

J. Blake, he is certainly a good man and true and has distinctly avowed repeal principles. There cannot be a better man in every respect, except that he has not become a member of the Repeal Association. It makes one melancholy to think that such a man should hold back. But he is an unpersuadable person—it is his only fault. Should it not strike his own mind, voluntarily, that he ought to join the association, it would be utterly useless for his constituents to attempt to persuade him to do so. It is exceedingly unpleasant to have to add that Galway must be ready with a thorough repealer in his stead. He has, however, his free choice—to be either a member of the association, or to be opposed by the repealers of Galway. I much fear he will embrace the latter alternative.

We cannot have it too distinctly understood, that in the selection of candidates upon our new plan, no preference whatsoever will be given to a Whig or Liberal over a Tory or Conservative. The single question will be "Repealer or not?" and no evidence of being a repealer will be received short of being a member of the Association. If Grogan and Gregory think fit to give that evidence of being repealers, I will myself be the first to vote for them at the ensuing election; and I think I may venture to promise, that in that case they will be returned as pledged repealers without its costing them one shilling. But if we shall find it necessary, as I believe we shall, to oppose those gentlemen in Dublin, we shall do so on the ground of their not being repealers, and for no other reason. I repeat this sentiment more distinctly and emphatically to prevent any Whig Liberals from deluding themselves with the hope of being returned for any popular Irish constituency, unless they think fit to become repealers, and to enrol themselves members of the Repeal Association.

The principal orators of the day were Mr John O'Connell and Capt. Broderick, both of whom vehemently denounced the system of American slavery.

Amongst the contributions was one of £110 from Newfoundland.

The week's rent was announced to be £377 8s. 3d.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

France.—Marshal Soult is said to have read the article in the *Presse*, describing the summary decapitation of Ali-Ould-Sahi at Millanah, with the deepest emotion, and to have sent off a despatch to Algeria, reminding Marshal Bugeaud of the ordinance which directs that no execution shall take place until the accused has had the benefit of trial. The *Toussaint* speaks confidently of the recall of Marshal Bugeaud.

The declaration of war by Mexico against the United States, is the great point discussed in the Paris papers. *La Presse* regards that act as a peevish demonstration; calculates upon the support of Mexico by Great Britain, and recommends that France observe in the contest the strictest neutrality. The other opposition prints discuss the matter much in the same strain.

Spain.—From the tenor of the advices from Madrid, it is quite evident that the effects of the recent outbreak in Catalonia have not entirely subsided, but that a secret uneasiness on the part of the government, and a silent disorganization of public feeling prevails to some extent, exists is clearly evident. Though the rumour of the expected retirement of ministers, and an entire re-construction of government, with the exception of Narvaez, has been contradicted, it is nevertheless thought by some parties that affairs in that country are very far from being in a state approaching to settled peace.

Besides the additional garrisons established at all points, an expeditionary division of 12,000 men has been organised at Vittoria. A complete revision of the officers of the army is spoken of.

The *Heraldo* announces that the ministers have resolved to convoke the Cortes for the 10th October next. According to the *Postdata*, several persons were arrested at Madrid on the night of the 29th. Malaga had been declared in a state of siege. General Sanz has not considered it compatible with his duty to comply with the wish expressed by the chief inhabitants of Malaga to suspend the execution of the prisoners condemned by the military commission until the Queen's intentions with respect to them should be known.

Morocco.—Letters from Tunis to the 18th ult., show that no apprehension of any disturbance of the regency was entertained from the appearance of Turkish troops at Tripoli. It would appear that the sending of the Albanian soldiers arose from no other cause than the change of

garrison, and the necessity of protecting Tripoli from attacks by the mountaineers of the Gebel.

The Emperor of Morocco was adopting measures to prevent Abd-el-Kader from returning into his dominions, and had lately sent twelve "Sheriffs" of the reigning family to prevail on his deira to submit quietly to his government, threatening, in case of refusal to compel them by force to acknowledge his authority.

Switzerland.—At the last sitting of the Swiss Diet a question connected with the affairs of Lucerne came under discussion. The cantons of Berne, Argau, Basle, Soleure have paid to Lucerne from 500,000 to 600,000 francs for the ransom of members of their free corps taken prisoners. These sums were appropriated to the indemnification of the citizens of Lucerne for the losses they had sustained.

Russia and Circassia.—The St. Petersburg Journal of the 22nd July published a second bulletin from General Woronzoff, detailing his further operations in the Caucasus. From it we find that the Russian General, assuming as the basis of his operations the line of the Terek and the Town of Kisliar, has penetrated, by the north of the Daghestan, into the mountains which bound that country to the west. His object is to secure the communications between the capital Derbent and the line of the Terek by penetrating to the Mussulman mountaineers commanded by the Emir Chamil, who lately invaded all the country below, and blockaded the town of Derbent. The General has not yet pushed his operations further than towards the sources of the Soulak, a river which falls into the Caspian Sea, at a short distance from the mouth of the Terek. Success appears to have hitherto crowned the Russian forces; and Chamil appears to have adopted the tactics of avoiding coming to a regular engagement. The Russian General has disposed his army into two detachments, one at Bisliar and the other at Derbent, the combined movements of which have compelled the enemy to evacuate his position.

Algiers.—The Algeria states that Abd-el-Kader had evacuated the territory of Algeria and retired with about 100 horsemen, to the south-east, into a desert which neither belongs to Algeria nor Morocco. The expeditionary column of the division of Oran, which operated during the last three months in the neighbourhood of Saida, watching the movements of the Emir, had been accordingly dissolved.

The Duke de Isly left the camp of Aro-el-Arba on the 25th ult., and proceeded against the tribe of the Beni Ouaguenous, on whom he inflicted a severe chastisement.

Marshal Soult has found it incumbent upon him to reprove the Governor-General, who, on his part, has written somewhat insolent letters in justification of his conduct.

Rumours of the recall of the Governor-General have become so prevalent, that little doubt appears to be entertained of the intentions of the Minister of War on the subject.

Two aides-de-camp had arrived at headquarters with despatches that appeared to be exceedingly distasteful to the Governor-General, who was very anxious to prosecute his projected expedition against the Kabyle.

New South Wales and New Zealand.—Sydney papers to the 18th of April allude to the state of affairs in New Zealand. A meeting had been held to raise subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers, and the Governor had despatched about 200 more troops and two steamers for the protection of the settlers. Business affairs remain in a quiet condition. The domestic markets appear to be abundantly supplied with goods, and prices are low.

A letter dated Auckland, March 22, says:—"I have just heard additional news from the Bay of Islands. The chief Nene (or Thomas Walker) Repa, and many others, have already marched over from Hokianga (two days' journey) to the Bay of Islands with 800 men, cut down a flag-staff Heke had put up, and are going to set to work with the cudgels for us. Napur (or Noble) joins them in a few days with about 1,200 or 2,000 men and Heke will be either shot or taken prisoner."

Commercial Treaty between the Zollverein and Sardinia.—A letter from Berlin, dated August 3, says:—"We expect in a few weeks the ratification of a treaty of commerce between the Zollverein and the kingdom of Sardinia, which is said to be very advantageous to both parties. Ships under the Sardinian flag laden with marble, silk, oil and fruit, will shortly

arrive in our ports, and we shall supply Sardinia with our manufacturers, particularly linen. Such a treaty was contemplated some years ago, but is only now concluded through the able negotiation of Count Rossi, ambassador of the Sardinian government to the court of Berlin.

Lord Arthur Lennox has been appointed to the Ordnance, and on Tuesday was re-elected for Chinchester without opposition.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Sir James Emerson Tennent, Knt., to be colonial secretary for the Island of Ceylon.

Sir Edward Lees has retired from the Post-office, Edinburgh. He is succeeded by F. Abbott, Esq., from the Secretary's Office, London.

There was no opposition at the Warwick election on Wednesday, and Sir Charles Douglas was again returned.

The new American Minister, the Hon. Lewis McLean had arrived in London. On the 5th instant he was presented to the Foreign Minister, the Earl of Aberdeen; and on the 8th he attended at Buckingham Palace, where he delivered his credentials to Her Majesty, and was most graciously, and even kindly, received.—Mr McLean was present in his place in the House of Lords, among the *corps diplomatique*, on the occasion of the prorogation of Parliament by the Queen. The retiring minister, Mr Everett, has been extremely popular since he first arrived, and he leaves with the regret and the esteem of all the parties who have had occasion to come in personal contact with him.

The King of Holland embarked in the Dutch Steamer *Clyclops*, at Woolwich, on Friday afternoon for his own country, with the usual honours, and arrived at Hague on Saturday afternoon.

The Committee of Mexican bondholders have commenced proceedings against Messrs. Lizardi and Co., to compel them to pay over the money which they told remitted to them for the payment of the Mexican dividends.

Commercial Treaty between France and Naples.—The *Debats* of Sunday, the 11th inst., publishes the treaty of commerce recently concluded between the French government and that of Naples. The treaty was negotiated by the Duke de Montebello. It was signed on the 14th June, and ratified by the King of Naples on the 19th of July. By this treaty the King of the French relinquishes the 10 per cent. allowed to French commerce in Neapolitan ports; and Naples, on the other hand, is pledged not to grant that or any of the privileges relinquished by France to any other nation. As a compensation for this sacrifice, the King of Naples has diminished by one-half, the duties on a great variety of the elegancies which form the staple of French manufactures. The treaty extends to ten years.

Lord Melbourne who has been lost to the world since he vacated the Premiership, emerged from his obscurity at a recent dinnerparty of the Fish-mongers. Unlike Polonius, the ex-Prime Minister thinks it no derogation of his dignity to be a 'fishmonger,' and if the Danish courtier had an inkling of the superb plate and splendid entertainments in which the wealthy Corporation known by that title rejoice, he would probably have qualified his contempt for the 'order.' On this occasion, his lordship ventured on an after-dinner speech, which has given umbrage to his friends. Lord Melbourne is evidently not a 'good hater'—he hears no malice, for he praised his successor's policy in general and gentlemanlike terms.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Benjamin Wood, the member for Southwark. The event creates a vacancy in the representation of the borough, which is not behind any constituency in England in its attachment to liberal principles. Sir William Molesworth has already issued an address to the electors. An advertisement has also appeared stating that Mr. Ex Sheriff Pilcher intends to come forward as a candidate.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood on the gentleman whom *Punch* has nicknamed Mr. Apple Pip Kelly.

Andrew Clarke, Esq. late lieutenant colonel in the army, is appointed Governor of the colony of Western Australia. Mehemet Ali has subscribed 2500 florins towards the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Smyrna.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

On Monday, August 4, in the House of Lords in reply to Earl Fortescue, Lord Stanley stated that doubts having arisen as to the legality of the sentence on the seven Portuguese, convicted of the murder on board the *Infelicidade*, the question had been referred to the fifteen judges, and the prisoners would, of course, be reprieved till their opinion was declared.

In the Commons, on Tuesday, a discussion arose on the late accident on the eastern counties railway, and a lengthened conversation took place respecting the increasing frequency of railway accidents, which derived fresh interest from Sir Robert Peel's recent hint of parliamentary interference. Mr Ward then gave, as one of the directors of the company, a detailed and official account of the late accident. Lord John Russell on the same day closed the Parliamentary campaign by taking the usual opposition review of the proceedings of the session. He congratulated himself, as a member of the late administration, that the present ministers had so fully adopted the free trade principles of their predecessors, and at great length criticized the various points in their foreign and domestic policy of which he disapproved. Sir J. Graham replied on the part of ministers, but neither his speech nor that of Lord John Russell seems to have attracted much attention, as there were barely enough members present at any period of the debate to make a house.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The Imperial Parliament was prorogued on Saturday with the usual ceremonies, by Her Majesty in person. The royal cortege, left Buckingham Palace precisely at half past one, and proceeded through St. James' Park and Parliament street, towards the House of Lords, amidst warm demonstrations of loyalty and affection from the crowds who had assembled to witness the imposing pageant.

Her Majesty having commanded their lordships to be seated, the Usher of the Black Rod was commanded to summons the House of Commons; and shortly afterwards the Speaker, in his robes of state, and accompanied by a large number of the members, appeared at the bar and addressed her Majesty. He briefly, but clearly, reviewed the leading occurrences of the session, and expressed a belief that the encouragement afforded to the education of the people had placed the future tranquillity and improvement of Ireland on a sure and lasting foundation; he concluded by stating, relative to the income tax, that, if the house had felt it their duty to continue to impose a tax, generally only imposed in times of war, they had the satisfaction to have imposed it, not for the purpose of aggrandizement or contest, but for the purpose of relinquishing imposts which pressed heavily upon the industry of the country, and to enable all their fellow subjects to participate in those blessings which peace has cast around them.

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

Her Majesty then rose, and in a clear and distinct tone, read the following speech.

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

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

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

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

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

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

From all foreign powers I continue to receive assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

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

I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted the supplies for the service of the current year.

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

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

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

Her Majesty then rose from the throne, and the royal procession left the house in the same manner in which it entered.