The Waterford Mail.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Wednesday, August 5.

The requisite number of members (forty) to form a house was not present to-day until 20 minutes after 12 o'clock, when business was commenced.

Mr. WYSE moved the second reading of the Cork and Waterford Railway Bill.

Mr. GREENE opposed the motion, on the ground that the required notices had not been given at the Private Bill-office.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE also opposed the proposition, and

Mr. WYSE withdrew his motion.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES BILL.

Lord SANDON wished to put a question to the Vice-President of the Board of Trade with reference to an important bill which had been some time in preparation, and which he hoped would be passed this session, for enabling Joint Stock Companies to wind up their affairs. He wished to know whether that measure was ready to be submitted to Parliament, and whether the Government hoped to pass it during the present session?

Mr. M. GIBSON fully concurred with the noble lord as to the importance of the measure to which he referred. An urgent request had been made to the gentleman who was entrusted with the preparation of the bill to complete it as speedily as possible, and he trusted it would receive the sanction of Parliament before the end of the session.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

Sir D. L. EVANS was anxious to put a question to the Vice-President of the Board of Trade with reference to the finding of the coroner's inquest in the case of the recent accident on the Eastern Counties Railway. He considered that the verdict of the jury very seriously impugned the management of the railway. He did not know what powers the Board of Trade might possess with regard to a matter of this important nature, but he hoped that the Vice President of that Board would be able to state to the house that the Government were prepared to take some steps on the subject.

Mr. GIBSON believed he was correct in stating, that the Executive Government, had no power over railway companies in the case of accidents beyond the right of sending an inspector to inquire into the circumstances. In the case of the recent accident on the Eastern Counties Railway, an inspector, Captain Coddington, of the Engineers, was immediately sent down, and had made a very full report on the subject. The driver of the engine which occasioned that accident was now in custody, under the verdict of the coroner's jury, for manslaughter, upon which charge he would take his trial in the ordinary course of law; and as Captain Coddington's report went fully into the conduct of this individual, he (Mr. Gibson) did not think it would be right, under such circumstances, that he should state to the house what Captian Coddington's opinions were (hear.) He considered that in justice to the individual to whom he referred, Captain Coddington's report ought not to be placed before the public until after the trial (hear.) He (Mr. M. Gibson) would, however, take the liberty of saying, in justice to the Eastern Counties Railway Company, that Captain Coddington stated that the signal at the Stratford station was sufficient to provide for the public security, if it were duly attended to—(hear.) Captain Coddington's report would be laid before parliament in due course; and he (Mr. M. Gibson) could only say, generally, that, though the Board of Trade had no power to enforce new regulations upon any of the companies, it had been found that when they had made representations to railway companies as to defective arrangements, which were likely to endanger the public safety, their recommendations had—he believed without an exception—been acted upon (hear, hear.)

Sir *D. L.* EVANS wished to explain that he had made no allusion whatever to the conduct of the engine driver.

PUBLIC CEMETERIES BILL.

Mr. MACKINNON moved the second reading of the Public Cemeteries Bill.

Sir G. GREY hoped the hon. member would be disposed to leave the matter in the hands of the Government, with the assurance that the whole subject was to be considered by them,

Mr. MACKINNON assented to the proposal of the right hon. gentleman.

The motion was then, by leave, withdrawn.

EJECTED TENANTS BILL.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD stated that it was not his intention to proceed with this bill, seeing it was the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to consider the whole question, with a view to the introduction of a comprehensive measure next session. It was not for him to interpose with a measure of this kind after the pledge which the Government had given, that a more comprehensive measure would be introduced, and he, therefore, now moved, that the order for the second reading of the bill be discharged.

The order was discharged accordingly.

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY BILL.

Mr. BOUVERIE said, the whole system of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Laws of this country had, during the last eight or ten years, been in such a state of oscillation and transition, that it now presented a mass of confusion; and such an amount of suffering and pecuniary loss was inflicted by it upon the country as was almost incredible, so that an alteration in the law was imperatively called for. He was glad to find that it was the intention of the government to consider the whole subject with a view to bringing in a large measure to amend the present system. That being the case, he would not press the motion for going into committee on the bill, but would leave the question in the hands of her Majesty's Ministers.

Sir G. GREY said, with reference to this subject, he had received a communication from his noble friend the Lord Chancellor, to the effect that he had under consideration a measure for the amendment of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Laws, which he hoped to be able to perfect before next session of parliament.

The motion for going into committee was then withdrawn.

WASTE LANDS (IRELAND) BILL.

Mr. P. SCROPE said this bill stood for the second reading that day. He had great hopes that the measure, or some one equivalent to it, would have been taken up by the Government during the present session, and carried successfully through the house. Since he came down to the house, however, he had learned that there was an indisposition to carry this, or any similar measure, during the present session. He regretted this exceedingly, as it was in every respect desirable that they should have as many sources of employment for the people of Ireland as possible during the winter months, and he knew of none more profitable or beneficial than the reclamation of waste lands in Ireland on a large scale. If this bill was postponed he trusted that at the earliest possible period next session a measure would be introduced by Government for this object, as he was satisfied that without some such scheme no satisfactory government of Ireland could be carried on.

Lord J. RUSSELL said her Majesty's Government had every wish to introduce a bill of this kind, and much consideration had been given to this and other measures of a similar nature, but after due deliberation they had come to the conclusion that it would be far better to postpone such measures till more time for consideration could be given to them.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD pointed out the absolute necessity which existed for Government applying their minds to this subject.

The bill was then withdrawn.

EPISCOPAL REVENUES AND DIOCESES BILL.

Mr. FREWEN had stated that day week, in introducing this bill, that he brought it in solely in consequence of the Bangor and St. Asaph and Manchester Bill, which had passed the other house. But as the noble lord (Lord Clive) had withdrawn the latter measure, it was not his intention to press the present one, and therefore he asked for leave to discharge the order for the second reading.

Colonel SIBTHORP hoped this bill was withdrawn altogether, and that its present withdrawal was not merely temporary, contingent upon the introduction of any other measure. He had never read a bill so wholly objectionable from the commencement to the close as this was. Why, it proposed 19 new bishops (laughter). Now, on a recent occasion, the bishops had done their duty as they ought. He alluded to the Maynooth grant, to which they gave their sanction (a laugh). He would ever support the church of the country, and with it the Monarchy, but he could not consent to a bill of this dangerous and obnoxious description, which he believed would be destructive to the church, and he should like to have a promise from the hon. gentleman that the bill would not be introduced again.

After a few words from Mr. BORTHWICK, the bill was withdrawn.

DRAINAGE OF LANDS BILL.

This bill went through committee, and the house resumed.—The report was ordered to be received on Friday.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Mr, M. GIBSON having moved the second reading of the Guage of Railways Bill,

Sir D. L. EVANS again referred to the late accident on the Eastern Counties Railway, and begged leave to suggest to the Government and the Board of Trade the expediency of applying to parliament for additional powers, in order that all measures might be adopted which were calculated to secure the safety of the public in railway travelling.

Mr. M. GIBSON would only say, that though the Board of Trade had no legal powers of control, yet invariably, when they had represented to a railway company that its regulations did not afford security to the public, those representations had been attended to. The Board of Trade exercised a moral power to a very great extent.

The bill was then read a second time.

The Deodands Abolition (No. 2) Bill, and the Death by Accidents Bill, passed through committee; to be reported on Friday.

The Fisheries (Ireland) Bill, and the district Lunatic Asylums Bill, were postponed.

The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

The report of the Court of Common Pleas Bill was brought up and agreed to,

The Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, the Stock in Trade Bill, the Highway Rates Bill, and the Loan Societies Bill severally went through committee.

SUGAR DUTIES.

On the motion that the order of the day for the second reading of the Sugar Duties (No. 3) Bill,

Mr. P. STUART reminded the house that though this bill was only a part of the great measure, yet it was a part affecting, seriously, property in our colonies; and as it had been announced that the compensating measures were to be introduced as soon as possible, he hoped that no delay beyond next session would occur.

Mr. HUME had understood that the late Secretary, before he left office, had proposed the adoption of some plan, with a view of admitting labour to the colonies with greater facility; and he should, therefore, like to know if there were any order of council to that effect.

Sir G. GREY did not think that there would be any objection to the production of the orders referred to by the hon. member.

The bill was then read a second time.

SITES FOR DWELLINGS FOR THE POOR.

Lord MORPETH moved for leave to bring in a bill to empower the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods to sell, on certain conditions, sites for dwellings for the poor out of the hereditary estates of the Crown; and another bill, empowering the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods to sell, on certain conditions, sites for dwellings for the poor out of lands vested in them under acts for the improvement of the metropolis.—These bills would, he considered, have a very beneficial effect upon the present most deplorable condition (so far as regarded the comforts of their inhabitants) of the poor. Several benevolent persons having formed themselves into societies had undertaken to build suitable lodgings for the working classes; and as, in the improvements frequently taking place, the poor were driven from abodes into localities still more miserable, he thought it only right that the Crown and the Commissioners under it should have power to counteract a mischief, to which they were, involuntarily, parties. As the law now stood, they could only grant leases at the full value, and what he proposed by this bill to effect was, that the Commissioners should be authorised, for the purpose of providing dwellings for the poor, to dispose of the Crown estates upon such terms as may seem proper to them, and as, further, may be approved of by the treasury.

The Earl of LINCOLN thought that the principle of not diminishing the hereditary revenues of the Crown should be adhered to. The object of the noble lord was a most legitimate one—but it should be attained in a legitimate mode—by grants of money.

Mr. HUME considered that the bill was a direct invasion of the principle so long recognised, the making the people dependent upon their own resources; and he most strongly objected to it.

After a few words from Sir R. INGLIS and Mr. HENLEY, the bill was brought in and read a first time.

Lord MORPETH also obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable the Privy Council to make regulations for the prevention of contagious disorders, and for the more speedy removal of nuisances. He hoped, very sincerely, that there was not the least foundation for the alarm expressed in certain quarters, that we were threatened with the visitation of cholera; but, as many impurities and nuisances, seriously affecting health, prevailed in different places, it was necessary that summary power should be taken for the removal of these. By this bill, upon the representation of a medical practitioner to a justice, that there existed nuisances dangerous in a sanitary point of view, power would be granted for summary remedy; and, though there was no real danger of cholera, yet in case such a misfortune should at any time occur, it would be well to be prepared, and to have the Privy Council invested with the same authority entrusted to it at the period when cholera had existed in England.

IRISH BILLS.

Mr. LABOUCHERE obtained leave to bring in the following bills:—Bill to continue an Act of the sixth and seventh years of her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to amend and continue for two years, and to the end of the then next session of parliament, the Laws in Ireland relating to the registering of Arms, and the importation, manufacture, and sale of Arms, Gunpowder, and Ammunition;" Bill to continue certain Acts for regulating Turnpike Roads in Ireland; Bill to continue an Act of the fifth and sixth years of her present Majesty, for amending the Law relating to private Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

The house adjourned at six o'clock.

House of Lords—Thursday, August 6.

AMENDMENT OF THE LAW IN IRELAND.

Lord CAMPBELL obtained leave to bring in two bills for the better regulation of the law in Ireland; one was entitled the Interpleaders' Act, and the other the Mandamus and Prohibition Act.

The Marriages (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill went through committee.

JOINT-STOCK BANKS (IRELAND AND SCOTLAND) BILL.

The Earl of CLARENDON moved the second reading of the Joint-Stock Banks (Ireland and Scotland) Bill.

The Earl of EGLINGTON said, as he understood that the bankers in Scotland had withdrawn their opposition to this bill, he should not think it necessary to oppose it further.

The Earl of RADNOR opposed the bill.

The bill was then read a second time.

NEW ZEALAND AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

In answer to a question from Lord LYTTLETON,

Earl GREY said it was of importance that a bill should be passed in the present session for the future government of New Zealand, but pressing matters had prevented him from turning his attention to the subject earlier. The Government also thought it would be proper to protect the rights of the Crown in New South Wales, and he, therefore, proposed to go on with the bill which had been laid on the table by his noble friend. On Tuesday next, therefore, he proposed to ask the house to read the Australia Waste Lands Bill a second time, and to go into committee upon it *pro forma*.

POOR REMOVAL BILL.

Earl GREY moved the second reading of this bill.

The Duke of RICHMOND objected to the bill as an imperfect one, and was desirous of seeing it postponed till next session. As a measure of compensation to the agricultural interest for the passing of the Corn Bill, it had been stripped of whatever rendered it valuable.

Various noble peers took part in the discussion; several expressing their conviction that no serious inconvenience would result from the postponement of the bill until next session, when the larger measure affecting the law of settlement might be expected to be brought forward.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that by the bill it was intended to give the poor man the right of settlement where he had resided for a certain period—a great advantage, not only in justice to him, but to others. He did not think that the objection urged against the measure on the plea of litigation being produced by it could be substantiated. On the contrary, it would render litigation less pregnant, and if the bill passed, undoubtedly the ground-work would be laid for future legislation of a highly beneficial character. On these grounds he trusted that their lordships would give the bill a second reading.

The bill was then read a second time, and was ordered to be committed that day week.

The house adjourned.

House of Commons—Thursday, August 6.

RELIGIOUS OPINIONS BILL.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said—In moving the second reading of this bill, I feel it necessary to make a statement of its provisions to the house. It is proposed by it to repeal certain penalties which at present affect some persons on account of the profession of their religious opinions or the practice of their faith, on the ground of their being dangerous to the country, and which penalties are now considered unworthy to be retained on the statute book. The first class of acts to which he would refer were two acts which regarded the Jews. There was an ordinance still in force which was supposed to prevent their holding land, and though there was some doubt about this question, he thought it better to remove all doubt about this matter by repealing the ordinance. The other statute provided that Jews should wear certain badges, which were marks of degradation and inferiority, and which the house, he was sure, would not wish to retain. The next class of acts were those which required the attendance of persons at public worship according to the usage of the Established Church, and inflicted penalties for attendance at other places of worship. As, however, it was now the law of the land that all persons might attend public worship in obedience to their own religious convictions, he thought that the house would agree with him in the propriety of repealing these acts. Another class of acts to which he should refer were acts providing against the dangers which this country incurred in former times on account of the pretence of supremacy claimed by the see of Rome over this country. These acts imposed penalties of a very severe nature against Popish recusants, and against all persons who maintained the spiritual authority of the Pope. The acts condemned a party convicted to suffer for the first offence the loss of his whole personal property; for the second, the penalties of a *præmunire;* and declared the third offence to be high treason. He did not say that the bill proposed to do away with the whole of these penalties, but at the same time he must observe, that it had been said that to do so would not at all affect the supremacy of the throne in this country in ecclesiastical matters. It had been laid down by Lord Hale and Lord Coke that the supremacy of the Crown of this realm in matters ecclesiastical and spiritual was part of the common law of the land. The same opinion had been lately expressed by Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Campbell, and Lord Denman, the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. What the bill proposed to do was, to take away penalties against persons who maintained the spiritual supremacy of any foreign potentate. It could not be seriously maintained that there was any advantage in keeping up penalties of this nature. So long as the persons in question merely held the opinion, and nothing was done in consequence of it, no harm could befal any one; but if any persons were to oppose the Queen's supremacy in such a manner as to bring them before a court of law, the law would make provision for such a case. There was another offence created by statute, which was the offence of introducing the bull of the Pope into this country, and the statute 13th Elizabeth, when it was attempted to introduce the authority of the Pope into this country, and absolve her subjects from their allegiance, very properly provided that the persons who introduced those bulls should be deemed guilty of high treason. The question now, however, was, whether it was desirable to continue such an act at the present day. It did not appear to him to be possible to prevent the introduction of bulls into this country, and in fact everybody knew that bulls were introduced for the purpose of appointing Roman Catholic bishops. Supposing, however, that there was any attempt by the Pope to assert a sovereign authority over the subjects of this realm, he believed that no such bull would be obeyed by any Roman Catholic, and this much was certain, that if any person obeyed it, he would be punished according to law. If these bulls contained anything seditious or treasonable, those who introduced or circulated them would be punished like any other publisher of seditious or treasonable matter; but if they did not contain such matter, there could not be any harm in their introduction. It appeared to him to be only justice to do away with these penalties, and assent to the bill which had been sent down from the House of Lords. He must say that, after this bill had passed, there would be some confusion in the law on this subject, although not any contradiction. Members of that house would continue to take the oath that the Pope had not, nor ought to have, any jurisdiction, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm, and at the same time it was notorious that he did exercise spiritual jurisdiction. He himself had always interpreted that oath to mean that the Pope had not any spiritual jurisdiction within this country which could be enforced. At the same time he thought that the subject of the oath of supremacy ought to be considered in parliament on a future occasion; but the passing of this bill would not at all prevent such consideration being given to it. The late government had deliberated upon the propriety of introducing this bill by itself, and it had been so introduced in consequence of the opinion of Lord Lyndhurst, that it would be better, not to mix the question of the oath of supremacy up with this bill. He trusted that the measure would receive the assent of the house, and that they would thus get rid of legislation which was a disgrace to the statute-book.—The noble lord concluded by moving that the bill be read a second time (hear).

Colonel SIBTHORP entered his protest against the bill, but he would not divide the house upon the question.

Sir H. W. BARRON entertained great respect for the national church of this country. If the gallant colonel had such great veneration for our ancestors, he might have recollected that they established the Roman Catholic religion, and had handed down every great principle which was worth contending for in that house; and that a Roman Catholic Archbishop forced the tyrant King John to sign the Magna Charta. He was not going then to enter at large into this question, but he believed no man could contradict this simple fact, that the acts of their ancestors, which the gallant colonel so much revered and so much eulogised, were the acts of Roman Catholics (hear). Now, with regard to the principles of the bill itself, he would only say one word. One of the oaths prescribed to be taken by members on entering that house was, that he would not tolerate the spiritual jurisdiction of any foreign prince in this country, and yet it was notorious that the Pope of Rome had an established and acknowledged jurisdiction over the Roman Catholic church in this country.

Mr. ESTCOURT said that the bill was too important a measure to be entertained at this late period of the session. He should therefore move, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

Mr. ESCOTT called the attention of the noble lord to the bill with a similar object which had been introduced in the course of the session by an hon. and learned friend (Mr. Watson), who was at present engaged in other avocations.—Some grievances were provided for by that bill for which no remedy was to be found in the present measure, and he hoped that at some future stage of the bill the noble lord would see no objection to the introduction of clauses which would have the effect of removing the grievances to which he alluded.

Mr. SPOONER said that if his hon. friend the member for the University of Oxford pressed his motion to a division, which he hoped he would, he (Mr. Spooner) would certainly oppose the second reading of the bill. The hon. member who spoke last had given the house notice of his intention to foist certain clauses into this bill, which had already been rejected by the house. That would lead to much discussion, and was in itself a sufficient reason why the noble lord should not press the measure forward. If the bill should get into committee, he should certainly avail himself of all the forms of the house to prevent the commission of what he must call a most indecent act.

Mr. HENLEY could not see what harm this bill would do to any body. He did not see that it could do much good—he believed that it was chiefly moonshine; but if it was regarded as a concession to the prejudices and feelings of our Roman Catholic fellow subjects, it ought to be passed into a law (hear, hear).

The house divided—

For the second reading . .	79
For the amendment . .	10
Majority . . .	69

The bill was then read a second time.

SUGAR DUTIES BILL.

On the order of the day for going into committee on the Sugar Duties Bill being read,

Mr. VERNON SMITH raised a short discussion on the subject of the arrangements in the Colonial-Office, respecting the appointment of an Assistant Under Secretary, on which Mr. HAWES and Lord J. RUSSELL briefly explained.

The bill then passed through committee *sub silentio*. Report to be brought up next day.

The Spirit Licenses and Duties Bill was read a third time.

RAILWAY GUAGE BILL.

On the question that the Speaker should leave the chair,

Mr. P. M. STEWART said that before the house went into committee, he wished to state his opinion that this was a most unsatisfactory bill. The railway question was becoming every day of more and more importance; and this bill, while it professed to recognise the principle laid down by the Guage Commissioners, did in reality compromise it altogether. There were now 2,700 miles on the narrow, and between 300 and 400 on the broad guage principle, and the bill proposed to increase the number of the latter by 500 miles of new railway. Was that a proper way of dealing with the question, or carrying out the suggestions of the Commissioners.

Mr. M. GIBSON could assure the hon. member that parliament was responsible for the authorship of the bill; for, in point of fact, the only object it had in view was to carry into a law the resolution which had been passed unanimously by both houses of parliament. He could not agree with the hon. member in thinking that this bill would at all increase the evils of break of guage. It so happened that there were a number of railway bills at present in parliament which contained no clause respecting the guage of the proposed lines, and all the present bill did was to define the guage on which the works are to be constructed, so as to limit the breaks as much as possible. It did not interfere with bills which provided for any particular guage, but enacted that railways under construction for which no guage was specified in the bill, must take that laid down in this bill.—He agreed with his hon. friend in thinking that it would be most desirable that uniformity of guage should be adopted, if it were at all possible; but he did not see where the money was to come from to effect that object (hear), and until that object were obtained the question would present the same difficulties as it did now.

After some remarks from Mr. PROTHEROE,

The SPEAKER left the chair, and the house went into committee on the bill. On the first clause being read,

Mr. EWART wished to call the attention of the hon. member for Reading to the great inconvenience resulting from the practice of locking the doors of the passenger carriages on the Great Western Railway.

Mr. C. RUSSELL explained that it was necessary for safety to lock the doors of the carriages on that side which was next to the trains going in the contrary direction, in order to prevent persons getting out at the wrong side of the carriages.

The matter then dropped. The clause was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Thursday.

FISHERIES (IRELAND) BILL.

The house went into committee on the above bill.

On clause 1 being proposed,

Captain JONES said the north of Ireland was opposed to this bill, as he could show from a great body of evidence he held in his hand, and he was surprised that it should be brought forward.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said the bill had been prepared upon the recommendations made by the Board of Works in Ireland, considered and approved by the Salmon Fishery Commissioners.—They were supported and acquiesced in by as large a portion of public opinion in Ireland as he could hope to find concurring in any proposal.—He did not know upon what basis any arrangement could be come to except upon that which formed the principle of the bill.

Sir R. FERGUSON opposed the bill.

Mr. PIGOT defended the bill, one of the principal objects of which was to extend the open season from the 20th of August to the 14th of September.

Mr. STUART resisted the bill, observing that a measure having a similar tendency, namely, that of establishing uniformity of the fishing season, had a prejudicial effect in Scotland, and he did not wish to see it extended to Ireland.

Mr. PIGOT explained that there was already a uniform season for fishing in Ireland, with power to the Board of Works to alter it at discretion.—The only change produced by the present bill would be to extend the season still further.

After a desultory discussion the clause was agreed to.

The other clauses were agreed to, and the bill passed through committee; the report to be received next day.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES (IRELAND) BILL.

Mr. P. STEWART asked if it were intended to allow a similar bill to be passed for Scotland?

Mr. HAWES had no doubt that the object might be effected in the course of the next session of parliament, for there were parties in Scotland who did attach some importance to the establishment of baths and washhouses. He saw no reason why in the next session the law should not be extended to Scotland, and the only reason for not including Scotland in the present bill arose from the state of the law in that country.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

STEAM NAVIGATION LAW.

Mr. P. STEWART inquired whether under this bill it would be compulsory that steam vessels should carry paddle-box boats. He also wished to know whether vessels carrying the mails in the employment of the government were to be subject to any further supervision of the Admiralty than previously existed.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON said it was intended to make it compulsory in steam vessels carrying paddle-box wheels to have paddle-box boats, with this exception, that if it could be shown to the Admiralty that there was any good reason why they should not carry those paddle-box boats, the Lords of the Admiralty had the power of licensing them to go with the ordinary boats. With reference to the second question, the right hon. gentleman was understood to say that vessels carrying the mails would not be subject to any further supervision of the Admiralty under this bill.

After some further discussion the clauses were agreed to, the bill passed through committee, the house resumed, and the report was received.

IRISH CONSTABULARY.

Mr. LABOUCHERE moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide for removing the charge of the constabulary force in Ireland from the counties, and for enlarging the reserve force; and to make further provision for the regulation and disposition of the said constabulary force. He said it was not necessary for him to trouble the house with many observations in asking leave to bring in this bill, as the circumstances which rendered it necessary must be fresh in the recollection of hon. members. The house would recollect that her Majesty's late Government, on introducing the Corn Bill, had stated their intention of bringing in a measure for throwing altogether on the Consolidated Fund the charge of the constabulary of Ireland, which was now, he believed, equally divided between the respective counties and the Consolidated Fund. Her Majesty's present Government proposed to carry out that pledge by bringing in a bill to take the entire charge of that force from off the counties in Ireland, and in doing so they wished also to avail themselves of the opportunity, in order to extend the power which the Government already possessed, of employing the police force in the preservation of the public peace in Ireland. The Government, after consulting with competent authorities on this point, thought it right to ask the house to entrust them with a discretionary power of adding to the strength of the reserved force to an extent not exceeding two hundred men. These were the principal objects of the bill. There were some minor provisions with regard to the regulation and management of the force, but he thought it unnecessary to enter into any explanation respecting them, as they would appear fully in the bill itself. He would therefore beg leave to move for leave to bring in the bill.

The O'CONOR DON seconded the motion.

Mr. BROTHERTON said he thought the bill was wrong in principle. He conceived it to be a very hard case that the constabulary force in Ireland should be paid out of the Consolidated fund, and that the public of this country should be obliged to contribute to the maintenance of the police of the counties in Ireland as well as to pay a considerable portion of the expense of the police of the metropolis. He thought that each locality should be at the cost of maintaining its own police.

The O'CONOR DON said his hon. friend ought to have stated his objection at the time they were discussing the Corn Bill, if he wished to induce the Irish members to agree to the principle for which he contended. He should recollect that the right hon. baronet the late First Lord of the Treasury, in introducing that measure, had expressed his conviction that the withdrawal of protection would press heavier on Ireland than on any other portion of the United Kingdom, and that he proposed to introduce the present measure as some sort of compensation.

Mr. LABOUCHERE begged to remind his hon. friend that there were restrictions taken off the agricultural interest of England and Scotland. The expense of providing medical relief for the poor and of other matters were taken from the English counties, without having the same relief extended to the Irish counties, and he did not think, therefore, that it could be said Ireland was treated with any peculiar favor by the adoption of this measure.

Sir R. FERGUSON inquired whether the same boons might not be extended both to the English and to the Irish counties?

Mr. LABOUCHERE said the suggestion of the hon. baronet would require very great consideration. It was, however, clear that the Government could not neglect bringing in this measure without restricting the pledge that had been given to the Irish members by their predecessors.

Colonel SIBTHORP thought this portion of compensation savoured of bribery. He agreed with the hon. member for Salford that Ireland ought to pay [illegible]. The proposed measure was a [illegible] and bribery held out to the Irish members to induce them to vote for the late measure for the destruction of protection.

The motion was then agreed to, and the house adjourned at quarter past 10 o'clock.

House of Lords—Friday, August 7.

The Lord CHANCELLOR, the Earl of MINTO, and Earl of FORTESCUE, sat as Commissioners for her Majesty, when the Royal assent was given to the Militia Ballot Suspension Bill; the Ordnance Survey Bill; the Newfoundland Bill; the Galway and Kilkenny Railway Bill; the Sligo Ship Canel Bill; the Campbeltown Harbour Waterworks and Paving Bill; the Edinburgh Paving (No. 2) Bill; the Dublin Cemetery Bill; the Agricultural Companies Bill; Lord Kinnaird's Estate Bill, and other bills.

The Baths and Wash-houses (Ireland) Bill and the Common Pleas Bill were brought up from the Commons and read a first time,

LAW OF LIBEL.

Lord CAMPBELL presented a petition from the publishers and proprietors of nearly all the provincial newspapers of England, praying for a further amendment of the law of libel.

The Marriage Act Amendment (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion of the Earl of CLARENDON, the Consolidated Fund (£4,000,000) Bill and the Joint Stock Bank (Scotland and Ireland) Bill went through committee; to be reported on Monday.

Lord MONTEAGLE moved the third reading of the Art-Unions Bill.

Lord LYTTELTON did not conceive that any answer had been given to the strong objection which had been urged against the bill, viz., that it would again establish lotteries.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The Books and Engravings (Reduction of Duty) Bill was read a second time.

The house then adjourned.

House of Commons—Friday, Aug. 7.

The Cork and Waterford Railway Bill was read a second time.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES—IRELAND.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice of his intention to move to-morrow (Saturday) for leave to bring in several bills, including (as well as could be collected from the right hon. gentleman's peculiarly indistinct mode of delivery) a bill to provide for the preparation, audit, and usual presentation to parliament of the expenses of the naval and military departments; a bill to authorise the advance of money to a limited amount from the Consolidated Fund for the employment of the poor; a bill to authorise the application of public money on loan for the prosecution of public works in Ireland; a bill to extend and consolidate the powers exercised by the commissioners of public works in Ireland, and to add to their number.

Mr. WILLIAMS wished to know how many more bills the government meant to introduce? They had brought in more bills within the last fortnight than the late government had done during the preceding five months. It was impossible that these measures should be duly considered.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the whole of the bills of which he had given notice, with the exception of that which related to public worksin Ireland, were little more than continuance bills, or bills authorising what had been done.

IRISH ARMS BILL.

Mr. OSBORNE begged that the noble lord at the head of the government would be kind enough to state to the house the reasons which induced him and his colleagues to renew this bill.

Mr, LABOUCHERE said it would be more convenient that he should answer the question than the noble lord. He assured his hon. friend that the step now proposed by the government was not adopted without mature consideration,—He (Mr. L.) had altered no opinion which he had expressed on this subject. He considered many of the provisions of the bill most objectionable, but the government had, upon deliberate consideration, come to the conclusion that it would be impossible to let that measure altogether drop—that, with their responsibility for the preservation of the peace of the country, they could not leave Ireland without the protection of some of the provisions of this bill. And in this opinion he believed he should be borne out by those gentlemen best acquainted with Ireland. Then came the question; whether they should alter the bill—take out what appeared to be objectionable, and leave those provisions which were likely to be useful. The bill was considered with that object, but it was found that its provisions were so mixed up, and so complicated, that it was impossible, without very long deliberation, to produce an enactment conformable to the principles which the government wished to adopt. They had, therefore, come to the conclusion that the best course was for them to come to that house, and propose to it to entrust them with the powers conferred by this bill for a limited period—they proposing and engaging, early in the next session, to introduce such a measure as they thought could be properly recommended to parliament. It was true that this was a continuance bill, but there was a limitation prescribed in it—that the bill should expire on the 1st of May next. This the government proposed as a pledge that the subject should be considered in the recess, and as a security to the house that it should be brought forward early next session. With respect to these evils of the branding clause and the registration, those inconveniences had already taken place, and the continuance of the bill would not augment them; and, on the whole, his impression, after mature consideration and full inquiry, was, that it was better the bill should be renewed in its present form, subject to the pledge which it involved of an early amendment of the law, than that a temporary and imperfect attempt at legislation should be made, which must lead to the alteration of the present system and the substitution of a new one, and the departure from that, for the introduction of a distinct system in the next session.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved the order of the day for the report on the sugar duties.

ORANGE LODGES.

Mr. HUME wished to put a question to the right hon. gentleman the Secretary for Ireland.—Some years ago, in answer to an address to the Crown, the existence of Orange Lodges in Ireland was pronounced to be dangerous to the peace of that country. He saw that those lodges were now revived, and he wished to know whether the government meant to take any steps in conformity with the answer of the Sovereign of the day to the address of the House of Commons that they should not be allowed?

Mr. LABOUCHERE said he had seen with regret indications lately of attempts to revive the Orange Societies. He considered that such revival would be a great evil; but unless any positive law was broken he did not know, beyond the expression of that opinion, what power the government had to interfere.

Mr. OSBORNE said, with reference to the Irish Arms Bill, that as the right honorable gentleman the Secretary for Ireland had given a pledge that the continuation should expire on the 1st of May he should offer no opposition to the bill.

Mr. DUNCOMBE wished to put a question to the Secretary for Ireland with respect to the Exclusive Privilege of Trading Abolition (Ireland) Bill. He had presented petitions from various trades and guilds in Dublin against it, and he wished to know whether the government intended to pass the bill in opposition to a promise given by Lord Heytesbury that it should not be proceeded in without inquiry.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said he found the bill in the office when he succeeded to it, and was satisfied of its justice. The bill was only necessary in consequence of a mistake and misconception in the introduction of the Municipal Corporations Bill. The peculiar privileges of guilds in Dublin was inconsistent with the rights of the public.

Lord LINCOLN said he thought the hon. member for Finsbury must be laboring under a misapprehension with respect to any pledge given by Lord Heytesbury of any future inquiry, because no communication had been made to him (Lord L.) to that effect.

SUGAR DUTIES.

The report of this bill was received,

THE ARMY—CORPORAL PUNISHMENTS.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in moving the order of the day that this house resolve itself into a committee of supply, said, I avail myself of the opportunity which it gives me to answer the question which has been put to me by the hon member for Bolton with respect to corporal punishments in the army. In so doing, I have to state what has been done by the Commander-in-Chief of the army (hear) Before I do so, I wish to state that I am neither entitled to any credit for suggesting any alteration which the commander-in-chief has thought proper to make, nor do I wish to shrink from the responsibility with regard to the limit at which the commander-in-chief has stopped, in declining to comply with what appears to be the wish amongst some—that is, of a total abolition of corporal punishment in the army (hear). I say then that the plan at present adopted is the plan of the Duke of Wellington; and I must say that in what he has done I conceive the Duke of Wellington to be perfectly right. He thinks, as the matter stands at present, that corporal punishments ought not to be abolished in the army. The house should know—and I have the paper here that states it what is the present regulation with regard to the infliction of corporal punishments. By the articles of War no offender convicted before a regimental court-martial can receive more than 200 lashes—if convicted before a district or garrison court-martial the punishmeat cannot be one exceeding 150 lashes; and before a regimental court-martial, there cannot be more than 100 lashes. The Duke of Wellington, on taking the subject into consideration, has given directions to officers on duty, and in accordance with those orders no court-martial, whether district, garrison or regimental, shall order a greater punishment to be inflicted than 50 lashes. That, then, is a very considerable diminution (hear and cheers) which the commander has ordered to the army (hear, hear). He has, at the same time, given special directions that every precaution should be taken in order to ascertain the state of health of the person who may be sentenced to corporal punishment—that his health should appear to be such that he could with safety to his health be able to bear the punishment ordered. He has likewise ordered every other circumstance to be attended to, that is, as to whether the extreme heat of the weather, or its severity, would be such as to make the infliction of such a punishment dangerous to the offender upon whom it has been inflicted. Such, then, are the directions of the commander-in-chief, as they apply directly to corporal punishment (hear, hear.) I know there are many persons who wish, and among the rest the hon. member for Bolton, who has given a notice on the subject, that corporal punishments should be at once and totally abolished ("hear, hear," from Mr. Williams.) I think that every one must desire, and the government does desire, that it may be possible to keep the army in a high state of discipline without the infliction of any corporal punishment whatever (hear, hear.) I should be glad to see the day when corporal punishments were entirely abolished (hear, hear); but I do think that the maintenance of the discipline of the army is a paramount object. I think that a well-disciplined soldiery are a protection to the country to which they belong, and a terror to the enemy to whom they are opposed; whilst an ill-disciplined soldiery are the terror to the country to which they belong, and the scorn of the enemy to whom they are opposed (cheers.) I think the Duke of Wellington is perfectly right in making the reduction he has made; and without taking any ulterior step, because if we look to the abolition of corporal punishment, and the maintenance of discipline, which, I think, he values as highly as I myself have stated it, there can be only one wise mode by which that object can be effected; and that is that we should be able to substitute some mode of punishment as effective, and which will maintain that high and complete state of discipline of which the British army is now so proud, and that the house must acknowledge it to possess (cheers.) The other mode to be adopted is, by so changing the moral feelings of those who belong to the army, that other punishments and other modes of government will have a greater effect, and produce a stronger impression than they do on the part of those engaged in the military service of the country. To both of those objects those who have commanded the army of late years have given much of their attention.—The subject has engaged the minds of Lord Hill and the Duke of Wellington, and of those who have acted as secretaries at war, of Lord Howick, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and of my right hon. friend who now holds office in that department of the government. To both those improvements they have attended. With respect to other punishments, they occupied much of the attention of the commission, which was appointed in 1835. Different modes of improvement were then suggested with respect to prisons, that is as to prisons connected with barracks, and improvements in military prisons, where solitary confinement could be inflicted. Great advances have been made since then on this subject. A considerable number of buildings have been constructed; other prisons have been altered, but as yet the system has not been completely altered.—With regard to short terms of imprisonment, it is a subject which has properly occupied a good deal of attention, and on which a friend of mine was very recently consulted by the late government. It is a subject upon which Major Jeff has been engaged for the last year. At almost every barrack station cells have been constructed.—This, then, is the system proposed; but the greater number of the new prisons have not yet been completed, and several at the foreign stations, according to the accounts I have read to the house, have only been commenced, or are in progress of being erected (hear, hear). And now, with regard to corporal punishments, there has been, I am hapy to say, a diminution of corporal punishments, in consequence of the application of this and other modes of punishment. With regard to the number in the whole army, I find that the number of corporal punishments in 1838 was as 1 in 108; in 1839, 1 in 122; in 1840, 1 in 129; in 1841, 1 in 126; in 1842, 1 in 140; in 1843, 1 in 194; in 1844, 1 in 194; in 1845, 1 in 189. The ratio, then, is only 1 in 190 who received corporal punishment in the course of one year (hear). If any one then will consider, and if they will recollect the number of corporal punishments at former periods in the army, and if they will also consider that the number of lashes has been diminished, they will find that the number of corporal punishments has been very much lessened from what was formerly the case; and they must admit that a great change has taken place as to the infliction of corporal punishments in one year (hear). With regard to the second mode which I have stated, by which corporal punishments may be reduced, and at length altogether cease in practice, we believe that it may be accomplished by an improvement in the moral condition of the soldier, by inducing him to conduct himself in a more orderly manner, and to exhibit at all times a better behaviour, more from the fear of shame than of the punishment that may be inflicted upon him (hear). On this subject very great changes have taken place of late years. In the first place, by giving rewards for good conduct, and in establishing an increase of pay for good conduct, during a number of years on the part of the soldier. There have, too, of late years, been a greater number of commissions in the army given to private soldiers. Between Dec. 31 and the present time there have been 30 commissions given to private soldiers in the army, and at the same time sums have been bestowed upon them to provide them with equipment for the rank to which they have been elevated. With respect, likewise, to the improvement of their minds and their attention to subjects which would lead them to more orderly conduct, and render them less liable to fall into the vice of intoxication, my right hon. friend the Secretary at War stated the other day the pains that have been taken to establish libraries in the regimens in the United Kingdom.—There have been established not less than 100 libraries, containing not less than 60,000 volumes (hear). I believe that that will lead to a great improvement in the army (hear). There is, likewise the establishment of normal schools, and I may observe that the late Secretary at War was the adviser of that plan. Instead of the school at Chelsea, which I am beginning to think is on the whole useless to the public, I think that much good will be derived from the establishment of schools in every regiment. I believe that, with regard to young men going into the army, these libraries and schools will be of the greatest possible use (hear). The noble lord continued at much length and called upon the house to pause before it adopted any inconsiderate resolution.

Dr. BOWRING next addressed the house, and entered into the most harrowing details as to the system of corporal punishment adopted in the British service, the punishment in which compared with that of the French army was as 9 to 1. The hon. member concluded by moving that the punishment of flogging be at once abolished.

Mr. H. BERKELEY seconded the resolution.

Colonel PEEL defended the conduct of Colonel Whyte, at Hounslow, and considered that, to maintain proper discipline, corporal punishment was absolutely required.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS hoped it would be permitted no longer to go forth to the civilised world that a civilised nation, like England, allowed punishments to take place in our army such as those described by the hon. member for Bolton. He was astonished at hearing the noble lord (Lord J. Russell) give utterance to sentiments so much at variance with his character and conduct. The rules and regulations of the army were under the control of the Secretary at War. Her Majesty gave her sanction to these rules; but it was on the recommendation of the military advisers of the Crown. This being so, he was of opinion that on the noble lord and the government rested the responsibility of rules and regulations under which punishments had been inflicted, reflecting disgrace, not only on the system, but on the English nation (hear); some party ought to be responsible for the infliction of punishment. In his opinion the military advisers of the Crown ought to be made the responsible parties. It was now proposed to reduce the amount of punishment to 50 lashes; but he would remind the house there was evidence to show that 50 lashes could be so inflicted as to equal in severity 200 ordinary lashes. It had been declared by Mr. Wilson, that death had resulted from the infliction of 150 lashes on a soldier. The law never contemplated inflicting death for offences such as that of which the soldier had been convicted. The law had clearly been violated, and somebody ought to be responsible. He did say that responsibility rested somewhere, and the proper party ought to be searched out. Had it not been for the praiseworthy exertions of the Rev. Mr. Trimmer, of Helston, the disgraceful circumstances connected with a soldier's death would never have been made public (hear). He believed that officers of the army were not favorable to the abolition of punishment. The honorable and gallant colonel had told the house that last year only one in 190 were flogged. If those soldiers who received this punishment were incorrigible, how much better would it have been to have sent them out of the army than to have disgraced the nation by flogging them like brutes.—Educated Prussia would not allow soldiers to be flogged. Napoleon, as good a soldier as the Duke of Wellington, and one who understood human nature thoroughly, abolished flogging in the French army.

Mr. B. OSBORNE—It was the Convention.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS—Admitting it was the Convention that abolished flogging, it was clear the practice had been abolished, and had not been resumed. Now, as to flogging in the navy, he could prove from authority that the 48 lashes which a captain in the navy could inflict were equal to 200 lashes in the army. The captain could inflict this punishment on the most frivolous pretences. A man was ordered to be flogged for speaking on deck or for some such trivial offence. It was true the captain had to take 12 hours for consideration before he inflicted the punishment; but if the heart was closed against the commonest feelings of nature, 12 hours' interval would not be likely to change such a man's intention (hear, hear). As the whole of the country cried aloud against the infliction of torture on those brave men who surrendered their liberty for their country's defence, he hoped the house would come forward and declare that those men should have protection. It was not to be endured that because general officers and admirals chose to think punishment ought not to be abolished, the universal cry of the nation for abolition should be disregarded. He called on the government to take upon itself the responsibility at once of abolishing this punishment.

After considerable discussion, in which several hon. members took part, the house divided, when the resolution was lost by a majority of 90 to 37.

Mr. OSBORNE moved that it should not be lawful to inflict corporal punishment, by flogging, on any private soldier, corporal, or non-commissioned officer, in the army or militia of the United Kingdom, save for offences committed on the line of march, mutiny, or theft and that in all such cases the number of lashes should be limited to fifty.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, with respect to the number of lashes, he had already stated that orders had been issued by the Commander-in-Chief to limit them to the number proposed by the hon. member; and with respect to the other part of the resolution, as it did not include acts of violence towards a superior officer, and was in other respects objectionable, he thought the house would consider that this was a resolution that ought not to be agreed to without further consideration.

Mr. OSBORNE said his resolution was in the very terms of the recommendation of the committee presided over by the noble lord the member for Liverpool. He should certainly press it to a division.

After a few words from Sir J. NICHOL, the house divided—

For the resolution . . .	25
Against it	81
Majority . . .	56

The house then went into committee of supply *pro forma*.

The house adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Frid.	Sat.	Mon.
3 per Cent. Cons.	—	—	95⅜
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	97
¾ per Cent. Debentures	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	—
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	—
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent.	—	—	—
Ditto 4 per Cent.	—	—	—
4 per Cent. City Debs	—	—	—
4 per Cent. Ballast Office Deb. Cor. Sec.	—	—	—
Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent.	—	—	—

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock	—	India Stock	—
3 per Cent. Consols	96	India Bonds	22
Ditto for opening	—	South Sea Stock	—
3 per Cent Reduced	96⅛	Do. New Annuities	—
3½ per Cent Red.	—	Exchequer Bills (£1,000)	
New 3½ per Cent.	98⅛	7 11 pm	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12.

It will be seen by the report of the proceedings in the House of Commons on Friday, that the system of corporal punishment in the army has received a death blow; and that the number of lashes to be inflicted in future has been reduced, from the maximum of two hundred, to fifty stripes. May we not hope that this is the beginning of better things, and that the use of the brutal, degrading lash will, ere long, be totally abolished, and that some other mode of punishment will be substituted, which, while it will tend to the checking of crime, and the terror of the evil-doers, will, at the same time, leave the culprit uncrushed in body and mind, with a prospect that, on amendment, an open is still left to him to regain his self-respect, and rank amongst his fellows. The voice of public opinion has, in the present instance, been most potent. The case of Whyte aroused general indignation and universal sympathy, to which expression was given in tones too energetic to be unheeded. In the recent flogging case at Hounslow, the Colonel of the regiment was not to blame. His duty was marked out, and from which he could not deviate. It was on the system alone that the brand of public detestation should solely rest.

A banquet took place at King's Lynn, last week, ostensibly to do honor to Lord George Bentinck, and on which occasion over seven hundred gentlemen, including the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Granby, with the Earl of Orford as chairman, attended, to record their sentiments as to the necessity of protecting native industry, and to give expression to their feelings as to the base ingrate who has perfected his treachery by laying the axe to the root of the tree of home exertion and of native produce.

The meeting was a remarkable one—it attested trumpet-tongued the feelings entertained by the large and influential body of British Protectionists that they are not daunted by their recent defeat, but that they are to a man determined to nail their colours to the mast and to fight the battle while a single plank of their vessel remains.

But who is to be the leader that will head their phalanx? Not Sir Robert Peel—his sun is set, —confidence in him is gone, and for ever.—Hear Lord George Bentinck:—

"If I used (said his lordship) a licence of speech never before used within the walls of parliament, it was because neither in my time, nor in the time of any living man, was there ever an act of such prodigious tergiversation (tremendous cheering)—of treachery and political profligacy so unparalleled, as that committed by the government of Sir R. Peel—(continued cheering.)"

This is withering, but not less so than the man deserved. Lord George is evidently looked upon as the leader of the future administration. This was plainly enunciated by the Earl of Orford in proposing his lordship's health. "I give you," said the Earl, "the health of the leader, not of the opposition, but of the administration."

Whatever the immediate results may be, to the Russell ministry, of the movement now progressing throughout England, the approaching battle at the general election will, in all probability, tell fearfully against them. We, of course, cannot predict with certainty in this age of strange things, but, if not vanquished, his lordship will, at all events, have to encounter a stern opposition on the hustings.

Mr. O'Connell is under a strict injunction to Lord John Russell not to hold or sanction a public meeting in Ireland for the agitation of Repeal. This is an express condition of the private compact between the Celt and Saxon.

THE HARVEST.—The sickle is busy in our corn fields, and the wheat crop is falling in all directions, with every prospect of an abundant produce.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

AMERICAN BEEF.—A large quantity of this fine produce has been received in this town. It is well saved and full of nutritive juice. It will tend to lessen the price of meat in this market.—*Ibid.*

"A LONG DAY" FOR REPEAL!—The following motion was handed in at the close of the weekly meeting of the guardians of this union on Wednesday:—"Please take notice that I postpone my motion for proposing a petition to parliament for the Repeal of the Legislative Union from the 12th August to the 11th November next, and I request a copy of this notice to be forthwith sent to each guardian.—(Signed,) John Thomas Devitt."—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Mr. J. Hebblethwaite, druggist, of Leeds, and his wife, died last week, of poison, administered, it is said, by the husband to her, and then taken by himself.

On Tuesday last a schooner called the Maid of Erin, put into Ramsgate harbour with the remains of her late commander, who died raving mad.—The crew had been compelled to secure him for for their own preservation. His name was Gwelch. His crew gave him the character of being a kind and quiet man when not intoxicated. —*Kentish Observer.*

We read in a letter from Copenhagen, 24th ult.:—"Capt. Ross, the celebrated English navigator, but who has for the last four years filled the post of British Consol at Stockholm, arrived at Elsinore on the 22d ult. from that city on his way to London. He came in a small cutter called the Mary, and had with him only one man. The whole weight carried in the boat did not exceed four lasts. Captain Ross has resigned his post at Stockholm, and though now seventy years of age is about to take the command of an expedition of discovery towards the North Pole."—GALIGNANI.

THE POTATO CROP.

It is with much pain that we have to allude to this subject. Accounts from all parts of the country bear fearful testimony to the progress which disease has already made. In some districts fields of potatoes which at night appeared perfectly healthy, and gave every promise of an abundant yield, have next morning presented the aspect of the withering blight. Providence alone can avert the calamity which seems to threaten.—The consequences to the humbler classes of farmers will be most heart-rending. We trust that the measures adopted by Government to furnish a sufficient quantity of food for the people, in case of the worst, will be both prompt and energetic.

PARIS ACADEMY OF SCIENCE—JULY 20.

A paper was read by M. Gandichard, in which the author, replying to M. Papey's statement that the disease in the potato, so prevalent last year, has made its appearance to a considerable extent this year also, declares that the potato crop generally is good, and that the early potatoes of 1846 are excellent in quality and abundant in quantity.

FISHERIES (IRELAND) BILL.

The main object of this Bill is to extend the open season for Salmon fishing from the 20th of August till the 14th of September. The Bill passed through the Committee of the Commons on Thursday, and was reported on Friday.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.

On Thursday evening Mr. Labouchere obtained leave to introduce a bill for removing the charge of the constablary force from the counties, and transferring it to the Consolidated Fund.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

The *Carlow Sentinel* says that on the opening of the above line upwards of five hundred persons, anxious to proceed by railway to the races, were refused admission, owing to the contract for the carriage department not being finally completed. Our contemporary also states that, even at this early stage, the opening of the railway has created a great moral revolution throughout the line, giving an impulse to industry and enterprise.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Letters patent having passed the Great Seal appointing Jeremiah John Murphy, Esq., Q.C., one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland, that gentleman, with Mr. Watt, as his examiner, were on Saturday sworn into office before the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of Ireland. Richard B. M'Causland, Esq., barrister at law, was at the same time sworn in as clerk of the custody of papers in lunacy and idiotcy matters.

"GENERAL ORDER.

"6th August, 1846.

"The Lord Chancellor is this day pleased to order that the office of the taxing master of this court be closed from Thursday, the 20th day of August, instant, until Thursday, the 1st day of October next.

"Dated 7th August, 1846.

"HENRY SUGDEN,
Assistant-Registrar."

THE CHURCH.

The Lord Bishop of Limerick, attended by the Rev. R. Knox, returned to the See House, on Thursday evening, after concluding his Visitation and Confirmation tour. His lordship has held five visitations and nine confirmations, in the following places:—Limerick, 127; Kilmallock, 145; Bruff, 55; Kilkeedy, 27; Newcastle, 75; Killarney, 99; *Ventry, 142; Dingle, 245; Listowel, 75; total, 990.

* In Ventry and Dingle they were nearly all converts.

Thursday last, the Lord Bishop of Killaloe held his annual visitation for Killaloe and Kilfenora, at the Cathedral of Killaloe, where the service was read by the Dean, Rev. W. J. Williamson, and Rev. J. Studdert, Precentor; after which an appropriate and excellent sermon was delivered by the Rev. James Hastings Allen, of Doonass.—The clergy in attendance exceeded sixty, and the Lord Bishop, in his examination, made a searching enquiry respecting the attendance of their parishioners at Divine service, the progress of children in scriptural knowledge, the state of the churches and glebes. A liberal subscription was entered into to aid the fund for the widows of clergymen. Nearly all the dignitaries of the diocese were present, and the Lord Bishop was attended by the Vicar-General, the Dean of Limerick, the Register, Rev. Richard Martin, and the Chaplain, Rev. Andrew Jones. The clergy were invited by his lordship to Clarisford House, where they met their venerable diocesan at dinner, at four o'clock, and who received them with dignified kindness.

The Lord Bishop of Down has completed a tour round the diocess of Dromore, during which he has held confirmations in the several parishes, and 1576 young persons renewed their baptismal vows.

MR. O'CONNELL—THE R. C. CLERGY.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Roman Catholic clergy of Cashel and Cloyne:—

That we deem it incumbent on us, at the present crisis, to come forward and place on record our unbounded and unaltered confidence in the wisdom, the prudence, experience, and long-tried integrity of the Liberator.

That we recognise Daniel O'Connell alone as the leader, the guide, and the political director of the people, and with his doctrine of using moral force only in working out the freedom of Ireland, we, as ministers of peace, cordially and unanimously identity ourselves.

That when we joined the Repeal Association, and became members of that body, we did so as the disciples of moral force only, and upon no other conditions shall we allow our names to continue on the roll of its records.

That we view with sincere regret the secession of Mr. Wm. Smith O'Brien from the Repeal Association, and do feel the deepest gratitude for the many important services rendered by him to the national cause.

THUNDER STORM IN PARIS.—Wednesday evening this capital and its environs were visited by a very violent thunder storm. For several hours the atmosphere was illuminated by uninterrupted flashes of the most vivid lightning, accompanied with heavy peals of thunder. The rain fell in torrents, which continued with more or less violence throughout the whole night.

Francis Sweeney, a vagrant Irish beggar, well known in Glasgow, and frequently sent back to his country by the local authorities, was apprehended on last week for the murder of his child, whom he threw over the parapet of Glasgow bridge.

LITERATURE.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

Dublin: M'GLASHAN.

The leading paper in the Magazine for the present month embodies notices of two highly interesting and attractive works, which we have had much pleasure in perusing, "Adventures in the Pacific," by John Coulter, M.D., and a "Narrative of a Residence in a Valley of the Marquesas," by Herman Melville. What shall we say to the next paper, "Signor Formica?" Why, that it is good, extremely good, highly amusing—but not original. We have read it years ago, and noticed it with approval, after it appeared in the *National Magazine*. We were surprised at the plagiarisms, rather the wholesale thefts, without any emendation, of Harry Lorrequer, from the works of Maxwell, Captain Marryatt, and Sir Walter Scott, but we must acknowledge that we did not expect to see "Signor Formica" in the "University" for 1846. It will, however, to those who have not seen it before, prove entertaining. An etching of Sir Robt. Sale, with an appropriately written memoir of the hero of Jellalabad follows. "Stray leaves from the oaklet of German poetry" presents all those attractions which so peculiarly mark this department of the Magazine. The "Election and Adoration of the Pope," following so close on that event, is a remarkable document. The remainder of the contents are highly pleasing.

THE FORTUNES OF TURLOUGH O'BRIEN.

Dublin: M'GLASHAN.

This tale begins to open in right earnest, and with consummate spirit. The present number contains the entry of the unfortunate King James into his Irish capital on the 23d of March, 1689; an entry which, marked by every thing apparently auspicious, was so soon to be placed in gloomy contrast with the events which speedily followed. In point of description the author paints the history of the time with the hand of a master; and the incidents are all remarkable for interest and graphic portraiture.

CHAMBERS'S MISCELLANY.

CHAMBERS'S ATLAS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Edinburgh: CHAMBERS. Dublin: M'GLASHAN.

The Messrs. Chambers seem determined to leave no means untried to aid the march of intellectual improvement, which is now so rapidly progressing throughout our land, and in each successive number of their numerous publications show that their resources are as inexhaustible as their powers are manifold. Of the two publications above noted, we can only repeat, they possess every desirable qualification to recommend them. The present number (6) of the *Atlas* contains maps of Prussia, Russia in Europe, Asia, and Turkey in Asia.

IMPORTANT TITHE CASE.

KNIGHT (CLERK) V. THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.—This action (tried at Newcastle on Friday, Saturday, and Monday) was brought to determine the right to the tithes of the manor of Ford, in the county of Northumberland. The rev. plaintiff also sought to recover the mesne-rates, which amount to a considerable sum.

The plaintiff claims the tithes as rector of the parish; and the defendant claims them as lord of the manor, on paying to the clergyman a stipend or *modus* of 40l a-year.

For the plaintiff it was contended that no such *modus* existed within legal memory; that the sum paid to the incumbent varied in its amount, in the lands out of which it arose, in the periods at which it was paid; and that in none of these points did it meet the legal definition of a *modus*, or prescriptive payment in the nature of a *modus*, which, to be valid, must, at all time of legal memory, have been of a definite amount arising out of the same lands reserved at the same periods; and if at any time within the period of legal memory such *modus* did not exist, no modern use would exonerate the manor of Ford from the universal common law liability to the payment of tithes. It appeared also that former incumbents had given resignation bonds to guard the lords of the manor from proceedings to recover the tithes; but, notwithstanding, suits were instituted from time to time and arranged. The present incumbent, the plaintiff in this action, had not given such a bond on being inducted, and consequently was at liberty to maintain an action.

For the Marquis of Waterford it was contended that this was a claim for tithe, of which the plaintiff's predecessors had not taken a single sheaf; that from the earliest period of which there is any record, at all events from 1618, the tithes and manor of Ford were in the hands of the defendant's maternal ancestors. One of the strongest points relied upon was, that in 1762 a fine with proclamations had been levied off the manor and tithes; and it was argued that at all events this fine on five years' nonclaim would be a bar to all the world, and to each successive rector, provided he did not claim within the first five years of his incumbency. It was before time of legal memory competent to the rector and lord of the manor to make such a bargain as that alleged in this case, and that would vest an estate in fee simple in the lord; and where, claiming that such an agreement has been made, and such title acquired, the lord claims the tithe and deals with it as his own, he thereby acquires an estate of freehold, whether by right or by wrong, which would be a sufficient subject matter on which the fine could operate; and, having this estate, he would be enabled, on that basis, to levy a fine which would be binding both against lay and clerical persons; with this difference only that each successive rector might claim within five years of the commencement of his incumbency.

Mr. Justice Wightman, in leaving the case to the jury, gave an opinion that the fine of 1762 did not affect the question, inasmuch as in such a case as the present it would not, he thought, operate, unless the lord of the manor were in lawful possesion of the tithes in fee, which involved the other question as to the prescription. The question he would leave for their consideration would be simply this, whether, before time of legal memory, there was an agreement between the lord of the manor of Ford and the rector of Ford that the former should pay, and the latter receive a sum of 40l. annually in lieu of all the tithes of the manor, which tithes the lord of the manor was to take?

The jury retired for a few minutes, and on coming back into court answered that question in the negative.

A Verdict for the plaintiff; thus deciding, subject to some points of law as to the admissibility of some of the evidence, and the effect of the fine of 1762, the right of the rector to the tithes, which it was said in the course of the case, will render the living one of the richest in Northumberland.

THE HARVEST.—All our country contemporaries received this morning concur in stating that the grain crops are early, good, and abundant, and that more has been already saved than at so early a period of any year within recollection.—*Globe.*

REPEAL ASSOCIATION—MONDAY.

The usual weekly meeting of the Association took place this day, Counsellor Fitzpatrick in the chair. Mr. O'Connell was present, and in the course of his address read the following copy of a Ribbon placard, which has been extensively circulated throughout the district wherein the Orangemen purpose meeting on this day:—

"Roman Catholics arise, and attend to defend your brethren from the massacre which is premeditated by the Orangemen of the province of Ulster. The day fixed for the bloody attack by the Orange party, is Wednesday, the 12th instant, in Ballyhaise; therefore, attend to preserve and establish peace and your own honour."

The hon. gentleman denounced the spirit which dictated the placard, and it was resolved that the Repeal wardens and the clergy should be written to to exert themselves in preventing any breach of the peace, and that Mr. Steele should proceed thither forthwith in his capacity as Head Pacificator. The Hon. Cecil Lawless, a Whig, and son of the Whig Lord Cloncurry, was enrolled a member of the Association. The usual amount of talk was expended, but in the absence of any representative of "Young Ireland" the proceedings were unusually flat. The amount of plunder for the week was announced as upwards of £300.

THE DISMISSED MAGISTRATES.

At the meeting of the Guardians of the South Dublin Union, on Thursday, the following notice of motion was given in by Dr. M'Keon:—

"That in consequence of the removal by the late Lord Chancellor, Sir Edward Sugden, of several magistrates from the commission of the peace, there are but two Roman Catholic magistrates resident in the South Dublin Union, who are eligible to be ex-officio guardians, although the union comprises an area of 44,474 acres, and a population of 182,755, four-fifths of whom are Roman Catholics. That a respectful memorial be presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and also to the Lord Chancellor, setting forth the facts; showing at the same time the gross injustice that has been done towards the Roman Catholics, in excluding from the commission of the peace persons of that persuasion, and leaving in the hands of Protestants the entire administration of the magistracy in this union."

ALTERATION IN THE DEPARTURE OF THE LIVERPOOL MAILS FROM KINGSTOWN.

The following communication has been received by Charles Haliday, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Dublin, in reference to the alteration of the times of departure of the Liverpool mail from Kingstown harbour. The change will be, in every respect, most acceptable to the mercantile and general public:—

"General Post-office, Dublin,
6th August, 1846.

"SIR—I beg to inform you that directions have been given that the contract steam-packet with the mail for Liverpool, shall, on and after to-morrow evening, the 7th instant, be despatched from Kingstown at half-past 6 o'clock, p.m.

"Letters to be despatched by that mail must be posted at this office before five o'clock, p.m., and at the receiving-houses before half-past four o'clock, p.m.

"Letters will be received at this office for despatch by the packet up to half-past five, on payment of the fee for 'too late letters,' and until a quarter before six o'clock on the payment of postage in addition to the fee.

"I am, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"AUG. GODBY, Sec.

"Charles Haliday, Esq., Chamber of Commerce."

DEATH OF THE LORD BISHOP OF KILDARE.

We regret to announce the demise of the Hon. and Right Rev. Charles Lindsay, Lord Bishop of Kildare, and Dean of the Cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin, which sad event took place this day, at noon. His lordship was brother to the late, and uncle to the present, Earl of Balcarras. He was in the 86th year of his age, forty-one of which were passed in the episcopate of the Established Church.

The episcopal jurisdiction and patronage of the Bishopric of Kildare become annexed to the Archbishopric of Dublin. The Dean of St. Patrick's becomes also Dean of Christ Church, the patronage, however, of the Deanery to be transferred to the Archbishop of Dublin; the incomes of both Bishopric and Deanery revert to the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, of which board Dr. Lindsay was an active member from the time of its formation. His lordship was twice married; first to Elizabeth, daughter of Thos. Fydell, M. P., and second, to Catherine, daughter of Evert George Coussmaker, Esq., who survives.—*E. Packet* of Saturday.

THE LATE THUNDER STORM.—The attention of men of eminence in science has been called to the remarkable phenomena connected with the late thunder storm, whose effects were so severely felt in Oak Park, the demesne of Colonel Bruen, M.P. The President of the Geological Society, Robert Mallet, Esq., C.E., has written to Mr. Lock, Colonel Bruen's gardener, for a specimen of the marine shells collected off the lawn after the storm subsided; and the collection forwarded to the society, in reply to his communication, exhibits, in good preservation, an almost endless variety of shells of very remarkable appearance. The result of a careful examination of the singular phenomena which presented themselves in connexion with the late storm, will be peculiarly interesting.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

We much regret having to record that the splendid mansion of Ballyfin, the residence of Sir Charles Coote, Bart., has been partially destroyed, and property to a large amount consumed by fire. Between three and four o'clock on the morning of Friday 3d instant, the flames were discovered, and are presumed to have been caused by the dropping of a lighted candle in a bed-room the night before. Ere any effort could be made to arrest the progress of the devouring element the grand saloon was completely gutted, and the greater portion of the library was destroyed. A large party of gentlemen were staying with Sir Charles, and they, with the assistance of the servants after some time succeeded in extinguishing the flames, their exertions being much forwarded in consequence of there being a fire engine at the establishment, and the water of the lake being so convenient. A great quantity of the splendid antique furniture was destroyed or broken to pieces, amongst which was a mosaic table said to have cost 1,000l. and a set of card-counters, valued at 1500l, besides many other articles of vertu. The house and furniture were, we understand, insured for 100,000l.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

BORNEO.—Government, we are rejoiced to say, has determined to have a naval station on Pulo Labuan, off the mouth of the Borneo River, and has just sent out instructions to take possession of the island, and make all such preparations as may be necessary for carrying its design into execution. No intention is entertained of establishing what may be technically called a settlement. The sole object in view is to afford protection to our shipping engaged in the China trade, to form a coal depot for the convenience of the steamers proceeding to and from Hong Kong or the capital of Australia, by way of Torres Straits, and to give what may justly be termed the first development to the seeds of that vast traffic, which we may hereafter be expected to carry on with various portions of the Oriental Archipelago.—*M. Chronicle.*

RESPONSIBILITY OF RAILWAY ENGINEERS.

An action involving the responsibility of railway engineers for the proper fulfilment of their engagements, occupied two days last week at the Shrewsbury assizes. Mr. Francis Giles, an engineer of some standing, had been employed by the projectors of the Dudley, Madeley, and Ironbridge line, to prepare plans and sections and other details necessary to be submitted to parliament. He represented to the managing committee that everything was going on well; and received sums on account to the amount of £4,000. On the 30th November, the last day on which the plans could be deposited with the Board of Trade, the messenger did not arrive at the office of that board till after twelve o'clock at night, when the doors were shut. It was subsequently found that the work had been executed in an inaccurate and incomplete manner, so much so as to have rendered the drawings of no use even if they had been deposited in time. The unfortunate engineer appears to have abandoned himself to despair on finding that he could not sustain the load of his engagements; he was acting for four lines at once. He became nervous with anxiety amounting almost to anguish. On the 3d of December he admitted to the plaintiffs that the fault was entirely his own, and that "there was a fatality about it." No less than £40,000 had been spent in the preliminary arrangements for going to parliament; but although the company were unable to go on in consequence of Mr. Gile's failure to fulfil his engagement, the outlay was not entirely lost, for an amalgamation was effected on fair terms with the Shrewsbury and Birmingham line. In the course of the trial an intimation was made on the part of the plaintiffs that they had no wish to crush the defendant.—The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs—damages £4,500.

PEAT CHARCOAL AN ANTIDOTE TO THE DISEASE OF THE POTATO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MARK LANE EXPRESS.

Sir,—My attention having been drawn to a paragraph in a recent number of your publication, which states that "Professor Liebig has discovered that soot is a perfect antidote to the potato disease," I conceive it but right, under the existing circumstances of the evil, which, permit me to say, I pointed out the *certainty* of to the government of this country in September last, to state that several months since I laid before the leading authorities, both government and otherwise, of this country and England, facts incontrovertible, showing the properties and action of charcoal or carbon upon the disease of the potato, both as preservation in pit or store, and as a manure for healthful reproduction of the tuber. My papers written upon the subject were the result of many years' experience and practice, as regards the potato, both in its production, storage, &c., and they pointed out in the fullest manner the fact *which Professor Liebig now publickly verifies*, namely, that carbon is the only antidote to the disease !

I cannot but feel proud that I am thus upheld by an authority so truly eminent; but I have to regret that so long a period has been allowed to elapse without the promulgation of facts such as this, so deeply affecting all classes of the community.

Under existing circumstances, I do not feel it right to enter into the minutes set out in my papers alluded to, detailing the cause, and effect of the action of charcoal on the disease of the potato. But I should be culpable, indeed, if I held back one moment longer the following facts; for they deeply concern some millions of the poor; and without hesitation, I challenge proof to the reverse of what I state.

The diseased potato may be almost entirely preserved from the effects of decomposition by using pulverized peat or wood charcoal; abundantly interposing it between the layers and in the interstices, in pitting or storing, the pit or store being, of course, properly ventilated.

The action is thus: the charcoal absorbs the overabundant moisture, the attendant of the disease, and instantly corrects the putrescent matter which it largely contains; therefore, effectually protecting the whole from infection or contagion, or the evil action of the heated moisture.

As a manure for the potato the action of charcoal when properly applied is as follow:—It absorbs from the *seed (which, under existing circumstances, must be more or less diseased, no matter how attended to, or where procured in Europe)* that over-moisture already named; and instantly correcting all putrescence, it leaves the soil around uncontaminated to act with purity upon the growth, yielding to the plant abundantly that of which the disease has robbed it— Carbon, and thus supplying a nutriment which *constitutional weakness* (its real malady) essentially requires.

It is but right to add that *peat charcoal* can be had to any extent from the bogs of Ireland, at a cost of no consideration; and that its value as a manure generally will be found of the highest consideration.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant.
JASPER W. ROGERS, C.E.
Nottingham, St., Dublin, July 28, 1846.

William Walsh O'Donnell, Esq., is elected chairman of the Town Commissioners of Carrick-on-Suir, for the ensuing year.

FATAL DISEASE IN CATTLE BELONGING TO HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT, AT WINDSOR.—For the past six weeks or two months a disease has been prevailing amongst the oxen and cows the property of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Norfolk and Flemish Farms, and in the Home and Great Parks, at Windsor. This epidemic is represented to be precisely similar to a disease which is now raging in the counties of Perth and Forfar, and in other districts in the north. The windpipe is generally first affected, and then the lungs; the animals are then seized with violent dysentry, and are carried off generally in the course of three or four days. Notwithstanding the exertions of Mr. Tills, veterinary surgeon, of Windsor, and of Mr. Pearce, a celebrated cow doctor, of Datchet, between 20 and 30 valuable oxen and cows have died within the last few weeks. From the infectious nature of the disease it is considered dangerous that the carcases of the animals should be used as food for the hounds; they have, therefore, been buried.—*M. Herald.*

Up to the present moment the public works projected under the new act, have been carried on with the utmost vigour and energy, under the superintendence of the County Surveyor and the local committees in every division of the county. We learn that an order has been issued from the Board of Works, to suspend, wherever practicable, further operations, lest the works might interfere with the reaping of the corn; but this arrangement is of course temporary, for when the harvest is secured the works will be resumed. This order will not affect the progress of Works which cannot be dispensed with. We hope to be able in a future number to report progress.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

On Sunday night last, two fellows went to Mr. Hodgin's residence, within one mile of Cloughjordan, and swore his servant boy to quit the country. He has since obeyed the mandate.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

A few nights ago, a party of men assembled near the residence of a farmer named Simon Young, Lackonavoorna, near Lattera, and fired six or eight shots in the direction of Young's house. Young can give no reason but that of holding land, obtained in marriage 14 years ago which others set up a claim to—*Ibid.*

ASSIZES INTELLIGENCE.

GALWAY—GALWAY, CROWN COURT.
EXTRAORANARY MURDER CASE.

At half-past nine o'clock Monday morning the Right Hon. Baron Richards, Right Hon. Judge Ball, and Geo. French, Esq., entered the court, and having taken their seats on the bench, the prisoners, Mannion and Cosgrave, were put forward to take their trial for the murder of Bridget Barrett, on the high seas, on the 10th of September last, by throwing her into the water.

The prisoners having refused to join in their challenges, the trial of Mannion was first proceeded with.

From the statement of the case, it appeared that the unfortunate deceased had been intimate with the prisoner, by whom she had a child, and that they were engaged to be married whenever their circumstances would enable them. They were on the best possible terms, and the deceased had sold a cow to enable her to pay the marriage fees. On the 10th of September the poor girl left her home, in company with the prisoner, for the purpose of getting married, and was seen, in company with him and Cosgrave, to enter a boat, and sail down the Bay of Rossnewal. Several witnesses heard a shriek repeated three times, each time growing fainter and fainter, immediately afterwards, and the deceased not having returned to her home, some suspicion was excited. The body of the poor girl was found on the shore in such a mutilated state from the action of the water that identification was impossible: but her sister and other relatives swore positively that the clothing on the body was hers.

The trial lasted the entire of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, when after an able charge from Judge Ball, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner turned deadly pale, but his lips became firmly compressed at the announcement of his fate. The trial of Cosgrave is postponed till next assizes.

ANTI-ROMANIST MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, JULY 27.—We have news of the result of the synod of the congregations professing the apostolic faith which has been held at Schneidemuhl; and it is most afflicting. So unblushing was the denial of the saving truths of the Gospel manifested at this meeting that Dr. Jettmar and his lay coadjutor withdrew in disgust before its sitting terminated. They represented the apostolical flock in this city, and in spite of all the persuasion and exhortation which Christian love and faithfulness could urge, were unable to prevent the meeting from repudiating the confession of the Holy Trinity, the divinity of Jesus Christ, and the personality of the Holy Ghost. Not only did the members protest against the adoption of the three ecumenical creeds, but treated even the Apostles' Creed with slight. The Godhead of the Saviour having become the subject of discussion, the Rev. Mr. Port of Posen, who acted as president, asked whether any one present really believed that Jesus Christ was very God? And upon one of the Berlin deputies replying that he believed it, and was as fully convinced of it as of his own existence, the president treated the assertion with scorn and contempt. Again when the Berlin deputies earnestly besought the assembly not to reject the Apostles' Creed, and to abstain from abbreviating it, the same individual observed that it contains "arrant nonsense." One of the deputies called upon Czerski to use his influence to discountenance so unscriptural and unbefitting a remark, and to support the opposition raised by them in behalf of the apostolical symbol. He answered that he saw nothing objectionable in the remark; and for himself was averse to all confessions (symbolicism), and should vote for doing away with all creeds, and the adoption of the Bible as the only standard. Dr. Thirnen was also present, and proposed a confession for the congregation of the Grand Duchy of Posen, which is of so equivocal a character as to suit almost every shade of belief, and the meeting adopted it. Czerski, I am told, has been invited to attend a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in London; but how can he show his face in so Christian an assembly after consenting to the un-Christian proceedings transacted at Schneidmuhl.

On Thursday evening last, at a late hour, as a poor man named Daniel Cox, was proceeding from Tarmonbarry to Ruskey, accompanied by a little boy, he was met by a party of ruffians, who cautioned the boy to go away from Cox, they then commenced beating him with stones, broke his arm, and smashed his skull, and in short finished their murderous attack before they went away, as he never spoke afterwards, although not quite dead when the priest was brought to him.—Cox was a gamekeeper of the late Lord Forbes, and was, at the time, in a similar situation with Mr. Tredennick; there was a great quantity of stones about the place where the murderous attack was made, and it is thought that it was in consequence of making himself disagreeable to poachers he was murdered. It is reported two men have been arrested, and an inquest is to be held this day. The poor man was advanced in years, and has left a large family. The scene of the murder is in the county Roscommon, but it is more than seven miles west of this town.—*Longford Journal.*

A notice was posted on Kildimo Chapel warning mowers not to work less than 10s. per acre —strange mowers cautioned to stop away—farmers who would ask mowers to work less, to have their coffins prepared, and concludes thus —"If we chance to be caught, then welcome Sydney, and farewell to the Black Potatoes."—*Ibid.*

MARRIAGES (IRELAND).—The following is a sketch of Lord Campbell's bill (just laid on the table of the House of Lords), and entitled "an act to amend the act for marriages in Ireland, and for registering such marriages." The bill recites the act 7 and 8 Vic., c. 81, and declares that whereas it is expedient to amend the provisions of the same in respect of marriages of parties, one of whom may reside in England or Scotland: be it therefore enacted, &c. The bill then proceeds to provide that in the case of marriages intended to be solemnised in Ireland between parties, one of whom resides in England, notice of the same must be given to the superintendent registrar of the district in England, within which the party resides, seven days preceding, &c. And also that in the case of marriages intended to be solemnised in Ireland between parties, one of whom shall be resident in Scotland, a certificate of the banns having been published in the congregation on three several Sundays, of which the party is a member, must be obtained from the minister.

RIOTS IN GLANDORE AND BALLYDEHOB.—From letters which have been received in town, it appears that on Tuesday last a large number of persons assembled at Glandore, and excited by prevailing distress, proceeded to the lands of Mrs. Jones, where they killed two cows, the property of the lady, and carried them off. They then commenced killing her sheep, when she, fearing the serious damage to her property, sent her servant to them with £5, requesting them to leave the place. Having got the money, they left the lands, and purchased Indian meal with it, which satisfied them for the present. On hearing of the transaction, James R. Barry, Esq., called out the police, when in a short time tranquillity was restored. A similar outbreak took place at Ballydehob, where the unfortunate people took the bread from the bakers' shops and made use of it. This shows the necessity for the government and Board of Works promoting employment in these and other districts.—*Cork Reporter.*

During the last month there was issued out of the Commissariat stores at Limerick alone, three million lbs. of India meal, about 200,000lb. of oatmeal, and one million of India corn, with some tons of biscuit.

NEW ZEALAND.

We (*Times*) have received New Zealand papers to the 15th March inclusive. It appears from these that Governor Grey had returned from the Bay of Islands, where he had effectually subdued and brought to submission Heke and Kawiti. The two rebel chiefs threw themselves wholly on the mercy of his Excellency, resigning all their lands, leaving it entirely to him to dictate the terms on which peace and order are to be re-established at the northern part of the island. It is said that Governor Grey does not intend to deprive Heke and Kawiti of their lands, or to make them an appendage to the British crown. The chief Nene, who has been received as a mediator in the matter, returns forthwith to the Bay of Islands, and the blockade is to be at once removed, the ports opened, and the customs re-established.

The following extracts show the state of affairs in the other parts of the colony:—

(From the New Zealand Spectator of the 28th of February.)

On Monday Mr. S. Hill, the police magistrate, went over to the Hutt district, in obedience to the instructions of his Excellency, to put the settlers in possession of the land, but they were immediately driven back by the natives, and it was evident that an armed demonstration, and perhaps the employment of force, would be absolutely necessary to compel these natives to submission. Accordingly a body of troops, amounting to 340 men, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Hulme, left Wellington at five o'clock on Tuesday morning, and arrived at the Hutt-bridge at eight o'clock, where they remainen while a message was sent to Kaparetehau, the chief who has been acting under the directions of Rangihaeata, intimating the Governor's desire to see him. His Excellency finding any attempt to procure an interview with this chief fruitless, the troops were ordered to advance to the disputed ground, and they crossed the Hutt by the ford near Mr. Boulcott's barn, and encamped in a large Maori potato field, a short distance above Mr. Boulcott's section. The Maories immediately retired before the troops, and their numbers were rapidly thinned by the desertion of Taringa Kuri, and others who had no intention of offering any serious opposition, but who desired to try if the government were in earnest. Towards the evening the natives retired to the hills, and left the troops in possession of the Valley of the Hutt, so that it was considered unnecessary to keep so large a force there, and on Thursday morning a part of the troops returned to Wellington, leaving about 200 men in possession of the disputed land. The natives expelled from the Valley of the Hutt were a small branch of the native tribe, called the Ngatitama, headed by Taringa Kuri, one of the parties to the deed of sale to the New Zealand Company, a large party of vagrants from Wanganui, under E. Maka, who had left that place in consequence of adultery with another chief's wife, and the Ngatirangatahi. These last came originally from the upper part of the Wanganui river to Porirua. The head men amongst them were Kaparetehau, commonly called E. Pare, E. Horo, Te Kohera, Te Arim, Papa Anuapa, Kore, Te Atuta, and Kakaherea.—They were all present at, and took part in, the sale of this district to the New Zealand Company in 1839. They were also at the Wairau massacre, where the two first were amongst the most active and ferocious, and where Atuta was killed. Kakaherea died at Porirua in 1844, the rest, immediately after the Wairau massacre, usurped land on the banks of the Hutt, under Rangihaeta's sanction, and have continued ever since to molest and despoil the settlers with impunity up to the time of their expulsion by the troops on Wednesday last. That they had no title to the land is confessed by Taringa Kuri, who, in his evidence before Mr. Spains's court, expressly admits that these chiefs were all present at the original sale of the land to Colonel Wakefield, that this was part of the land, and that they sold it for fear of Rauparaha and Watanui. The land has since been bought again by Captain Fitzroy, with the Company's money, but it remained for our present Governor to do justice to the settlers by putting them in possession of the land, and driving away the horde of robbers and murderers to whose exactions they have been so long exposed. It was left for Captain Grey to assure to the "distressed settlers in Cook's straits" protection to life and property.

(From the New Zealand Spectator of Feb. 21.)

We understand that his Excellency proceeds on Tuesday next in her Majesty's steamer Driver to Wanganui, for the purpose of settling with the natives of that district all questione and disputes connected wit the land claims, and of putting the settlers in possession of their land. The nativos will have their reserves pointed out to them, and after the necessary arrangements are all completed, the compensation money will be forwarded to Wanganui for distribution amyng them. His Excellency will then visit Nelson and New Plymouth, to settle all questions connected with the land claims in those districts, and will afterwards return to Wellington. It is supposed his Excellency's visit to the other sittlements in Cook's Straits will occupy about three weeks.—We believe Mrs. Grey will not accompany his Exbellency.

(From the New Zealand Spectator of March 15.)

RANGIHIAEATA.—Some persons who have just arrived from the coast state that 200 armed natives, from Taupo, have joined Rangihaeta, and the settlers at Manawatu are very apprehensive that, in the event of an engagement between the troops and the natives, this chief will make reprisals, and endeavour to cut off the outsettlers. On Thursday (three days only after the governor's visit to Porirua) news arrived that Rangihaeata threatened to stop Mr. Skepwith's sheep, and to kill them if the persons in charge of them attempted to drive them beyond Porirua. It is plain that very little reliance can be placed in Rangihaeata's professions of peace; he is evidently temporising and watching the course of events, and waiting for some favourable opportunity of which he may take advantage; as long as he is permitted to remain as large he will always be a source of annoyance and trouble to the settlers.

Important advices have come to hand from Sydney by one of the mail packets. The latest date is March 31. Mr. Leichhardt, the enterprising traveller, had made some extraordinary discoveries in the interior of Australia, and under the most trying difficulties, of which it is almost impossible to foresee the consequences. A new region offering a constant succession of water is opened to British enterprise and skill. The whole country from Gilbert's Lagoon to the Yappar, extending along the east coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria, is described as being highly adapted for pastoral pursuits; but only as regards cattle and horses, the climate not being favourable for sheep. Large plains limited by narrow belts of open forest land—extensive box flats and tea tree flats openly timbered, changing with a more undulating country—fine grassy meadows along frequent chains of lagoons, and shady forest land along the rivers, render the country, it is said, pleasing to the eye of the traveller and inviting to the squatter, and long stretches of country would be adapted to the cultivation of rice and cotton.—Even as far north as lat. 14 48, a country openly timbered was discovered, and, near the forest, land of a black soil and richly grassed. The season in Australia has been the dryest and warmest experienced for six or seven years, and yet Mr. Leichhardt discovered a country unlike that hitherto known, because so well watered. There had been no fall of rain for eight months, consequently the pools, lagoons, brooks, wells, and streams discovered are fairly presumed to be perpetual. Our enterprising traveller had given names to about 12 creeks and 15 rivers.—It is considered probable that some of these rivers will be found to flow into the Albert, which empties its waters into the southern extremity of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and which Captain Stokes of the Beagle ascended for the distance of fifty miles, and that some one or more of the others will connect Halifax Bay, on the eastern coast of Australia with the gulf of Carpentaria. Mr. Leichhardt, as had been truly observed in the colony, if recent experience justifies the expectations raised, has discovered an "Australian Paradise" of immense importance to the mother country, and perhaps of still greater to the world. The joyous emotions excited in the colony by those brilliant discoveries were heightened because they so soon followed the gloomy disappointment caused by the disastrous issue of Captain Stuart's last expedition.

Captain Pilfold, of the schooner Frolic, had discovered some islands and reefs on his voyage, shortly after leaving Chilcott Island, and as these lie directly in the track of vessels proceeding through Torres Straits, their discovery is considered most fortunate. The latitude was 16 deg. 23 min. south, and the longitude 149 deg. 58 min. east.

A public meeting had been held at Sydney attended by all the *elite* of the colony, to set on foot a subscription in order to give the intrepid travellers a testimony of the public gratitude.

GREAT RIBBON WALK IN THE COUNTY CAVAN.

Last week the town of Cootehill was thrown into a state of excitement by placards posted there and throughout the county, stating that the "Loyal Roman Catholics of the provinces of Leinster, Connaught, and Ulster," would assemble there in procession, decked in the insignia of the Ribbon Society, with banners and music, to celebrate some anniversary denominated "The Delivery of Peter from Bondage." The following is a copy of the placard:—

"The Free and Independent Loyal Roman Catholics of the province of Leinster, Ulster, and Connaught, will assemble on Saturday, the 1st August, being the anniversary of Peter's delivery from bondage, in Ballyhaise, at seven o'clock, a.m., and walk in peaceable and orderly procession from thence to Ballinacargy, Tullyvin, Cootehill, and Durmgoon, to meet the men of Louth. Sobriety—peace—good order—and decorum shall be observed on their part.

"Remember that he who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy.

"God Save the Queen."

Doubtless, the assemblage of two hundred thousand men, without any known object, was sufficient cause of alarm, and as soon as the circumstance came to the knowledge of the magistrates, a despatch was to Cavan for military protection, but as a similar demonstration was expected there, the troops stationed in Cavan could not be spared, and the only available force that could be assembled was the police in the adjoining stations, amounting to between fifty and sixty men. On Sunday the Roman Catholic clergy in the adjacent parishes, addressed their congregations imploring them to remain at home, and not join a demonstration which was censured by all men of proper feeling, which had no political object, and which would be likely to lead to perhaps sanguinary consequences; and the result was, that the conduct of the clergy had a good effect, and on Saturday instead of a monster meeting of the Roman Catholic population, a rabble rout of some six thousand persons marched into Cootehill about two o'clock. The motley assemblage seemed to be composed of servant boys and girls, with a crowd of young fry attracted by the novelty of "green walk," but it was significant of one fact, that the Molly Maguireism that lately disturbed Cavan and Leitrim was composed principally of the licentious portion of this class, and this open assemblage may be a clue to discover its leaders and associates, if they begin their pranks next winter. The clergy of the parishes of Drung and Cootehill gave strict orders to their respective temperance bands to avoid the procession, but the mob sent them word to come out to them, under the penalty of having their band rooms torn down, their instruments broken, and their persons maltreated (perhaps by moral force), and they informed a respectable struggling widow, who keeps the hotel in Cootehill, that if she did not order her son, who is one of the band boys, to come out with his bugle, they would not suffer her cars or chaises to travel on any road in the county. This was moral force with a physical consequence. Before the procession entered the town, the active and zealous magistrates of the district, Maxwell J. Boyle, Thomas Coote, Charles Boyle, L. Clements, Esq., made every arrangement to preserve the peace with the small force at their disposal, but fortunately there was no occasion for their services. At two o'clock the procession entered the town with a band playing the "dead march" at their head, and ten calico banners—five white and five green, with a harp and crown daubed on them—were waved over their their heads. They remained in the street for about twenty minutes, and then proceeded to that part of Cootehill which leads to Ashfield, a district where a great number of Orangemen reside; however, on coming to the hill over Ashfield, they came to the conclusion that "discretion was the better part of valour," and marched back again, leaving the town by the Tullyvin road in a very quiet manner. They had all the subdued and disappointed look, that the failure of their plans for a monster meeting induced, and they left every one impressed with the idea of their insignificance.—*Monaghan Standard.*

PARLIAMENTARY EXPENSES OF RAILWAY BILLS.—The following extract from the recently delivered minutes of evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on railways gives curious details respecting the parliamentary expenses attending the passing of railway bills. Mr. Robert Stephenson is the witness examined:—Can you give about the average of the parliamentary expenses per mile on some of the greatest undertakings with which you have been concerned in this country? I have known them vary from £500 to £1,000 per mile for parliamentary expenses alone. That must depend entirely on whether it is an opposed line or not? Yes; that is where I draw the limits. The London and Birmingham income we will take at about £800,000 a year: there is about 50 per cent of that spent in labour and in the materials, but a large portion in labour. Do you include in the term "labor" salaries to the clerks and the staff? From the secretary down to the common porter; the whole staff. There is out of that £400,000 probably £300,000 positively paid in labor. If we could get that at the same value as we could labour in Belgium, the company ought to be able to give the public the advantage of that, and lower their fares £150,000 a year.—Do you say that the rate at which a company can carry depends chiefly on the cost at which the railway is constructed?—Yes, and the traffic upon it. You say, and the traffic which is carried upon it?—Yes. Is it not true, that in general, where there is a very large traffic, the railway is constructed from the circumstances of the country, at a very heavy expense?—There are cases of the kind. Generally?—Yes. The London and Greenwich; that was constructed at an enormous expense?—Yes. And the Dublin and Kingstown, at an expense of £100,000 per mile?—Yes. In Belgium there has been a total absence of parliamentary expenses?—I believe they are very small; they do not amount to more than £2,000 or £3,000 for a bill; and then they were all done by government. Railroads in more thinly populated countries are constructed at a much smaller expense than, that?—Certainly. But they are obliged to charge higher rates of fares, because they have a smaller traffic?—Clearly.

THE TEETH.

WATERFORD—NEW ROSS.

MR. LALOR,
SURGEON-DENTIST,

BEGS to announce his arrival in Waterford, and intention of remaining professionally until 12 o'Clock on next Saturday, the 15th August,

At Mr. SUPPLE'S, Glover, 98, Quay.

Mr. LALOR also begs to announce that he may be consulted in New Ross on Monday, the 17th, until Friday Evening, the 21st,

At Mr. POUNDS', Apothecary, Charles-street.

His Fees continue at the same moderate standard which, during a period of Eight Years, has established him in the extensive practice he enjoys in Waterford, Kilkenny, Clonmel, New Ross, and their surrounding districts.

His practice embraces the Cure of the different Diseases incidental to the Teeth, Gums, and Palate of Children and Adults—the Fastening of *Loose Teeth*—the Cure of Tooth ache, generally without extraction —the permanently preserving of Hollow and Tender Teeth, by filling them with Gold, Cement, &c., as circumstances may require.

*** Children's Teeth carefully arranged during *the important period of Dentition.*

Waterford, Wednesday, August 12, 1846.

CHANCERY.

JOHN HACKETT Plaintiff; JOHN SNOW and Others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to a Decree of Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this Cause, bearing date the 8th day of June, 1846, I hereby require all persons having charges or incumbrances affecting the Lands and Premises in the pleadings mentioned, subsequent as well as prior to and contemporaneous with the said Plaintiff's demand, to come in and prove the same before me, at my Chambers, on the Inns-quay, Dublin, on or before Tuesday, the 20th day of October next, otherwise they will be precluded from all benefit under the said Decree.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1846.
WILLIAM BROOKE.

STAWELL WEBB, Plaintiff's Solicitor, 4, Kildare-street, Dublin.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Wm. Penn, (s.) Clarke, Liverpool, 3206 frks. butter, 8 brls. pork, 10 casks grease, 100 kegs lard, 30 cwt. flour, 73 head cattle, 35 sheep, sundries.

Nora Creina, (s.), Pond, Bristol, 60 cwt. oatmeal, 440 pigs, 22 head cattle, sundries.

Emma, Rees, Portsmouth, 968 fls. bacon, 9 4 cwt. lard, 20 half brls. tongues, 219 casks porter.

Edward, Griffiths, Llanelly, 210 brls. porter, 205 cwt. flour.

Briton, Evans, Cardigan, 150 casks porter, 1 do. whiskey.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

7th—Eleanor, Evans, Swansea, coals—Enterprise, Batchelor, Cardiff, do.—Lady Bagot, Williams, Quebec, timber and deals—Resolution, Angel, Cardiff, coals—Providence, Lee, do., do.

8th—H.M.P. Advice, at 6, a.m.—Regulator, Angel, London, g.c.—Green Isle (s.), Williams, Liverpool, m. g.—Shamrock, Cadigan, Cork, whiskey—Caroline, Fraser, Glasgow, g. c.—Eclipse (s.), Bolger, Dublin, m.g.—Osprey (s.) Burgess, Bristol, do.—Supply, Cornwall, Dublin, stores.

9th—Erin, M'Donald, Quebec, timber and deals—Popplewell, Leathern, Cork, whiskey—Sapphire (yacht), — Blaydes, Esq., Greenock, on a cruise—James, Bevan, Cardiff, coals—H. M.P. Prospero, at 1, p.m.—Ratchford, Flahavin, Miramichi, deals, &c.—Enterprise, Thomas, Saundersfoot, coals.

10th—Atlas, Sheil, Liverpool, salt—Rover, Campbell, Ayr, coals—H.M.P. Pigmy, at 7½, a.m. —Maid of Mostyn, Porter, Chester, coals—Vigilant, Davis, Cardiff, do.—Elfleda, Farrell, Liverpool, salt.

11th—Dunbrody, Baldwin, Quebec, timber and deals.

SAILED.

7th—Aug Kenny, Baldwin, Quebec, ballast—Sir John Newport, Nicholls, Cardiff, do.—William Penn (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, g.c.—Messenger, Fall, Cardiff, ballast—H.M.P. Pigmy, at 11, a.m.—Nora Creina (s.), Pond, Bristol, g.c.—George the 4th, Sinnott, Cardiff, ballast—Royal Eagle, Allen, London, provisions—Alpha, Rogers, Cardiff, ballast—Nymph, Davis, do., do.

8th—Liverpool, Phelan, Cardiff, ballast—Rose, Kestell, Swansea, do.—Samaritan, Davis, Liverpool, flour—Prince Leopold, Knox, Cardiff, ballast—William Henry, Ball, Llanelly, do.—Saint Vincent, Rumney, do., do.—H.M.P. Adder, at 11, a.m.—Bee, Howe, Llanelly, ballast—Maria and Martha, Larne, ditto, ditto—Swift, Murphy, Cardiff, ditto—William, Clements, Llanelly, do.

9th—Edward, Griffiths, Llanelly, g.c.—Thetis, Whitburn, Neath, ballast—Briton, Evans, Cardiff, flour and porter—Brilhant, Fortune, ditto, ballast—Active, James, Liverpool, malt—H.M.P. Advice, at 11, a.m.

10th—H.M.P. Prospero, at 11, a.m.—Alexander, Brabyn, Llanelly, ballast—Edward Jones, Duggan, Swansea, do.—Equity, Morgan, Drogheda, wheat—Caerleon, Bryant, Swansea, ballast —Two Brothers, Prewett, Cork, flags—Supply, Cornwall, do., stores—Sophia, Bellord, Quebec, ballast—Green Isle (s.), Williams, Liverpool, g.c. —Eclipse (s.), Bolger, Dublin, do.

Put back—Sophia, Bellord, and Supply, Cornwall, above mentioned.

Wind—S. to W.S.W. and S.W.

SENTENCE OF A COURT-MARTIAL.—The Commander-in-Chief having had the honour to lay before the Queen the proceedings of a General Court-martial, held at Chatham Barracks, on the 19th May, 1846, for the trial of private George Castle, 3d Light Dragoons, who was arraigned upon the charge of having deserted from the depot of his resiment, at Maidstone Barracks, on or about the 5th of April, 1846, and not returning until brought back until a military escort, on or about 2d May, 1846, to which charge the prisoner pleaded guilty. The court sentenced him to be transported as a felon for the term of 7 years.—Her Majesty was pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the court, and to command that the prisoner be transported accordingly beyond the seas.

LOSS OF THE HANNAH.—For several weeks much anxiety has prevailed regarding the fate of the crew and passengers (the latter four in number) of the Hannah, belonging to Sydney, the wreck of which had been discovered on the coast eastward of North Cape, under circumstances which have caused considerable suspicion. By the last accounts received, it appears the Hannah left Port Nicholson for Sydney in the early part of January last, having on board a very valuable cargo, also 600 sovereigns. She was a vessel of 200 tons burden, and her crew amounted to 15 seamen. From the period of her sailing nothing was heard of her until the discovery of the wreck twelve miles from North Cape. Five bodies in a shockingly decomposed state were found on deck one of which was that of a woman, with an arm and leg broken. The stern-board of the wreck had been knocked off, evidently in order to prevent the vessel being recognised. Part of the cargo had been saved, consisting of 80 casks of oil; but the box containing the gold was gone. The opinion at Sydney was, that a mutiny had broken out among the crew; and that after disposing of many of the men, they ran the vessel on shore, and took to the boats, taking with them the sovereigns. The authorities at Auckland have despatched a vessel in search of the supposed offenders.—*M. Herald.*

The Markets.

WATERFORD, AUG. 11.

Since last report the weather has not been to say favourable for harvesting the corn, and is proceeding but slowly—a good deal of rain fell since, but to-day is delightful with much heat and a bright sunny sky. The demand for bakers' flour rather languid, and the sales made since last have been still of a limited nature. Coarse flour and oatmeal, also Indian meal, are not in such request as would be expected. We note a further advance on prices of bacon pigs of 3s to 4s per cwt. There was a little new wheat appeared on yesterday, which sold at 22s per barrel.

Wheat, (millers)	27s 6d to 28s 0d
Shipping	2 s 0d to 24s 0d
Barley, malting	15s 0d to 15s 6d
Do. grinding	13s 6d to 14s 9d
Oats, black (new)	12s 9d to 13s 3d
Heavy, white	14s 6d to 15s 0d
Indian Corn	19s 0d to 20s 0d
Indian Meal	9s 6d to 10s 0d
Bran, per barrel	3s 6d to 3s 8d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt	15s 6d to 16s 6d
Flour, (superfine)	39s 0d to 41s 0d
Seconds	34s 0d to 36s 0d
Thirds	30s 0d to 32s 0d
Fourths	24s 6d to 26s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	44s 0d to 46s 0d
Scalded ditto	33s 0d to 36s 0d
Heads, ditto, singed	22s 0d to 23s 0d
Offal, ditto	23s 0d to 24s 0d
Butter, per cwt	70s 0d to 75s 0d
Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt	43s 0d to 00s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	25s 0d to 00s 0d
Newfoundland Fish, per cwt	11s 0d to 13s 6d
Newport Coals, per ton	14s 0d to 15s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	14s 6d to 15s 6d
Hay, per ton (new)	50s 0d to 00s 0d
Straw, per ton	32s 0d to 00s 0d
Cork Whiskey, wholesale	7s 3d to 0s 0d
Ditto, per gallon, by retail	7s 6d to 7s 9d
Potatoes, per stone, 14lbs	6d to 7½d
Mutton, per lb	4½d to 6d
Beef, per lb	4d to 5d
Veal, per lb	0d to 0d
Pork, per lb	0d to 5d
Dried Hams	6d to 7d
Butter, (fresh) per lb	12d to 14d

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

	Firkins.	
Saturday	344	83s 0d to 86s 0d
Monday	102	83s 0d to 86s 0d
Yesterday	153	83s 0d to 86s 0d

CORK MARKETS—AUG. 10.

Barrels.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Currency.
5 White Wheat	20 0	to 00 0	00	—20 Stone.
62 Red Wheat	20 0	to 24 0	00	0—20 do.
— Ditto	00 0	to 00 0		
3 Barley	11 0	to 12 0	00	0—16 do.
— Ditto	00 0	to 00 0		
108 Bere	10 2	to 10 5	10 4	
83 Oats	10 3	to 11 6	00	0—14 do.
41 Old Ditto	9 6	to 11 0		
46 Pigs	20 0	to 37	0—00	0 per cwt.

CORK BUTTER—AUG. 10.

CANT.		CURRENCY.	
1st quality	83s	1st quality	75s
2d do.	78s	2d do.	70s
3d do.	74s	3d do.	66s
4th do.	66s	4th do.	58s
5th do.	56s	5th do.	48s
6th do.	46s	6th do.	38s

LIMERICK BUTTER—AUG. 8.

1st quality	84s	5th quality	50s
2d do.	8 s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	74s	And 3s 0d over	
4th do.	66s		

CLONMEL—AUG. 8.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	84 0	to 86 0	Do black	0 9½	to 0 0
Oatmeal	16 0	to 00 0	Flour 2ds	32 0	to 00 0
Bac'n pigs	44 0	to 46 0	Househld	30 0	to 00 0
Ren. Lard	36 0	to 00 0	Thirds	26 0	to 00 0
Bran	3 8	to 0 0	Fourths	22 0	to 00 0
Bere	12 8	to 13 0	Wool	14 0	to 15 6
Barley	12 8	to 13 0	Potatoes	0 10	to 1 0
Wheat	0 0	to 0 0	Beef	0 3½	to 5
Do. red	0 0	to 0 0	Mutton	0 5	to 6
Do. ship	0 0	to 0 0	Pork	0 3½	to 4
Oats	0 10	to 0 0	Veal	0 0	to 0

WEXFORD—AUG. 7.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	83 0	to 84 0	3rds	26 0	to 00 0
Fresh do.	00 0	to 0 0	Oatmeal	15 6	to 00 0
Wheat	20 0	to 25 0	Potatoes	00 4	to 00 6
Barley	12 0	to 15 6	Beef	00 3½	to 00 5
Oats	12 0	to 13 0	Mutton	00 4½	to 00 6
Beans	20 0	to 20 6	Veal	00 3	to 00 6
Flour fine	34 0	to 38 0	Pork	00 4	to 00 5
2ads	30 0	to 00 0	Do. per cwt	00 0	to 00 0

CARLOW—AUG 6.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, per brl	27 0	to 28 0	Bran	5 4	to 0 0
Best Red	25 0	to 26 0	Beef	00 5	to 00 7
Do. inferior	20 0	to 00 0	Mutton	0 6	to 0 7
Barley, do.	00 0	to 00 0	Veal	0 6	to 0 7
Oats, per brl	00 0	to 13 0	Lamb	0 0	to 0 6
Do. inferior	9 0	to 11 0	Bacon	52 0	to 54 0
Flour, per bag	00 0	to 33 0	Hams	00 0	to 00 5
Do. inferior	00 0	to 29 0	Butter	80 0	to 84 0
Thirds	00 0	to 22 0	Wool	00 0	to 00 0
Oatmeal	14 0	to 00 0	Potatoes	0 5	to 0 6

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—AUG. 7.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
White wheat	27 0	to 30 0	Rapeseed	17 0	to 19 0
Millers' red	24 0	to 29 0	Oatmeal	14 0	to 17 0
Barley	12 0	to 14 0	Flour	16 6	to 17 6
Oats, new	12 0	to 13 0	Second	17 0	to 18 0
Oats, old	00 0	to 00 0	Bere, new	10 6	to 11 0

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, AUG. 7.

Duties are raised this week to 7s per quarter on foreign wheat, to 4s 2½d per barrel on flour, and with the present tendency of the average it is probable they will shortly reach the highest point attainable under the new act. On all other produce the import rates remain unvaried.

The heavy rains which prevailed early in the week, having given place to a return of exceedingly fine weather since Tuesday afternoon, the Corn harvest around us is again in active operation with the prospect of its coming to a speedy conclusion; under this impression, the trade from our last report to the present date, has been rather quiet as regards all kinds of Grain; whilst States and Canadian flour met a good inquiry, and several thousands barrels changed hands at slight concession from previous quotations.

Exclusive of Malt, of which the supply is large, the arrivals coastwise and from Ireland since Monday last are again very trivial, and those of grain and flour from abroad comparatively moderate.—Of foreign wheat, however, we had at this day's market, a large display of samples remaining over from previous imports, in which a good extent of business was transacted; and with more firmness in the trade, stimulated by complaints of a portion of the new crop being sprouted in the fields, the rates of Tuesday last were fully maintained.

In Irish flour very little business was apparent; but States and Canadian continuing in request, the general qualities of each supported late prices, and prime crown brands commanded somewhat higher terms.

Barley, nearly without inquiry, and prices nominal. Malt, on the contrary, was saleable and steady in value.

Beans, attracting more attention, were the turn dearer.

Peas unvaried.

Indian Corn, upon a limited demand, merely sustained former quotations.

Oats and Oatmeal, continuing to meet a very languid sale, scarcely upheld our last currency.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

MARRIED.

Joseph Gale Molloy, Esq., of Tunduff, Queen's County, to Fanny, daughter of the late Samuel Barker Greene, Esq., of Garryduff, county Tipperary.

At the Cathedral, Cashel, Gerald G Neville, Esq., Redmondstown House, county Tipperary, to Tryphena Clarke, only daughter of Thomas Smith, Esq., Donnybrooke, Valentia, and niece to Captain Minchin, R.N., Rook Abbey, county Tipperary.

In Fethard, George Ryall, M.D., to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Thomas Lindsay, Esq., of Linville county Tipperary.

At the Registrar's Office, Parsonstown, by the Rev. M. Mullarkey, Baptist Minister, the Rev. Robert L. Wilson, of Clonmel, to Grace, only daughter of the late John Short, Esq., of Dublin.

In Delgany Church, by the Rev Alexander Hudson, Rector of Outragh, Francis Charles Hassard, elder son of the late Sir Francis Hassard, of the city of Waterford, to Margaret Frances, elder daughter of Richard Hudson, of Spring Farm, county Wicklow, Esq. And at the same time and place, Michael D. Hassard, Esq., only son of the late Captain Richard Hassard, of the city of Waterford, to Anne, only daughter of Sir Francis Hassard deceased.

DIED.

At Altivika, near Caher, Matilda, wife of William Going, Esq., Tipperary.

At Clermont, county Tipperary James T. H. Evans, eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Evans.

POOR RELIEF, &c., (IRELAND.)

The following is the concluding portion of the report from the Lords' committee on the destitute poor, &c., (Ireland), which has just been issued by their lordships' orders :—

Having noticed the several classes of the medical charities, the committee concurred in opinion that this destitution and suffering would be governed by a well regulated system of medical relief for the poorer classes, and that the existing legislative provisions for affording it, through the medium of county infirmaries, fever hospitals, and dispensaries, have failed in many parts of Ireland to provide the requisites of proper distribution, efficient regulation, and adequate support, desire to recommend, with a view to early legislation—

1st. That the Lord Lieutenant should appoint a Medical Charities Board, to be entitled "The Board of Health of Ireland."

2. That the Board should consist of one paid and other unpaid commissioners, and have an office in Dublin.

3. That the Lord Lieutenant should appoint inspectors to visit and report (subject to the orders and instructions of the board), upon every infirmary, fever hospital, dispensary, lunatic asylum, or other medical institutions supported wholly or in part at the public expense.

4. That the Medical Charities Board should be authorised to draw up general regulations and to furnish to the several hospitals and medical charities, which it is supposed that they should visit, forms for keeping registers and journals, in order that the state of medical statistics of Ireland should be brought under one system, and should admit of a joint comparison and generalisation.

5. That the Medical Charities Board should report to the Lord Lieutenant the districts proper to be assigned to each of the existing county infirmaries, fever hospitals, and dispensaries, and the number of medical and other officers requisite for each; and whether any, and how many additional infirmaries, hospitals, and dispensaries are requisite, for the purpose of rendering each medical relief proportionate to the wants of the country.

6. That every power necessary for obtaining the requisite information should be given to the said board.

The committee further recommend, that the existing dispensaries, where they are in beneficial operation, should be interfered with as little as is consistent with due regard to uniformity of action.

That the association of the resident gentry in the local superintendence and management of the medical charities should be as far as is practical secured.

That encouragement should be held out for voluntary subscriptions without, however, making the institutions for affording medical relief to the poor dependent in any essential matter upon such aid.

That the arrangements for dispensary relief should include a provision for midwifery cases,

And that provision should be made for the gratuitous vaccination of the poor at workhouses, infirmaries, and dispensaries, supported wholly, or in part at the public expense.

The committee abstain from any more specific recommendations, either as to the funds out of which the expense of the several institutions should be defrayed, or as to their local government, as both must in a great degree depend upon districts that may be respectively assigned to them. They have endeavored in reference to each class of the medical charities to show wherein amendment is required, and to direct attention to any suggestions that appear particularly to deserve consideration. In the recommendation they have made of the establishment of a central regulating board, with inspectors, they are fortified by the concurrence of opinion in almost all the witnesses that have been examined. They are bound, however, to add that the feelings both of the medical profession and of the majority of other witnesses, is strongly pronounced against connection of the medical charities with the general administration of the poor law.

Having now laid before the house the result of their inquiry into the general operation of the poor law and of the medical charities in Ireland, and noticed the principal points in each in which the state of the law appears to require amendment, the committee are desirous of impressing upon the house the strong claims of the poor of Ireland to have the earliest attention of parliament given to both subjects. With respect in particular to medical relief, the fact that some parts of the country are wholly unprovided with it, while in others the provision is inadequate, is not the less cogent as an argument for legislation, because, in some more favoured localities, benevolent individuals have combined under the existing law, to administer liberally and effectually to the wants of the sick poor around them. The object of the comprehensive law should be to render such relief uniform, as well as effective; to improve the science of medicine and surgery, by providing adequate and suitable facilities for the developement of talent; to apportion the charge for the due support of every institution necessary to be maintained, so that it shall not fall unduly upon any class, or in any quarter; and by giving encouragement to active benevolence, and well directed charity, to invigorate the whole system of gratuitous medical relief to the poor, and to improve the social relation and strengthen the sympathies between the wealthy and industrious classes of society.

And the committee have directed the minutes of evidence taken before them, together with an index and appendix thereto, to be laid before your lordships.

THE TIMBER TRADE.

A statement we have received from Liverpool, relative to the timber trade of that port, exhibits rather an interesting change in its movement as connected with British North America. It is mentioned that the arrivals from British North America throughout the month have been moderate, showing a decrease of fifteen vessels, 12,254 tons, as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The general features of the trade also are more healthy and promising than for the last few months, during the turn-out of the operatives. Since their return to work considerable reductions have been made in old stocks, which, joined to the moderate arrivals, especially from Quebec, and a prosperous state of trade in the country, with the promise of an abundant harvest, gives hopes of a permanent improvement in the market. Since the commencement of the year the following arrivals have taken place, and are compared with those of the same period last year :—

From 1st Feb. to 31st July, 1846.			From 1st Feb. to 31st July, 1845.		
	Vessels.	Tons.		Vessels.	Tons.
Quebec	29	14,614	Quebec	46	27,632
St. John, &c.	80	32,721	St. John, &c.	66	82,851
Baltic	71	17,212	Baltic	44	12,661

—Globe City Article.

THE SUGAR DUTIES BILL.—We learn from the *Morning Post* that the Conservative Peers, at a meeting held at the residence of Lord Stanley, on Thursday, although disapproving of the Sugar Bill, "unanimously resolved that at this late period of the session the question ought not to be carried to a division, however strongly Lord Stanley and other noble lords may think it necessary on the introduction of the measure to the House of Lords to place their own sentiments on the subject, and those of the party generally, before the country." This indicates a debate, without a division.

INS AND OUTS—THE IRISH ARMS ACT.

Ministers have announced their intention of introducing a bill for the renewal of the Irish Arms Act. Upon this curious illustration of the difference between INS and OUTS, the *Spectator* makes the following apt comment :—

"Among the measures which ministers do not defer, is one to renew the Irish arms act! You may doubt the fact, but it is so. Yes, the men who ousted Sir Robert Peel on the coercion bill who had so many harsh things to say against this very arms act—who were to begin a totally new policy—are entering upon their practical administration of Irish affairs with a renewal of the arms act. They were quite right in condemning the arms act: it possesses the two very worst features of legislation—an odious aspect, and utter inefficiency in operation—it looks as tyrannical as a Russian ukase, and is as impotent as the oath against bribery at elections. There is something so extravagant in the inconsistency between this practical step and the whole spirit of Lord John Russell's recent speeches on Ireland, as to imply some critical conflict of motives. The discrepancy between the policy of the Premier and this official act of the Irish department makes one remember certain rumours that seemed at the time inconsistent enough: while Lord John Russell was opposing the coercion bill as against Sir Robert Peel, it was said, reproachfully, that Lord Besborough, the very man whom Lord John intended for his Lord Lieutenant, was notoriously and avowedly in favour of coercive measures. Lord John denied the reproach, in set terms; but this singular disagreement between the general policy professed by himself and the first parliamentary act of the Irish administration recalls that rumor."

"To ourselves, though we see no virtue in the Arms Act, which, indeed, is a practical blunder from preamble to interpretation clause, this step of the government brings confirmation of their rumoured intention to endeavour to rule Ireland with a view towards the safety of the peaceable and loyal inhabitants. The same design is evidenced in the announcement of Mr. Labouchere, of an addition to the constabulary force; while an act of practical justice is to be done to Ireland in the removal of the charge of maintaining that force altogether from the counties. While we make these admissions, and feel grateful to any ministry that will actively exert itself for the maintenance of order and the establishment of security for life and property, we do not pretend to be able to solve the following pertinent questions, put by a correspondent of the *Freemen's Journal*, in relation to this matter :—

"The renewal (says the correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*) is only proposed for twelve months; but why should a renewal for one week be sanctioned by men who spoke of the arms bill in the following language :—

"Mr. Hawes—'I do not believe the bill will remove the sovereign evil of Ireland. It will not disarm the ruffian—it will operate on the honest man. It shows symptoms of returning to the system of governing Ireland on narrow, partizan, and sectarian principles.'—*Hansard's Debates*, 1843, *p.* 1175.

"Mr. Redington—'By forcing such measures on the statute-book, you will cause law to be despised. The people will regard it as an engine of oppression.'—*Ibid*, *p.* 1104.

"Mr. Charles Buller—'This bill is restrictive of liberty.'—*Ibid*, *p.* 1128.

"Mr. Wyse—'Injurious only to the peaceful and industrious farmers who need arms for protection.'—*Ibid*, *p.* 1153.

"Mr. Sheil—'It is inefficient to attain the legitimate purpose—the repression of crime.'—*Ibid*, *p.* 1038.

"The O'Conor Don—'I feel indignation that such a measure, at this time of day, should be proposed. Such measures degrade and humiliate the people of Ireland.'—*Ibid*, *p.* 1168.

"It is true that, of the present ministry, Lords Lansdowne, Campbell, and Clanricarde, voted for the bill; but Lord John Russell, Lord Grey, Mr. Pigot, Mr. Macauley, Mr. O'Ferrall, and even Mr. Labouchere, who now propose to renew the act, did themselves the honour of voting against the measure.

"'Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer cloud,
Without our special wonder?'"

All we can say upon the subject may be expressed in a single hexameter :—

"*Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra.*"

The INS have as little good faith or consistency as the OUTS.

THE NEW SUGAR DUTIES.

(M. Chronicle.)

The effect of the new sugar duties was fully tested to day by large sales of Mauritius sugar. Brown sugar, which at the highest was worth 49s the cwt, sold to day at 44s, including the duty, being a reduction of 5s; while, on the other hand, a parcel of brown Bahia sugar in an English ship, and which two months ago was worth 19s to 19s 6d in bond, sold to day for 23s 6d, which, with the new duty of 21s, is equivalent to 44s 6d duty paid. Upon this class of sugar, therefore, the effect of the change may be said to be a rise of 4s on foreign sugar, and a fall of 5s on colonial. It must, however, be borne in mind, that sugars were six weeks ago at least 5s to 6s per cwt. dearer than they were at the same time last year. The comparison was thus :—

June 17, 1846, general average price of sugar	31s 7½d
June 20, 1846, ditto ditto	36s 10d

The reduction, therefore, which has taken place, is not more than the advance which had been experienced in anticipation of a great scarcity. Then as the Mauritius and East India crops are even larger than last year, there is no reason to suppose that those interests will suffer in any way from the change. By a parliamentary paper which has been issued, it appears that the quantity of sugar taken for home consumption in the quarters ending July 5th, 1845 and 1846, were as follows :—

Quarter ending July 5, 1845.	
Colonial sugar	1,477,697 cwts.
Free labour foreign	19,414 ,,
	1,497,111 "
Quarter ending July 5, 1846.	
Colonial sugar	1,271,955 cwts.
Free labour foreign	2,267 ,,
	1,274,222
Less in 1846	222,816 cwts

There can, however, be no doubt that this reduction is rather apparent than real, and it is in some measure to be accounted for by the great reduction in stocks which has taken place in expectation of the reduction of the duty. As soon as public opinion is satisfied that sugar has come as low as it will, we may expect a very large delivery, if not an improvement in the price.

THE HARVEST—Our crops look well, and promise abundantly, and are now under the operation of the sickle. Here, of which a large quantity was sown this season, has been all gathered in, and is chiefly reserved by the farmer for his own domestic purposes, when manufactured into meal. The wheaten fields are all in course of reaping—in some parts we learn there has been an appearance of blight, which, we trust, will not prove of any extent, and that it will be only partial. The early oat crop, will be, as it generally is, the most prolific and profitable of grain crops. But it is with sadness and sorrow that we learn that the fate of the potato is again doomed, and the staple food of our peasantry will, for the second season be snatched from their hopes by the pestilential disease that affects them. *Nenagh Guardian.*

JUDGES' CHAMBERS—LONDON, WEDNESDAY.

COMMITTAL OF MR. RICHARD DUNN, THE BARRISTER.

Mr. Richard Dunn, the barrister, was brought up in the custody of Inspector Shackell, and Serjeants Langley, and Shaw, of the detective police, before the Lord Chief Baron, at chambers, on a warrant which had been issued by Mr. Justice Patteson.

It will be recollected that in the course of the session held at the Central Criminal Court in June last, Miss Burdett Coutts and some of the other partners of the banking house of Coutts and Co., preferred a bill before the grand jury against Mr. Richard Dunn, for wilful and corrupt perjury, the defendant having gone and attempted to sue out a fiat of bankruptcy before Mr. Commissioner Holroyd against Miss Burdett Coutts, alleging that she had given him the authority to draw on the banking house for £100,000 and that she had committed an act of bankruptcy. After a true bill had been found, an application was made to Mr. Justice Patteson for a warrant for the apprehension of the defendant, which was granted; five days after, the defendant applied for a writ of certiorari, to remove the indictment from the Central Criminal Court to the Queen's Bench, which was ultimately granted, the defendant being directed to enter into his own recognizance of £200 and two housekeepers in £60 each. Some weeks however elapsing, and Mr. R. Dunn not complying with the terms, the warrant was given to Inspector Shackell to execute, and on Tuesday evening Shackell, with the aid of Langley and Shaw, succeeded in taking the defendant into custody at his residence, in New-street, Covent-garden. At first the learned gentleman exhibited a great deal of resistance, threatening to blow the officers' brains out, but after a little while he became more quiet, and walked with them to the Bow-street station of police, where he was locked up for the night, and from whence he was removed to Serjeants' Inn.

Upon the case being called on before his lordship,

Mr. Jarman, from the office of a Mr. Humphreys, the solicitor to the prosecution, said he had to apply to his lordship to commit Mr. Richard Dunn to Newgate, for not having complied with the terms of the order of Mr. Justice Patteson, that of attempting to enter into bail without giving the necessary notice to the prosecutor.

Mr. Dunn said that he was not bound to give any notice of bail, as the writ of *certiorari* completely superseded the warrant, and he then proceeded at great length to re-argue the case, and said he was prepared by affidavit to support the facts. He would now read the affidavit.

The Lord Chief Baron declined to hear the affidavit read. The simple question before him was his non-compliance with the writ and the warrant, and he had no other alternative but to commit the defendant if the prosecutor pressed it.

Mr. Jarman said that every lenity had been exercised towards Mr. Dunn, but as it appeared that he was trying to take an advantage of their forbearance, it was necessary to enforce the warrant.

Mr. Dunn denied taking any advantage. The fact was everything that could be done to prosecute him was daily called into action; that whenever he got bail the prosecutor took care to alarm them, and the consequence was, he had been prevented from obtaining bail: and as the 8th and 9th Wm. III., cap. 33, declared that in all cases of writs of certiorari there was no occasion to give notice of bail, he was determined to act upon his right.

The Lord Chief Baron doubted the construction of the clause as put upon it by Mr. Dunn; but said he would send for the clerk of the crown office, and consult him on the point.

The further proceedings were accordingly adjourned for the attendance of the clerk of the crown office, and when the case was again called on,

The Lord Chief Baron said that he found that Mr. Dunn was right, and if he had his bail in attendance he would take the required recognisances at once.

Mr. Hetherington, a member of the Irish bar, of South-place, South-square, Gray's-inn, then presented himself as one of the bail for Mr. Dunn.

Mr. Jarman cross-examined the learned gentleman as to the length of his residence at the above place, which appeared to be about four months.

Mr. Dunn said that was sufficient.

Mr. Jarman contended that the law required that the person who offered himself as bail should have resided for twelve months, and paid the parochial and assessed taxes.

The Lord Chief Baron overruled the objection, and said he should accept Mr. Hetherington as one of the bail.

Mr. Kempler, of the Borough, then offered himself, and was objected to on the ground that he was not a housekeeper.

The Lord Chief Baron said the objection was fatal.

Mr. Dunn then wanted to have his own recognisances increased from £200 to £500, and to have but one surety.

The Lord Chief said he could not alter the terms which had been laid down; and, if the application was pressed, he had no alternative but to commit.

Mr. Jarman said he was instructed to press for the committal of Mr. Dunn.

The Lord Chief Baron then signed the warrant for Mr. Dunn's committal, saying at the same time, if in case he could get another surety by next day, he would take his bail, and send down his discharge.

Mr. Dunn said that his committal was illegal, and he would not let the matter rest here.

He was then handed over to the custody of the officers who had apprehended him, when he was conveyed to Newgate, and delivered into the custody of Mr. Cope, the governor. Mr. Dunn, while waiting to get his own recognisances in the outer office, declared that he would get his case brought before the House of Commons, although he might not be more than a day in Newgate.

The Hibernian Bank has opened Branches at Drogheda, Mullingar, and Kells.

Three millions sterling are to be expended in the improvement of waste lands in Great Britain and Ireland, under a bill now passing through Parliament, by Government.

Private James Sayer, Royal Marines, sentenced by Court-martial on board the fleet at Cork to be hanged from the yard-arm, for striking the guard, will experience the Queen's clemency, and the capital punishment is to be commuted.

On Thursday, *twenty-two* armed men, in women's clothes, went upon a farm at Knockane, county Clare, the property of John M'Mahon, Esq., where a number of mowers were at work, and threatened them with death if they accepted less wages than 1s. 6d a day.—They then went through the country, towards Major Creagh's, at Carrigerry, where they passed a Police station unmolested, and dividing themselves into two parties, the agrarian legislators crossed the river in boats, towards the county Limerick side from Rynana.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The Government contract to provide for the Victualling and Transport service for the ensuing year was announced last week by the Admiralty Commissioners at Somerset House, London. The quantity required is 12000 tierces of Beef, and 18000 tierces of Pork and the day for opening tenders is the 24th September. The contract last year was for 8,000 of Beef and 14,000 of Pork.

THE ARMY.

Capt. George Ogle Moore, of the 32d regt., has been appointed aid-de-Camp to Major Gen. Sir Richard Armstrong, K.C.B., upon the staff of the army in Canada, vice Capt. Mayne, of the 1st (or Royal) regiment.

Capt. G. C. Rookes of the 2d West India regt., has been appointed Aid-de-Camp to George Benevento Mathew, Esq., Governor and Commander in Chief of the Bahamas.

Lieut. Wm. M'Carthy Murray, of the 2d West India Regt., has been appointed Garrison Adjut. at Gambia, in succession to Lieut. Harger, of the same regiment.

Lieut.-Col. (son of Commodore Sir Chas.) Napier, is ordered out immediately to the Cape of Good Hope as Deputy Adjt.-Gen. and to take passage in the Inflexible, steam-sloop, Commander Hoseason, which will leave Devonport on the 12th to-day for the Cape direct.

The Princess Royal, transport, Lieut. Harris, agent and R. Binnie, master, which arrived on Wednesday at Spithead, brought six officers, 120 non-commissioned officers and privates, 17 women, and 38 children of the following regiments: Royal Artillery, 7th, 19th, 23d, 32d, 71st, 85th, and 3d West India regiment as invalids. She left Barbadoes on the 6th ult., and made the passage to Spithead in 28 days. Five men, who were sent on board very ill, died on the passage. The following are the officers who have come to England in the Princess Royal:—Captain Abbott, 3d West India Regiment; Captain Fitzmeyer, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Phillips, 19th regiment; Lieut. Jeffrey, 32d regiment; Ensign Hartigan, 3d West India regt.; and Doctor Arden, Medical Staff.

A number of troops belonging to the Royal Artillery and Engineers were brought in from the Athole troop-ship, master commanding R. J. P. Pearce, on Wednesday morning, by the Emerald tender, and landed at Clarence-yard, whence they marched to the Gosport terminus, and proceeded by rail to London. The ship sailed the same afternoon with nearly sixty military invalids, besides women and children, for Chatham.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Brevet Major A. R. Harrison's company (8th battalion,) at present at Dublin, is ordered to join head-quarters at Woolwich. Captain T. P. Flude's company (7th battalion,) consisting of second Captain Dionysius Airey, and Lieutenants Arnold, Thompson, and William Glascott Stubbs, 9 non-commissioned officers, and 70 gunners and drivers, are ordered from Woolwich to Liverpool, to cross to Dublin, on the 12th instant, to relieve Major Harrison's company.

Thirty-nine gentlemen have been gazetted as cornets or ensigns in the army during the present month, 30 of whom have purchased their commissions, varying in price from £450 to £840 each and amounting in the aggregate to the sum of £14,530.

The following non-commissioned officers have been promoted during the month, and have received the usual bounty (£100 for the infantry, and £150 for the cavalry) to assist them in their outfit:—Sergeant-major J. Palmer to be Quartermaster in the 14th Light Dragoons, Quartermaster-sergeant C. Dunbar, to be Quartermaster Royal Artillery; and Sergeant-majors W. Ruston, N. Austin, G. Dibbins, and J. Cooper, to be Quartermasters at each of the divisions of the Royal Marines.

Four Majors have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; three without purchase and one by purchase. Amount of purchase money, £1,300.

Seventeen Captains have been promoted to the rank of Major; ten by brevet, five without purchase, and two by purchase. Amount which has thereby changed hands, £2,800, the regulated difference for the commissions being £1,400.

Twenty-five Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Captain; 11 without purchase and 14 by purchase. Amount which has thereby changed hands, £15,137, the regulated difference for the commissions varying from £1,100 to £2,035.

Thirty-five Ensigns have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant; seven without purchase and 28 by purchase. Amount which has thereby changed hands, £7,700; the regulated difference for the commission varying from £200 to £1,200.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.

Mr. Grogan has given notice that on the report of the baths and washouses (Ireland) bill, he will move the omission of clause 4, and the insertion of the following clauses :—

"And be it enacted, that the expense of carrying this act into execution in any such borough or such city or town in which the council or town commissioners respectively shall have resolved to adopt this act for their borough or city or town respectively, shall be chargeable upon and paid out of the funds to be raised under the authority of this act, and for that purpose the council or town commissioners may cause a separate rate, not exceeding in the whole, at any one time, the sum of one penny per pound sterling upon the rateable property of such borough, city, or town, to be levied, paid, and recovered in like manner and with the like powers and remedies in all respects as the borough rate, or town rate, to be applied in payment of the expenses of carrying this act into execution, as if such expenses were necessarily incurred in carrying into effect the provisions of the said act of the third and fourth years of the reign of her present Majesty, or the said act of the ninth year of the rain of his Majesty King George the Fourth, or of such local or other act or acts as aforesaid, as the case may be; and the income arising from the baths and wash houses and open bathing places in any borough, or city or town, shall be paid to the credit of these parate account of such baths or washhouses.

"And be it enacted, that when the town council of any such borough as aforesaid, or the town commissioners for any such city or town as aforesaid, shall have adopted this act for their borough, city, or town respectively, they shall cause their treasurer, or where there shall be no treasurer, such person as they shall appoint, to keep a true and regular account of all sums of money expended by them in the purchase of any land or buildings for the purpose of erecting baths or washhouses thereon, or in the purchase of any baths now erected, and of all sums of money borrowed by them under the powers of this act, and of all expenses incurred by them for or on account of the purposes of this act; and the said account shall be examined and audited in like manner and at the same time as all other accounts of receipts and payments of such borough, city, or town respectively are examined and audited; and the said council or town commissioners shall, before the first day of February in each year transmit to the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, a true and correct copy of such account; and the said council or town commissioners shall also cause a copy of such account to be deposited in the office of the town clerk, or of such person as they shall appoint to execute the duties of town clerk, within one month after the same shall have been audited, and the said account shall be open to the inspection of all inhabitants of such borough, city, or town, and copies thereof shall be delivered to all inhabitants of such borough, city or town, applying for the same, upon payment of one shilling for each copy."

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday a man named Lawlor, engaged by the poor relief Committee here as a labourer, burst a blood vessel, and immediately expired. Deceased was a stout, able man, aged 36, and has left a wife and two children to lament his loss.—*Wexford Independent.*

RAILWAY DEPOSITS.

(From the Times.)

For the last two or three days dealings in railway shares have sensibly increased, but it was not until this morning that we were prepared for so sudden and startling a change in the aspect of prices. Although under the influence of purchases registered securities, as well as the better classes of scrip, had advanced in some respects £1 and £2 per share, it was considered not to be so much attributable to speculation as to the effect of partial recovery from extreme depression, and the more easy condition of money. To-day, however, business assumed quite an altered tone, and instead of maintaining an appearance of *bona fide* activity, it has broken out into wild and uncontrollable gambling. All kinds of shares and scrips have found a ready market at higher and improving prices, and that part of the Stock Exchange where these operations are carried on has exhibited much of the excitement and hustle which was one of the distinguishing features of the mania of last year.

The applications to the Court of Chancery for the return of railway deposits show that—

	£
For the week ending the 27th of June, the amount was	607,423
For the week ending the 4th of July, the amount was	1,072,441
For the week ending the 11th of July, the amount was	1,526,038
For the week ending the 18th of July, the amount was	315,273
For the week ending the 25th of July, the amount was	769,763
For the week ending the 1st of August, the amount was	1,007,482
Grand total	5,289,420

IRISH FAIRS.

CLONMEL FAIR.—Our monthly fair came off on Wednesday last. The attendance was good, and the demand rather brisk. Fat Cattle from £12 to £15; Strippers from £7 to £9; two-year-old from £6 10s. to £8 10s; one two-year old sold for £10 2s 6d; Fat sheep from £1 15s to £2 each; Wedders from £2 to £2 2s. Mr. S. Keating of Garranlea, sold two heifers to Mr. Paul Winberry for £28 15s; Lambs rated from £1 1s, to £1 5s.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

CASHEL FAIR.—At the Cashel Fair fat cows were very scarce, and sold very high, Lambs rated from £1 5s to £1 6s; Store Cattle were very high.—*Ibid.*

ENNISCORTHY FAIR.—The fair held in Enniscorthy was but thinly attended with stock, but those of a good quality realized high prices, particularly horned cattle, Mr. W. Pounder, of Enniscorthy, obtained the extraordinary price of £19 10s., for a two year old heifer. She was purchased by Mr. DeRinzy, Clonegall, for the Coolattin cattle show.—*Wexford Independent.*

SONG OF THE OLD BELL.

(From Miss Costelloe's Tour to and from Venice.)

Circling Alps! ye hear the wail
Of Saint Mary's bell:'
Hark! upon the sobbing gale
Rings the funeral knell!

Soon, my latest murmur past,
I shall sigh no more;
Silent on the list'ning blast—
Silent on the shore.

Dumb on wild Lugano's waves,
That shall mourn in vain;
Mute in Salvator's caves,
Ne'er to wake again!

Heard no more on Cima's brow,
Where, her elm beside,
Meet the council even now,
And her laws decide.

Heard not where the surges beat,
Swelling land and high—
Where the echoing rocks repeat
Songs of liberty.

Monte Rosa, 'midst the skies,
Shall no more rejoice,
That above her crest should rise
My accustomed voice.

Dark Caprino and her cells,
Ask another tone—
When to San Lorenzo's bells,
They reply alone.

Holy Mary's glories all
Other voices tell;
Silence and oblivion's pall
Closes o'er her bell!

It would seem from the judicial opinions recorded—one by a Roman Catholic, Judge (Ball)—the other by a Whig Judge, (Richards)—that Mayo, above any county in Ireland, abounds with crimes, arising out of drunkenness and want of education. This county, included in the archdiocese of Tuam, has now been for fifteen years, under the spiritual *oversight* of the Most Rev Doctor Mac Hale.—*Mail.*

IRISH PROVISIONS.—The supplies of provisions from Ireland continue to be of the same extensive and important character as have been before particularly adverted to; but we can only allude in a succient manner to the latest and most prominent which have taken place. The arrivals at the port of Liverpool from the Irish ports during the past week comprised large quantities of wheat, flour, oats, oatmeal, barley, malt, whiskey, hams, lard, linens and cottons, seed, pork, bacon, general provisions, and other articles. In the same period of time 878 large baskets of salmon, 8,855 packages of butter, 3,781 hampers of bacon, 696 baskets and boxes of eggs, 1,104 boxes of lard, 102 packages and 20 tons weight of oatmeal, 102 packages of pork, have been imported into the port of London from the same quarter, besides very numerous packages of hams malt, paper, soap, and other articles, the productions of the sister country.—*London Paper.*

POSTAGE AND STAMPS.—Mr. Thomas Duncombe asked for some returns in June last connected with postage stamps and labels, which are now printed. The first part of the return was required to show, commencing from the establishment of the penny postage to the 5th of April last, the amount expended for producing stamped postage cards, and the several heads of machinery, paper, salaries, wages, folding, bands, &c. The total cost, beginning in 1841 to the first quarter in the present year of envelopes was £30,075 1s 5d, of which £1,846 1s 3d was realized in the quarter mentioned. The amount repaid by the consumers, in addition to the retailers' profit for the whole period, was £31,068. The profit to the government was £902 18s 7d.—The number of stamps issued in the period was 83,694,240. The cost per million upon the average of the period was £352 6s. 11d., and £371 4s. 2d. per million was repaid by the consumers. The profit per million upon the whole number issued was £11 17s. 3d, and the profit per million at the present time £21 16s. 1d. The postage labels cost per million £79 0s. 7d., no part of which is repaid by the consumers. The money actually expended in the purchase of machinery from the commencement of the penny postage to the 5th of April last was £435; but the sum was not charged, because the machines in use are in good condition, but a sum was charged for machinery now disused. The third branch was to show the names of persons who had sustained injuries at the stamping machines. From the 6th of May, 1841, to the 22d March last, 11 persons were injured in their fingers. Eight of the accidents in stamping occurred with the machines which have been since discarded. The improved machines in use are much superior in safety. At the folding machine three persons had been injured in 1845, and by a note it is stated that such machine is no longer dangerous, its construction having been altered with a view to safety.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

WAR-OFFICE, AUG. 7.

Royal Horse Guards—Lieut. H.S. Ballie to be Captain, by purchase, vice Bastard, who retires; Cornet F. W. F. Berkeley, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Baillie; S. G. L. Fox, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Berkeley.

7th Dragoon Guards—R. J. Loch, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Power, promoted in the 91st Foot.

2d Dragoons—Lieut. A. Robertson to be Capt. by purchase, vice Reid, who retires; Cornet F.D. Hibbert, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Robertson; J. A. Freeman, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Hibbert.

4th Light Dragoons—Brevet Col. J. Vandeleur, from the 10th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut. Col., vice Tarlby, who exchanges.

10th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Colonel W. Parlby, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Vandeleur, who exchanges.

15th Light Dragoons—Assistant Surgeon J.P. Moline, from the 22d Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Moeklar, promoted in the 10th Foot.

16th Light Dragoons—Surgeon R. J. G. Grant, from the 10th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Burt, deceased.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards—Lieut. Col. G. M. Stevenson, from half pay Unattached, to be Captain and Lieut. Col., vice the Hon. E. B. Wilbraham, who exchanges; Lieut. and Captain J. Forbes to be Capt. and Lieut. Col., by purchase, vice Stephenson, who retires; Ensign and Lieut. C. L. Cocks to be Lieut. and Capt., by purchase, vice Forbes; Ensign the Hon. P. R. B. Fielding, from the 85th Foot, to be Ensign and Lieut., by purchase, vice Cocks.

2d Foot—Lieutenant C. F. Studdert, from the 75th Foot, to be Lieut., vice H. Piercy, who exchanges.

5th—R. F. Robb, M. D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Mackey, promoted in the 42d Foot.

6th—Major J. Crofton to be Lieut. Col., without purchase; Capt. J. T. Griffiths to be Major, vice Crofton; Lieut. E. J. Blanckley to be Capt., vice Griffiths; Ensign W. F. G. Servantes, from the 96th Foot, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Dowker, appointed Adjutant; Ensign H. M. Blackburn, from the 99th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Blanckley; Lieut. C. H. Dowker to be Adjutant, vice Mansergh, promoted; Quartermaster W. Lee to be Adjutant, with the rank of Ensign. To be Quartermasters:—Serjeant Major J. Croker, vice Lee; Quartermaster Serjeant G. Pollard.

10th—Assistant Surgeon E. Mockler, from the 15th Light Dragoons, to be Surgeon, vice Grant, appointed to the 16th Light Dragoons.

12th—Assistant Staff Surgeon W. Dick, M.D. to be Surgeon.

19th—Captain H. Calley to be Major, by purchase, vice Semple, who retires; Lieut. J. Ker to be Captain, by purchase, vice Calley; Ensign J. H. Moore to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ker; H.W. Palmer, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Moore.

20th—Assist. Staff Surgeon T. M. Fishbourne, M.D., to be Surgeon.

22d—D. P. Barry, Gent., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Moline, appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons.

23d—Second Class Staff Surgeon R. Smith to be Surgeon.

36th—Captain A. O. Creighton, from the 3d West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice Bristow, who exchanges.

39th—Brevet Major M. G. Nixon to be Major, without purchase, vice E. W. Bray, who retires upon full pay; Lieut. W.C. Wolfe to be Captain, vice Nixon; Ensign B. Thornhill to be Lieut., vice Wolfe.

42d—Assistant Surgeon H. Mackay, from the 5th Foot, to be Surgeon.

45th—Assistant Surgeon R. T. Scott, from the 76th Foot, to be Surgeon.

71st—Assistant Staff Surgeon G. Carr, to be Surgeon.

75th—Lieut. H. Piercy, from the 2d Foot, to be Lieut., vice Studdert, who exchanges.

76th—R. Wallace, gent., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Scott, promoted in the 45th Foot.

82d—P. W. Kingsmill, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Fraser, deceased.

91st—Assistant Surgeon W. J. Power, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Surgeon.

93d—A. Smith, gent., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Irwin, promoted in the 97th Foot.

95th—Lieut. H. Swetenham, from the Ceylon Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Hayes, who exchanges.

96th—F. G. Allman, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Servantes, promoted in the 6th Foot.

97th—Serjeant Major P. Carroll to be Quartermaster: Assistant Surgeon J. N. Irwin, from the 93d Foot, to be Surgeon.

99th—A M'Lean Fraser, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Blackburn, promoted in the 6th Foot.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. Lord A.G. Russell, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Waddington, who retires; Second Lieut. H. D. F. Davie, to be First Lieut., by purchase, vice Lord A. G. Russell; the Hon. H. Clifford, to be Second Lieut., by purchase, vice Davie; Second Class Staff Surgeon T. Alexander, to be Surgeon.

3d West India Regiment—Capt. H. Bristow, from the 36th Foot, to be Captain, vice Creighton, who exchanges.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Lieut. H. G. Hayes, from the 36th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Swettenham, who exchanges.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Assistant Staff Surgeon W. Denny to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Alexander, appointed to the Rifle Brigade; W. Lapsley, gent., to be Assistant Staff Surgeon, vice Dick, promoted in the 12th Foot; J. J. Clifford, M.D., to be Assistant Staff Surgeon, vice Fishbourne, promoted in the 20th Foot; Assistant Staff Surgeon J. D. M'Diarmid, to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Smith, appointed to the 23d Foot; G. R. Woolhouse, gent., to be Assistant Staff Surgeon, vice M'Diarmid, promoted; E. W. Young, M. D., to be Assistant Staff Surgeon, vice Carr, promoted in the 71st Foot; F. Reynolds, gent., to be Assistant Staff Surgeon, vice Denny, promoted.

WAR-OFFICE, AUG. 7.

Further List of Four Private Soldiers of her Majesty's 62d Foot, who have died of Wounds received in action with the enemy on the Sutlej :—

William Edge, Thomas Arcill, Joseph Parfit, Wm. Smith.

INDIA BOARD, AUG. 5.

The following further List of Non-Commissioned Officers, Gunners, and Privates of the East India Company's Service, killed in the recent action on the Sutlej, or who have subsequently died of their wounds, has been received at the East India House :—

Bombardier—T. Agar, 3d troop 1st brigade Horse Artillery.

Gunners—J. O'Brien, 1st troop 1st brigade Horse Artillery; J. Frieland, 1st troop 1st brigade Horse Artillery; J. Grace, 2d Troop 1st brigade Horse Artillery; J. Murphy, 3d troop 2d brigade Horse Artillery; T. Nocton, 3d troop 3d brigade Horse Artillery J. Rourke, 3d troop 3d brigade Horse Artillery.

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