[illegible] were not complied with. He next [illegible] and libelous publications, and [illegible] power. He was not disposed to [illegible] law in force against them, which, in doing so, [illegible] more harm than good, for the point was a very delicate one. He next alluded to Ireland. The prosecutions there had been abandoned, because the statute on which they were founded had expired.

The Duke of Cumberland said he should not have risen on the present occasion had not a pointed allusion been made to him by the noble Earl, who had chosen to prefer a serious charge against him of being always adverse to the liberties of the people of this country. He would tell that noble Earl, that on this subject he must be permitted to express himself as warmly as he felt, and assert in his place that, if any liberties were endangered, no man there or elsewhere should be found more ready or willing to fight manfully in support of those liberties than he himself. (Hear.) He would ask that noble Earl, in vague public acts of his Parliamentary life for above forty years, since he had been a member of that House, if he had the proof of such an accusation? As to the bill proposed to the adoption of Parliament on the subject of reform, in the House of Commons, he thought it totally different with the noble Earl and his colleagues of its merits. He should, however, pledge himself to no particular line of conduct during the discussion on the subject of that bill, but listen with patience to its announcements, and enter into the examination of its provisions and their tendencies with that attention the subject so seriously demanded.

After some further debate the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 21.—Mr. HUNT inquired whether it was true that Ministers had allowed the Birmingham manufacturers to take arms from the Tower to make up an order of 200,000 stand of arms for Russia; and also whether an inquiry had been instituted respecting the death of twenty persons in the recent disturbances in Wales.

Mr. C. LAMB, in answer to Mr. Hunt, said that no arms had been taken out of the Tower to send to Russia, and that an inquest had been held on the persons killed in Wales, and a verdict of "justifiable homicide" returned.

Mr. SAVAGE said Ireland ought to have poor laws.

Mr. SHEIL called the attention of the House to the necessity of conciliating the Catholic Clergy, but deprecated any idea of making them by a pecuniary, or what they would consider an ignominious tie. By interesting them with the education of the people, by modifying their complaints against the spirit of proselytism, and by increasing the funds granted for education, and placing them more or less under the control of the Catholic hierarchy, a fair, a legitimate influence, founded upon reciprocal concordance, would be obtained.

Mr. G. DAWSON went at great length into the subject of the dissolution of the late Parliament.

Sir JAS. GRAHAM defended the conduct of Government.

Mr. JOHN SMITH said Government had afforded relief to the suffering Irish, and he was glad to find that the subscriptions now reached £23,000.

Viscount STORMONT thought that Lord Howick was much to blame for having sat at a table at which the following toast was given—"The People and the sovereignty of their power."

Lord HOWICK said the toast was simply—"The People, the only source of legitimate power."

Mr. STANLEY denied that there had been any compromise between the Irish Government and Mr. O'Connell; and said that relief had been afforded to the suffering people in Mayo by the Irish Administration. The hon. member for Louth (Mr. Sheil,) complained that the Government was too tardy in its mode of operation. He said that the repeal of the union was becoming daily a question of more and more importance in the eyes of the people of Ireland. He agreed with him in this, and he also agreed with him in thinking that the best way of checking this feeling, which was gradually making way, was by showing to the people of Ireland that the union with England was for the advantage of Ireland. He also agreed in the opinion that it was necessary to have some more permanent relief for the people of that country; but he dissented with his noble friend, as well as with an honorable member, whom he was more astonished to hear recommending the adoption of such a hasty measure without previous grave and cautious consideration.—He recommended the introduction of a new system, though he must know that the step, if taken, would be irretrievable. He wishes a system of poor laws to be at once introduced, and was of opinion that all would then go right; but he (Mr. Stanley) would ask him whether he was prepared to say what he meant by a system of poor laws? He (Mr. Stanley) was not prepared to say that there might not be such a choice of evils as would compel the Government to resort to a system of local assessment for the relief of the poor, but he felt assured that they must be first convinced that it was the best alternative of evils, for they would scarcely adopt a remedy on the chance of its being a good or bad one. He would at all events say to those who proposed the introduction of such a system, "Show me your plan, and then I shall better able to judge whether it is adapted to the present situation of Ireland."—(Hear, hear.)—Having heard their suggestions, the Government would be allowed to deliberate before it decided upon a matter of such importance.

JUNE 22.—Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice, that upon the 5th of July next, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the subletting Act; that upon the 21st of July he should move for leave to bring in a bill to except Catholic and Protestant Dissenters from the payment of church rates; that upon the 31st of July he should move certain resolutions regarding the state of Ireland; and that upon to-morrow he would again introduce his bill respecting Catholic charitable donations in Ireland.

ALLUSION TO PROVIDENCE.

Sir R. ISAACS said that he had looked over seven consecutive speeches from the throne, and in every one of them he had found a direct allusion made to the providence of God; but in the present speech there was no allusion whatever to Providence. He should have been sorry had the address passed without some notice being taken of what, he trusted, was an unintentional omission.

Mr. BARRON concurred in what had fallen from the last speaker.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that, as the observations had been made in the form of an appeal to him, he should say that, considering the nature of such expressions when used in public and political documents, he hoped that the omission of the phrase would not be taken as any proof of a want of respect for religion. He considered that the subject had better not have been brought forward in that House.

Mr. TRANT had observed that Providence had been left out of Kings' speeches for the last two or three years, and, therefore, the omission in the present one could not be converted into any attack against ministers. The omission was to be attributed to what was called the enlightened times. In periods of war, pestilence, and famine, to what could they look up for relief except to the Power on high?

Mr. GOULBURN could not concur that, upon the throne opening of Parliament, the mentioning the name of Deity was a practice which it would be wise or proper to depart from; nor ought the omission to be made in a speech which alluded to a malady which had overspread great part of Europe, and from the causes of which there could be no protection but from the aid of that source to which he had alluded.

Mr. WARBURTON wished that those gentlemen who advocated the insertion of the name of the DEITY or of Providence in political or party documents, would consider a little on the manner in which the terms so long almost always prostituted on such occasions. There had hardly been an atrocity committed by any sovereign which had not been attributed to Divine Providence; and every potentate always sought to purify his deeds of enormous crime by coupling them with the name of Providence. When persons reflected upon the power which all rulers had to use these terms in public documents for their own purposes, they could not too much praise his Majesty's Ministers, who had abstained from a practice that was liable to be abused.

Mr. SAVAGE did not intend to prolong the discussion. (Ah, ah.) He was a sincere Christian, and he thought that if there were any occasion on which it was necessary to introduce the name of Providence, it was the present. He did not wish to see the practice of their ancestors departed from.

June 23.—Mr. HUNT, on presenting a petition from a number of Irishmen in favour of a repeal of the Union, after adverting to the necessity of introducing poor laws into that country as a means of relief for the wretchedness and poverty which were found to prevail, took occasion to notice the statement which appeared in the morning papers of the serious affray at Newtonbarry. He said that from 20 to 30 persons had been killed by the yeomanry, who, it appeared had fired upon the multitude assembled on the occasion. It was in vain to expect peace in Ireland unless something was done to relieve the distressed population; and, in his opinion, with a view of obtaining so desirable an end, some species of poor laws must be introduced into that country. The petitioners thought that a repeal of the Union would afford them relief; but he thought that the best mode of relief would be found in introducing poor laws.—(hear.) This was his opinion. It would be infinitely better than Commissions and the portable gallows towards removing the sufferings of that starving population.

THE REFORM BILL.

JUNE 24.—This important bill was brought forward in the House of Commons this day, by Lord John Russell, and passed its first reading. His Lordship made a very eloquent Speech on the occasion. It the arguments made use of were similar to those of the last Session.—In the course of his speech, his Lordship said:—"It shocks me to see that a majority of members may be returned by a few individuals—it offends me to see elections an exercise for every species of immorality; and, as regards public policy, I regret to see places in which large masses of intelligence and worth are gathered together, but who have no vote in returning representatives. We propose to alter the system, and to substitute a better in its place, altering as little as possible.—(laughter, and Hear, hear.)—We propose to add 130 members to be sent by the counties, which, by being divided, give to each member as much population as a whole county did a hundred years ago. I have gone through documents, and find such to be the case. I had it nearly in every instance from 70 to 120 persons. We then say, that there shall be about 180 members sent from the great cities and towns, not omitting Manchester, Leeds, or Sheffield, but giving members to those great towns, and giving also to the woollen, cotton, cork, pottery, and other manufacturing districts, a share in the representation which they have not hitherto had.—(Loud cries of hear, hear.) We propose an immense extension of the suffrage of freeholders, householders, and copyholders. We propose to extend the franchise to long leaseholders, which was omitted in the former bill by mistake.—(Hear!)—and leaseholders of seven years of £50 per year, instead of 14 years, as stated in the former bill." With regard to the boroughs and cities, householders of £10 a year will be entitled to vote." * * * * "I hold that upon the king, and laws, and government of a country, the comfort, prosperity, intelligence, liberty, and worth of a people depend. Let who will compare this country with such as Spain, where the traveller is murdered on the highway, and let him, if he can, deny the truth of this principle. Sir, when I propose, that the people should send into this House their real representatives to deliberate on their wants and interests, to consider their grievances and desires, we make a great change indeed, but one which will be permanently a support to the well being of the people of the empire. Their laws will be considered seriously, weighed deliberately, and with a view to remove us from many evils, and to provide for their future welfare.—(Hear! hear!)—For instance, say that Government adds nothing. Only look to the state of Ireland. What has been the cause of that state, for the want of a paternal kind attention on the part of the government of this country, the want of a following-feeling on the part of the superior legislature here, with the great mass of the population in Ireland? Now, I say, sir, then, that if we identify this House with that people, however slowly it may be accomplished; however a faction may find fault with us for not hurrying our steps, or failing in some of our first advances; I do say, that, in extending to a great people the privilege of having their representatives assembled within the walls of Parliament, we do furnish the means, for the future, for carrying on unimpaired the Constitution undiminished the prerogative, unsapped the authority of Parliament, and the rights, liberties, and interests of the people duly guarded.—(Hear! hear!)—and protected by the faithful representatives of a free people, and the royal subjects of a generous Sovereign.—(Great cheering.)

Second Reading of the Reform Bill.—On the 4th July, the Reform Bill was taken up the second time, and the discussion continued for the three following days, when, on a division, it was carried by a majority of 136.

The Bill, as now introduced, will be found to be unchanged in principle. The only material change, is that which extends the right of voting in counties to leaseholders paying fifty pounds a-year of rent, or holding tenements of fifty pounds a-year value for the term of seven years and upwards, instead of fourteen, as formerly proposed. Two boroughs, which before escaped attention, are now to be included in the list of disfranchisement. St. Germains, which was not previously included, because it is situated in a large parish of the same name, and was in itself, from being a mere collection of fishermen's huts, too insignificant for a separate return in the population abstract; and the borough of Doncaster, to which Lord John's attention has been directed by its noble proprietor (Lord Rudnor.) His lordship is a reformer. The proprietor of St. Germain's (the Earl of St. Germain's) is an anti-reformer, so that the alteration cannot be called partial, for the loss is fairly balanced. The following will be found a pretty accurate summary of the alterations now introduced into the Bill:

"The right of voting in counties is extended to Leaseholders for seven years, and whether determinable on lives or not.

"In case of property mortgaged, the mortgagor in possession is to have the vote.

"The period of possession for a freeholder or a copyholder is to be six months, instead of thirty days, as in the former Bill; and for leaseholders, one year instead of two years.

"The period of possession to be dispensed with in the case of property coming by descent, will, &c." This is the law at present.

"BOTOCIAN VOTES.—Land occupied in conjunction with a house, warehouse, or counting-house, (held under the same landlord) and amounting altogether to the annual value of £10, shall confer a vote.

"No vote to be acquired by a tenant, if his rent is payable more frequently than once in every half-year, or if his landlord compounds for the poor rates; but where, under any local Act, the landlord is liable for the rates, the tenant may claim to pay the rates, and thus acquire a vote.

"Parliamentary Commissioners to be substituted for Committees of Privy Councillors.

"REGISTRATION.—The Lists to be published on two Sundays instead of three, on or near the Church doors.

"Power of inspecting tax assessments and rates, for the purpose of ascertaining the value and occupancy of property.

"The voter, at the time of polling, may be required to swear that his qualification is still existing.

"Scrutiny before the Returning Officer expressly taken away.

"POLLING IN COUNTIES.—Counties to be divided by Sessions into Districts, and a central Polling-place to be appointed for each District.

"Booths to be allotted for the several Parishes in the District; and no man to vote except at the Booth allotted for the Parish in which his qualification is.

"Penalty for personating an Elector, and for voting twice at the same election.

"Chambers in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge not to give a right of voting for the city of Oxford or town of Cambridge."

In the House of Commons, on the 21st June, Mr. Hunt gave notice, that he meant to move, as an amendment to the Reform Bill, that any Peer of Parliament or Prelate, found directly or indirectly intertering in the election of members of that House, should pay £10,000 and be imprisoned for a year in Newgate.—The penalty to be doubled on the second offence—and for the third, the delinquent to be banished beyond seas for the remainder of his life. The Hon. Member for Preston appears determined to contribute his share to the amusement of the enlightened body to which he belongs.

Mr. Sadler gave notice of a motion, having for its object the Establishment of the Poor Laws in Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell objected, that in the Address there was not one expression of sympathy towards the struggles now maintaining by the Poles. The Belgians were contending for nothing more than the status quo of 1790, and had offered to maintain the consolatory proof that, however successful tyranny might be in appearance, yet it infallibly engendered a spirit of resistance which eventually became irresistible.—He hoped that England would remember this when she looked at a country connected with her as closely as Belgium was with Holland, and that she would turn it into a lesson of wisdom. Ireland was now in a state of the greatest distress, and famine was prevailing amidst an abundance of food. The people were living upon garbage, though vessels were daily sailing laden with provisions. There was an effectual want in that country, except a want of good government, and Ireland had no governor herself for seven centuries. He thought poor laws detrimental—(*cries of No, no, no!*)—but, under existing circumstances, it was absolutely necessary to introduce them into Ireland. (*Hear, hear.*) The Irish landlords, before the Union, had received sufficient rents, and that standard should be returned to.

The grand jury assessments should be totally done away with. The conduct of Ministers had lost the happiest results in Ireland, and that country was now as quiet as it was twelve months ago. Seven-eighths of the arms had been returned by the people to those from whom they had been taken, and the poor were rebuilding the walls and reconstructing the fences they had destroyed.

On the subject of the Channel fleet, Sir James Graham gave the following explanation:

It was not assembled in consequence of any actual or threatened interruption in our foreign relations; nor was it assembled for the purpose of ascertaining the quality of the ships. The fleet was assembled for the purpose of proceeding to sea, and of practising those evolutions which could be performed only by a fleet. To form this fleet no additional ships had been commissioned. When the present government came into office, it was found that their predecessors had suffered the guardships at the different ports to continue there inactive during the whole year, and it had been thought advisable to assemble them in one port, and to send them to sea during the summer months, in order that they might practice those evolutions which are peculiar to a fleet.

Mr. O'Connell, previously to the report of the Address being finally adopted, expressed his regret at the manner in which Ireland was alluded to in the speech. With such immense resources—with starvation, but no famine—with the destitution of means—with misery in the midst of plenty—he grieved that the Ministers should have doubted the "possibility of remedies for existing evils in that country." The remedies recommended by Government—but Government, English counsel had been the cause, and England ought not to hesitate in affording remedies; amongst those remedies ought to be—had not the power of choosing—compulsory legal provision for the poor. Mr. O'Connell stated that, according to letters from Clare, all was now tranquility; arms were restored, and Tony M'Namara had ceased.—Mr. Sadler afterwards strongly urged the necessity and justice of extending the poor laws to Ireland.—Lord Althorp stated that every effort would continue to be made to alleviate the condition of Ireland, but that he thought every effort ought to be tried previously to sanctioning the introduction of the poor laws into that country. The Address was then finally adopted.—*Morning Herald.*

LONDON, July 7—Evening.—The debate on the Reform Bill was continued last night by Lord M. LONDON, who briefly, but decidedly, supported the bill, and contended that it was a struggle of right against usurpation.—Mr. K. Douglas admitted that some Reform was necessary, but resisted this bill as being of too sweeping a character.—Sir Francis Lopez (the descendant of the celebrated Manasseh Lopez) declared that he should support the bill; however his personal interests might be affected by it, he should cheerfully sacrifice them for the sake of a bill which he deemed so well calculated to sustain the institutions and best interests of the country. He added, he did not consider the bill to be perfect; he thought it defective, in not making special provision for the return of the Ministers to that House, &c.; but rather than endanger the success of a bill that had so many excellencies, he should waive particular objections.—Mr. F. Lewis said, though he objected to the destructive parts of the bill, he would not oppose the second reading, as it was impossible to resist reform. Some change of the representation was inevitable, and he should vote for the bill going to a committee, in the hope that there all his objections of it might be in some way removed.—Mr. Campbell eulogised the bill, as sustaining, not destroying the constitution, and the best securities of all parties.—Sir R. Peel, at a late hour, spoke at great length, repeating his conviction that the bill was destructive on account of its uniformity—that the demand for reform resulted more from the events on the Continent, than the people's desires—that that, rather than risk the consequences of further changes of government, he would agree to "compromise," if a safe plan of reform were proposed. He spoke as an individual member, adding, that he would not incur the responsibility of proposing any plan of reform, because, if the question were once opened, he knew not where it might stop.—Sir F. Burdett followed, strongly supporting the bill, and declaring that Sir R. Peel's defence was in favor of that which was indefensible—the rotten boroughs and the interference of Peers. He denied that the claims of the people, still so justly urged, resulted from any events on the Continent; they were only the continuation of what had been constantly and consistently maintained for forty years.—Lord J. Russell having replied, the house (which for more than five hours had been excessively crowded, even in the side-galleries) proceeded to a division. The numbers were—for the second reading, 367; against it, 231; majority in its favor, 136. The announcement elicited no demonstration of feeling. The bill is to be in committee on Tuesday next.

The Revenue for the quarter ended the 5th July, exhibits a deduction of only £697,607 as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, although there has been a very considerable reduction of taxes. In the year ended July, 1831, the taxes on four items, cider, candles, and printed goods, produced the sum of £4,189,660; but during the year which has ceased, these taxes have, to a considerable extent, ceased to be productive, owing to their repeal, the amount received being only £1,655,080. This would consequently lead to an increase, that during the present year there might be found a deficiency of £2,534,580. But in place of such a deficiency, the difference in the excise revenue of 1831 is no more than £1,837,049; exhibiting a positive increase, after allowing for duties repealed, of no less a sum than £4,187,629. This is the best proof that a judicious reduction of taxation would benefit the productive energies of the country without impairing the revenue.

We hear that, on an early day after the meeting of Parliament, the Archbishop of Canterbury will move for a Commission to inquire into the revenues of the Established Church.—*Brighton Gazette.*

It is said that it is the intention of Government, shortly to introduce, in lieu of tithes and poor rates, a tax of 5 per cent. upon all property in Ireland, to be appropriated to the support of the clergy and maintenance of the poor.

Mr. Murray has given Messrs. Lander a thousand guineas for their journal; and it is said that Lord Goderich, within whose department their services have been performed, intends to mark by more than barren praise the sense which Government entertains of their merit.

Several important changes are to take place in the Governorship of our Islands, colonies &c. It is said that in several cases civilians will be appointed to posts now filled by military men.

Reduction of Salaries.—A correspondent furnishes us with the following, as intended reductions from the 5th of July next:—Commissioners of Customs, each £200 a year taken off. The Chairman retains his present salary of £2,000 a year; the Deputy Chairman £1,600, being a reduction of £150 a year. Two Commissioners of Excise and two of Customs are to retire from their respective Boards; and in the event of future vacancies, two more at each Board not to be filled up. The Secretary of one of the Boards to have his salary reduced to £1,500 per annum, and the Assistant Secretary now receiving £1,200, to be paid in future only £900 a year. It is also stated, adds our correspondent, that Ministers have determined upon immediately reducing their own salaries 15 to 20 per cent.—*Globe.*

Church Reform.—The Lord Bishop of Bristol, at his late visitation in that city, referred, in his charge, to the subject of tithes, and gave an abstract of the bill now before Parliament for facilitating composition for tithes, and other payments, to incumbents in ecclesiastical benefices in England and Wales, and which, he observed, authorizes a composition for 21 years, on fair and equal principles. His Lordship also intimated that some other regulations were projected respecting the church, which were likely to give general satisfaction.—*Birmingham Gazette.*

Some of our adventurous merchants have made application to Government for license and protection, or for such facilities as Government can afford them, for navigating the Niger. We hear it is projected immediately to fit out such steamboats and to try, if possible to open a trading communication with central Africa.

TRIAL OF COBBETT.—The trial of Mr. Cobbett, who stands charged with having published a seditious book, tending to excite the peasantry to resort to acts of violence, came on this morning in the Court of King's Bench, before Lord Tenterden and a special jury. Evidence of the publication of the libel having been given, Mr. Cobbett commenced his defence, and was proceeding when the reporter left. There were then on the bench, Earl Grey, Lord Goderich, Lord Durham, the Marquis of Blandford, Lord Radnor, and other noblemen, and the Lord Chancellor was also in attendance; all of whom, it was understood, had been subpœnaed upon the trial.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—This nobleman's health, coupled with his spare habits, has of late been such as to be by no means satisfactory to his medical attendants, who, it is said, have pressed upon his grace the propriety of a more generous diet than he quite wont to, his active military habits have accustomed him to.

Small Pox vs. *Cow Pock.*—There is a family consisting of ten children, now residing in Ramgate-street, in this town, named Tunbridge, all of whom, with the exception of the two youngest, underwent vaccination some years ago. The two thus neglected are at the present moment labouring under small pox in its worst character, and one of them is not expected to survive many hours. The remaining eight, although for the last three weeks constantly exposed to the contagious influence of this horrid malady, are in perfect health. —*Kent Post.*

Prince Leopold has been observed to devote much of his attention during the present season to the lovely niece of a deceased statesman, one of whose sisters is attached to the household of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. This young lady, who is equally distinguished by her accomplishments and amiable qualities, will inherit, on the decease of her noble father, an estate of about £10,000 per annum.

WAR! WAR!—The Belgians are made very pleasant political playthings. Their Crown goes begging. It is offered to Prince Leopold, and he, urged by our Government, has accepted it, subject to certain conditions. If the Belgians comply with his stipulations, he will be compelled to go to Belgium. He will be backed by England and France—and what will be the result? Why, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, will enter their protest against Leopold's election, and we shall be involved in a Continental war before the spring of next year be come.

From the Spectator of the 25th June.

THE PARLIAMENT—OPENING OF THE SESSION.

The overture is finished; but, had it not been for some more certain indications from other quarters, we should have still been at a loss to discover the theme. The King's Speech is a document of little meaning. Sir Chas. Wetherell did not exaggerate, when he said, that the existence of the Cholera—towards which our good King, whom we had thought safe at Windsor, has been directing his attention "in the east of Europe" was the only positive announcement in it.—Why the most originating Ministry that the nation ever beheld, should put into the mouth of the most straightforward Monarch that ever a Ministry served, such a string of commonplaces, we cannot guess, unless it were their intention, on the first day of the session, to meet their opponents on that ground where their opponents are peculiarly at home—the vague, the general, and the inconsequential.

The leaders of the Tories, in both Houses, seem to have been sorely disappointed by the meekness of Ministers. They had buckled up their wrath with much care against the day of Parliament's opening for business; and it is amusing to observe the expedients by which they sought to deliver themselves of the fruits of their long labors. The Speech, as it stands, presents no point on which to hang an objection. It was necessary to suppose such a Speech as would. The language, therefore, of the Anti-Reformers has been—"If the Ministers had said so, we should have said so." Under shelter of this "If," the various arguments which were meant to have been used, came forth, like long drawn Champagne—flat, dull, and unprofitable, deprived of all that sharpness which might have given them a momentary zest. Every one has heard of the fluged widower, who drank the remains of the medicine which had been made up for his partner, on the principle that nothing should be lost. The Tories, in the debate on the Address, acted on the same praiseworthy rule, with this difference, that instead of swallowing the draughts that had been prepared for their patients, they kindly forced them on their friends.

LONDON, July 2.—The Irish Reform Bill was last night read the first time in the House of Commons, which is altered as regards the mode of registering votes, and reduces the terms of leases from 21 to 10 years. Fine and rent to be taken as rent.

Famine in Ireland.—We are rejoiced that meetings are now in the course of being held throughout the country in behalf of the starving poor of Ireland, and that the resolutions passed generally insist on the necessity of adopting some permanent remedial measures, which the extent they present and pressing wants of the people of Ireland. Meetings have been held, for this benevolent object, in London, Leeds, and elsewhere. The Common Council of London, at a meeting last week, unanimously voted £500 for the relief of the famishing Irish. Could not our corporate body do something in imitation of this munificent example? Subscriptions have been commenced in Paris, Bordeaux, Calais and Brussels. The Officers of the 7th Hussars and of the 66th regiment of Foot have given a day's pay towards the fund. The people of Liverpool have already done much, but we hope they will yet do something more, and we are sure they would if a public meeting were called. We understand that the average of potatoes in Ireland is 2d. a stone, that is, 8½lb. for a halfpenny, enough to support a man for a day, and yet this halfpenny cannot be had in Ennis and other parts where famine rages.—*Lit. Mercury.*

A Ball to be given in Drury-lane Theatre, on Monday, July 4, for the benefit of the Irish Relief Fund, is to be honored by the Presence of his MAJESTY.

A fair exchange.—The 18th of June being the 16th anniversary of the memorable Battle of Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington gave a grand entertainment to His Majesty and the most distinguished officers who commanded in that battle; and in the morning of the same day his Majesty sent to the Duke, by the Earl of Munster, a most splendid sword, made by Prosser.—On the hilt, and executed in high relief, are branches of oak surrounding the crown. The bark of the branches are opening, which display the words "India, Copenhagen, Peninsula, and Waterloo."—The blade exhibits, in bas relief, his Majesty's arms, initials, and crown; the arms, orders, and batons of the Duke of Wellington, Hercules taming the tiger, the thunderbolt, the British colours bound up with the caduceus and fasces, surrounded by laurel, and over them the words "India," "Copenhagen," "Peninsula," and "Waterloo," terminating with a sheathed sword, surrounded by laurel and palm.

Of all the Chiefs who were at the battle of Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington is the only one now living.

In Riga, the total number of persons attacked by the cholera, to the 6th June, was about 1500 of whom about 700 had died.

FALMOUTH, July 9.

The political horizon bears, at the present moment, a somewhat gloomy aspect. France is threatened with an attempt on the part of the expatriated royal family to recover the crown which they lost by their endeavours to retain independent of all control by the laws and constitution. The Duchess de Berri it appears, is the heroine of this manœuvre, she having left England, with Marshal Bourmont and his four sons, for Italy, and it is supposed, the South of France, where she will first raise the Standard of her son, under the title of "Henry V. Roi de France." She is prepared with proclamations for distribution, and with money to the amount of £30,000, considerable quantities of which have been sent to La Vendee and other parts of France. The money has been especially coined for the purpose, in pieces of francs value. On one side of this coin is a well-executed head of the Duke of Perdeaux, the son of the Duchess de Berri, surrounded by the words "Henry V., Roi de France," and on the obverse, the fleur-de-lys. The preparations for this counter-revolution it appears, have been made in this country, and thus have the enemies of the present government of France abused the confidence of the shelter which England has afforded them, to carry on treasonable practices against one of our allies. Should this prove to be correct, there can be little doubt that Charles X. and his followers will be ordered to quit this country. France again, on the other hand, is threatened with a change of Government from within herself, by the elections to the new Chamber of Deputies, which are now over, to form which there is no doubt returned a great majority in favour of a republican system of government. To guide the helm of public affairs in this country is no easy task. The ex-royal family, it seems, calculate on success, not so much through the influence and exertions of the royalist party, as through the dissatisfaction which many of the liberals are said to feel at the want of energy in their present Sovereign, and the stagnation of trade in the French capital, by which many thousands are in a state of destitution, favourable to any attempt at revolution in which money may not be wanting.

The acceptance of the crown of Belgium by Prince Leopold is suspended on the condition, that a treaty of Peace, which has been suggested by the Conference of the Great Powers in London, be adopted by Belgium and Holland. The treaty has just been laid before the Belgian National Congress. It consists of 18 articles, the principal stipulations being, to recognise the boundaries of the two countries as they existed in 1790; to leave the question of Luxemburg still open to seperate negociation; to make a more equal division of the Debt; leave Antwerp a free commercial port only; give the left bank of the Scheldt to Holland; and to allow a further exchange of places which had been ceded to either of the kingdoms.

The debate on this treaty commenced in Congress on Saturday last, and was continued on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday. Many powerful speeches were made against its acceptance, and it is thought that it will be rejected, or if agreed to, by so small a majority, that the situation of Prince Leopold would be by no means a pleasant one. The consent of the King of Holland is also indispensable to this treaty; so that if it should be adopted by the Belgians, his Dutch Majesty may raise some obstacle to the final settlement of this long-pending kingship.

The Intelligence from Poland is not of so favourable a character as we could desire. The Russians have made some movements, which the Poles did not deem themselves in sufficient strength to oppose.—Warsaw is again threatened by the enemy, but we hope he will again be defeated and driven back to the frontiers.

IRELAND.

(From the Liverpool Journal, June 25.)

Dreadful Massacre at Newtownbarry.—Newtownbarry, in the county of Wexford, one of the prettiest villages in Ireland, has been made the scene of wanton slaughter, and to an extent at which the heart shudders. Upwards of twenty persons have been killed, and sixty wounded, many of them dangerously; in fact, every hour adds to the amount of the carnage. With praiseworthy promptness, the Irish Government sent Mr. Green, King's counsel, to investigate the affair; and, as the Dublin and Wexford papers contain the first day's proceedings, we are enabled to lay before our readers an accurate account of the melancholy affair.

The late election was a contested one; the orangemen, who are pretty numerous in this part of the country, and all in the yeomanry, supported the anti-reform candidate, while the peasantry aided the return of the liberals. Burning with the mortification of defeat, they longed to be revenged; and an opportunity was culpably afforded, on Saturday last, of bringing the armed yeomen and the unarmed peasantry into contact. It appears that the Rev. Mr. M'Clintock, brother of the member for Louth, is the parson of some neighbouring parish, in which a dispute rages respecting tithes. Some heifers of a man named Doyle were seized for non-payment of this obnoxious impost. Doyle said he owed none, and Mr. M'Clintock, to show his right, determined to sell the cattle on Saturday, the market day, by public auction. Fearful of an attempt at rescue, Mr. Graham, Lord Farnham's agent, called out the yeomanry, to the number of 200, in addition to forty policemen, and stationed them in his yard. They were provided with sixty rounds of ball cartridges each. The cattle were put to sale, but no one bid, and the crowd having given way, they ran down the street. The yeomen were sent to bring them back, and some boys having thrown a stone or two wantonly, the whole corps opened with a sudden fire on the multitude. The people ran, some into the river, others into an adjoining plantation; but the yeomen pursued, and fired on the fugitives with deadly aim. The captain of the police did all he could to restrain their fury, but in vain, and some of his own men, it is said, fired in defiance of his orders. The result was dreadful: the road, for several perches, was covered with gore, as if it had, in the language of an eye-witness, rained a shower of blood. The provocation, it is admitted, did not warrant this outrage; and, while Mr. Graham insists that the yeomanry fired without orders, one of the yeomen swears positively that he gave deliberate orders to fire! Only two yeomen were killed; one fell by the random fire of his comrades and the other, it is said, was shot because he would not fire on the people.

The Irish papers are filled with anecdotes of the horrid slaughter; the following is one of them:—A poor woman, the wife of a small farmer who had attended the market to sell some flannel, on her return home was fired at and mortally wounded. She died in half an hour. This unfortunate woman was in an advanced state of pregnancy, and in the agonies of death gave birth to a still-born child!

As might be expected, the country is in a frightful state of excitation; but, if blame attaches to one clergyman, the highest praise is due to another, the Rev. Mr. Cladhoudley, the rector of Newtownbarry.—Himself and his lady exerted themselves to afford relief to the wounded, filling their own house with those who could not bear to be removed to their homes.

Mr. George Thompson, one of the most respectable merchants in Dublin, committed suicide by hanging himself on Sunday last, at his own house in that city.