The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XXII. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1845. No. 1634

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, THURSDAY.—Her Majesty will leave the Isle of Wight to-morrow, in the Fairy, Royal yacht tender, Commander Crispin; and will come to town *via* Gosport, by the South Western Railway.

Her Majesty will prorogue Parliament at the usual hour, two o'clock in the afternoon, and will afterwards proceed to Woolwich, and embark on board the Royal yacht between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening.

Her Majesty will be accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and attended by the Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward of the Household; Lady Canning and Lady Gainsborough, ladies in waitings; and Sir Jas. Clarke, her Majesty's Physician in Ordinary, on board the Royal yacht.

The Royal squadron will be composed of the following steam-vessels:—The Victoria and Albert, Royal yacht, Captain Lord A. Fitzclarence; tha Black Eagle, Admiralty steam-yacht, Master Commander B. Cook; and the Porcupine, steam-vessel, Capt. Frederick Bullock.

As soon as the Royal party has embarked the squadron will proceed to the mouth of the Thames, where the Royal yacht will anchor until daylight on Sunday morning, and then the vessels will proceed to Antwerp, the Black Eagle leading up the Scheldt.

The Fairy, Royal yacht tender, on landing her Majesty at Clarence Yard, Gosport, on Friday, will, after having some works performed on her at Portsmouth, replenish her fuel, and Acting-Master R. W. Roberts, commanding, will proceed on Saturday direct to the Rhine, there to wait her Majesty's pleasure. Captain Crispin will rejoin the Victoria and Albert at Woolwich on Friday evening.

OSBORNE-HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, desirous of having the estate in which the above house stands, and which consists of about 1,500 acres, thoroughly drained, had Mr. Webster's new patent hand-pipe and tile machine exhibited and explained to them. After seeing its operation, they expressed their approval, and instructed Mr. Webster to carry out their wishes.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL VICTORIA AND ALBERT STEAM VESSEL AT WOOLWICH.—Her Majesty's steam-yacht, Capt. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.B., arrived at her moorings, opposite the dock-yard, Woolwich, at 1 o'clock, p.m., on Wednesday. Preparations have commenced for the debarkation of her Majesty by putting on board several articles for the use of the Queen and Prince Albert, several persons from Buckingham Palace having been in waiting at the dock-yard to go on board on the arrival of the Royal yacht, to assist in making her ready for her Majesty's reception. It is now said her Majesty will prorogue parliament in person on Saturday, and embark about six o'clock the same evening at Woolwich, and that the Royal yacht will lay to for a night, and land her Majesty and Prince Albert on the continent on Monday morning. The Porcupine steam-vessel, Capt. Bullock, and the Black Eagle, steam-vessel, Master Commander S. P. Cook, are to accompany her Majesty to Antwerp.

KERRY SUMMER ASSIZES.

On Monday, the 4th instant, the Grand Jury were sworn before Christopher Gallwey, Esq., the High Sheriff, for the discharge of the fiscal business of the county, and having immediately proceeded to business the Secretary laid before them prospectuses and plans of

THE WEXFORD, WATERFORD, AND VALENTIA RAILWAY,

with the following letter from the Deputy Chairman:—

"Wexford, Waterford and Valentia Railway,
"Temporary Office, 33, Old Jury London,
"25th of July, 1845.

"SIR—I beg leave to transmit herewith the plan and prospectus of the Wexford and Valentia Railway, and will thank you to place them before the Grand Jury of your county at the ensuing Assizes, as it would be extremely desirable to obtain an expression of the opinions of the noblemen and gentlemen of the county of Kerry on a matter of such paramount importance, in which they cannot but feel some interest, traversing as this line does the very centre of your county, and leading as it is hoped it will, to the formation of a harbor and packet station at Valentia.

"I need not dwell on the local advantages of such an undertaking, nor do I wish to rely on merely personal interests resulting from the increased value of agricultural produce and all property having the advantage of Railway communication. I should rather appeal to them as Irishmen deeply interested in the welfare of their country.

"On these grounds I respectfully claim their co-operation and support to enable us to carry out successfully a great national work directly affecting the interests of the United Kingdom, and of the Western World. We have, you will observe, determined on a direct and independent line from sea to sea, crossing Ireland in its centre. We are well supported, and have every encouragement to proceed; and having such a chairman of our Managing Committee here, as John Attwood, Esq., M.P., with all the weight and influence which he commands, we can entertain no doubt of ultimate success; had we any, the support and approval of the grand jury of the county of Kerry would entirely remove all misgivings on the subject.

"We have now two staffs of Engineers engaged on a Survey of the Line, and Mr. Gravatt, will in a few days be in your neighbourhood, so that we hope to be fully prepared for an early application to Parliament the ensuing Session.

I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,

"WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
"Deputy-Chairman.

"To Henry M'Can, Esq.
"Sec. Grand Jury, Co. Kerry, Tralee."

ANOTHER SINGULAR ARTICLE OF EXPORT.—Our Scotch friends receive many odd things from this side of the Channel—many of them, no doubt, good and acceptable, but not a few of them the reverse. Among the latter we may reckon quantities of spurious copper coin—that familiarly known here as of "Derrycrew" manufacture, and which is not very current just now in Ulster. The pieces are imitations of Mint coins of various reigns; but are cast, in a slovenly manner, in moulds, and are not worth more than 6d per lb. as old metal. They are easily distinguished from current pennies. A few days since, a constable arrested a hawker, named Jane Little, when when going aboard one of Scotch steamers, with a handsome little venture of this contraband article—two basketsful, each containing about one and a-half stones weight. She was conveyed to the Police office. The base coin will not, of course, pass into circulation at present.—*Banner of Ulster.*

HOW MANY REPEALERS ARE THERE IN BELFAST?—The Repeal rent collected in Belfast, last week, amounted to £4 11s 8½d; and this must have been "a good week," too, for the announcement was hailed with "loud cheers." No patriotic repealer, surely, would contribute less than a penny. By this calculation, there are but 1,700 repealers out of the whole Roman Catholic population of the town, which exceeds 25,000.—*Ibid.*

WEXFORD HARBOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING PACKET.

August 2, 1845.

SIR—In your paper of Tuesday, the 8th ult., I perceive a letter signed "A Naval Officer," respecting the harbour of Wexford, and the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of improving it.—Sir, in the observations made by your intelligent correspondent I fully concur. Having served many years on the coast of Wexford in the coast guard, I can speak with certainty as to the very dangerous nature of that coast, and the total impossibility of making any harbour between Wicklow and Carnsore Point, that would not be liable to choke with sand, &c. I recollect in the winter of 1823, a vessel stranded a little north of Raven Point.

One of the best pilots in Wexford was called to an account, and he proved that he had the *proper marks on* when the vessel grounded; but the gale the night before had changed the channel, and it remained so for nearly two days. I knew of several instances where vessels stranded in consequence of the shifting of the banks. The experiment at the only place which offered a reasonable chance of success, was tried at Courtown. I pointed out to Mr. Nimmo, the engineer, that the banks were changed almost every gale; he was then unacquainted with the coast, and did not entertain that opinion; but he afterwards admitted that my remarks were correct; and, notwithstanding the very large sums of money expended upon it, and with the aid of a retained back water for the purpose of clearing away the bar it is very little, if anything, better than it was before one shilling was expended. The encroachments of the sea all along the shore, from Cahore to the Raven Point (entrance of Wexford harbor), has not been sufficiently alluded to by your correspondent. Annual thousands of tons of earth and sand are swept off by the sea.

The increase of deposits on the numerous banks must be very great, and it is reasonable to suppose must shallow the bar of Wexford harbour, and add greatly to the difficulties of effecting improvement. I know nothing about railways, not having a share or interest in any one that has ever been started; but I can well understand why the government *should* encourage a *coast line* of railway to the south of Ireland; it would, no doubt, politically speaking, be of the first consequence. I think it would be wise in the projectors to make the shares as low as £10, in order to give the small farmers an interest in it, not only as regarded traffic, but in preserving it.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
——,
Inspecting Commander of
Coast Guard.

We know the writer of the foregoing letter to be what he represents himself, and we think him a competent witness on the subject.—*E. Packet.*

THE PROVISION CONTRACT.

It is a fact deserving of notice, that the annual Contract for Salt Provisions, for the supply of the Navy, is considerably larger than usual. The amount required is 14,000 tierces of Pork and 8,000 tierces of Beef. Looking to the recent discussions in Parliament on the state of our foreign relations—the general extension of fortifications along the French coast, and the character of the intelligence from America—an increase of the navy contract at this time cannot fail to attract attention.—*Mercantile Advertiser.*

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY.

The boon conferred upon the operative classes by the council of the Royal Hibernian Academy, in opening their exhibition at the price of one penny, is producing the most admirable and desirable effects.

On the day when the first notice appeared, there were upwards of thirteen hundred visitors; yesterday the number increased to nearly four thousand! To prove the anxiety of the operative class to glean all possible information respecting the pictures, four hundred catalogues were sold in the two days and not one remained to supply the demand.

The quiet, respectful, and orderly demeanor of the persons for whose advantage this very great and desirable privilege was conferred, prove them to be deserving of such a favour, which is hoped will be afforded upon all such fitting occasions.—*D. E. Post*

On Wednesday night last between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, as two women and a man, servants to Henry Cooper, Esq., Wexford, were proceeding home in a small boat to the island of Beg Erin, the boat by some unforeseen accident capsized close to the quay wall and all were precipitated into the river; their cries immediately brought head-constable Nicholson and one of his men to the scene of danger, who, upon seeing the perilous situation of the drowning persons, plunged in to their rescue, and with a trifling aid and his own powerful exertions, saved their lives, and had the women instantly conveyed to his own house, where every assistance that humanity could bestow, was administered to those poor creatures, until they were perfectly restored. The young man was taken to the police station in the Bull-ring, and there supplied by them with a good bed and dry clothing by the particular orders of Mr. Nicholson.

MILITARY INVESTIGATION.—It will be in the recollection of our readers, that about a month ago, a sentinel on duty at one of the entrances to the Viceregal Lodge was fired at, and wounded in the hand, and the injury inflicted on him was of so dangerous a nature, that amputation became necessary. A few days after this occurrence, a pistol was found within a short distance of the place where the soldier stood when he received the wound, but all efforts to discover his assailant proved utterly unavailing. Under those circumstances a military inquiry was directed, and it was further ordered that the soldier should be brought to court-martial when he recovered from the effects of the wound, the impression on the minds of the military authorities having been that the injury had been inflicted by his own hand, with a view to procure a pension and his dismissal from the service. It is now rumoured that the military inquiry has concluded; that amongst other witnesses, some constables of police were examined, and that one of those police constables having been closely interrogated on the subject, after some hesitation, confessed that he had fired the shot. We may mention one fact apparently corroborative of the above rumour: it is this, that although the soldier must by this time be perfectly recovered from the effects of his wound, he has not been brought to a court-martial. We think the peculiar circumstances of the case demand that the public should be made aware of the result of the investigation, and that vague rumours should be superseded by the simple fact.—*Freeman's Journal.*

A BRIGHT PROSPECT FOR THE LEAGUE.—The following snug family connected we find amongst the "list of persons claiming to be entitled to vote in the election of knights of the shire" for the northern division of the county of Chester, the southern division of the county of Lancaster, and also for the west riding of the county of York:—Bright Jacob, senior! Bright John, M.P.!! Bright Thomas!!! Bright Jacob, the younger!!!! Bright Samuel!!!!! and Bright Gratton!!!!!!

NEW PATENTS.

Amongst the list of new patents for July are the following:—

To Isham Baggs, of Great Percy-stree, Claremont-square, Middlesex, engineer, for improvements in obtaining motive power by air. Sealed 26th June.

Joseph Fulton Meade, of Dublin, gentleman, for certain improvements in engines and boilers. Sealed 12th July.

Samuel Thretewey, of Water Grove Mine, near Stoney, Middleton, Derby, civil engineer, and John Quick, of Summer-street, Southwark, engineer, for an improved combined expansive steam and atmospheric engine. Sealed 12th July.

Joseph Malcomson, of Portlaw, Ireland, for improvements in apparatus for propelling carriages on roads, and vessels on inland waters, when employing atmospheric pressure. Sealed 12th July.

Jacob Brett, of Hanover-square, gentleman, for improvements in atmospheric propulsion, and in the manufacture of tubes for atmospheric railways and other purposes—being a communication. Sealed 21st July.

RETIREMENT OF SIR EDWARD LEES.—GENERAL POST OFFICE, EDINBURGH.—This event, which has been anticipated for some time past, owing to the delicate state of Sir Edward's health, has at length taken place; and we need scarcely say that few public servants retire into private life more universally respected. To the press and the inhabitants of Edinburgh generally, his courtesy and affability have long been well known; and there are few, if any, who have had occasion to transact business with him, but will bear ample testimony to his zeal and anxiety in discharging his official duties. In no case, we believe, has a complaint been made to Sir Edward Leeds of an irregularity in the despatch or arrival of mails, &c., but the most stict and thorough investigation has taken place to remedy the evil. Sir Edward Lees is succeeded by Francis Abbott, Esq., from the secretary's office in London.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

THREATENING SAMUEL VESSEY, ESQ.—A person named Treanor has been held to bail for having threatened to shoot Mr. Vessey, of Derrabard-house. We understand, however, that the matter is in no way connected with the *Molly Maguire* system, which is at present disturbing the country.—*Tyrone Constitution.* [Mr. Vesey, was lately receiver on the Donegall estates, under the Court of Chancery.]

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—A servant woman of Mr. Sloan, of Cookstown, had her arms so dreadfully mangled, by being drawn in by the rollers at that gentleman's flax-mill, that it was found necessary to amputate both of them.—*Banner of Ulster.*

IMPOSTORS.—There are at present in Belfast a gang of that coatless and shoeless class of petty swindlers who represent themselves as the "unfortunate survivors" of shipwrecked crews; and, to corroborate their doleful narrative, uniformly produce documents, partly in print, with blanks filled up in writing, and sometimes bearing what purports to be the seal of some civic functionary in the South or West of Ireland, setting forth the truth of what they state. It is necessary to warn the *too softly* benevolent, that the fellows are arrant impostors, and the signatures to their "credentials" forgeries.—*Ibid.*

SUICIDE IN JAIL.—Thomas James, sentenced to nine months imprisonment at Brecon assizes on Thursday, for an assault on a female, hanged himself in prison on that night.

Out of 129 new appointments to the office of Head Constable, since 1837, not one has been given to the county Carlow.

PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY.—The *Times* publishes a tabular statement of the public income and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the last three years, from which it appears that the total income for the year ending 5th January, 1845, was £58,590,217, and the total expenditure for the same period was £55,103,647, leaving a clear surplus of £3,486,570. In January, 1843, the excess of expenditure over income was £4,095,119! What a blessing to be relieved from those Whigs.

RAILWAY SPECULATIONS—THE LADIES.—The "broad guage" line, Mr. Herapeth avers, would not have passed the Lords, but for the influence of Lady Jersey. The Marchioness of Aylesbury is a shareholder in *seven* new railway projects, to the tune of £49,000, while her noble husband did not venture beyond £10,000, and that in a single line, namely, the London and York. The Marchioness has shares in the following railroads—Caledonian, Direct London and Portsmouth, Edinburgh and Northern (1), Edinburgh and Northern (2), London and Croydon (Kentish lines), London and Croydon (Maidstone, Ashford, and Tonbridge), and London and South Western.

The old proverb respecting marrying in haste, was exemplified in a case recently brought before the Leeds magistrates, when a youth of 18, who had been married five weeks, appeared for the purpose of being separated from his wife, very gravely proposing to allow her a *separate* maintainance, derivable from an entire income of 9s per week.

The Liverpool and Wigan Railway Company has already commenced operations in Liverpool, and the land in the neighbourhood of the proposed terminus has largely increased in value in consequence.

Irish reapers are conveyed from Liverpool to Birmingham for 3s each, while English labourers cannot get for less than 2s 2d. When will Ireland reciprocate such liberality to Saxons?—*Liverpool Courier.*

POTATOE PAPER.—A manufacturer of Vire, after six years labour, has succeeded in producing excellent paper and pasteboard from a substance separated from the potato.

A SERIES OF MURDERS.—AWFUL DEEDS OF BLOOD.—A gentleman who arrived in Cincinnati lately gave the editor of the *Commercial* the following particulars of dreadful deeds of blood committed on the Wachitta river, in Louisiana, a few days since. He stated that two planters, living on adjoining plantations, had a difference. An unruly horse belonging to one jumped into a lot belonging to the other, and was shot. Soon after a negro, belonging to the owner of the horse, went over to the said plantation, and he too was shot. The same evening, the planter who owned the horse and negro took his gun, and went over to the house of the planter who had shot his horse and negro, and, as he stood in his yard, deliberately shot him dead. The son of the dead planter, hearing the report, came out of the house, when he was commanded to stand. As soon as the gun was re-loaded, the son was shot, and immediately expired. The daughter of the planter then came to the door, when the monster took his bowie-knife and cut her throat from ear to ear, and then fled. The slaves on the plantation raised the alarm, and the fiend was pursued and taken, and committed to the nearest jail to await a trial. These awfully terrific details are said to be from a reliable source.—*American Paper.*

The following whimsical will in rhyme was written by Mr. Hunnis, a gentleman of the chapel under Edward VI., and afterwards chapel master to Queen Elizabeth:—

'To God my soule I do bequeathe, because it is his owen.
My body to be layd in grave, where to my friends best knowen;
Executors I will node make, thereby great stryfe may grow,
Because the goods that I shall leave wyll not pay all I owe.'

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Thursday, Aug. 7.

The Exchequer Bills Bill was read a second time; the committee negatived, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill was read a second time.

The following bills were severally read a third time:—The Turnpike Boards (Ireland) Bill, the Municipal Districts (Ireland) Bill, the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund Society Bill, and the Fees in Criminal Proceeding Bill.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

Lord CAMPBELL said, before the conclusion of the session, he rose to put a question to her Majesty's Ministers, and particularly to the noble and learned lord on the woolsack—a question of great constitutional importance; it was in connection with her Majesty's approaching visit to Germany. He was sure that there was no one who would wish to throw the slightest impediment in the way of that visit; the jealousy which formerly induced parliament, in the act of settlement, to provide that the Sovereign of this country should not leave the realms without the consent of both houses had long since passed away. In former times there was a saying that a meeting of Sovereigns boded no good to their subjects. But now such meetings might have a strong tendency to preserve the tranquillity of Europe.—If George III., who, during a long life and a long reign, was never more than a hundred miles from the place of his birth, and visited the flourishing provinces on the banks of the Rhine, which her Majesty was about to survey, and see how harmoniously and happily men of different religions could live together, with equal rights, under the same government, it was possible he might not have been so adverse to the emancipation of his Roman Catholic subjects. But his (Lord Campbell) question respected the exercise of the Royal authority during the absence of the Sovereign. It had been declared by parliament to be part of the privileges of their Sovereigns, that they were entitled at their pleasure to leave the realm; but it had been the invariable practice, when they did so, either to appoint a Regent or Lords Justices, or to make some provision for the exercise of the Royal authority during that absence. In former times there was an officer called the Grand Justiciary, who in such cases held this power; but he would come down to a time subsequent to the the Revolution, when the constitution was settled; till it was settled there was no opportunity of establishing exact precedents. He believed that Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., and James II., were never absent from England from the time they mounted the throne with the exception of James the Second, subsequent to his abdication. But after the revolution, down to the reign of George III., cases of the absence of the Sovereign were frequent. Wm, III. went abroad yearly, to make his campaign or carry on his negociations. While his consort, Queen Mary, lived, she acted as Regent; though she was Queen regnant, yet an act of parliament was passed at the revolution, preventing her taking any share in the government. But, after her death, William regularly, from year to year, appointed Lords Justices. At that time the session of parliament terminated in the spring, and at its conclusion William was accustomed to intimate what he was about to do. In 1697 he stated in his speech from the throne that "the circumstances of affairs make it necessary for me to be out of the kingdom for some time, but I leave the administration of business in the hands of persons who may be depended on." At the head of these Lords Justices was the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Princess Mary, though the heiress to the Crown, not being included in the commission. On the accession of the House of Hanover the Act of Settlement was passed; by that was provided that no person standing in succession to the crown should leave the realm without the consent of parliament; but on the accession of Geo. I. this provision was repealed, the statute for that purpose saying that by the constitution of the kingdom the Sovereign enjoyed all the rights and privileges of the crown, among which must be considered the power of leaving the realm at pleasure. George I. exercised this right in 1716, and intimated his intention of going abroad in his speech at the close of the session. (Hear.) He said, "I design in the approaching recess to visit my dominions in Germany, and I have provided for the peace and security of the kingdom during my absence by constituting my beloved son the Prince of Wales guardian of the realm." There afterwards arose a misunderstanding between the Prince of Wales and the King, and on subsequent occasions the prince was not so appointed, but the King alwas nominated Lords Justices. In 1719, George I. being about again to visit Germany, a commission was issued under the great seal, by which 3 Lords Justices were appointed. In 1723 a Royal commission nominated the Archbishop of Canterbury and other Lords Justices, and the thing proceeded during the whole reign of George I. On the accession of George II., while his Queen, Caroline, lived, whenever he went abroad her Majesty was appointed Regent in his place. After the death of Queen Caroline, George II. followed the precedent of George I., and invariably appointed Lords Justices; and he (Lord Campbell) believed he might say with perfect confidence, that during the whole of George II.'s long reign, he never was absent from England for a longer or a shorter period without appointing either a commission or Lords Justices. During the long reign of George III. the Sovereign never left England. George IV. was absent once, and once only; and with respect to the proceeding on that occasion, he found his entry in the books of the Privy Council:—"The 17th of September, 1821. His Majesty in Council has this day been pleased to declare his intention of going out of the kingdom for a short time; wherefore the annexed draught, in blank, was read at the board and approved. His Majesty was further pleased to declare the following persons to be Lords Justices." At the head of them was the Duke of York, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the other great officers of State. Now, after these uniform precedents, from the most ancient times down to the present day, he humbly apprehended that her Majesty would be advised to appoint Lords Justices to exercise the Royal authority during her absence from the country. He was not aware of any change of circumstances that could authorise a change of practice. Railroads, it was true, had been introduced, but railroads could not alter the constitution. There might be various circumstances in which it would be indispensably necessary that the royal authority should be exercised, and when there would be no opportunity for the personal exercise of that authority of her Majesty during her absence. He might refer to the pardon of criminals, and other matters with respect to which great public inconvenience might result from the want of the exercise of the Royal authority. But there was another reason which made it expedient, in his opinion, to appoint Lords Justices during her Majesty's absence. He was a most sincere and ardent friend to the limited monarchy established in this country, believing it to be the form of government in which enlightened public opinion had the greatest influence, and believing it also to be best adapted to the prosperity and happiness of this kingdom. He therefore did not like the notion of the Royal authority being in abeyance, as it seemed to him it would be if there were no one within the kingdom who was authorised to exercise the powers of Royalty. He thought it quite inconsistent with the principles on which the monarchy was established to allow such an occurrence as this to take place. The uniform precedents from the remotest periods to which he had referred showed what opinion was entertained on this subject by their ancestors; and it would be best for them to be guided in this respect by the example which these ancestors had set. He would no longer detain their lordships, but dutifully wishing her Majesty all happiness during her absence, and a safe return to the country, he would conclude by inquiring whether it was not the intention of the government that, during the absence of her Majesty, there should be Lords Justices appointed to exercise the Royal authority?

The LORD CHANCELLOR acknowled ged the courtesy of his noble and learned friend in having given him notice of his intention to ask this question. He had not, however, given him notice of his intention to discuss how far going up the Rhine might have modified the religious and political opinions of George III—("hear," and laughter), and he (the Lord Chancellor) should not, therefore, enter upon that question. He would give a distinct and short answer to the question which had been put to him by his noble and learned friend. It was not the intention of the government to advise her Majesty to grant a commission appointing Lords Justices during her absence while on the short tour she was about to make. On a former occasion previous to her Majesty's visit to the King of the French, the law officers of the crown at that time, the present Chief Baron and the late Sir Wm. Follett, were consulted on this point, and they were clearly of opinion, after considering the subjet with great deliberation, that it was by no means necessary in point of law that such appointment should take place; and he had then entirely concurred with them in opinion. The opinion of the present law officers of the crown had also been taken on the subject, and they were entirely of the same opinion; and he also, on a review of the subject, concurred with them that in point of law the appointment of Lords Justices was not necessary. The question, therefore, resolved itself into one of expediency, and in the present state of the country, and with the facilities of communication at present existing, it was not considered necessary or expedient to grant such a commission as his noble and learned friend had adverted to. Her Majesty, as his noble and learned frend had stated, had as free a right to visit the Continent as any of her subjects, and any act which she could do as Sovereign would have as much validity and effect if done on the Continent of Europe as if done in her own dominions. It should be borne in mind, too, that her Majesty would be accompanied by a Secretary of State, and that she could return from the furthest point to which she was going in the short period of two days. It was, therefore, quite unnecessary that a commission should be appointed to exercise the Royal authority during her Majesty's absence. His noble and learned friend had referred to precedents, but they did not appear to have any application to the present state of circumstances. In every instance to which his noble and learned friend had adverted the Sovereign went to the Continent for the purpose of residing for a considerable time.

Lord CAMPBELL—It is stated in the commisssions that the absence from this country was to be for a short time.

The LORD CHANCELLOR—Yes; in all the commissions those words "short time" were introduced, but it was matter of fact and matter of history, that on all the occasions to which his noble and learned friend had referred, the intention of the Sovereign (and that intention was carried into execution) was to remain for some considerable period of time on the continent, or to transact there some matter of business, either military or civil, which might have extended to a considerable period of time. Let their lordships take into consideration the actual condition of the continent at that time, and the means of communication then existing. Most of the cases to which his noble and learned friend had referred were the cases of the Sovereign going to Hanover, a journey which at that time might have occupied eight or ten days. It was, therefore, necessary, under those circumstances, that, as a matter of convenience, some power should have been given to persons in this country to exercise some of the functions of Royalty during the absence of the Sovereign. His noble and learned friend had talked of the Royal authority being in abeyance during her Majesty's absence, unless Lords Justices should be appointed by commission; but as his noble and learned friend had doubtless examined the commissions to which he had referred, he must be aware that they were all subject to restrictions, and if he had looked to these restrictions he would have found that they pared down the authority in so many important particulars that it was in reality rendered nearly nominal, so that upon all important occasions it would be necessary to have immediate and personal communication with the Sovereign. Considering, then, the altered state of circumstances—considering that the tour which her Majesty was about to take was circumscribed in its limits and would last but for a short time—considering, too, that her Majesty was to be accompanied by a Secretary of State, and that communication between her Majesty and this country would be most easy, whenever it might be necessary, it had been thought quite unnecessary to appoint such a commission as his noble and learned friend had directed their lordships' attention to. It was on these grounds that it had not been thought necessary to advise her Majesty to go through the form of appointng a cumbrous commission, really for no practical purpose.

Lord CAMPBELL said that his noble and learned friend had entirely passed over the precedent of George IV. in 1821.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said he had not passed it over. That was a visit of six or seven weeks, at a time when the communication with Hanover occupied eight or nine days, and perhaps ten.

Lord CAMPBELL would not longer argue the question; but would only observe, that his noble and learned friend had not cited one instance in favour of the course which the government proposed to follow, and which introduced an innovation in the practice of the constitution.

The conversation on this subject then dropped.

RAILWAYS.

Lord MONTEAGLE suggested that it would be a great public convenience if such measures as railway, canal, and turnpike-road bills were allowed to originate in their lordships' house as well as in the House of Commons.

Lord REDESDALE expressed his concurrence in this suggestion. With respect to the motion before the house, he objected to it, as unnecessary.

The Earl of BESBOROUGH said that, in compliance with the suggestion of the noble duke, he should withdraw the resolution for the present.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE moved that the standing orders, so far as the same relate to railway and other bills, be taken into consideration, in order to be amended. The noble earl proposed sundry technical amendments, which were agreed to.

In the course of the conversation which took place upon the subject,

The Duke of WELLINGTON remarked, that in all these railway speculations there were three objects—the first was, to get hold of property convenient to the parties for their scheme; secondly, to found upon those bills a system of gambling; and, lastly, that alone in which the public had any interest, the formation of a railroad. He should like to give the public the chance of having the railroad (hear.) He was afraid they could not prevent property being taken for the purpose, nor put down gambling; all they could do was to secure to the public the railroad for which the bill was detained—(hear, hear.)

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE observed, that our railway system was the worst upon earth, whereas it ought to be the best. There ought to be some authorised persons in different parts of the country to lay down great lines in those districts which were yet untouched, by which the public would be benefitted. Those lines should be sanctioned by the government, and gradually carried out as the exigencies of the country required. The real interests of the public would be consulted, and there would be no gambling, because capital would not be thrown into such schemes before there was any prospect of success.

Lord REDESDALE moved, on the part of Lord Brougham, an addition to one of the standing orders, which their lordships, however, rejected.

The house then adjourned till next day, at two o'clock.

House of Commons—Friday, Aug. 8.

NEW WRITS.

A new writ for the borough of Belfast was moved for, in the room of Mr. E. Tennent, who has accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.—Ordered.

A new writ for the borough of Cirencester, in the room of Mr. Cripps, who has accepted the office of one of the Lords of the Treasury, was moved for.—Ordered.

A new writ was ordered to be issued for Linlithgow, in the room of the Hon. Charles Hope, who has accepted the office of governor of the Isle of Man.

A new writ was ordered to be issued for the borough of Warwick, in the room of Sir Charles Douglas, who has accepted the office of Commissioner of Greenwich hospital.

A new writ for the borough of Sunderland was moved for by Mr. TUFNELL, in the room of Lord Howick, who had been called to the House of Peers.—Otdered.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS (IRELAND)

Mr SHAW begged to ask the right hon. baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Sir J. Graham) whether he was prepared to lay on the table of the house, in order that it might be published, the correspondence which had passed between the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the ecclesiastical commissioners, with reference to the perpetuity purchase fund? It would be justice to the commissioners to do so after the recent discussion in that house on the subject.

Sir J. GRAHAM said the colleague of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Shaw) had intimated to the Secretary for Ireland the wish of the commissioners that the correspondence should be produced, and he (Sir J. Graham) meant to lay it on the table of the house that night.

IRISH MAGISTRACY.

Colonel VERNER said he should not be discharging the duty which he owed to the Protestants of Ulster if he permitted the session to close without putting a question to the right hon. baronet at the head of the government, on the subject of a rumour which had appeared in the public papers—(hear.) He wished to know whether it was true, as had been stated, that Mr. Watson had been deprived of the commission of the peace, and of his situation as Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Antrim, in consequence of his having attended an Orange procession on the 12th of July last, at Lisburn.

Sir R. PEEL—In answer to the question of my hon. and gallant friend, I beg to state that the report that the Lord Lieutenant has felt it his painful duty to remove Mr. Watson from the commission of the peace, and from the deputy-lieutenancy of the county, is correct—(hear, hear.) In the year 1836 the house resolved to present an address to his Majesty King William IV., praying him to adopt all the measures which lay in his power to discountenance Orange societies throught the kingdom. I believe that that address was unanimously agreed to; it was presented to the Sovereign, and a solemn assurance was given by the Sovereign that every means which his Majesty could provide for discouraging and discountenancing the Orange societies should be adopted (hear, hear.) I understand that this gentleman—a gentleman of the highest respectability, no doubt—did, being a magistrate and a deputy lieutenant, not merely appear in an Orange procession, but signed, as chairman, certain resolutions declaring that the period had come for the revival of the Orange institutions Considering, then, his official position—bearing in mind the sentiments which had been expressed by this house and the answer of the Sovereign—the assurance given by the sovereign on his throne, and all the powers of government would be employed for the purpose of discouraging the Orange societies—her Majesty's government felt it to be their painful duty to remove Mr. Watson from the deputy lieutenancy and from the commission of the peace (hear, from the apposition.)

Colonel VERNER—After what has fallen from the right hon. baronet, I shall not at any length trespass on the time of the house; but, as what he has said will not, I feel assured, prove satisfactory to the Protestants of Ireland, I beg to give notice, that early next session I shall move that an address be presented to her Majesty on the subject of the removal of Mr. Watson from the commission of the peace and deputy lieutenant of the county Antrim (hear.)

After some further business the house adjourned.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY.

Saturday being the day fixed upon for the prorogation of the Imperial Parliament by her Majesty in person, considerable bustle and excitement were manifested in the neighbourhood of St. Stephen's and along the route usually taken by the Royal procession, from an early hour.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The gallery of the House of Lords was opened on Saturday for the admission of strangers, at 10 minutes after 12 o'clock. Shortly afterwards the gallery and body of the house were filled with elegantly dressed ladies. There was more than the usual attendance of Peers, owing, probably, to the fact of her Majesty not having prorogued parliament in person since Aug., 1843.

In the place set apart for the Foreign Ambassadors were the French, Russian, Prussian, Austrian, and Turkish Ambassadors, together with a great number of attendants.

The steps on the throne, as is usual on these occasions, were covered with rich carpeting. The chair of the Prince of Wales was placed on the right of her Majesty's throne, and that of his Royal Highness Prince Albert on the left. The chairs were all fringed with crimson velvet, and were ornamented with rich gold fringe.

At half-past 12 o'clock the Earl of Shaftesbury took his seat on the woolsack, when prayers were read by the Lord Bishop of Ely (Dr. Turton.) In those portions of the prayers where those present were called upon to kneel, the rustling of the ladies' dresses sounded like a heavy shower of rain.

The Duke of Wellington entered the house at

30 minutes to 1 o'clock, habited as a Field Marshal. His Grace wore over his Field Marshal's dress a dark wrapper. His Grace looked extremely well, and entered heartily into conversation with several of the ladies present.

The Prince Dwarkanauth Tagore, with his son and nephew, arrived at ten minutes before one o'clock, and proceeded to the seat appropriated to their use in the gallery to the left of the throne.

Shortly before two o'clock the firing of guns and the flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of her Majesty at the entrance of the House of Lords. The cheers and shouting of the crowds assembled outside were distinctly heard within the house.

At ten minutes before two o'clock her Majesty entered the house, preceded by the Duke of Wellington, bearing the Sword of State, the Duke of Argyll, bearing the Crown on a crimson velvet cushion, and the Earl of Zetland, bearing the Cap of Maintenance.

Upon her Majesty entering the house, the whole of the Peers, Peeresses, the ladies, and all present, rose to receive her. Her Majesty leant on the arm of Prince Albert, and was conducted to the throne by his Royal Highness.

Her Majesty then took her seat on the throne, The Duke of Wellington, bearing the Sword of State, standing on her left hand, and the Earl of Zetland, the Duke of Argyll, and the Lord Chancellor, standing on her right. Her Majesty then, in a clear voice, commanded that their lordships would be seated.

The Usher of the Black Rod (Sir Augustus Clifford) was then commanded to summon the House of Commons into the presence of the Sovereign in the House of Peers.

The Speaker shortly afterwards, dressed in his state robes, and accompanied by a great number of members of the Lower House, appeared at the bar, and addressed her Majesty as follows:—"Most Gracious Sovereign: We, your Majesty's dutiful and and loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in parliament assembled, attend your Majesty with our concluding bill of supply for the present year. We are about to close a session rendered unusually laborious by the rapid developement of human industry and enterprise, in the construction of railways, from which we anticipate the best results to commerce and industry, and we have devoted much time and labour for the purpose of facilitating the carrying out those important projects notwithstanding the mass of other public business necessarily pressing on your consideration. Your Majesty was graciously pleased to intimate at the commencement of the present session your approval of the manner we had carried into effect the act for the more effectually giving effect to charitable donations in Great Britain. In the same spirit we have continued to legislate for Ireland. We have granted a more suitable endowment to the College of Maynooth; and at the same time we have had a due regard to the particular circumstances of that part of the kingdom, and the religious feeling of the majority of the inhabitants; and we hope and believe that the encouragement afforded by this and former parliaments to the education of the people has placed the future tranquility and improvement of Ireland upon a sure and lasting foundation. Our attention has not lost sight of the condition of the destitute poor of Scotland, and, assisted by the information that your Majesty commanded should be laid before us, we have made such amendments in the law relating to the poor of Scotland, as will secure to them a permanent subsistence. We have endeavoured, by facilitating the drainage of land and of enclosing commons, materially to improve the agricultural interests of the country. But we refer with peculiar satisfaction to those measures which we have adopted for the further security and extension of the trade of the country—I allude to the measures with respect to banking in this country, which, with certain modifications, we have extended to Scotland and Ireland, by which the operations of trade have been rendered more secure. We have also given facilities to trade by the abolition and reduction of duties and imposts. We have materially reduced the duty on sugar, and on the important staple manufacture of glass all fiscal charge has been removed. To make up for the deficiency in the revenue, we have considered it necessary to continue for a further period the tax upon income, and we have thereby been enabled, in accordance with your Majesty's suggestions, to add to the efficiency of the naval service, and at the same time to afford ample protection to commerce. It has now been my duty to advert thus shortly to the prominent measures of the session, and we believe that, under the dispensation of Divine Providence, they will tend to promote the interests of the country, and to the welfare of your Majesty's subjects; and if we have felt it our duty to continue to impose a tax which is generally only imposed in times of war, we have the satisfaction that we have imposed it, not for the purpose of aggrandisement or conquest, but for the purpose of relinquishing those imposts that pressed heavily on the industry of the country, and to enable all our fellow-subjects to participate in those blessings which peace has cast round us. It now bezomes my duty to present to your Majesty two bills, one for raising the sum of £8,240,000 for the supplies of the year, and another for appropriating the sum of £10,680,000 out of the consolidated fund, to which we humbly beg your Majesty's royal assent."

Her Majesty then gave her royal assent to several bills.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then advanced to the foot of the throne, and, bending on one knee, presented to her Majesty a copy of the speech.

Her Majesty then read the following speech in a most clear and distinct tone:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen—I rejoice that the state of public business enables me to release you from further attendance in parliament.

"In closing this laborious session, I must express to you my warm acknowledgment for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of many subjects deeply affecting the public welfare.

"I have given my cordial assent to the bills which you presented to me for remitting the duties on many articles of import, and for removing restrictions on the free application of capital and skill to certain branches of our manufacture.

"The reduction of taxation will necessarily cause an immediate loss of revenue, but I trust that its effect in stimulating commercial enterprise, and enlarging the means of consumption, will ultimately provide an ample compensation for any temporary sacrifice.

"I have witnessed with peculiar satisfaction the unremitting attention which you have bestowed on the measures recommended by me to your consideration, at the commencement of the session, for improving and extending the means of academical education in Ireland.

"You may rely upon my determination to carry those measures into execution in the manner best calculated to inspire confidence in the institutions which have received your sanction, and to give effect to your earnest desire to promote the welfare of that part of my dominions.

"From all Foreign Powers I continue to receive assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"The convention which I have recently concluded with the King of the French for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade will, I trust, by establishing a cordial and active co-operation between the two powers, afford a better prospect than has hitherto existed of the complete success in the attainment of an object to which this country has made so many sacrifices.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted the supplies for the service of the current year.

"My Lords and Gentlemen—On your return to your several counties, duties will devolve upon you, scarcely less important than those from the performance of which I now relieve you.

"I feel assured that you will promote and confirm, by your influence and example, that spirit of loyalty and contentment which you will find generally prevalent throughout the country.

"In the discharge of all the functions entrusted to you for the public welfare, you may confidently rely on my cordial support; and I implore the blessing of Divine Providence on our united efforts to encourage the industry, and increase the comforts of my people, and to inculcate those religious and moral principles which are the surest foundation of our security and happiness."

The LORD CHANCELLOR then said—It is her Majesty's royal will and pleasure that the present parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the 2d of October, next; and that parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 2d day of October next.

Her Majesty then rose from the throne, and the royal procession then left the house in the same manner in which it entered. Prince Albert took her Majesty's hand, and thus the royal pair left the house.

House of Commons—Saturday, August 9.

The house met to-day at 25 minutes to two o'clock.

Mr. W. PATTEN gave notice that early in the next session he would move for a select committee to consider the expediency of relaxing the privileges of the house respecting the fees and pecuniary penalties imposed on private bills.

LONDON AND YORK RAILWAY.

Mr. HAWES brought up the report of the select committee on the London and York railway bill.

On the motion of Mr. E. DENISON, it was ordered to be printed.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Mr. WYSE moved for certain returns with respect to education in Ireland, from 1836 to 1845 inclusive.

NEW IRISH COLLEGES.

In answer to a question with respect to the new Colleges,

Sir J. GRAHAM said, that as the act for the establishment of the new colleges in Ireland had only received the royal assent a few days ago, sufficient time had not elapsed to allow charters of incorporation to be made out. As soon as they were framed, copies of them would be laid before parliament.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CONTINENT.

Mr. P. BORTHWICK said he wished to put a question to the right hon. baronet at the head of the government—a very grave and important question, which stood under his name for that day. He wished to guard himself against any expression of disrespect, either against the right hon. baronet or his government. A few nights ago the noble lord the member for London called the attention of the government to the same circumstance, but no reply was then given; and he (Mr. Borthwick) conjectured, from that silence, that the subject was under the consideration of government. He regretted now to think otherwise. He alluded, of course, to the Queen's intended visit to the Continent. There was no precedent in the history of this country in which the Sovereign had left the country without appointing a commission. It was always considered a great constitutional principle that the functions of the crown should not be exercised out of the realm. From the earliest period of our history to the present moment this custom had been religiously observed, and he saw no reason why it should be departed from on this occasion. A precedent to the contrary ought not to be formed, for although it could not be in any way dangerous at present, it might on a future occasion be attended with the worst consequences to the peace of the realm. He would not say one word on the subject, but would prefer listening to the reasons which the right honourable baronet could advance for the course which the government thought fit to pursue.

Sir R. PEEL said—I hope the hon. gentleman will not attribute the abruptness of my reply to any want of courtesy towards him, but rather to the shortness of the time which I can now occupy the attention of the house. I will begin at once by saying that the hon. gentleman is wrong on every single point which he has thought proper to advance—(great laughter.) First of all, he is wrong, utterly wrong, in point of precedent. He said that there was no instance where the Sovereign had been absent from the realm, and where a commission of the Lords Justices had not been appointed. Now, Sir, this is not the fact. The hon. gentleman says he will go back to the earliest periods of the history of our constitution. I cannot say what he means by constitution, but there are instances within—

Here the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod appeared at the bar, and the right hon. gentleman sat down.

The Usher advanced to the table, and announced that it was the desire of her Most Gracious Majesty that the Commons should immediately attend her in the House of Lords.

The Speaker forthwith rose, and attended by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and followed by the members in a body, of whom there were about sixty present, proceeded to the House of Lords.

After an absence of about a quarter of an hour,

The Speaker returned, and the Queen's Speech having been read from the chair, the busy and protracted session of 1845 was brought to a close.

A Singing Mouse.—A young gentleman of this establishment has succeeded in capturing one of those astonishing little creatures. We have heard of two of them being exhibited in London. He was surprised every night by hearing in his bed-room a curious warbling, as if of a young canary, but he discovered the warbler and trapped him. He has him now in a cage, and feeds him with bread and cheese, which the musical mouse eats with an appetite, and then rewards his master by warbling not "wood notes wild," but the tiniest notes of mouse music. He is more melodious at night than by day, and we are told his music can be heard through the house.—*Cork Examiner.*

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Frid.	*Sat.*	*Mon.*
3 per Cent. Cons.	98¼	98¼	—
3½ per Cent. Stock	101¼	101¼	—
3½ per Cent. Debentures	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	209	—
Royal Canal Stock	37½	38	—
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	—
Ditto Debs 6 per Cent.	69½	69½	—
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	—	India Stock	273
3 per Cent. Consols	98¼	India Bonds	69
Ditto for opening	98¾	South Sea Stock	98¼
3 per Cent Reduced	99¼	Do. New Annuities	—
3½ per Cent Red.	—	Exchequer Bills (£1,000)	51 pm.
New 3½ per Cent.	102		

LATEST PRICES OF IRISH RAILWAY SHARES.

	Share.	*Paid.*	*Per Share.*
Athlone Railway	50 0 0	2 10 0	0 0 0
Belfast and Ballymena	50 0 0	2 10 0	6 0 0
Cork and Waterford	20 0 0	1 10 0	0 0 0
Cork, Midleton, and Youghal	50 0 0	2 15 0	0 0 0
Cork and Bandon	50 0 0	2 10 0	6 10 0
Dublin & Kingstown Railway	100 0 0	100 0 0	0 0 0
Dublin and Cavan do.	50 0 0	2 10 0	0 0 0
Dublin & Drogheda do	75 0 0	65 0 0	0 0 0
Dundalk & Enniskillen do.	50 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0
Dublin & Belfast Junc.	50 0 0	2 10 0	8 0 0
Gt. Southern & Wes.	50 0 0	10 0 0	27 0 0
Ditto. Scrip.	50 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0
Ditto. Extension	50 0 0	2 10 0	12 0 0
Irish Great Western, Dublin to Galway.	50 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0
Kingstown to Bray	50 0 0	2 10 0	0 0 0
Londonderry and Enniskillen	50 0 0	2 10 0	0 0 0
Waterford and Limerick do.	50 0 0	2 10 0	5 5 0
Waterford to Kilken.	20 0 0	1 0 0	2 5 0
Waterford, Wexford, and Dublin	20 0 0	1 10 0	0 0 0
Wexford and Carlow	50 0 0	2 10 0	2 0 0

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13.

The Paris papers of Wednesday are chiefly occupied with the late fire in Toulon Dockyard, which seems to be admitted to have been the work of incendiaries, most probably of the *galeriens*, who had, or fancied they had, some cause of complaint against the authorities, and several of whom managed to escape during the confusion. The *Commerce* states that the royal ordinances for the creation of an additional batch of peers have been signed, which will include several members of the Chamber of Deputies, among others MM. Fulchiron and Jacques Lefebvre. The King and Queen of the French and the Royal family arrived at the Chateau d'Eu on Monday evening at ten o'clock. The Paris papers continue to record almost daily the exploits of Marshal Bugeaud in Algeria, until they have learned to speak of razzias with the greatest *nonchalance*. The latest performance of this description was the surprise, massacre, and plunder of a small tribe, under circumstances of more than ordinary cruelty. A rumor is current in Paris that her Majesty Queen Victoria is expected to visit that capital on her return from Germany, and it is added that the Petit Trianon is preparing for her reception. It is said that her Majesty will remain only a few days, but that the opportunity will be seized to celebrate the baptism of the Princess Clementina, and that her Majesty will be her godmother. We may express our doubts of the correctness of the rumor. A report that General Bugeaud will, ere long, retire from the government of Algeria is correct.

Accounts to April 9 from Sydney state that there had been a large public meeting held there to consider the state of New Zealand, and that about 250 soldiers had been sent off. The Governor had stated that Captain Fitzroy in his application last January was not so urgent for assistance as had been supposed. Subscriptions were about to be raised in Sydney for the sufferers at New Zealand, in the south of which colony the natives were committing sad ravages. The *Sydney Herald* remarks that the New Zealanders would never submit voluntarily to British rule.—The natives are described as being well supplied with ammunition.

THE ARMY.

The first company of the 15th Regiment under command of Captain Fulton, arrived here on Saturday, at 2 o'clock—the 2d company under command of Captain Capel also arrived here *en route* for New Ross same day. The head-quarters of the depot arrived on Monday, to be stationed here.

The Marquis of Waterford.—At the Newcastle assizes, on the 2nd instant, an important decision in favour of the Marquis of Waterford was given. His lordship was defendant in an action brought by the Rev. T. Knight, to try his right to titles in the rectory of Ford, which was the property of his lordship, and a verdict was given for the noble marquis. The importance of the decision in this case may be collected from the circumstance that, as we have been informed, the Marquis of Waterford had, after Mr. Baron Alderson's decree, made through his agents a proposition to terminate this litigation by a payment of a sum little short of 18,000*l.* or 20,000*l.*

Important to Publicans.—By the Act of 8 and 9 Vic., c. 64, it is enacted, that from the passing of the said act, retailers of spirits may take out licenses to sell tea and groceries on the same premises; and the stamp duty on publicans bonds is repealed.

Irish Talent.—The *Illustrated London News* in its dramatical and musical "chit chat," lays claim to Miss Birch, one of the most celebrated vocalists of the day, as a "British artiste," and also appropriates Mr. Balfe as a "British composer." Miss Birch, and Mr. Balfe are both natives of Dublin.

Mr. Forth, the county Surveyor of Waterford, who died a short time since, was the best chess player in Ireland, and his almost equally skilful competitor, Mr. Stephens, survived him but a few days.

The Fishery Season.—The fishery close season commences on the 20th inst., and ends on the 12th of February next.

Mr. James Power, M.P.—We understand that this gentleman, who is now at Edermine, County Wexford, has received no intimation whatever from the Lord Chancellor, respecting his removal from the Commission of the Peace.—*D. E. Post* of Saturday.

Dr. Wiseman.—Dr. Wiseman's father was a Waterford man, and his mother was a Kilkenny lady. Dr. Wiseman spent many of his youthful days in Spain, for his father was a merchant of Seville, but his birth took place in Ireland, and, therefore, by all the "accidents" he is a true born son of the Emerald Isle.

THE WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

Sir—In your notice in Saturday's *Mail* of the proceedings of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Directors, you ask who is Mr. Saunders?

Mr. Saunders is brother to Mr. Charles A. Saunders, Secretary to the Great Western Railway Company of England—a gentleman who has passed most part of his time as a merchant or planter in one of the colonies, whence he lately returned to England. As to any knowledge of railway matters or practical experience of the duties and business of his office he has *none*; but the directors are said to have determined upon his fitness and competency to fill the appointment *efficiently*, because of the assistance he can obtain from his brother, and it would, therefore, appear that his great recommendation to their favour consists in his being related to the Secretary of the Great Western Company, and not to his real qualifications, as few, if any, of the directors are personally acquainted with him.

Now, Sir, when the Waterford and Limerick Railway was started last year, it was put forward as a purely national undertaking, to be constructed by means of Irish capital, and to be managed solely by Irishmen, and the greater number of shares were subscribed for in this country.

The directors have, however, all at once changed the character of the undertaking, upon the pretence that it is of vast importance to its successful working that it should be closely connected with the Great Western Company, and this, although their bill in its progress through parliament, when support was much wanting, received no particular mark of favour from that company; and at a time, moreover, when as an incorporated, and hence an independent company, they *apparently* required no further aid, assistance, or support, from any quarter.

The inconsistency of these views, not to say anything of the insult offered to the intellect of Ireland by this appointment, must be apparent to all except the directors themselves, who, in effect proclaim, that in their judgment, at least, no Irishman is fit and competent to manage any undertaking on a large scale, and that they were therefore compelled to seek for an *efficient* secretary in England.

The reasons, however, put forward for making this selection of secretary must appear wholly insufficient to any man of common sense, because as Secretary to the Waterford line, Mr. Saunders would have no weight through his brother with the Great Western Railway Directors, except in so much as the interests of that company might be concerned, and in every matter that affected those interests, the directors of that line are far too clear-sighted to mistake or neglect them.—Look for instance to their connexion with almost every Irish line started during the past season. Those directors would, therefore, of their own accord give such aid and support to the Waterford and Limerick line as would be compatible with their own interests and views, and that without any intereference on the part of their secretary, or any sacrifice of principle on the part of the Waterford Directors.

That important results will speedily follow from the steps taken by the Directors of the Waterford and Limerick line must appear manifest upon the slightest consideration. The directors assume that a large amount of their shares is in the hands of English capitalists, a state of things, however, of which they cannot be certain until until after the registration of the proprietary, and they allege that they ought to have every consideration for those parties, thus throwing the original Irish shareholders completely overboard, and that a feeling of this kind prevailed with them to a certain extent in their appointment of Mr. Saunders. The number of English shareholders will, no doubt, greatly increase, now that the company is provided with an English Secretary, and can it be doubted but that when the majority of shareholders are English, the direction will likewise in due time become English?—Thus the directors in their anxiety to have an English secretary have not only virtually assigned the Waterford and Limerick Railway, contrary to the original intention and compact with the shareholders, to the English Great Western, or, at least, to English capitalists, but have also provided for their own early retirement from the labours and perplexities of office, and thus an end will soon be put to the nationality of the undertaking. This is a state of things which ought not to be, and under the circumstances it is a question well deserving of consideration, whether the directors have not gone beyond the views of the proprietors, whether they were justified in bestowing the appointment of secretary without competition; and the further question suggests itself, namely, whether the proprietors at their general meeting on the 21st instant, ought, or ought not, to exercise their right of reversing such appointment.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

VERITAS.

Waterford, August 11, 1845.

To the Editor of the *Waterford Mail*.

Medical Witnesses.—At the Nenagh assizes Baron Pennefather intimated to medical witnesses that he would order them two guineas a day for their time and expenses whilst attending the Nenagh assizes, instead of one guinea, which had been heretofore allowed them.

The New Houses of Parliament.—The House of Lords, and the Committee rooms of both houses will be fit for occupation in the session of 1847, but the House of Commons will not be ready until the following year.

It is said that Marcus Costello, Esq., is about resigning his office as Attorney-General of Gibraltar, and will accept an official situation in Dublin at a lower salary.

At the Limerick police court, a seaman was sentenced to 39 days' imprisonment for absenting himself from his vessel.

On Wednesday last, a man named Daniel Cooney, in the employment of Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Suir Mount, had his arm so dreadfully injured by the bursting of a gun while shooting at a flock of crows that amputation became necessary.—*Tip. Free Press.*

IRISH GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

The provisional committee of this national undertaking will be enabled to lay a detailed prospectus before the public in a few days. It was a great misfortune that the late company were set upon by sharpers, and that the bill was postponed in consequence till next session. We hope, however, that the company will obtain an act early next session, that they may be enabled to employ a large portion of the most deserving, because most peaceful portion of the peasantry of the west.—*D. E. Packet.*

Waterford and Kilkenny Railway.—The Chairman (P. S. Butler, Esq., M.P.,) and the Board of Directors of the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway have determined to open the line on Thursday, the 14th day of August, with the ceremonies usual upon such occasion. The Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde have intimated to Mr. Butler their intention of being present.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

Railway from Thomastown to New Ross.—The Directors of the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway, having obtained their act of Parliament, propose extending their branch from Thomastown to New Ross—a preliminary survey by the Company's engineer having been made, and no difficulties having presented themselves, or any interference whatever with any gentleman's demesne. This will prove a valuable adjunct to the Company's lines.—*Ibid.*

Limerick and Belfast Railway.—The prospectus of a railway under this designation has been issued. The object is, to establish a direct railroad communication between the capital of the South-West and Armagh, the centre of the various lines in the North. If the project be carried out, it will open up many rich agricultural districts, and secure the traffic of not a few important towns throughout the midland counties.

Great Southern and Western Irish Railway.—The company for constructing this line, taking time by the forelock, have already advertised for tenders for railway carriages.

Newry and Enniskillen Railway Company.—The first meeting of this company, under their Act of Incorporation, is to be held at Newry, on the 20th; and it is understood that a commencement of the preliminary works on the line will very soon be made. It is expected that the wages for labour on railways will be higher, for a considerable time to come, than they formerly were, in consequence of the increased demand for workmen in all parts of the three kingdoms.

London and Enniskillen Railway.—Sir John M'Neill has resigned the office of engineer to this line. The services of the still more celebrated engineer, Mr. R. Stephenson, have been secured by the company.—*Banner of Ulster.*

The Ulster Railway Company have fitted up their third-class carriages with comfortable seats, and divided them into compartments. As a natural consequence, the number of passengers travelling by those carriages will be greatly increased, The arrangement should, however, have been adopted from the first, as was the case on the Dublin and Drogheda line, the carriages on which are among the most comfortable to be met with anywhere.

The survey of the line from Nenagh to the Shannon, is being taken under Sir John M'Neill, and Messrs. Putland, Langley and Palliser.

Extension of the Great Southern and Western Railway to Nenagh and the Shannon.—The managing committee of the Nenagh and Shannon Railway, have determined upon extending their line from Nenagh to Templemore, to branch from the main trunk of the Dublin and Cashel line at that town, from thence to Nenagh, and the Shannon. The advertisement in our columns to that effect, does not say at what part of the Shannon will be the terminus, but we are of opinion, although we do not speak upon authority, that it will be at Killaloe—to form a junction with the line from thence to Ennis and Limerick and Galway. This will be a line not competing with any of those which have received the Royal Assent, and will consequently have little to fear, as to any opposition next session of parliament. The great difficulty in obtaining a bill for any newly projected railway depends on its competing in any way whatsoever with those which have already passed the house—or, in progress of being made. The survey of the line from Nenagh to the Shannon is now being taken, under the directions of Sir John M'Neill, and Messrs. Putland, Langley, and Palliser, commenced their operations for that purpose on Wednesday last. The survey of the line from this to Templemore will be proceeded with immediately after.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

MR. H. COWAN SOLOMON.

The visit to Waterford of this distinguished optician is only now about to terminate. He came here with the intention of remaining *two weeks only*; but such has been the due appreciation of his professional attainments that he was induced to abandon other engagements to meet the extensive demand on his artistical resources in this city—a demand, which we are happy to say, has occupied him upwards of *three months*. Mr. Cowan Solomon purposes returning to London, *via* Bristol by the "*Nora Creina*," on next Friday morning. As an eminently scientific optician, and as an amiable and accomplished gentleman, he will always be a welcome visitor to Waterford—while in taking his departure he carries with him our best wishes for his welfare, in which we are cordially joined by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Silver Charles Oliver, Esq., and Edmond Burke, Esq., of Prospect, were held to bail at Cork on Friday, to prevent a duel, from a sudden collison and subsequent altercation in the street.

The Royal Irish Art Union propose holding provincial exhibitions in the chief cities and towns, including Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Galway, and Waterford, at the express desire of the country subscribers.

Representation of the County Wexford.—The *Wexford Independent* states that Henry Thunder, Esq., will start for the representation of the county Wexford, upon the first vacancy that may occur. Mr. Thunder is the eldest son of Michael Thunder, Esq., of Ballyseskin-House, who so long stood at the head of the eminent firm of Thunder and Co., brewers. Mr. Thunder is a Repealer, but has not yet joined the association.

Passive Resistance to the Payment of Rent.—On Tuesday last, the Sub-Sheriff of Tipperary proceeded to a portion of the Derry Castle Estates, for purpose of executing about 190 Decrees and attachments for Arrears of Rent, against the defaulting tenantry on that property, due for several years prior to the present owner of the Estate coming into possession. The Sheriff was accompanied by 50 police, under the command of Sub-Inspector Lewis, and 50 of the 1st Royals, under the command of Captain Neville, from Killaloe. Every house was locked up and well barricadoed, and there was not a head of cattle on the lands, nor a human being to be seen, with the exception of a few young chaps, watching as scouts to bring the news to other districts. When the Sheriff knocked at the houses of the principal tenantry, the inmates refused to open the doors. The party had to retire as they came, being totally unsuccessful in their mission.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

PROGRESS OF REPEAL.

That the receipts of Conciliation Hall are rapidly declining—or, as the old women would say, is a galloping consumption—is proved by the fact that the plunder extorted from the whole of Ireland during the past week did not exceed £20 17s 1d.; giving on an average from each parish something about *one shilling and eightpence!* Thus is the Repeal progressing among the native patriots!—*D. E. Packet* of Saturday.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War Office, Aug. 8.

10th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant the Hon. F. C. G. Fitzclarence, from the 7th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ferrier, who retires.

17th Light Dragoons—W. C. Lord, gent., to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Wilkinson, appointed to the 2d Life Guards.

Coldstream Foot Guards—Ensign and Lieut. C. H. Ellice to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Hulse, who retires; H. Jolliffe, gent., to be Ensign and Lieut., by purchase, vice Ellice.

3d Foot—Captain A. A. T. Cunynghame to be Major, by purchase, vice Christie, who retires; Lieut. C. Sawyer to be Captain, by purchase, vice Cunynghame; Ensign J. Swetenham to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sawyer; H. J. King, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Swetenham.

7th Foot—Lieut. H. G. Hale, from half pay of the 41st foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Coote, appointed to the 22d foot; Ensign D. S. Miller, from 69th foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hale, who retires; Ensign C. E. Watson, from the 71st foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fitzclarence, appointed to the 10th Light Dragoons.

16th Foot—Capt. F. Lucas, from half-pay Unattached, to be Capt., vice A. C. Chichester, who exchanges.

19th Foot—Capt. J. D. Simpson to be Major, by purchase, vice Hodgson, promoted; Lieut. H. E. M'Ghee, to be Capt., by purchase, vice Simpson; Ensign J. Margitson to be Lieut., by purchase, vice M'Gee; W. Harris, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Margitson.

23d Foot—Lieut. A. J. Jones, to be Capt., by purchase, vice Rice, who retires; Second Lieut. H. H. Dare, to be First Lieut., by purchase, vice Jones; G. M. Marsh, gent., to be Second Lieut., by purchase, vice Dare.

46th Foot—Ensign C. R. Shervinton to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Seys, deceased; R. Thompson, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Shervinton.

49th Foot—Captain M. Stedman, from the 2d West India Regt., to be Capt., vice Bartley, who exchanges.

66th Foot—Ensign T. Benson, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mellsop, who retires; W. R. Pyne, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Benson.

69th Foot—Ensign C. J. Carmichael, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Croxon, who retires; R. W. Hussey, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Carmichael; T. Harvey, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Miller, promoted in the 7th Foot.

70th Foot—Lieut. E. B. Braddell to be Capt., by purchase, vice Kelsall, who retires; Ensign H. N. Greenwell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Braddell; J. Atkinson, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Greenwell.

71st Foot—W. F. Segrave, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Watson, promoted in the 7th Foot.

77th Foot—H. Kent, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Maguire, who retires.

82d Foot—Capt. J. Jeffries, from half-pay unattached, to be Captain, vice Tallon, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Lieutenant H. Bates, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Jeffries, who retires; Ensign H. A. Robertson to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Bates; A. W. D. Burton, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Robertson.

83d Foot—Ensign W. S. Wills, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hext, who retires; W. M. Molony, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wills.

84th Foot—Lieut. W. H. Douglas, from half-pay 5th Foot, to be Lieut., vice W. Monck, appointed to 7th foot: Ensign C. C. Rolleston to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Douglas, who retires; E. Currie, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Rolleston.

85th Foot—The Hon. R. P. B. Feilding to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mainwaring, who retires.

89th Foot—Ensign J. M. Cuppage to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Pennefather, who retires; G. P. Atkinson, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cuppage.

92d Foot—Capt. S. Prendergast, from half-pay of the 64th Foot, to be Captain, vice D. Stewart, who exchanges; Lieut. J. J. C. Drake, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Prendergast, who resigns; Ensign F. Macbean to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Drake; George William Hamilton Viscount Kirkwall, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Macbean.

98th Foot—Lieut. G. N. Bredin, from the 1st West India Regt., to be Lieut., vice Hanson, who retires.

1st West India Regt.—Ensign W. Sankey to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Bredin, appointed to the 98th Foot; J. Fottrell, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Sankey.

2d West India Regt.—Captain G. F. Bartley, from 49th Foot, to be Capt., vice Stedman, who exchanges.

3d West India Regt.—Lieut. V. Murray, from 94th Foot, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Glen, who retires.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Lieut. T. F. Cowderoy, from half-pay 21st Light Dragoons, to be Lieut., vice Meaden, promoted; Second Lieut. J. A. Fraser to be First Lieut., by purchase, vice Cowderoy, who retires.

BREVET.

Capt. S. Prendergast, of the 92d foot, and Capt. J. Jeffries, of the 82d foot, to be Majors in the Army.

UNATTACHED.

Major S. J. Hodgson, from 19th foot, to be Lieut.-Col., by purchase.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieut. Col. R. Kelsall, on half-pay of the Royal Engineers, has been permitted to retire from the army, by the sale of an Unattached Lieutenant-Colonelcy, he being about to become a settler in Australia.

The appointment of Lieut. J. A. M'Queen, from the 60th foot, to be Lieut. in the 59th foot, as stated in the *Gazette* of 22d July, 1845, has been cancelled.

A Sleepy Sermon.—An American Dissenting minister, at one of the conventicles of the States, was preaching to a somewhat wearied congregation, when lifting up his eyes to the gallery, he beheld a juvenile "Pickle" pelting the people below with chesnuts. The worthy man was about to administer, *ex cathedra*, a sharp reprimand for this flagrant act of impiety and disrespect; but the youth prevented him by exclaiming, in a loud tone—"*You* mind your preaching, and *I'll* keep the *dogs* awake!"

Reduction in the Price of Iron.—At the monthly meeting of ironmasters, held here it was resolved to reduce the price of pig-iron 15s per ton, making it now 65s, which, with the usual discount and commission, will nearly net the rates which holders have been selling the article at for some time past.—*Glasgow Paper.*

RESIGNATION OF J. R. CLELAND, ESQ., D.L., J.P.

Disgusted by the ill-treatment which Mr. Watson has received at the hands of a *Conservative* government, the distinguished and venerable gentleman whose name we have prefixed, has determined to anticipate the possibility of similar insult and wrong to himself; and his resignation of the commission of the peace, and his office of Deputy Lieutenant of the county Down, will be forwarded from his residence to the Lord Lieutenant by this evening's post. We understand that the letter conveying this intelligence will be probably couched in language the most energetic and constitutional; and whilst we regret to see the administration of local justice maimed by the loss of such men, we cannot but rejoice we have such men to vindicate the honour of their order, and rebuke the insolence of power.—*D. E. Mail of Monday.*

The Excise Collections of Clonmel and Kilkenny have been sunk, and part of the business of each will be added to the Limerick collection. Mr. Ayrton, Excise Collector, Clonmel, and Mr. G. Bird, Excise Collector, Kilkenny, will retire upon the half-pay redundant list, these two collections being consolidated with the Limerick under Collector Johnston.

There was a public meeting at Galway on Thursday, convened by the sheriff, to memorial the crown to select Galway as the site for a Provincial College.

William Clapham, a prisoner at the New Bailey, Manchester, was murdered on Tuesday by another prisoner, who knocked the unfortunate man's brains out with an iron bar, wrenched from the prison bed.

The guardians of Athlone union are totally disorganised; Lord Castlemain, chief member of the guardians' board, has paid three rates, and several others have not paid the first rate! The collectors keep the balance in hands to pay their salary for poundage, and there is no money forthcoming for the workhouse.

Two Molly Maguires Captured.—On the night of the 6th instant two men fired shots into the house of Mr. Beggen, of Bohora, near Killeshandra, but without effect. Mr. Beggen and his servant gave immediate pursuit, and, after a long race, captured the fellows, who are now in the custody of the police. Mr. Beggen is a Protestant and an Orangeman.—*Northern Standard.*

Mr. Nicholas Maher, M.P. for Tipperary, who is sojourning at Cheltenham, having ascertained that some disapprobation is felt at his absence from Conciliation Hall, wrote to the "liberal," not "repeal," electors of Tipperary, declaring that if they are displeased at his absence, he will at once give them an opportunity of electing a person better qualified to represent them. Those who know Mr. Maher will admit he is not a gentleman to be brow-beaten, and Mr. Cornelius O'Brien, M.P. for Clare, if possible, surpasses him in determined defiance of any undue influence.

Thursday night the house of Thomas Ferguson, of Oakfield, near Doonass, a Protestant, was entered through a back window by three armed men, and a blunderbuss presented at him by the leader and his arms demanded. Ferguson denied having any, upon which they searched the house, breaking open the box, saying he had a pistol concealed, and departed with violent threats. —*Limerick Chronicle.*

Gambling in Shares in England.—It is one of the most extraordinary signs of the times, that during the present week it has actually been necessary for the magistrates of Leeds to employ the police to keep the footpaths clear, in the streets where the stock exchanges are situated, so great is the crowd of speculators standing there, during the hours of business! The more respectable share-holders, are themselves alarmed, and are exerting themselves to repress the mania for gambling in shares.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Appeals.—The young lawyers had no bad pickings by the appeals brought before Judge Burton, at the late assizes, against the decisions of Mr. M'Dermott, assistant-barrister. The number heard amounted to thirty-three, and they occupied the attention of the Court for the greater part of two days. We understand the decisions of the inferior court were in a majority of instances confirmed by his lordship; a few were reversed; and one or two cases sent back to the assistant-barristers for re-hearing.—*Kerry Post.*

Death From Eating Mushrooms.—The *Ipswich Examiner* contains the report of an inquest held on the body of Mr. John Carr, bootmaker, of that town, who died on Saturday morning last from eating mushrooms. The medical man in giving evidence, said that "Mushrooms should never be eaten when the underneath part was black, but only when they are of a light colour." The verdict was—" Died from poisoning, occasioned by eating mushrooms."

Death of Cavanagh the Fasting Man.—This individual, who three or four years since excited some attention in the metropolis by professing to exist without sustenance, liquid or solid, expired on Sunday last, in Rucoats's-lane, in his thirty-second year. He had recently kept a huckster's shop, in which he had failed. He had gone by an assumed name, and his right one did not transpire till shortly before his death. His brother who was with him when he exhibited himself in London, was present. The deceased was of parsimonious habits, and often reduced to great extremities, but has left money in the Bank.—*Morning Post.*

Auction Duty.—A case of importance to the public was decided by Sheriff Allison in the Sheriff Small Debt Court, on Thursday last. On the 18th of April last when the bill for the abolition of auction duty was passing through Parliament, a gentleman in Glasgow purchased at a public sale, a quantity of goods, on which, in addition to the price, he paid the usual action duty. It having been subsequently ascertained that, although the bill abolishing the duty only passed and received the royal assent in May last, yet that a Treasury warrant had been received by the Collector of Excise, authorising him not to charge duty after the quarter ending 8th April last, a demand was made upon the auctioneers for return of the auction duty which they had not paid to, nor was it demanded by government. This demand not being complied with the matter was brought before the Sheriff, who decided that the purchaser was entitled to repayment of the auction duty, the same not been exigible by the Crown. A similar decision was given three weeks previously by Mr. Sheriff Bell.—*Local Paper.*

Danger to St. Peter's at Rome.—A letter from Rome contains the following:—One of the most splendid monuments of Catholic art, the dome of St. Peter's at Rome, inspires serious alarm in the minds of the architects of that city. For a long time past the cupola has been cracked in many places, and ten arches of iron, weighing 60,000 kilogrammes, have been placed so as to prevent its fall. It has just been discovered that the lanternino, above which rises the cross which crowns the edifice, is cracked through and through. The numerous lightning conductors which had been erected by Pope Pious VII. for the protection of the edifice remove all idea of this mischief having been the effect of a thunderstorm. The lanternino is being surrounded by heavy irons chains, to prevent the cracks from extending.

Special Record.—In the case of White *v.* Richardson, Mr. Brewster, Q. C., is coming down special. It is an action brought by W. P. White, Esq., J. P., against the owners of the Vanguard steamer, for services rendered in removing her from the rock near the Cork lighthouse, on which she had struck while entering the harbour on her voyage from Dublin.—*Cork Constitution.*

Mr. Thos. Scott, the eminent Scottish grazier, has absconded from Kelso with a large sum of money.

FOREIGN TREATMENT OF A MEDDLING PRIEST.

"They order these things better in France!" and the thought sent the sentimental traveller on his journey. Since his time, better arrangements have extended themselves in many parts of the Continent; and, with reference to ecclesiastical affairs, "they order things better in Germany than with us." Here a Priest may do as he pleases, not merely with his own, but with those of another community, simply because we are a Protestant State, and it would be intolerant—in the mawkish sentimentality of our Liberalism—to assert the law of the land by the temporal sword against the spiritual authority of a foreign church. Commend us, however, to the straightforward common-sense dealing of "your German boors" with foreign interlopers; and for what is both wise and expedient in such cases give us the legal vigour of the Frankfort Magistracy.

The Senate of Frankfort—as we learn from an extract of a private letter which is taking the rounds of the journals—

"Has just adopted a strong resolution against a Catholic priest of the name of Roose, who has recently created a sensation in this town. This priest had tried to persuade a Catholic female, who is married to a Protestant, to endeavour to convert her husband and children to Catholicism. She refused, and M. Roose, upon that refused to give her absolution, when she went to confession, and added that her marriage being a mixed one, was no marriage at all, and that she therefore lived, in fact, in a state of concubinage. The Senate, in the first place requested the bishop to change the residence of the Priest, but the bishop declared that he could not punish a priest for such an offence as that alleged, for that the advice given by M. Roose at the confessional was under the seal of secrecy, and that to raise any question as to what passed in that place would be an attack upon the liberty of religion. The Senate replied, very truly, that the seal of secrecy was binding upon the priest only, in as far as he was bound not to divulge what was confided to him at the confessional, but that there was no such obligation on the communicant, nor could the priest be exempted from punishment should he make an improper use of his office of confessor. It, therefore, persisted in its determination, and sent an order to the priest to quit the town within a stated time. M. Roose refused to obey, upon which the Senate sent a body of police to his house, who without further ceremony carried the refractory ecclesiastic beyond the boundaries of the Frankfort territory, giving him a parting hint that he might meet with a disagreeable reception if he ventured to return."—*D. E. Mail.*

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

9th—Eclipse, (s.), Bolger, Dublin, m.g.—H.M.P, Adder, at 2, p.m.—Alexander, Nicholls, London, g.c.

10th—Mite, Byrne, Llanelly, coals—Shamrock, Cadigan, Cork, g.c.—Brothers, (fishing vessel), Harvey, of and for Penzance, from Arglass—H.M.P. Prospero, at 5, a.m.—Helen, Gibson, Ayr, coals—Commodore, Cosens, London, ballast.

11th—Wm. Penn, (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, m.g.—Sister Anne, McWhinnie, Ayr, coals—H.M.P. Advice, at 11, a.m.—Osprey, (s.), Burgess, Cork, passengers—Hope, Blair, Wick, herrings—Henry Brougham, Hurst, do., do.

SAILED,

9th—Atlas, Shiel, Liverpool, g.c.—Sultan, Reed, London, provisions—Osprey, (s.), Burgess, Cork, passengers—Margaret, Pue, Quebec, ballast—Lady Mary Fox, Dalton, Miramichi, do.

10th—H.M.P. Adder, at 7, a.m.—Maid of Mostyn, Porter, Liverpool, grain and flour—Agnes, Lewis, Portsmouth, provisions—Caerleon, Bryant, Bridgewater, grain—Velocity, M'Grath, St. John's, N.B., ballast—Louisa, Mills, Quebec, do.

11th—Piper, Evoy, Cork, grain—Maria, Finch, Porthcawl, flour and porter—Supply, Cornwall, Dublin, stores—H.M.P. Prospero, at 7, a.m.—Messenger, Fall, London, provisions—Ann, (yacht), Lord Chetwynd, Southampton—William Penn, (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, g.c.—Mite, Byrne, Limerick, coals—Brothers, Harvey, Penzance.

12th—H.M.P. Advice, at 7, a.m.

Wind—N.N.W., N.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Sultan, Read, London, 3418 frks. butter, 1412 fls. bacon, 45 cwt. lard, 9 boxes type.

Wm. Penn (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, 7443 cwt. flour, 2150 frks. butter, 96 fls. bacon, 43 brls. wheat, 40 kegs lard, 2 casks hams, 32 bags hair, 85 bales, 19 cases, 8 boxes salmon, 1 suit sails, 1 bag colors, 282 pigs, 140 cows, 123 sheep.

Maid of Mostyn, Porter, Liverpool, 800 brls. wheat, 1100 cwt. 180 frks. butter.

Atlas, Shiel, Liverpool, 35 brls. wheat, 2332 cwt. flour.

Osprey (s.), Burgess, Bristol, 120 fls. bacon, 10 casks porter, 753 pigs.

Nora Creina (s.), Pond, Bristol, 60 fls. bacon, 1 cask vells, 287 sock moulds, 757 pigs.

Maria, Finch, Porthcawl, 200 casks porter.

Caerleon, Bryant, Bridgwater, 575 brls. oats.

BIRTHS,

August 7, at Mary street, the lady of S. D. Goff, Esq., of Horetown House, County Wexford, of a daughter.

At Elm Ville, Wexford, the lady of Richard Allen, Esp., of a daughter.

MARRIED,

Aug. 4, in the Marriage Registry Office, 48, Dame Street, Dublin, Christopher Thorpe, Esq., (of the Excise,) to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. Barnes, of Whigsboro', King's county.

At Templemore Church, Jonathan, third son of the late Nathan Gatchell, of Acragar, Queen's County, Esq., to Alice, eldest daughter of George Jackson, of Templemore, Esq.

DIED.

In Liverpool, William McCheane, Esq., aged 52 years.

In Nenagh, in the 74th year of her age, Elizabeth Smith, relict of the late Wm. Poe Smith, Esq.

Revenue Police at Ballyconnell.—Last week we copied a paragraph from the *Dublin Evening Packet*, which stated that two men of the revenue police at Ballyconnell had been committed to Cavan gaol, accused of the murder of the late Mr. James Gallagher. We have now to state that upon a full investigation of the matter, so satisfactory is the proof of their innocence, that upon the facts being laid before Judge Crampton he ordered them to be discharged on the lowest bail, two sureties in ten pounds. The people of Ballyconnell of all persuasions felt the injustice done to the policemen, and have expressed their high opinion of the Revenue Police party, and of its loyalty and fidelity. However, one good has resulted from the charging of the Revenue men, by Brady, the informer? for since he gave the information, numbers prompted by their guilty fears have left the country, whose absence will serve that locality.—*Enniskillen Reporter.*

Attempt at Murder.—On the evening of Saturday last, being the fair of this town, a peaceable and industrious man, named Mackey, residing in Ballintra, was on his way home in company with three of his townsmen, behind one of whom he rode, and when about half a mile from this town, he was assaulted by a person whom he was acquainted with, and who, he thinks, was on the look-out for him, as he observed him point him out to three or four other persons during the day. On Mackey and his friends remonstrating with his assailants, seven or eight men who stood on the road-side rushed on him, and they then commenced beating him with loaded whips, knocked him off the horse, and so severely injured him that his recovery is despaired of.—*Ballyshannon Herald.*

TEETH.

MR. JONES, SURGEON-DENTIST,

BEGS to announce his arrival in WATERFORD, and intention of remaining in professional attendance for a short period at

Mr. CONDELL'S, Mall.

Irregularities and Deficiencies of the Teeth arranged upon Messrs. Jones's improved system, which commands the admiration of the Scientific World.

Waterford, August 6th, 1845.

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.

CONTRACTS FOR SALT BEEF AND PORK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COMPTROLLER FOR VICTUALLING AND TRANSPORT SERVICES,

Somerset-place, August 2, 1845.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland do hereby give notice, that on FRIDAY, the 26th of September next, at One o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for the supply of a quantity of

SALT MEAT,

of the cure of the United Kingdom, equal to 8000 Navy Tierces of Beef, and 14,000 Navy Tierces of Pork (in separate Tenders), all to be cured in the ensuing season, their Lordships reserving to themselves the power, when the Tenders are opened, of contracting either for the whole, or for such part thereof only, as they may deem fit, or of not contracting for any part.

One Half of the Beef to be delivered in Tierces and the remainder in Barrels, and a quantity of Pork equal to 200 Tierces (and for which separate Tenders are to be made), to be delivered in Casks, containg 100lb each, and of the remaining quantity of Pork, two-thirds to be delivered in Tierces, and the remaining one-third in Barrels into her Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Haulbowline, in such proportions as shall hereafter be directed, and within the following periods:—

BEEF, Two-thirds } On or before the { 31st March 1846
One-third } 31st May
PORK, One-third } 31st March
Two-thirds } 31st May

and to be paid for by bills payable at sight, but not during the first period of delivery, for any quantities beyond those specified.

The Conditions of the Contract may be seen at this Office, or by applying to the Agent for the Victualling at Cork, or to the Collectors of her Majesty's Customs at Limerick, Belfast, Waterford, and Newry, or to the Secretary of the Postmaster-General at Dublin, or to the Resident Agent for Transports at Leith.

No Tender for a less quantity than shall be equal to 300 Tierces of Beef, or to 300 Tierces of Pork (except for the Pork, to be delivered in Casks containing 100lb each), will be admitted.

No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed unless the party attends, or some person on his behalf, duly authorised in writing; and it is to be expressly understood that the Tenders must contain a separate price for the Beef, and a separate price for the Pork; and that every Tender must also specify the prices both in figures and words at length, or the Tenders will be rejected.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner of the envelope the words "Tender for Salt Meat," and "Comptroller for Victualling," and must also be delivered at Somerset-place, and be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering, in a sum equal to £25 per cent. on the amount of the Contract, for the due performance of the same.

Elopement near Dublin.—An elopement took place a few days since under rather strange circumstances. A wealthy and respectable gentleman residing near C——, about a mile or two from town, had a fair and lovely daughter and an only child. Some time since a second cousin of the young lady's, whom she had never seen before, came from L——, in England, to visit Mr. D——. He had only stopped a few days in the house, when what some of the poets has called "young affection" grew up between the young people, and the next morning there were two vacant places at the breakfast table of Mr. ——. The garden and pleasure grounds were searched in vain, and it occurred to the father of the fair "runaway" that is was likely the cabin of a steam packet was the place to find the pair. Having adopted the resolution of searching the place stated, he proceeded to Kingstown, but was just "in time to be too late," as the "happy couple" had taken their departure in the morning mail steamer for Liverpool, whither he hied after them by the next conveyance; but previous to his arrival the knot was tied. It is said that after a good deal of discussion, a reconciliation took place; and the "happy man" having some property of his own, the lady's father was induced to come down heavily with the *tin*, and so the affair terminated.—*Freeman.*

Mrs. King, who takes the title of "the lion queen," has been exhibiting her powers at Glasgow, by going into the dens of the lions and tigers at Wombwell's menagerie, and compelling them to obey her like so many tamed animals.

Dr. Male, one of the most distinguished physicians, of Birmingham, died on Saturday morning last, from having taken too large a dose of aconite (monk's hood), a powerful narcotic-acrid medicinal, which he took for the purpose of alleviating rheumatic pains, of which he was the subject.—*Birmingham Journal.*

Ensign N. W. Trenchard, 10th Bengal Native Infantry, was tried by Court-martial at Dinapore, for suffering himself to be struck and kicked by Ensign A. Mac Neill, and sentenced to be dismissed the service; but Sir Hugh Gough has allowed him to rejoin, on the strong recommendation of the Court. Ensign A. Mac Neill, of the 72nd Native Infantry, was also tried by Court-martial same time, and dismissed the service.

Assizes Ball.—The assizes ball, under the patronage of the County of Cork Agricultural Society, took place on Wednesday night at the Imperial Clarence Rooms, which were, as usual, brilliantly lighted for the occasion. The company were numerous and fashionable, and dancing was kept up with spirit until an early hour next morning.

Monster Damages.—An action for libel was brought by a person named Dew, on Tuesday, against the publisher of the *Brighton Guardian*. The alleged libel arose from a trial concerning the illegal sale of an East India Cadet hip. The jury returned damages the *one-eighth of a penny!*

Boarding and Day School, WILLIAM-STREET, WATERFORD,

Mrs. BROWNE and the Misses TOTTENHAM PRINCIPALS.

THE Business of the Establishment was resumed on FRIDAY, the 1st of August, 1845.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

A MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT, of 50 Years standing, in the Centre of the Main-Street, is to be LET or SOLD. The Dwelling-House is in perfect repair, with Out Offices and an extensive Garden.

Merchants who want a Large Frontage, and Ground to build on, will be accepted.

Application to be made to Richard Henry Brennan, Esq., Surgeon, &c., &c., Carrick-on-Suir.

To be Let,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

The Capacious and Well-Enclosed,

Coach-house and Stables,

SITUATED at the Rear of the Chamber of Commerce House, King-street, with an Entrance from Sargent's-lane.

Also, TO BE LET, the HOTEL PART of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HOUSE, (as heretofore advertised,) being one of the most central and desirable Situations in Waterford for a HOTEL or BOARDING-HOUSE.

☞ The HOUSE and STABLES will be Let together, or separately, as may be desired. Immediate Possession can be given.

*** The Premises can be viewed on application to the Attendant, at the House.

Proposals will be received by the Secretary, Mr. Thomas Hanton.

Waterford, Aug. 9. 1845.

BELCHER v. BELCHER.

TO BE LET,

For SEVEN YEARS pending this Cause, Subject to the approbatian of Thomas Goold, Esq., the Master in this Cause.

Pursuant to his Report, dated June 9, 1842, and to the Terms therein contained.

ALL THAT AND THOSE, the Bacon Yard, Sheds and Cellars, in Thomas-street, Waterford, formerly occupied by William Belcher and Co., and lately by John O'Neill; and also the Corn Store in Thomas-street, opposite G. and M. White's, late in the possession of P. K. Reid.

Information will be given, and proposals in writing, received by the Receiver, or M. Mortimer, his Solicitor, or by Charles Tandy, Esq., Solicitor for Plaintiff.

16th June, 1842.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of John Gadsden, A Bankrupt.

THE Commissioners of Bankrupt will sit at the Court of Bankruptcy, Inns' Quay, in the City of Dublin, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of August instant, at the hour of 12 o'Clock, Noon, for further audit of Assignee's Account, proof of Debts, and first and final Dividend in this Matter, of which Sitting all Persons concerned are to take notice.

Dated this 6th August, 1845.

BARRY COLLINS, Registrar.

Arthur Smith, Agent to the Commission and Assignee, 32, North Frederick-street, Dublin, and 33, William-street, Waterford.

National Bank of Ireland.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Court of Directors, at a Special Meeting convened for the purpose, have, in conformity with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, made a CALL on the Shareholders for a further instalment of £5 on each share, in addition to the sums which have already been paid in respect thereof; to which effect the Court of Directors have passed a resolution, and appointed that the same shall be paid as follows, viz., £2 10s on the 15th of OCTOBER next, and £2 10s on the 15th of JANUARY, 1846, such Payments to be made at Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, and Co., Bankers, Lombard-street, London; or at any of the Offices of the Society, at the following places, viz., Dublin, Athlone, Ballina, Ballinasloe, Banagher, Boyle, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Castlereagh, Charleville, Clonakelly, Clonmel, Cork, Dungarvan, Ennis, Enniscorthy, Fermoy, Galway, Kanturk, Kilkenny, Killarney, Kilrush, Limerick, Longford, Loughrea, Mallow, Midleton, Mitchelstown, Moate, Nenagh, New Ross, Rathkeale, Roscommon, Roscrea, Skibbereen, Sligo, Tallow, Thurles, Tipperary, Tralee, Tuam, Waterford, Westport, and Wexford.

By order of the Court of Directors,

N. S. King, Secretary.

13, Old Broad-street, London, August 2, 1843.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER, In the Year 1720-21,

ALSO FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

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.

DENTAL SURGERY.

MR. LALOR, SURGEON-DENTIST,

BEGS to announce his intention of remaining in WATERFORD *until SATURDAY, the 16th instant,* and may be consulted on all Diseases appertaining to Dental Surgery at

Mr. SUPPLE'S, 98, Custom-House Quay.

Mr. Lalor's Practice continues the same, and his Fees at the moderate standard, which have secured him so large a portion of the patronage of this City and County.

☞ Children's Teeth Carefully arranged during the important period of second Dentition.

Waterford, August 13, 1845.

Waterford and Tramore Railway.

NOTICE.

THE Provisional Committee, desirous of affording to the inhabitants of Waterford and its Vicinity a full opportunity of becoming Shareholders in this Company, hereby give Notice, that although applications have been received for a far greater number of Shares than those which can ultimately be allotted, they do not intend to proceed to allot the Shares until the 20th inst., upon which day a final allocation will be made, and all applications should be lodged with the Secretary on or before the 19th instant.

55, Merchants' Quay.

8th Month, (August) 11, 1845.

THOMAS S. HARVEY, Secretary *pro. tem.*

Waterford and Kilkenny Railway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Act for the Incorporation of the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway Company having received the Royal Assent, all persons holding Scrip Certificates for shares therein are requested to transmit them to the Secretary, at the Company's Offices, 34, Broad Street Buildings, London, on or before TUESDAY, the 17th day of AUGUST next, with their Names, Professions, and Places of Abode distinctly written, in order that the same may be correctly entered on the Register of the Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act. The Secretary will give an acknowledgment for the Scrip, and on the completion of the Registry will exchange the same for Certificates under the Seal of the Company. Early notice will be given of the first General Meeting of the Company, at which Registered Shareholders alone can vote.

P. S. Butler, Chairman.

By order

Thomas Prosser, Secretary.

34, Broad-street Buildings, London, July 23, 1845.

Waterford and Kilkenny Railway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the first General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, in the City of London, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of SEPTEMBER next, at 12 for 1 o'Clock at Noon precisely, pursuant to an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, called "The Waterford and Kilkenny Railway Act," and of the several general Acts of Parliament relating to Railways. No person will be admitted to attend and vote at such Meeting unless they should have previously Registered their Shares in the Books of the Company, pursuant to the Notice in that behalf.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Thomas Prosser, Secretary.

34, Broad-street Buildings, London, August 7, 1845.

Waterford and Kilkenny Railway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of Shares in this Company are hereby required to pay a call of £2 per Share on or before SATURDAY, the 6th day of SEPTEMBER next, to either of the following Bankers, viz.:—Messrs. Denison, Heywood, Kennards, and Co., 4, Lombard-street, London; Sir Claude Scott, Bart., and Co., Cavendish-square, London; the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin; the National Bank of Ireland, Dublin; or either of their Branch Banks at Kilkenny and Waterford respectively.

Interest at the rate of £4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the amount of all calls and deposits so paid up until the first dividend shall be calculated. Interest at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls which may remain unpaid after the said 6th day of SEPTEMBER, the day appointed for payment. It will be necessary for all parties when paying their calls to produce to the Bankers the Certificates of Registry, or the Receipt of the Secretary for the Scrip formerly held by them.

By order of the Board,

Thomas Prosser, Secretary.

34, Broad-street Buildings, London, August 7, 1845.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LONDON.

MANAGERS.

Charles Pole, Esq., *Chairman.*

Charles Boulton, Esq.	Felix Ladbroke, Esq.
Hon. P. Pleydell Bouverie.	Henry Francis Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
Harry Chester, Esq.	Charles Littledale, Esq.
John Cockerell, Esq.	Henry Littledale, Esq.
Samuel Pepys Cockerell, Esq.	Geo. Warde Norman, Esq.
John Drummond, Esq.	Brice Pearse, Esq.
Charles Bell Ford, Esq.	Charles Richard Pole, Esq.
William Franks, Esq.	Henry Rich, Esq.
William R. Hamilton, Esq.	Henry Stuart, Esq., M.P.
Capt. H.G. Hamilton, R.N.	Claude George Thornton, Esq.
Edward Harman, Esq.	
Joseph Hoare, Esq.	Geo. Smith Thornton, Esq.

CHARLES HENRY LIDDERDALE, *Actuary.*

The Managers beg to inform the public that the Holders of Policies effected with this Society are entitled *to participate in the profits* according to the Conditions contained in their Pamphlet of Rates, which may be obtained at the Office, Threadneedle-Street, London, or of any of the Agents of the Society.

The Premiums required by this Office on Young Lives are lower than those of most of the old-established Offices.

A Bonus was declared in January, 1814, to the Policy Holders entitled to participate in the Profits at Midsummer, 1843, and the Additions then made to the Policies were *on an average of the different Ages, One per Cent. per Annum on the Sum insured,* from the Period when the Policy Holders became entitled to participate in the Profits of the Society.

*** *Policies effected before Midsummer, 1846, will be entitled to participate in the Profits of the Society at the next division.*

AGENTS:

Waterford........	Mr. James Alcock.
Wexford........	Mr. James Kinselah.
New Ross........	Mr. James Howlett, jun.
Carrick-on-Suir........	Mr. P. Hayden.
Enniscorthy........	Mr. John Hinton.
Kilkenny........	Mr. Humphrey Semple.
Thurles........	Mr. Michael Quinlan.
Loughrea........	Mr. Joseph Macklin, Solicitor

The Markets.

Waterford, August 12.

Wheat, prime (Irish)	31s 0d to 32s 0d
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	43s 0d to 45s 0d
Seconds	31s 0d to 34s 0d
Thirds	27s 0d to 30s 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 24s 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	00s 0d to 0 s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	16s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton	55s 0d to 60s 0d
Straw, per ton	45s 0d to 00s 0d
Cork Whiskey, wholesale	6s 3d to 6s 4d
Ditto, per gallon, by retail	7s 0d to 8s 0d
Potatoes, per stone, 14lbs	4½d to 6½d
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 7d

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

	Firkins.	s. d.		s. d.
Saturday	319	83 0	to	86 0
Monday	19	83 0	to	86 0
Yesterday	130	83 0	to	86 0

Cork Markets—Aug. 11.

Barrels.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. Currency
— White Wheat	00 0 to 00 0	00 0—20 Stone.
— Red Wheat	00 0 to 00 0	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
78 Oats	10 2 to 11 3	00 0—14 do.
29 Ditto	12 8 to 12 10	
66 Pigs	14 0 to 33 0	—30 0 per cwt.

Cork Butter—Aug. 11.

Cant.		Currency.	
1st quality	84s	1st quality	76s
2d do.	81s	2d do.	73s
3d do.	77s	3d do.	69s
4th do.	75s	4th do	67s
5th do.	71s	5th do.	63s
6th do.	61s	6th do.	53s

Limerick Butter—Aug. 9.

1st quality	82s	5th quality	58s
2d do.	78s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	72s	And 1s 0d over.	
4th do.	66s		

Clonmel—Aug. 9.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter..	80 0 to	86 0	Do black	0 0 to	0 0
Oatmeal	13 9 to	00 0	Flour 2ds	33 0 to	00 0
Bac'n pigs	35 0 to	36 0	Househld	30 0 to	00 0
Ren. Lard	35 0 to	00 0	Thirds	24 0 to	00 0
Bran	3 4 to	0 0	Fourths	19 0 to	00 0
Bere	0 0 to	0 0	Wool	16 6 to	17 6
Barley	00 0 to	00 0	Potatoes	0 3 to	0 4
Wheat	0 0 to	0 0	Beef	0 3½ to	0 5
Do. red	0 0 to	0 0	Mutton	0 4½ to	0 5½
Do. ship.	0 0 to	0 0	Pork	0 0 to	0 0
Oats	0 9½ to	0 10	Veal	0 5½ to	0 6½

Wexford—Aug. 8.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	78 0 to	82 0	3rds	28 0 to	00 0
Fresh do.	00 6 to	0 10	Oatmeal	12 0 to	13 0
Wheat	25 0 to	30 0	Potatoes	00 2½ to	00 4
Barley	12 0 to	14 0	Beef	00 3½ to	00 5½
Oats	10 0 to	11 3	Mutton	00 4½ to	00 6
Beans	19 0 to	20 4	Veal	00 2 to	00 6
Flour fine	30 0 to	00 0	Pork	00 3 to	00 3½
2nds	29 0 to	00 0	Do. p. cwt	31 0 to	33 6

Carlow—Aug. 7.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Wheat white	29 0 to	30 0	Bran	4 8 to	5 4
Do. red	27 0 to	28 0	Beef	0 5 to	0 6
Do. shipping	00 0 to	00 0	Mutton	0 0 to	0 6
Barley	00 0 to	00 0	Veal	0 6 to	0 6
Oats	12 0 to	13 0	Lamb	0 0 to	0 0
Do. inferior	00 0 to	00 0	Bacon	42 0 to	48 6
Flour	34 0 to	00 0	Hams	0 4 to	0 4½
Do. inferior	28 0 to	00 0	Butter	84 0 to	00 0
Thirds	20 0 to	22 0	Potatoes	0 5 to	0 5
Oatmeal	14 0 to	00 0	Wool	00 0 to	00 0

Dublin Corn Exchange—Aug. 8.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
White wheat	30 0 to	34 0	Rapeseed	00 0 to	00 0
Millers' red	29 0 to	32 0	Oatmeal	11 0 to	13 0
Barley	14 0 to	00 0	Flour	00 0 to	00 0
Oats, new	11 0 to	13 3	Second	17 0 to	18 0
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 Aug. 8, 1845.

	From s. d.	to s. d.	Average s. d.
937 Wheat, per barl 20 stone	22 6	34 0	31 0
1540 Oats, do. 14 do.	11 6	14 0	12 10
41 Barley, do. 16 do.	00 0	11 3	14 3
— Bere, do. 16 do.	11 0	00 0	11 2
965 Oatmeal, do. 8 do.	00 0	00 0	12 1
— Flour, do. 8 do.	00 0	00 0	48 0

THOMAS ARKINS, Clerk of the Corn Table.

Liverpool Corn Exchange—August 8.

The duties upon all foreign and colonial produce remain for the ensuing, precisely the same as last week.

With the exception of a fair supply of wheat and flour received into this port during the last three days from Ireland, we have no arrivals worth naming from any quarter fresh in for to-day.

The incessant rain which came down here during the whole twenty-four hours of Tuesday last, was succeeded on the following day by frequent heavy showers: since then the weather has gradually improved, and to-day being fine, with a drying wind, it is hoped, notwithstanding some fields of corn have been partially laid, that the serious apprehensions which recently began to be entertained for the safety of the crops, may yet be alleviated by a more auspicious season henceforward.

Under this impression, and the large consuming towns having been well supplied latterly with English wheat, very few country millers appeared at our Corn Exchange to-day; and our local buyers, being mostly on the *reserve*, the transactions in any description of English, Irish, or foreign free wheats were upon a limited scale, at a slight abatement, in some cases, from the current rates of Tuesday: bonded wheat, however, has continued to meet inquiry, and since our last report several more cargoes have changed hands at late prices.

Irish flour, remaining in fair request, maintained our last quotations; but in States or Canadian, little business and no variation in prices were observable to-day.

Barley, beans, pease and Indian corn, beginning to attract attention for feeding purposes, were in tolerable demand this morning, at an advance upon each of 1s per qr.

Malt of prime quality was held at a similar improvement.

Oats, becoming rather scarce, and a fair quantity taken for country account, were 1d per 45 lb dearer.

Oatmeal, commanding more attention than of late, several tolerably large parcels were bought for investment, at an advance of 6d to 1s per 240lbs.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF BRITISH CORN,

(Which Governs Importation)

For the Week ending Aug. 2, 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	53 3	Oats	22 5	Beans	40 0
Barley	29 8	Rye	34 6	Peas	40 0

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

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	49 11	Oats	22 7	Beans	39 0
Barley	29 5	Rye	32 9	Peas	39 0

Duty on Foreign Corn.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	20 0	Oats	6 0	Beans	3 0
Barley	9 0	Rye	10 6	Peas	3 0

THE GATHERING OF THE NORTH.

Good men and true, that wear the blue, 'tis time that ye come forth—
And "reck them rede" our homestead breed throughout the "canny North;"
And tell them yet, who fain forget, the gallant blood of yore,
They still may see it do or dree—what hath been—be once more.

When Antrim wakes its "lake of lakes," its giant-column rears,
From Bann's white tide, and Lagan side, now rich in golden spears—
From bigot strife, with hunted life, the Huguenot fled here—
Now from their hold, comes yeoman bold, and stalwart mountaineer.

The maiden town will send us down a brave and loyal band,
Tho' shorn be now her fearless brow that guards our northern strand.
Good men and true, to dare and do, from Garvagh and Coleraine,
When spurred by wrong, the heart is strong—God teach you to refrain.

Where the foiled sea rocks in its glee indented Donegal,
By lough and lake, her sons awake, and gather to our call;
But no—not sleep, 'twas theirs to keep—we only "bide the time"—
'Twil not be long when rampant wrong has ripened to its prime.

Fermanagh, thou art gathered now—stern spirits thou hath bred—
Woe to the snake whose shiny streak coils through the grass they tread.
Tyrone, thy tide—the true and tried, is pouring down, I ween,
Like the fierce blast that rushes past Old Tyrrell's hills of green.

And loyal Down, from shire and town, right welcome thou shalt be,
In beauty rare, how passing fair, Rostrevor crowns the lea;
And Newry, "leal," come woe or weal, will "Telegraph" again,
The coming brunt and noble front of free born northern men.

Armagh, in speed, send to our need thy sinew, blood, and bone,
With spirit high, and heart and eye, to hold to death our own.
And Monaghan, though last, not least, send forth unto their post,
But one in ten of thy brave men, to crown our northern host.

And now we stand on this green land, and under heaven's blue dome,
God grant that prayer, each true man here, go bloodless, scatheless, home.
But first we clasp in frater grasp a fearless, loyal band,
Our faith to plight, to hold the right, for God and native land.

We seek no broil our foes to foil—we brook their insults base—
How hard the task, they need but ask the records of our race.
"The Diamond" fight will tell them right, the banks of sullied Bann,
Unless forgot, they'll tempt us not, "to bob it o'er again!"

Each rank we sink in frater link, the true old blood is here—
None base but they that would betray the righteous cause and dear.
They said 'twas cold, the blood of old, the spirit of our sires,
But here's to you, good men and true, whose hearts retain their fires.

But, oh! we boast a higher trust, and better weapons wear.
Oh, taunt us still, "the Bible men"—would that in truth we were.
So help us God, on this green sod, we pray a faithful prayer,
"Thy peace bestow on friend and foe, and teach us to forbear."

DISMISSAL OF MR. WATSON.

(From the D. E. Packet of Saturday.)

It would be a work of superorogation to offer a single observation on the following letter, which is the most important state document that has met the public eye for many years. It was, of course, open to the respected and most respectable gentleman to whom it is addressed, to have ushered it forth to the world at any moment within the last seven or eight days; but he has not done so, and we agree in the opinion of our contemporary of the *Belfast Letter*, that in withholding it from the press Mr. Watson has manifested good taste and wisdom.

By that act he has proved that he did not set value upon the factious advice of the unprincipled portion of the press that calls itself Protestant, while violating every principle of Protestantism, which teaches that we should love our neighbour as ourselves, and that our neighbour is all mankind. We sincerely hope that the letter may not inspire any other feelings than those in which it has been conceived and executed—feelings of intense anxiety for the maintenance of the constitution under which we live, and for the peace and prosperity of this portion of her Majesty's dominions.

The writ to supersede Mr. Watson in the commission of the peace for the county of Antrim, and also for the county of Down, will be forwarded by the Belturbet mail of this night.

(COPY.)

"Dublin Castle, 31st July, 1845.

"SIR—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, stating, in answer to that which inquired of you, 'as a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Antrim, whether you joined in the resolutions of the Lisburn Orangemen, or signed them as Chairman—that you signed the resolutions alluded to as Chairman, and not as Deputy Lieutenant.'

"His Excellency has received this answer with deep regret.

"It must be in your recollection that the subject of Orange societies has anxiously engaged the attention of the Crown and the legislature.

"On the 25th of February, 1836, his late Majesty King William the 4th, in reply to an address of the House of Commons, praying his Majesty to discourage Orange lodges, expressed himself to the following effect:—

"'I willingly assent to the prayer of my faithful Commons, that I will be pleased to take such measures as may seem to me advisable for the effectual discouragement of Orange lodges, and generally of all political societies excluding persons of a different religious faith, using secret signs and symbols, and acting by means of associated branches. It is my firm intention to discourage all such societies in my dominions; and I rely with confidence on the fidelity of my loyal subjects to support me in this determination.'

"The intentions of his Majesty, as thus expressed were without delay adopted and enforced by the Legislature.

"In an act of the same session, (6 and 7 William IV., cap. 38,) on a subject not necessarily involving the question, opportunity was taken of inserting provisions, (sections 6, 9,) which opposed the strongest practical impediment to the assembling of societies constituted as Orange lodges are described to be; and a subsequent act, specially directed to the purpose, (2 and 3 Victoria, chap. 74,) put an end to their illegal existence.

"The subject was again brought under the notice of Parliament in the past session, when this act was renewed by the 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 78; and a bill is now passing through Parliament for its further continuance.

"The law being thus unequivocal, and the sense of the legislature thus deliberately pronounced, you have nevertheless thought fit, while bearing the commission of the peace and the office of deputy lieutenant for the county of Antrim, to attend and act as chairman of a meeting at which certain resolutions were passed, entitled 'Resolutions of the Lisburn Orangemen,' and of which the following passage forms a part: 'Resolved—that we deem it essential to take immediate steps to re-organise the Orange Institution in this county, and that the county secretary be forthwith requested to convene a county meeting.'

His Excellency cannot reconcile your concurrence in such a resolution, and your acting as chairman at such a meeting, with the duties incumbent on you as a justice of the peace or as a deputy lieutenant.

"As a magistrate, you should carefully guard and warn the people against a breach of the law, should they appear likely to violate it. You have incited them to re-organise societies which the law prohibits.

"As a deputy lieutenant, you should be an aid to the lieutenant of your county in all lawful measures tending to preserve its peace. You have encouraged assemblies, the result of which, in an adjoining county, has been a formidably affray, attended with loss of life.

"In allowing the act to expire which prohibited party processions in Ireland, her Majesty reposed a willing confidence in the loyalty and good sense of her Irish subjects. That confidence has not in the main been disappointed. Successful exertions have been made by many of the most enlightened, patriotic, and influential of the magistracy and gentry towards the prevention of armed displays tending to excite a breach of the peace, to alarm the peaceable, and to perpetuate discord; and the country has had the advantage of owing their discontinuance, not to the penalties of an act of Parliament, but to the laudable discretion and loyalty of the people.

"Among those who have thus merited the approbation of her Majesty, and the gratitude of their country, you have not been found. On the contrary, you are among the few of your station who have concurred in advising the renewal of an illegal association, whose proceedings have heretofore given occasion to frequent and sanguinary conflicts between different classes of her Majesty's subjects, of the lamentable character of that which has recently occurred in the city of Armagh.

"Under these circumstances his Excellency feels bound to deprive you, as far as in him lies, of any influence and authority derivable from the offices you have hitherto held under the Crown; and a letter has been addressed to the Lieutenant of the county of Antrim, intimating your removal from the office of deputy lieutenant.

"The Lord Chancellor has your conduct under his consideration with reference to your commission of the peace.

It is not without feelings of extreme regret that his Excellency has arrived at the decision now announced to you.

"He has been informed that you have attained to an advanced age, possessed of the respect and esteem of those by whom you are surrounded.

"It is painful to his Excellency to place a mark of disapprobation where it seemed so unlikely to be called for; it is equally painful to him to deprive a gentleman of a trust which he has long enjoyed, and of which he has been hitherto considered entirely deserving.

"But in proportion to the station and rank in which you are placed, and to the esteem with which your general conduct has invested you, must be the effect produced by your precepts and example in the county where you hold an office of trust under the Crown; and his Excellency feels bound in your instance to demonstrate to the public that it is his firm determination to be influenced by no other considerations, in the exercise of the functions which he is invested, than those which relate to the maintenance of the law and the promotion of the public welfare in that part of her Majesty's dominions in which the supreme authority has been committed to his charge.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
(Signed)
"E. LUCAS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT TOULON.

MARSEILLES, AUG. 2, 1845.—We have just received, from our correspondent at Toulon, the news of a disaster which will plunge the country in consternation. The Mourillon of Toulon, the rich and immense depot of stores for our military and navy, has become a prey to the flames. It is with an unspeakable feeling of grief that we lay the following account of the catastrophe before our readers:—

"Toulon, Aug, 1, 1845.

"I write these lines in presence of an immense disaster, Our magnificent establishment of the Mourillon is on fire since this morning. At half-past eleven the alarm gun was heard, and the alarm bell of the arsenal sounded the tocsin. The whole town was immediately in a state of commotion, and every one was seen hurrying to the arsenal to inquire the occasion of the unusual summons, but it soon became evident of itself. Columns of smoke were seen to proceed from the Mourillon, and with the least possible delay the fire engines of the arsenal were brought to that spot, and the greater portion of the laborers in the arsenal, and all the disposable troops of the garrison, were sent to work them. But, alas, all their efforts were nearly useless. The fire was hardly discovered when it seizes upon the principal sheds, under which were piled almost all the timber for the use of the dockyard. The flames rose to an immense height. Up to the present moment the firemen have been able to save the saw mills, an establishment which cost immense sums, and the ships on the stocks. The loss, however, is calcutated at twenty five millions of francs. It is very difficult to explain how the fire in the day time could have gained so much head before it was discovered. When the first alarm was given, it had already created frightful ravages. Some attribute the fire to the convicts, many of whom contrived to escape in the midst of the confusion."

The *Semaphore* adds that travellers who left Toulon at eight o'clock at night, say that the fire was still raging, and that a great number of lives had been lost. There was some alarm for the parts of the town in the neighbourhood of the fire.

"Toulon, Aug. 1, 1845.

"A terrible fire broke out at half past eleven o'clock this morning, in the marine arsenal at the Mourillon. The fire broke out simultaneously in several parts of the great covered wood-yard. Every part soon become a prey to the flames, which also destroyed all the neighboring piles of wood. The offices were also burned to the ground. Fortunately the wind, which was from the east-south east, and blew hard, though it excited and extended the fire of the wood-yard, prevented it from communicating with the ships on the stocks. Nevertheless, the loss is immense.

"The fire still continues at the moment I write (seven o'clock in the evening); but with much less intenseness, and we can now say that it will not extend further. About fifteen wounded persons have been carried to the hospitals. The fire can be attributed to nothing but maliciousness. It is attributed to the convicts, several of whom have escaped."

M. Botta, Consul of France at Mosul, writes on the 26th of June from that city to the Minister of Public Instruction, that the sculptures which he had discovered among the ruins of Nineveh, had safely reached Bagdad.

ECLIPSE OF THE (HONEY) MOON.—Charles Biggs, gunner in the Royal Horse Artillery, stationed at Leeds, was married on Wednesday week, and neglecting to attend parade on Thursday (being field day), was ordered 14 days' confinement in the guard-house!—*Leeds Times.*

The projectors of a new cemetery at the eastern part of London, hold out to shareholders, as a bonus, graves for themselves!

WAR BETWEEN THE PRESS AND THE BAR.

MR. PUNCH TO THE GENTLEMEN OF THE PRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE FOURTH ESTATE—I have not been unmindful of the quarrel which has lately broken out between yourselves and the bar. I even prophesy from it considerable public benefit; if, as late circumstances have given me to suppose, you are beginning to be aware of the importance of your calling, to feel your own strength as a public body, to take counsel by other corporations how to make your own respected, and to submit to no further impudence or insult when you can conveniently repress it.—My soul rejoices in the prospect of a war between the bar and the press of these kingdoms. As a member of the latter profession, I am of course disposed impartially to stand by my friends.—Yes, in this row, or in any other where your interests are menaced, there's a cudgel in Fleet-street, ready to make play for the common cause.

I have just been reading in *Fraser's Magazine*, the biography of a great leader of the enemy, who has lately passed away.

"The greatest skill of Follett," *Fraser* says, "consisted in presenting his case in the most harmonious and fair-purposed aspect. If there was anything false or fraudulent, a hitch or a blot of any kind in his case, he kept it dexterously out of view, or hurried it trippingly over. But if the blot was on the other side, he had the eye of the lynx, and the scent of the hound, to detect and run down the game. He had the greatest skill in reading an affidavit, and could play the 'artful dodge' in a style looking so much like gentlemanly candour, that you could not find fault."

Thus it is that the writer, a barrister evidently, eulogises the various qualities which raised that eminent man; and complacently enumerates his merits. He could play the "*artful dodge*" in a manner so candid as to defy suspicion. He could detect an enemy's lie in a minute—his client's falsehood or fraud he could keep out of view.—There's a panegyric for a gentleman! For these precious qualities he earns fifteen thousand a year; he obtains the highest post of the law; he goes to the grave honoured and followed by the Queen's Ministers and the bar. For artful dodging with an air of candour; for dexterously reading an affidavit; for cloaking his client's lies and abetting his fraud. Bravo! Let the Temple bells be muffled; let the porters wear crape; let the bar walk after the hearse with dishevelled wigs, and the silk gowns march in tatters; let the judges howl a threnody, led by the Chancellor and the Chief Baron; and let Sir Robert and Sir James sacrifice an under-secretary on his tomb. Let us all sit down and weep—clerks, lawyers, newspapers, prime-ministers, lord-chancellors, and Temple-porters—we all feel it, we're all so deep in affliction—we're so sincere—so honest.

O Omnipotent unfathomable Goddess of Humbug! Statues should be erected to you through all our city. A golden one before Buckingham Palace, a great brazen one before Westminster, a rigid marble one in the centre of Almack's, and an enormous leaden one in Exeter Hall. But before the *Punch* office we would have the statue flung down, and the great Iconoclast waving his baton over the ruins.

This, however, for future consideration and other ages. Return we to the bar humbug, and muse, dear friends, thereupon.

Has it not often struck you, considering these things, how cruelly the attorneys have been dealt with by public repute—how, by ourselves in novels, plays, and fictitious works—hence by the public in daily life—that class of men has come to be considered as a dangerous, slippery, wicked set of practitioners? When we talk of roguish lawyers, as talk we do—lawyers are supposed to mean attorneys—the bar somehow escapes scot-free; there's no stain upon them, they get such large fees, they become barons and earls so often; above all, they prate so magnificently and constantly about their own honour and dignity, that the public believes them; they reap the dignity, and the poor attorney comes in for all the odium.

And yet, these men are but the creatures of the attorneys; they go where the latter bid them; they state what the attorneys tell them. If Quirk, Gammon, and Snap prescribe the "artful dodge," Sergeant Buzfus performs it in court. If an honest man is to be bullied in a witness-box, the barrister is instructed to bully him. If a murderer is to be rescued from the gallows, the barrister blubbers over him, as in Tawell's case; or accuses a wrong person, as in Courvoisier's case. If a naughty woman is to be screened, a barrister will bring heaven itself into court, and call Providence to witness that she is pure and spotless, as a certain great advocate and schoolmaster abroad did for a certain lamented Queen Caroline.

There they are to be sold to the first bidder, these folks of the robe. Other *bona robas* are sent to the spinning-house for doing no worse; and these—these mount to the peerage and the woolsack—these talk of dignity and independence of their profession forsooth—they say that a man connected with their profession shan't report for the newspapers.

It's dishonourable to do that. They'll turn a man from their mess who reports in a paper; they'll expel a man from their spotless society for reporting in the *Times* or the *Morning Chronicle*.

They do not expel a man for disgusting hypocrisy; for bearing false witness; for the "artful dodge;" for keeping "fraud and falsehood" out of view—they load him with honours for it.—Each of the instances above mentioned has risen high to rank and respect. This is a law adviser to Ministers; that was a Minister of the Crown; the other went to the grave with 500 weeping reputable gentlemen at his back—honest gentlemen—who will have no connection with the press.

Very well. Let the press be wanned, and suffer, as best it may, this separation from the bar.—Poor Peri turned out of Paridise, peep in and see how the periwigged angels there innocently disport themselves! Peep in and see them at their work; this one doing the "artful dodge;" that one screening the frauds of his client; another howling over the fate of a murderer who gives him so many hundred guineas; another insulting a timid witness, or accusing an innocent woman. See all these things, O Press! Send your commissioners in the train of these spotless men of law—and have your say. There is no call for politeness, no truce or friendship henceforth between you. You are not worthy to sit at the bar table; dangerous society for dignified and independent gentlemen. Very well; be you dignified and independent too. Bear this in your mind, gentlemen of the press, that the bar disowns you; and in the provinces, when the flock of barristers comes squeezing into your assizes-courts, hankering after your attorney's fees; ready to perform the "artful dodge" for the rogues in your jails; or to blubber over murderers in the dock, welcome them as their dignity and independence warrants. Don't fail to point out their eminent merits. Hold up their respectability to public admiration.

So it is possible that from this war between the bar and the press some good may arise: so it is possible that from this falling out some honest men may come by their own; which is the fervent wish of the benevolent

PUNCH.

"Joseph, I fear you are forgetting me," said a bright-eyed coquette to her sweetheart the other day. "Yes, Sarah, I have been for *getting* you these ten years."

FACT FOR SMOKERS.—German physiologists affirm, that of twenty deaths of men between 18 and 25, ten originate in the waste of the constitution by smoking.

SNOW IN JULY!—On Tuesday morning, the 5th instant, the surface of country between Bangor and Bethesda, for an extent of three miles at least, was covered with snow to the depth of three inches and upwards.—*Chester Chronicle.*

CAPTAIN BOLDERO AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Chippenham, Aug. 4, 1845.

DEAR SIR—It affords me great pleasure to forward you the inclosed address, in the sentiments of which I believe the whole town and neighborhood concur.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your faithful and obedient servant,

JOHN DARBY.

H. G. Boldero, Esq., Grosvenor-square, London.

"TO CAPTAIN HENRY GEORGE BOLDERO.

"We the undersigned, amongst your personal friends and constituents, having seen with great regret the report of the committee on the South Eastern Railway petition, implying a censure on your conduct as a member of the Board of Ordnance, beg to express our entire confidence in your integrity and honour, and that we cannot think the evidence taken before that committee justified their report, or the calumnies which have been circulated to your prejudice.

"We fully appreciate the honorable feeling that induced you to tender the resignation of your office, but it gives us great pleasure to state, that nothing has occurred to prejudice in our minds your high character for honour and integrity, or to lessen those sentiments of confidence and respect which we have always entertained towards you.

"JOHN DARBY, Mayor."

6, Grosvenor-square, Aug. 6.

MY DEAR SIR.—Your letter and address from personal friends and constituents of the borough of Chippenham reached me this morning, and I take this early opportunity of expressing to you (and you will allow me, through you, to each and every individual who has signed that address) my grateful acknowledgments for such kind expressions of friendship, confidence and respect.

I beg to assure you that this address, together with the honorable testimony evinced by every member last night, of whatever political opinions who took part in the debate in the House of Commons, has afforded me a gratifying proof that my entire confidence in the justice of my cause was not misplaced, and that no part of my conduct has deprived me of the attachment and respect of those private and political friends, whose good opinion I value above all price.

Believe me to remain, my dear sir,
Yours very truly,
H. G. BOLDERO.

To J. Darby, Esq.

THE PRESS AND THE BAR,

The dignity of the bar in England has commenced to wage war upon the dignity of the press. Where two such dignitaries are engaged there will be no lack of learned arguments on both sides of the question where so much can be well said on either side. We think it likely, however, that the bar will get the worst of it in the long run. The following remarks from a London weekly paper have a good deal of sense in them:—

"Those gentlemen of the bar who go the western circuit opine, that it is 'inconsistent with the dignity and independence of their body that any member of it should furnish reports to a newspaper.' If there be any thing degrading in the practice thus denounced—which these gentlemen, taking upon themselves the character of legislators, have decreed shall be punished by exclusion from the 'bar-mess'—it must either be in the employment itself or the employer.—The reporting of law cases, so far from being beneath the dignity of a young barrister, is, perhaps, the best preparation he can make for future employment. It must, then, be in the employer; but how these Solons make out that to receive payment for honest industry—for performance of a task which comparatively few are competent to—from a newspaper-publisher is degrading, while payment for the same services from a book or magazine publisher is not, it seems, difficult to conceive. This mock dignity of the bar is as ludicrous as any other mock dignity. The aristocracy of professions, like every other aristocracy, must abate its exactions now a-days. Every man of education, gentlemanly feelings, and upright conduct, must be recognised as a gentleman by the privileged orders. It is personal character, much more than employment, that determines a man's place in society. *The young barrister who ekes out a scanty income by reporting stands higher in the estimation of the general public, whatever he may do in that of the 'bar-mess,' than the young barrister who seeks promotion by servility to political or private patrons.* It is the former who truly maintains the 'independence' of his profession. Clients and every other branch of the legal fession have an interest in checking the petulance of the bar; and they have it in their power to check it. If in every case where an industrious and deserving barrister is expelled from the 'bar-mess' for reporting to a newspaper, attornies would cherish (and clients instruct their attornies to cherish) his industry and independent spirit by employment, and mark their sense of the petulance of those who were most prominent in urging his expulsion, the 'dignitaries' would soon find themselves in a *mess* indeed, and be more anxious to get out of it themselves than to drive out others."

ADVANTAGE OF ADVERTISING.—A wealthy merchant of New York, who has given more advertising to the press than any other merchant of that city, once told the editor of this paper that he commenced business with a determination to expend in advertising all his profits for the first two years, but that he soon found it impossible to do so. The faster he paid it out the more he received—and could he have monopolised all the advertising columns of all the papers in the city, he would have been repaid tenfold.—*New York Morning Post.*

SUDDEN DEATH—CAUTION.—On Tuesday last a respectable female, named Colton, died in Millfield, after a very short illness, from inflammation of the bowels, brought on, we understand, by incautiously drinking buttermilk after partaking of fresh fish for dinner.—*Banner of Ulster.*

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN GERMANY.—A Cabinet order of the King of Prussia decides that, considering that the number of seceders from the Roman Catholic church is greatly increased, the use of the Protestant churches may be granted them for the performance of Divine worship.

Benjamin Ellison, formerly a Fencible officer, was convicted at Bodmin of the wilful murder of Ruth Seaman, his housekeeper, at Penzance, and sentenced to death.

ROBBERY IN THE BELFAST POST-OFFICE.—One of the assistant clerks in the post-office of this town is taken into custody on the charge of stealing a money-letter. For several months past this system of pilfering has been carried on.—Within the last nine months it is considered that no less than £100 has been taken out of this office. What led to the present discovery was two pieces of silver coin which were purposely marked, and enclosed in a letter, The coin was, we understand, traced to the possession of the prisoner.—*Belfast Vindicator.*

ESCAPE OF A NUN FROM THE MILLTOWN CONVENT.—There is a great deal of talk in this town about the return of Miss Burke to her father's house from the Milltown Convent, and the causes that led to this unusual step, which has been very much opposed by the conventional authorities. However, no persuasion or even threats could prevail on this young person to continue an inmate of the convent. She is daughter to William Burke, a most respectable resident of Castlemain. What makes this circumstance the more talked of is, that a brother of her's left Maynooth, and is now a student of Trinity College.—*Milltown Correspondent of the Kerry Post.*

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

Already the principal towns on the frontiers of Prussia, through which her Majesty is expected to pass in her route, are on the *qui vive*, and bustling with activity. In proof of this fact we need only refer to the following extract of a letter from Cologne, dated on the 27th ult.:—

"The Queen of England will be received on the frontiers of the kingdom by the Prince Royal of Prussia, and will proceed with the whole of her suite to Aix-la-Chapelle, and thence to Cologne, where her Majesty will be received by the King and Queen of Prussia. It is impossible to conceive the animation which exists in the Rhenish provinces, and the delight of the inhabitants of the town, who, in addition to the honour of entertaining so many of the august heads, statesmen, and illustrious personages of Europe, look forward to *reaping a golden harvest from their visit.* Although the day of the arrival of Queen Victoria is still remote, the hotels are already so full that in a few days there will no longer be an apartment to be let at any price. A great number of the reigning Princes of the Germanic Confederation have accepted the invitation of the King of Prussia to be present."

This suggests reflections anything but pleasant as regards unfortunate Ireland. Let us only compare Dublin as it now is to what it would have been had Queen Victoria's visit been intended for our own shores; and alas! how painfully melancholy will appear the contrast. The "*golden harvest*" about to be reaped by the inhabitants of Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, and the other large towns on the Rhine, would then be reserved for our own distressed fellow-citizens, and through them distributed over the various provinces.—The shopkeepers of Dublin are at the present moment, we grieve to say, comparatively idle.—Business, at all times unhappily but dull, may be said to be at this peculiar season all but suspended. Our hotels are nearly empty—our tradespeople but partially employed, and our warerooms almost wholly deserted. For what are called the luxuries of life, both as regards articles of dress and of general consumption, there is scarcely any demand whatever. Here apartments usually let for lodgings, are without occupants, and likely to continue so down to the middle of November, while in Cologne they cannot be had at *any price.* Look upon this picture, reader, and upon that.—And why is it so? The answer can be given in one word, and that word, so blighting to the best interests of the country, is—*Repeal.*

It was pretty well known that it was her Majesty's intention to gratify her Irish subjects with a visit in the course of the present year. The event was indeed looked upon as certain in well-informed quarters. But in what manner was it proposed by the traders in agitation that she should be received? Mr. O'Connell settled that point long ago. By his directions royalty was to be insulted in the public streets; the cry for Repeal was to be dinned into her ears at every turn; and even Repeal petitions were ordered to be thrown into her carriage, whithersoever she directed her steps. Nay more, her Ministers were to be groaned and hooted in her very presence. Such was the mandate so audaciously issued by Mr. O'Connell for the instruction of his servile followers. We now behold the consequence.—It is impossible that any Sovereign, much less a proud and high-minded lady, could willingly encounter the hazard of so revolting an indignity as that contemplated by the Repealers; and accordingly the Queen has decided on turning her back on Ireland. How could it be otherwise? But see what it has led to. The money which, were her Majesty among us, would be circulated in thousands among the industrious classes of our fellow-citizens, is now destined to fill the pockets of foreigners; and all this because one bad man is resolved to pursue his game of sordid but profitable agitation. This is among the benefits for which the metropolis of Ireland is indebted to Mr. O'Connell! Thus does he advance the prosperity of his native land! Further comment would be superfluous.—*D. E. Pachet.*

GUAGING CROPS.—The following curious fact of speculative science applied to trade has been furnished to Dr. Twiss, by Mr. Dixon, the land surveyor at Oxford:—"The present mode of calculating the probable yield of wheat of a given district for the coming harvest is as follows:—About the time that the wheat is blooming, generally about the beginning of June, a person will go round with a guage secreted in a hollow cane, which forms a triangle when opened, and represents a certain portion of an acre of ground.—This is placed over various portions of the standing crop in the best and worst parts of a field; the number of ears of wheat comprised within the triangle is counted, and the probable quality of the grain is taken into consideration, according as the epring has been wet or dry. On the former supposition the grain is likely to shrink: on the latter to harden and come out plump. It may be observed that if there has been a good general rain during the last ten days of April and the first ten days of May, on the average, no more wet is required for wheat. An expert guager will form a very accurate estimate of the probable produce of a given district by this method."

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—Last week Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the Albion, Battle Bridge, on the body of Charles Richardson, aged 55. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased, who had been formerly a gentleman's coachman, and lately ostler in the mews, Hastings-street, Burton-crescent, complained within the past week of his life being a burden to himself and his friends, and expressed a desire to get rid of it. On Saturday morning he repeated the complaint, and also his anxiety to get rid of his troubles by death.—Shortly afterwards he handed the keys of the stable he had charge of, and also 12s to pay for corn, to a neighbour. He then deliberately walked to the Regent's Canal, adjoining Battle Bridge, into which, with his clothes and cap on, he flung himself, and, swimming to the centre, clasped his head with both hands and drowned himself, though there were several persons on the bank at the time. Drags were instantly procured, and he was taken out, but not before life was extinct. He bore an excellent character for integrity, industry, and sobriety. Verdict, "Deceased destroyed himself, but there was no evidence of his state of mind at the time that he did so."

ADVICE TO IRISH REAPERS.—An Irish gentleman, resident in Scotland, has, with kind anxiety for the convenience and interest of the poor Irish reapers, addressed a note to us, from which we take the following:—"I think it would save much suffering and disappointment to a large body of our countrymen, if you would insert a paragraph in your paper (requesting, at the same time, the other papers to copy it), cautioning the reapers against coming over before the 30th or 24th of August. The harvest will certainly not commence before the time, if so soon; I subjoin my name as a guarantee of the truth of this statement." The name is a full guarantee; and the writer is entitled to credit for his kind anxiety about the industrious poor men particularly concerned. Our contemporaries, we are sure, will repeat the caution.—*Northern Whig.*

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINESE RANSOM MONEY.—Last week the Chinese ransom money, which was brought to England by the Cambrian, Commodore Chads, C.B., was forwarded from Gosport by a special train, on the South Western Railway, under the care of Mr. Cooper, of the Treasury department, and a guard of the 8th Regiment of foot. The whole of the ransom, consisting of 2,000,000 dollars, which were deposited in 500 boxes, and weighing about 62 cwt., was sent by the train. On their arrival they were placed in 10 waggons, each drawn by four horses, when they were taken to the Mint. There is another portion of Sycee silver expected, which will be the last of the ransom.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN RAILWAY.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The scene of the calamity was that portion of the Northern and Eastern line which was opened only a few days ago, and which had been closely inspected by General Pasley.

On Monday the express or morning mail train left the terminus of the junction station at Shoreditch at half-past eleven o'clock, the usual hour for Norwich. It consisted of two second class and three first-class carriages, between which and the tender and engine were the luggage van and a horse box, containing two horses, and at the rear of the train was a truck and another horse box. The train proceeded at its usual rate, averaging about thirty miles an hour, making two stoppages, as far as Wendon, in Essex, a distance of forty-three miles from London. It was then about five minutes to one o'clock, and the hinder truck and horse box having been detached, the regular signals were given and the train renewed its course. The line between this station and the next, Chesterfield, is slightly on the decline—we are informed one foot in about 150, and, according to all accounts, the speed here maintained was greater than in the preceding part of the journey, so much so, indeed, as to produce a violent oscillation of the carriages.—Suddenly, on the train entering a kind of cutting, near a village called Littleborough, half way between the Wendon and Chesterford stations, the passengers sustained a slight shock, which was immediately succeeded by one of a more tremendous character, accompanied by an explosion. It was some moments ere the passengers recovered from its effects, and on looking out of the carriages it was impossible, for, a time, to discern what had really happened, on account of a torrent of fire intermingled with dust and dirt, while, at the same time, the steam literally enveloped the train, and when it had subsided, the roaring of the engine was of a character to terrify the passengers; still more the loud shrieks of the females for assistance adding not a little to the horror of the scene. A frightful sight presented itself to such of the passengers as alighted. The engine, after breaking away from the tender, had crossed the upline rails, and was lying bottom upwards on the side of the cutting, a complete wreck. The tender was some distance in advance of the train, doubled up, whilst the horse-box and van was on fire. The first effort made was to extricate the passengers from the carriages next to the horse-box, which were sadly broken, the bodies being taken completely off, and flame issuing from the roof of one of them. Many persons were carried out for dead; others were much bruised. In another part of the train the General Post-Office guard in charge of the mails was found lying on his back, having been apparently thrown from his seat on to the line, and the wheels passed over him, for one of his legs was found to be shockingly crushed. The dense body of smoke and steam that issued from the disabled engine, and the ground being strewn with heated coke, the search for a time could not be proceeded with. In the meanwhile the guard of the train promptly sent two or three passengers to the neighbouring village and Wendon, for medical and other assistance, and on the disastrous occurrence being made known, hundreds of persons flocked to the spot. It is impossible to give any adequate description of the state of the rails. Both lines, to the extent of 200 yards, were torn up, the rails twisted in various forms, and some of the carriages were capsized. The engineer was found alive, but the stoker was lying under the engine, one of his hands just being perceived. It was in vain to attempt to extricate him with the means then at hand; it was evident to all, from the weight that rested upon the body, and the violent action of the fire and steam, that the poor fellow must have been killed instantaneously. The bystanders having procured various vessels, proceeded to shower water on the blazing trucks and carriages, and eventually succeeded in subduing the flames; by which time, however, the luggage van was partially consumed, and much damage was also done to the passengers' luggage. In an hour or so afterwards a pilot engine from Cambridge reached the spot, and was immediately set to work in dragging away the wreck—the line being impassable both up and down. That necessary work having been partially accomplished, men were enabled to get at the engine; and in the course of two or three hours, succeeded in raising the engine, when the mutilated remains of the unfortunate stoker, Richard Peake, were were dragged forth. The body was burned and scalded to a frightful extent; it was placed on a litter, and removed to the Falcon Inn, Littleborough, to await the coroner's inquiry. The guard, after being attended to by the surgeons who were brought to his aid, was afterwards taken on to the Cambridge Hospital, where he now lies in a state of great suffering. During these operations the injured passengers were conveyed into the adjacent meadows and fields, and laid down until the necessary means had arrived to remove them to the neighbouring towns. They received every attention from a large muster of medical gentlemen from Wendon, Saffron, Walden, &c., and later in the day were posted to their homes.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ULSTER RAILWAY.—Yesterday morning, shortly after nine o'clock, a young man named James M'Cleery, in the employment of Mr. Carmichael, of Dunmurry, while engaged in carting clay from Farm-hill to a portion of Mr. Hunter's grounds, for the purpose of brick-making, met his death under the following circumstances:—The horse of which the unfortunate man was in charge was drawing some trucks, filled with the clay, along the second line of rails, and to the right of that on which the down trains run. The animal took fright at the approach of a train, became restive, and ran right in the way of the engine, which was then at so short a distance that it was utterly impossible for the driver to check its speed. The consequence was, that Mr. M'Cleery, while endeavouring to regain the management of his horse, was caught by the fire-box of the advancing engine, and dragged along for a considerable distance, the entire train passing over him. The engine was of course stopped at the earliest possible moment; but, when the poor fellow was picked up, life was all but extinct. His head was found to be crushed in a horrible manner, and in a few moments he breathed his last. We have heard that the deceased has left a wife and four children.—*Banner of Ulster.*

DUBLIN AND DROGHEDA RAILWAY—STOPPING THE MAILS.—At the Julianstown sessions, a man named Peter Mathews was prosecuted by the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company for trespass on their line near Drogheda, on the 20th of July last. It appeared, from what was stated on the inquiry, that James Ryan, the engine driver of the mail train from Drogheda, at three o'clock in the morning in question, having observed a man lying across the rails, he immediately shut off the steam, and by reversing the engine he was enabled to stop the train in sufficient time, that by jumping off the engine he succeeded in dragging the man off the line, as he must otherwise have been killed on the spot. Mathews attended, and having admitted his error, threw himself on the mercy of the bench, and thanked the engine driver for saving his life, stating he fell there while stunned by a blow which he had received from a party who had waylaid him. The magistrate stated the offence subjected him to a penalty of £10, but under the circumstances fined him £2, one of which was directed to be paid to the engine-driver. Mr. Kane, solicitor to the company, conducted the prosecution.

WATERFORD—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday—Wednesday, August 13, 1845.