would not, however, conceal from the noble marquis or from the house that her Majesty's government had seen with the deepest regret, and he would add, with no inconsiderable disappointment, the manner in which the orange societies had, with ill-judgment, so imprudently and so recklessly acted; neglecting altogether due caution, and forgetful of the friendly spirit in which her Majesty's government had withdrawn the prohibition of the act of parliament, and disregarding also the admonitions addressed to them in every direction by those among themselves who were entitled to the greatest confidence and respect. It was a melancholy state of Ireland, when one side and the other, whom he would not call parties, but factions disturbing the peace, were bent so much on causing exasperation, and on exhibiting those animosities which it had been the object of that and of the preceding government to allay. So long as both parties in Ireland persisted in their determination to treat with hostility their opponents, it was a hopeless effort for the government or the state to improve the condition of a country torn by this unhappy violence. Her Majesty's government, he repeated, had seen with the deepest regret what had recently taken place. He would not vindicate or palliate the course which had been pursued, but he ventured to remind the noble marquis that the fact of processions of one description being unattended with any violence, and that processions of another description led to affrays, did not show that any greater amount of blame was attributable to the latter party, because for an affray to take place there must be two parties; the processions of the repealers, however aggravating and annoying the provocation might be, had been borne in silence, while the orange processions had not met with similar forbearance on the part of their political opponents; so that the blame was not wholly on one party because the processions of that party led to affrays which the others did not (hear.) He would not now discuss the merits of the particular case which was now in a course of judicial investigation: he only wished he might express a hope that in the course of this investigation all matters would receive an impartial as well as a judicial inquiry. With respect to this gentleman—if the facts were as reported to her Majesty's government—they would deeply regret that a gentleman in other respects of high worth and respectability, should have been so misguided as to lend his name and his character—and the higher the name the greater was the evil—to this display of party feeling and animosity The noble marquis, however, was wrong in supposing that no steps had been taken by her Majesty's government with respect to this gentleman.—He would not say that he would be removed from the commission of the peace, but the right hon. gentleman the Secretary for Ireland had directed the attention of the Lord Lieutenant to the proceeding; subsequently there had been communications between his right hon-friend the Secretary of State for the Home department and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland on the subject, and he had reason to believe, though he was not certain of the fact, that the gentleman had been called upon to explain, and that upon consideration the matter would be dealt with as should be deemed best. He trusted that the noble marquis would not call for a premature declaration of the course which her Majesty's government would pursue. The subject had not escaped their attention; they had viewed the occurrence with the deepest regret, and he hoped the noble marquis did not express his own supposition when he doubted whether her Majesty's government would act with anything except impartiality with respect to similar offences committed by different bodies.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY, with respect to the character of this individual, said that for a number of years he had occupied the highest position in the county, and that he possessed great popularity, and that up to this period, though he was a party man, his conduct as a magistrate had been most proper. He confessed that he had seen the resolutions passed at the meeting in question with regret, and had written his strong impressions against them. His noble friend (the Earl of Roden) and others had also urged the orange societies to take heed, as it was very easy for parliament to re-enact the law against them, and he must saw he did not believe that the great majority of the orangemen, or the Protestants of Ireland, had taken part in these proceedings. The excuse of this gentleman was, that 15,000 men had marched in peace and tranquility, and there had been no disturbance. This was in his own neighbourhood. With regard to the occurrences at Armagh it was a lamentable story, and he was strongly of opinion that there were errors on both sides. He asked the government to consider whether it would be wise and just to punish this venerable gentleman; he had been mistaken, but it would do mischief in that part of the country if anything were done against him. He believed that the speech of the noble lord would do more good than any dismissal of magistrates or than any resort to violent measures. For an individual so respectable great allowance should be made, though he had been misguided. In his opinion, if they would leave Ireland to herself she would right herself better than if they ripped up every occurrence, irritating one person, without conciliating the good will of the other. He had been the consistent friend of Ireland throughout; he trusted that he would always remain so; and he had given to these societies his best counsel and advice.

The conversation then dropped.

FOREIGN LOTTERIES.

On the order of the day being moved for the third reading of the Foreign Lotteries Bill,

Lord MONTEAGLE said he wished to have a clause inserted which would provide for and insist upon the enforcement of the law with regard to the publication of notices in newspapers relative to foreign lotteries. As all newspapers and periodicals came under the inspection of the Commissioners of Stamp and Taxes, he was of opinion that that body should be intrusted with the enforcement of the law in this respect.

Lord STANLEY assured the noble lord that it was not intended that the law should become a dead letter in this respect. He did not think it would be necessary to introduce a clause, but he would take care that such instructions should be given as should secure the enforcement of the law to its fullest extent.

The bill was then read a third time.

The bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and the house adjourned until Monday.

Pensions recently granted upon the civil list:—Mr. Fraser Tytler, £200 a-year; Mrs. Hood, widow of the late Thomas Hood, £100 a-year; the four daughters (Susan, Mary, Eleanor, and Elizabeth) of Lieutenant Col. Robertson Macdonald, and grand daughters of Dr. Robertson, the eminent historian, £50 a-year each; Jane, Caroline, and Frances Agnes, sisters of the late Lieut.-Colonel Stoddart, (murdered in Bokhara,) £75 a-year each; Madlle. Augusta Emma d'Este, £500 a year; and Clara Maria Susanna Lowe, daughter of the late Sir H. Lowe, £40 a-year; making in all £1202 a-year.

The House of Lords have postponed to next Session of Parliament the appeal of the Irish Society against the Bishop of Derry's claim to present to the advowson of Macosquin. By the Church Patronage Bill now before Parliament, the Bishop of Derry will be empowered to charge the costs of the proceedings on the revenues of the see, so that a portion of them will fall on his successors.

At Armagh assizes, F. W. Heath, Esq., was indicted for stealing out of the office of Mr. John Stanley, attorney, Armagh. Judge Ball did not think the indictment could be sustained by the evidence. It did not appear that the letters were taken out of Mr. Stanley's office with any felonious intention. It appears they were taken for a particular purpose, and lodged in another court, while there was no secret made of the matter.—His Lordship then directed the jury to acquit Mr. Heath, which was accordingly done.

The result of the Inspector-General of Prisons inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Jonathan Smith, governor of Nenagh jail, in connection with the recent death of a turnkey shot by his comrade, and the temporary arrest of Mr, Smith for debt, while governor of the prison, is understood to be the dismissal of Mr. Smith, and the appointment of Mr. Thos, Rocke, the deputy governor, to succeed him.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Tuesday morning, as the schooner Sarah Jane, of Wexford, was leaving Kingstown Harbour, a sailor on board, named Michael Murphy, fell from the shrouds on the deck, and was killed on the spot.

Hundreds of acres of wheat have been lately ploughed up in England, from the injury done by the cut-worm, all of which, Mr. Blacker says, might have been saved by the application of guano.

Mr. J. H. Stanway, one of the official assignees connected with the Manchester district bankruptcy court, has absconded in consequence of a deficit of £6,000 in the returns.

The high sheriff and grand jury of Longford have memorialled his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to guard that county from the invasion of the Ribbonmen, or Molly Maguires, from Cavan and Leitrim. They recommend the application of military law to Leitrim, where no landlord or agent dare look for rent, and the farmers are afraid to proceed to fairs or markets.

At the Cavan assizes, Judge Torrens charging the grand jury said, the landlords had duties to perform as well as rights to assert, and if they had adopted more conciliatory measures towards the tenantry the county would not be in the alarming state in which it is at present.

The salary of Dr. Kane, author of the Industrial Resources of Ireland, is to be £400 a-year, as head of the scientific department in the new academic establishment.

THE BALLINHASSIG INQUEST.

The coroner's jury have at length brought their tedious inquiries to a termination; and although there was a difference of opinion amongst its members—a political and religious one, of course—we rejoice to say a verdict of justifiable homicide was pronounced by a large majority, and now stands as the recorded judgment on the inquisitionist. It is as follows:—

"We find that Cornelius Forde came by his death in consequence of a gun-shot wound inflicted on him by a party of police who attended the fair of Ballinhassig, on Monday, the 30th day of June last; and that said shot was fired on the above-named day, under the order of Sub-Inspector Kelly, who commanded said party; and that in the circumstances in which he was placed he was justified in giving such order; and that therefore the death of said Cornelius Forde amounts to Justifiable Homicide."

Never, we firmly believe, was a more just, honest or conscientious decision pronounced "according to evidence"; and most sincerely do we thank the gentlemen who have had the moral courage to pronounce it, and congratulate the lovers of peace and order in this country upon the issue: for by it the hands of those who are willing and, as it appears, able, to preserve the one, and maintain the other, are strengthened; and they themselves encouraged in the efficient discharge of the duties the law imposes upon them. Hitherto there was no class in the community more hardly dealt with, or more justly the objects of commiseration, than the members of the constabulary force. They were always placed between two fires. If they refrained from defending themselves, they were murdered by the populace—as doubtless would have been the case in the recent assault made upon them at Ballinhassig; if they used the arms put into their hands as well for their individual protection as for the preservation of the peace, they were charged in a court, in the first instance, with "wilful murder;" and subsequently put upon their trial for their lives—as occurred at Ennis. And again—supposing them to disobey the order of their commander, and that they decline pulling the trigger when they receive the word "fire," they are guilty of a breach of military discipline, and subject to heavy penalties, and eventual dismissal from the corps. This verdict, therefore, may be considered as one fraught with great advantages, as well to the police force itself as well as it respects the general benefit of the country.

The *Freeman's Journal* of this morning has a very violent and intemperate article upon the affair and the finding of the jury, under the head of "the Ballinhassig *slaughter*." There certainly was nothing in the proceedings or the evidence to warrant such a designation of the transaction. and it is altogether falsified by the finding of the jury, and the express words of the verdict. The term might with equal justice be applied to the executioner who is the mere instrument for carrying out the ends of justice.

We cannot refrain from giving an extract from our cotemporary, as well to show the *animus* with which the article was penned, as to prove the absolute unacquaintance of the writer with the rules and regulations of that branch of the public service to which the men belong; and which they are bound implicitly to obey:—

"Having imprudently (says the *Freeman*,) as we think, and *unnecessarily*, as every unprejudiced person must concede, interrupted the *harmony of the fair by the arrest of Sullivan* [the leader of a faction, prepared to violate the peace and commit murder] they crowned that imprudence by their subsequent conduct. They ought not to have withdrawn within the dipensary; for when a disposition to attack them was manifested the bold course would have been the prudent one. They should have faced the people outside doors instead of *snail-like, retreating within their shell*. They should have exhorted—they should have *threatened*—they should have *charged*—before they levelled deadly weapons against an unarmed crwd. There is not upon the evidence anything to show they took this course; and thus imprudence was crowned by what, in the opinion of a large minority of the jurors, constituted criminality.

"Thus, in our minds, the evidence has established two facts—that the police ought not to have captured Sullivan, and that they were not necessitated to sacrifice the lives of others to preserve their own."

Now, nothing can be more clear, distinct, and explicit than the orders under which the force is regulated—nothing can be more humane, kind, or considerate—as will be seen by the extracts from the general regulations which we subjoin; aud which it is to be regretted were not given in evidence before the coroner; but which we hope and trust will be copied into every liberal (as well as other) journal in the kingdom. They were prepared by Colonel Kennedy, and have been continued by Colonel M'Gregor; and it would be difficult to substitute any others better or more admirably calculated for the purpose for which they were constructed.

"396. The constabulary being from the nature of the service, much detached, and acting, necessarily, in the performance of their various duties, in small parties, are entrusted with arms for their own preservation and that of their barracks and prisoners; it, therefore, cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of each and every member of the force, how highly essential it is, not only to guard against the slightest wanton or wilful misuse of their arms, but to observe the utmost forbearance that humanity combined with prudence can dictate, before incurring the awful as well as legal reponsibility of firing upon the people; a measure whtch should never be resorted to until the very last extremity, and not until after every other shall have failed for the preservation of those engaged in carrying the law into effect. It should be constantly borne in mind, that however well justified a policeman may consider himself in firing, the act, with all its accompanying circumstances, whether the result be attended by loss of life or otherwise, must become the subject of legal investigation. It, therefore, behoves those who may be placed in such a situation, to be well prepared to prove that they acted with becoming humanity, caution, and prudence., and that they were compelled by necessity alone to have recourse to their arms.

"397. Whenever the necessity of firing should unfortunately arise, it ought to beat the leaders of a riot, or the assailants of the police—and, if possible, with effect. Firing over the heads of mobs engaged in an illegal pursuit must not be allowed, as a harmless fire, instead of intimidating, would give confidence to the daring and the guilty.

"398. Whenever police, acting under the orders of a high or sub-sheriff, magistrate or coroner, shall receive directions to fire, they must not upon any account fire, excepting by regular word of command from the senior constabulary officer or constable present; and the office or constable must not give the word of command to fire unless distinctly required to do so by high or sub-sheriff, magistrate, or coroner, under whose authority he may be acting. In cases where there shall be no magistrate or sheriff present, and the police may be obliged to fire in their own defence, they will not do so without the express order of the officer, head, or other constable in charge, who is just as responsibe for such order as if he actually fired himself; and in all cases the officer, or other person in command, must exercise the utmost forbearance, consistent with the safety of his party, before he shall give the order to fire, and must in every instance exercise a humane discretion as to the extent of such firing.—*D.E. Mail* of Friday.

The Duke of Devonshire has returned to Devenshire House from his marine residence at Kemp Town, Brighton, The noble duke has quite recovered from the hay fever.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION OF ASSISTANT BARRISTERS AND COUNTY MAGISTRATES.

A bill for regulating the criminal jurisdiction of Assistant Barristers and County Magistrates, in the Counties of Cities and counties of towns of Kilkenny, Limerick, Waterford, Carrickfergus and Galway, was lately brought into the House by the Attorney General for Ireland and Sir Thomas Fremantle, and it was on the 7th instant ordered to be printed. The act, which is extremely short and simple, is intended to make provision for the trial of offenders in custody in counties of cities and counties of towns where Recorders have been dispensed with, and the necessity for such a law has become most pressing in consequence of the recent decision of the Court of Queen's Bench.—The preamble recites at length, "that whereas doubts had arisen as to whether counties of cities and counties of towns came within the meaning of the provision of the Municipal Act, for the holding of separate Quarter Sessions of the Peace, it was considered expedient to provide for the holding of General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for said counties of cities and counties of towns." The following is a copy of the proposed enactment:—

"Be it therefore declared and enacted, by the Queen's most excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this act, and until her Majesty shall be pleased to grant that a separate court of General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace shall be holden in and for the said counties of cities or counties of towns respectively as aforesaid, the respective Assistant Barristers for the time being of the counties named in the first column of the schedule to this act annexed, shall be Justices of the Peace in and for the respective counties of cities and counties of towns named in the second column of the said schedule, and whereof they respectively are or shall be Assistant Barristers; and that the said Assistant Barristers shall have all such and the same powers, privileges and authorities respectively as they have in and for the said counties in the said first column mentioned, and shall and may exercise jurisdiction, powers and authorities, either alone or together, with the Justices assigned to keep the peace within the said respective counties of cities and counties of towns; and that a General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace shall be from time to time holden in and for the said respective counties of cities and counties of towns on the day next but one before the commencement of, or immediately after the termination of the Sessions of the Peace, or any adjournment thereof, for the division of the said respective counties at large, within which or next adjacent whereto the said counties of cities or counties of towns are situate; and that from and after the passing of this Act, such General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden respectively in and for the said counties of the cities and counties of towns, and also all adjourned Sessions thereof, shall, as to all matters and things arising within such counties of cities and counties of towns respectively, or within *five hundred yards* of the boundaries thereof, have, use and exercise all and every the same jurisdictions, powers and authorities as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as any General Sessions of the Peace holden in and for any county at large can or may have, use or exercise in respect of matters and things arising within such county at large, and also all such further and other jurisdictions, powers or authorities as were by any act or acts of Parliament now in force at any time heretofore granted to or vested in the general sessions of the peace of the said counties of cities or counties of towns respectively of right holden within the said counties of cities and counties of towns respectively, before the passing of the said hereinbefore in part recited act passed in the said third and fourth years of the reign of our said Lady the Queen, and the jurors returned to serve at each of such general sessions of the peace, or of towns, shall be returned from the body of such county of a city or county of a town respectively. And be it enacted that this act may be amended or repealed by any act to be passed in this present session of Parliament.

SCHEDULE.

To which the foregoing act refers:

Counties.	*Counties of Cities and Counties of Towns.*
County of Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,
County of Limerick,	Limerick,
County of Waterford,	Waterford,
County of Antrim,	Carrickfergus,
County of Galway.	Galway.

ROSCOMMON—RECORD COURT.

Power v. St. George.

This very heavy case occupied Judge Jackson and a special jury the entire of Friday and Saturday.

The action was brought by Mr. Power, who is a magistrate, against the defendant Mr. St. George, the son of Sir Richard Bligh St. George, for malicious detention in custody under an execution at his suit, after the debt had been satisfied by a transfer of land and crops, which had been accepted by the defendant in discharge of his demand. The arrest in the first instance was legal, but after the crops were given over to the defendant in satisfaction of his demand, he refused to release the plaintiff from custody until paid the full amount of the execution.

The jury found for the plaintiff, £500 damages and 6d costs,

SINGULAR MATCH AT CRICKET—ARMS VERSUS LEGS.

A match which, for its novel character, attracted an immense number of spectators, was played last week at the cricket-ground of the Railway Tavern, at Reading. The players at one side consisted of eleven, with only one arm each, while on the other side, each had but one leg—saving a wooden one. One of the umpires had lost both his arms, and the other had "not a leg to stand upon." A referee was selected, who had neither arms nor legs. At the commencement of the play the "odds" were in favor of the one arms; notwithstanding the single legs had many backers. During the first innings, in consequence of the soft nature of the ground from the late rains, no less than three legs were broken; but these were soon "set" without the aid of a medical man, a neighboring carpenter skilfully performing the "operation." At the termination of the game, the score stood thus:—The single legs, first innings, 25; second innings, 46; total 71. The one arms, first innings, 50; second innings, 60; total, 110. The players dined between the innings at the Railway Tavern.

THE DUKE DE MONTPENSIER.—This youthful warrior, after culling laurels in Algeria, and hunting lions in the Tunisian territory, took his departure for Tunis in the *Gomer* steam yacht on the 25th of June, on a tour to the Levant, which, no doubt, will combine politics with pleasure, the *utile* and the *dolce*. On taking leave of the Bey, the latter presented his Royal Highness, as a token of regard, with a magnificent Damascus blade sabre, in a sheath of massive gold, studded with brilliants and other precious gems, and decorated him moreover with the order, in diamonds of the Niscen. A huge case of attar of roses, and a boatload of sweetmeats—the manufacture of the inmates of the Bey's harem—were also sent on board as a present to the officers of the steam-vacht, and a princely sea stock for the voyage, free of all cost, consisting of twenty-seven boat loads of bread, butter, honey, paste, dates, pistacchio nuts, fruit, and vegetables; fifty fat oxen, and one hundred fat sheep. The vessel, therefore, will have no need of putting into any intermediate port between Tunis and Alexandria.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

An action was brought at the Chelmsford assizes on the 16th instant, by Mary Brown, to recover damages from the defendant, Wm. Brewer, for the breach of his promise to marry her.

Mr. Sergeant Channell and Mr. Ogle were for the plaintiff, Mr. Chambers and Mr. Bramwell for the defendant.

Sergeant Channell stated the case, and said the parties in this action were persons in an humble condition of life, and the plaintiff sought compensation for a very grievous injury that she has sustained at the hands of the defendant, by his breaking a solemn promise he had made to marry her.—The plaintiff was the daughter of a beer-shop keeper, near Braintree, and the defendant had formerly been a footman and groom, but by the death of a relation he would come into possession of a considerable sum of money. It might be as well for him to state that the plaintiff was 44 years old, and he believed the defendant was not more than 33, but he was perfectly well aware of this disparity between their age at the time he promised to marry her, and after going so far as to obtain a license upon the Wednesday, and have all the dresses and the wedding dinner provided, he without any cause whatever refused to fulfil his promise, and the defendant, therefore, by the advice of her friends, was compelled to adopt the present proceedings.

The Rev. Mr. Scale, the minister and surrogate of the parish of Braintree, deposed that he was acquainted with the parties, and remembered the defendant coming to him for a license to be married on the 4th of March, which was the day he fixed for the wedding; on being informed whom he intended to marry, witness told him Miss Brown was a very good girl, and she would make him an excellent wife; witness waited until 12 o'clock on the 4th of March to perform the ceremony, but the defendant did not make his appearance; he came the next day and paid for the license, and then said he did not intend to get married; witness told him he had acted very wrongly, and it might have serious consequences.

Cross-examined—Did not say anything to him about ecclesiastical censure, or about a white sheet—(laughter.)

Mr. Chambers—How long ago is it since the plaintiff was a worthy, good "girl"?

Witness—Well, I should think it is a good while since she was what may be properly termed "a girl;" she is now about forty-four years old—(laughter.)

Mr. Chambers—Yes, rising forty-five, is she not?—(renewed laughter.)

Witness—She may be; the defendant did not come for the license in his footman's dress, but he was very smart; did not hear that the boys were following and laughing at him; he gave, as a reason for his not going to be married on the 4th of March, that he had to receive a legacy of £600 or £700 on that day.

Mrs. Mary Carter deposed that she had been acquainted with the plaintiff and the defendant for a good many years; the defendant used to live with a lady named Ratcliffe, who was his aunt; he was a sort of "servant of all work" to her—(a laugh); when this lady died, he became entitled to some property; he used often to joke, and say that he should get married, but he did not mention any one in particular, and witness told him that Miss Brown was a very nice young person.

Mr. Channell—What did he say to that?

Witness—Why, he said he thought so too—(roars of laughter); she told him that she was older than he was, but he said that did not matter—(renewed laughter); after this they became intimate, and the marriage was fixed to take place on the 4th of March; witness was invited to the wedding feast at the plaintiff's mother's house, and she went there accordingly; a number of guests were invited, and Miss Brown was dressed in her wedding suit, and all the other preparations were made for the wedding—(a laugh); a post-chaise was sent by the defendant, and it was waiting at the door to take them to church, but the defendant did not make his appearance.

By Mr. Chambers—Had known the defendant's family for several years; his father was a labourer; the defendant was brought up as a labourer, and, when a boy, used to be employed to frighten away birds, or anything else that he was asked to do; the joking about marriage was after he had received the legacy.

Mr. Chambers—I suppose as you were going along he said something about getting married, and you said "Molly Brown is a nice girl"—(laughter.")

Witness—Yes, she happened to be standing at the door as they were going by, and I remarked to him that she was a nice girl, and he said, "Yes, I think she is"—(roars of laughter.)

Mr. Chambers—Pray, Mrs. Carter, will you tell us when you consider a woman ceases to be a girl?

Witness—Not until she is married—(roars of laughter.)

Mr. Chambers—Then they are all nice girls, I suppose, until they are married?

Witness—Yes—(renewed laughter.) The witness then went on to say that there was a good party invited on the wedding-day, and, finding the bridegroom did not come, they resolved to dine without him; they had neither dancing nor singing, and, in fact, it was rather a dull affair; she did not hear anything said at the dinner about losing the young man or the £700; the plaintiff was there, but she could not eat any dinner—(laughter.)

Mr. J. Harrington proved that he was invited to the intended wedding, and he added that he was to have given the bride away; the plaintiff was quite ready, but the gentleman did not come—(a laugh)—witness dined, had tea, supped, and remained all night.

Cross-examined—As the defendant did not think proper to come, they resolved to "keep it up" amongst themselves—(laughter)—they ate up the whole of the wedding cake—(roars of laughter)—they finished the wine and the brandy, and enjoyed themselves.

Mr. Chambers—Yes, and I believe you drank as toasts, "Absent friends," and "Better luck another time."

Witness—Yes, we did (laughter.)

John Brown, a brother of the plaintiff, proved that she had purchased some wedding clothes and furniture, in anticipation of the marriage. He also said that the defendant asked him to be "Daddy," and give the bride away at the wedding.

James Digby, a postboy at the White Hart, Bocking, proved that the defendant engaged a post-chaise to take his intended bride to church, and that on the 5th of March he came and paid for it, and gave him 5s for himself.

This was the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Chambers addressed the jury, and, after making some humourous remarks upon the nature of the evidence in support of the case for the plaintiff, urged that the action was one of a most trumpery description, and that it was perfectly clear, from the conduct of the plaintiff, that she had no affection for the defendant, and that the only object she and her friends had in view was to get hold of the defendant's money. He contended that in point of fact the plaintiff had sustained no real injury; and, although she might be legally entitled to a verdict, yet that the smallest amount of damages would be sufficient remuneration for the injury she had sustained.

Mr. Justice Coleridge having summed up, the jury found for the plaintiff—damages £30.

ELDERLY ACTRESSES.—Mrs. Tidswell, Mrs Colman, (Mrs. Gibbs theatrically), Mrs. Coates, Mrs. Kendal, Mrs. Harlowe, Mrs. Ivers, (mother of Mrs. Orgor), Mrs. Bannister, (widow of the immortal Jack, Mrs. Wollack, (mother of the *Brigand*), are all living. Their united ages exceed 660.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We *(Evening Packet)* have received a file of the *South African Advertiser* to 17th of May, bringing intelligence of a collision between the British troops and the emigrant farmers in which the latter were totally routed. Colonel Richardson, who was in command of the 7th dragoons, receiving the highest praise for his conduct. The following are extracts from the official despatch:

"The camp of the emigrants was about 23 miles S. E. of Philippolis, and 400 strong. The position was strong and difficult to approach. Three of the horses of the C.M.R. died of fatigue. The plan of operations was to move a central point N. of Philippolis; 160 men of the 91st were moved at 12, p.m., on the 29th, and took up their ground early the next morning. Colonel Richardson followed at day-light with the dragoons, and arrived at 10, a.m., when he halted a short time, receiving the report of three officers, who had been sent out to reconnoitre, when he determined to march upon Zwartkops, the position of the emigrants, about ten miles—sending the infantry in advance. The farmers had left their camp owing to a diversion made by the Griquas, and when the infantry came up they found the emigrants engaged with the Griquas, about three miles in advance.

"Colonel Richardson ordered the infantry to take up a position at the Boers' camp, whilst he went to the scene of action with the Cavalry. The Boers, seeing the appearance of the dragoons, made every exertion to regain Zwartkops, a strong rocky position, or to establish themselves on some rocky eminence, and partly succeeded. But one troop of eighteen file of the dragoons, under Captain Schonswar, moving on Colonel Richardson's left, with a detachment of the C.M.R., under Ensign Harvey, advanced in skirmishing order, and gave the Boers a volley, which drew them from their position from their not having time to take advantage of the ground.

"Colonel R. then brought up the 2d troop under Captain Heaton, who charged them in extended order, sword in hand, and pursued them through the plain, taking several prisoners and the arms thrown away by the fugitives. A three pounder gun had been run into position by the Boers ready for action on the east side of the hillock, but was taken possession of by Lieutenant Gray of the dragoons, and the driver, a Frenchman, shot through the head, before it could be brought to bear. The casualties considering the heavy fire kept up for some minutes, were very small, from the rapid advance of the troops, which caused the Boers to fire over their heads. One troop horse was shot dead, and Capt. Heaton's charger wounded in the shoulder. Two Boers were killed and one wounded, 15 waggons, 1 gun, a cart, powder, and other projectiles, 15 prisoners, 35 stand of arms, and several thousand sheep and cattle, were captured The troops returned to position by eight o' lock on the same evening. Colonel Richardson speaks in terms of high approbation of all concerned, but especially of Ensign Harvey, C.M.R., for his gallantry and coolness under fire. On the night of the 30th of April, and morning of the 1st of May, several conditions were proposed by the Boers under a flag of truce, amongst which were that they offered to yield to any terms government might propose. Amongst the prisoners were two deserters from the 91st regiment, named Lappin and John Hill, one of whom served the gun. On the afternoon of the 1st of May the special justice arrived in the camp, and on the next morning a squadron of dragoons and a detachment of the C.M.R. moved to Touw Fontein, where 100 emigrants were besides women and children—all of whom at once surrendered unconditionally.

"Sixty-one waggons and three carts were embarked for defence, but from their unconditional surrender Colonel Richardson allowed them to keep all their property, satisfying himself by taking one hundred and nine stand of arms and six pistols; but, at the earnest request of the Boers, he returned them twenty one guns to defend themselves and to shoot game. Eighty-three men, heads of families, took the oath of allegiance and signed the declaration drawn up by the special justice. The prisoners taken in the first skirmish, except the deserters, were also released by the special justice, with the concurrence of Colonel Richardson, on taking the oath of allegiance. Some of the men were subsequently found at Touw Fontein, and Colonel Richardson in some measure attributes the surrender of the men at that camp to the leniency with which the others were treated. A proclamation in Dutch was distributed amongst the emigrants, and it is thought to have had a good effect.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday Night's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, chap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1845

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£		£
Notes issued .. 29,682,660	Government debt.....	11,015,100
	Other securities ...	2,984,900
	Gold Coin & Bullion ..	13,542,657
	Silver Bullion	2,140,003
£29,682,660		£29,682,660

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£		£
Proprietors capital 14,553,0 0	Gore nment securities, (including D.. Wt. Annuity)	13,800,344
Rest 3,553,008	Other securities	11,282,221
Public deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend accounts) .. 3,456,089	Notes.....	8,0 5,570
	Gold & Silver Coin	513,626
Other deposits 11,35[illegible],5 9		
Seven day and other bills, .. 1,081,[illegible]45		
£33,665,161		£33 665,161

M MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated the 17th day of July, 1845.

DEATH OF ALEX. MURRAY, ESQ., OF BROUGHTON.—It is with extreme sorrow we announce the rather sudden demise of the above amiable gentleman, which took place on Monday last, at the White House, Killybegs, where Mr. Murray generally spent the summer months. The lamented gentleman, with his amiable lady, had arrived from his Scotch estates at Broughton eight days previously, and appeared to enjoy excellent health up to Sunday night last, when, shortly after he had repaired to rest, he was taken suddenly ill, and, despite the aid, of several medical gentlemen, he expired next day.—*Ballyshannon Herald.*

DEATH OF MR. J. ADOLPHUS.—We have to announce the death of Mr. John Adolphus, the celebrated barrister, which took place suddenly at the house of his son, Mr J. Leicester Adolphus, of Montague-street, Russell-square, London, at a late hour on Wednesday night. Mr. Adolphus was one of the oldest members in the criminal courts of this country and father of the Old Baily bars.

Monsieur Thierry, who attempted to establish himself as an independent Sovereign in New Zealand, having disappointed or given umbrage to his barbarous subjects, was recently killed, cooked, and eaten by them at a solemn public banquet!

WATERFORD—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday—Wednesday, July 23, 1845.