

O'Connell concluded by exhorting them to return an out and out repealer as their representative in parliament.

Repeal Meeting at Galway.—Mr. O'Connell has had another monster meeting at Galway. He entered the town in procession about half-past three o'clock on the 27th ult., his retinue being estimated at 100,000; and extending three miles in length. As they paraded the town, "showers" of bouquets fell into his carriage from windows filled with ladies. The march closed at the square, where an out-door meeting was held: Mr Francis Comyn, once a justice of the peace, presided; and 250,000, it is said, were present. On Monday Mr. O'Connell held a kind of levee for the reception of addresses; and there was a great dinner in the theatre, at which four bishops were present. The speeches, including that of Dr. M'Hale, Archbishop of Tuam, were not striking, if we except some beauties in an oration by Mr Steele. He talked of the voice of the lion of Judah (Dr. M'Hale) speaking to the Saxon ministers, and combined with the "repercussive roar of the multitudinous assembly of the people of Galway." "Your chairman," he remarked, "has said that we were ready to die with the Liberator: why, to be sure we were; and blasted be the thrice infected traitor who, professing in words to be devoted to Ireland, is not ready—aye, ready and steady, for weal or for woe, for good or for evil, for every extremity however ghastly, to share the fate of O'Connell."

The Fatal Conflict at Ballinassig.—A meeting was held at Cork on Tuesday last, convened by the mayor, in compliance with a requisition, in order to express to her Majesty's government the opinions of the citizens regarding the recent inquest on the bodies of seven persons killed by the police at the fair of Ballinassig. The court was crowded. The meeting was addressed by Mr Callaghan, M. P., and several aldermen and members of the council. The resolutions expressed the feelings of horror with which the citizens regarded the recent homicides; demanded of the government a more searching investigation; impugned the verdict as the result of partiality, and called on the government to deny the use of fire-arms in future to the police of Ireland, as in England, as "no where should the laws be better administered than among them a people already largely and most unjustly alienated from a foreign government." A memorial, founded on the resolutions, is to be forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant, and a copy thereof to the Repeal association.

The Disturbed Districts in Ireland.—Mr. Justice Torrens, in opening the commission of Armagh, took the opportunity of congratulating the County of Tyrone upon its freedom from the insurrectionary spirit which has of late disgraced the upper part of the province of Ulster. The learned judge also made some forcible observations on the present disturbances, and told the jury that to counteract the disease which was now uprooting the bonds of society, it was their duty vigorously and manfully to meet the evil by every exertion they could make use of.

Trial for Murder on the High Seas.—During Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last week the Assize Court at Exeter was occupied with trial of the ten men, Portuguese or Spaniards, charged with murdering a number of Englishmen on board a captured slaver off the coast of Africa. The accused pleaded "not guilty." From the evidence of the witnesses, three of whom were approvers, it appeared that at the end of last February, the Brazilian schooner Felicidade was captured by the Wasp, and Lieut. Stupart R. N., Mr Palmer, a midshipman, and 15 seamen took possession of her; the crew of the slaver remaining on board as prisoners. On the 1st March, another slaver was descried, and Lieut. Stupart chased it in a boat; it got off that night, but the following morning it was captured. It proved to be the Brazilian brigantine Echo, and had on board 430 slaves. There was a crew of 28. Mr. Stupart took charge of the Echo, and left Mr. Palmer, 8 Englishmen, and 2 Kroomen on board the Felicidade. On the morning of the 2nd March, the accused rushed upon deck with their knives, assailed Mr. Palmer and his crew, and succeeded in killing them. They threw the bodies into the sea. Palmer was killed by Majaval, one of the crew who acted as cook; he came out of the cabin where he was making bread, and ran the officer through the side with a long cooking-knife. A scene of the most revolting carnage ensued, when all the Englishmen were massacred. Four days after, the warship Starfell in with the Felicidade and captured it. Suspicion was excited by marks of blood being perceived, and

clothes being found, belonging to the Englishmen. Seven of the prisoners were found guilty; while three, against whom the evidence of participating in the murders was insufficient were acquitted. Those who were convicted were sentenced to death.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr M'Lane, the newly appointed minister from the United States of America to this Court, has arrived at Thomas's Hotel, Berkely square. This distinguished man was very favourable known here as minister several years ago, and his being selected at the present time will, doubtless, be highly acceptable. His talents as a diplomatist and statesman are of the highest order, and have been fully appreciated in his own country, where he has successively filled the office of secretary of the treasury and secretary of state.

The monster bell was safely suspended in its destined elevated position, in York Cathedral, on Wednesday week, after fifteen hours' labour.

Sir Robert Peel is constructing a splendid new portrait gallery at Drayton Manor, for the reception of some of his valuable pictures.

On Saturday sen'night an injunction was granted by the Vice Chancellor to Mr Bethell, who applied on behalf of no less a person than Punch, to restrain the publishers of the Southport Visitor and Hereford Times from printing the "Curtain Lectures of Mrs. Caudle."

The Celebrated Big Gun.—The remarkable specimen of British skill which was lately manufactured in this neighbourhood for the United States steamship Princeton is now destined, in conjunction with its fellow, for the armament of the frigate Constellation, which is being altered into a steamship. The Princeton, it is ascertained, is too small to carry, without detriment, either of those enormous engines of destruction. The Constellation won the first laurels of the American navy, in 1799, under Commodore Turner.

From a parliamentary return, we find that the declared value of the British machinery and mill work exported in 1844, was £776,255. The following are the principal countries to which it was exported:—Russia, £158,137; Italy, £96,343; Germany, £92,851; France, £84,215; East Indies, £62,080; Spain, £54,681; Holland, £34,117; Belgium, £27,787; British West Indies, £24,109; United States, £22,223; Brazil, £19,934; Mauritius, £14,936.

Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park.—At a meeting of fellows held on Saturday, the Duke of Somerset in the chair, a paper on the plan pursued by Mr George Turner, of Mobile, United States, for the barking of trees, was read by Mr Sowerby.

Departure of her Majesty for the Continent.—It is expected that her Majesty will embark at Woolwich, late on Saturday, on board the Victoria and Albert Royal yacht, Captain Lord Fitzclarence, for Antwerp. The royal yacht will arrive at Woolwich on Wednesday. The Fairy, tender, will proceed direct to the Rhine from Portsmouth.

Chinese Indemnity Money.—The Cambrian, 36, Commodore of the second class H. D. Chads, made her number in the office at Portsmouth, on Wednesday morning, and beat up in excellent style to anchorage at Spithead, at 2 p. m. She has brought home a freight of 2,000,000 dollars in Sycee silver, being a portion of the Chinese indemnity money.

British Hardware and Cutlery.—In the year 1844, there were exported 22,552 tons of British hardware and cutlery, of the declared value of £2,176,087. Of this the United States took 8326 tons, value £287,083; our North American colonies 1932 tons, value £167,876; Germany 1263 tons, value £156,709; France 1062 tons, value £121,554; and East Indies and Ceylon 1182 tons, value 115,911.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean and Mr. Hackett leave England for New York to day by the Hibernia. They will remain in America a year. It is said the terms of their engagement are the highest yet given to any actor from this country.

The total value of the commerce of France, during the year 1844, as appears by a return published in the *Moniteur*, was 2,347,000,000 of francs, being two thirds that of England, double that of the United States, and double that of German Customs Union.

It is a fact worthy of notice in the United States, that wool is considerably higher now than for a long period previous to the repeal of the duty. This apparent paradox is easily explained to on a legitimate result of that enlightened

measure by those even partially acquainted with the science of commerce.

The Weather and the Crops.—Since our last, the weather has been fair in this part of the country, but the temperature has been low, and the progress of the grain crops towards maturity much slower than is desirable. The wheat harvest will certainly be late, except on light sandy soils. Scarcely any change has taken place in the colour of the corn during the last week, although we are now at the beginning of August, and without a great increase of heat, very little wheat will be cut in South Lancashire before the third or fourth week in this month. Further north, the harvest will be still later,—too late, we fear, for the grain on cold and hilly lands to be secured in good condition. In general, a late harvest causes the loss of much grain in all backward districts, and also prevents the full ripening of the grain. Unless we should have much more solar heat in this month than we have had in July, this will be the case the present year, and in that case considerable quantity of foreign grain will be required, even though the yield of English wheat should be abundant and the prices low. There is still the prospect that the yield of every kind of grain, pulse and roots, will be large this year, but as the season advances, the quality of the wheat becomes more doubtful, and the prospect of an importation of foreign grain stronger.

A Man Stabbed by an American.—On Tuesday Richard Singleton, an American seaman, was placed before the magistrates for violently assaulting and stabbing James Burton. The complainant stated that on Monday night, about 12 o'clock, he was going down Gibraltar row, when he met the prisoner, who accosted him, struck him, afterwards drew a knife and stabbed him on the side of the head and then made his escape. The police officer shortly afterwards came up and found Burton bleeding profusely from the head, and took him to the Northern Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. The following morning the prisoner was apprehended and identified by the complainant and a witness who saw the transaction. The prisoner was ordered to pay £5, or in default of payment to be committed for two months.

Protestant Church at Alexandria.—A letter dated Cairo, July 8, contains the following passage:—"Several meetings have lately been held at Alexandria, on the subject of the contemplated Protestant church, for the building of which subscriptions have long since been made, and a grant in aid, as usual in such cases, obtained from the British Government. It has now been determined on to commence the work forthwith; the ground has been given by the Viceroy, and is situated on one side of the large square of Alexandria."

Her Majesty's Visit to Germany.—Galignani's Messenger contains the following extract of a letter from Berlin, dated the 15th inst:—

"The King has just ordered all hands of the eighth corps of the army, stationed in the Rhenish provinces, to assemble at Coblenz, to execute, in the evening of the 12th August next, the day on which the Queen of England will arrive at the Palace of Bruhl, near that city, a grand military concert, similar to that given some years since at Kalisch, in Poland, in presence of the Emperor of Nicholas and the late King Frederic William III., when the Russian and Prussian troops were encamped in that neighbourhood. Decorative painters and upholsterers have left Berlin for Coblenz to prepare the royal apartments in that city, where the King proposes to give three grand balls in honor of her Britannic Majesty. The sojourn of our court in the Rhenish province will be about three weeks, and during that period the two steamers belonging to the Cologne Company will be placed at its disposal."

A letter in the *Frankfort Journal* of the 18th states that the departure of their Majesties was fixed for the 23d. Their Royal Highness Prince and Princess Charles, as well as the Prince and Princess of Russia, will accompany the King and Queen.

The Cholera is raging in India. Greece is overrun by robbers and assassins.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

The proceedings since our last have been more of a local than national character. In the Lords, on Thursday last, the royal assent was given, by commission to the following bills:—Jewish Disabilities Bill, Law of Defamation and Libel Act Amendment Bill, Bail in Error Bill, Art Unions Bill, Geological Survey Bill, Loan Societies Bill, Foreign Lotteries Bill, Drainage by Tenants for Life Bill, and Colleges (Ireland) Bill.

In Answer to a question from Lord Beaumont, the Earl of Aberdeen went into a

enlightened statement relative to the affairs of Greece. He admitted that the present state of Greece was anything but tranquil and orderly, still the excesses said to have been committed on the frontiers had been grossly exaggerated. He gave such advice to M. Colletti as he thought prudent and useful, and he did not at present feel called upon to interfere further. It was untrue that the Greek Government had encouraged incursions across the Turkish frontier; and the supposition that a bankrupt state like Greece anticipated going to war with Turkey was most absurd. It was also untrue to say that the English interests had declined in Greece. There were English, French, and Russian parties in that country; the great misfortune was, that there was no Greek party.

In the Commons, on Monday, on the motion of going into a committee of supply Mr. Ewart rose and moved, first, that a statement be made, on the part of the Government, of the condition and prospects of such educational establishments as are supported wholly or partially by a vote of this house; second, that it is expedient that the formation of public libraries, freely open to the public, be encouraged; third, that it is expedient that schools for the training of masters be more extensively promoted; fourth, that it is expedient that appointments to the subordinate offices of Government be made (as far as possible) by examination of the merits of the candidates for such offices.

Sir R. Peel then entered into a statement of the views of the Government, to the effect that, in future, some Minister of the Crown would make annually an oral communication upon this subject; that, if necessary, next session the grant for the purposes of public education should be again increased; and that measures for the elevation of the status of the schoolmasters had been adopted. He made no allusion to the second resolution; but concluded by expressing an opinion that the system now adopted in the public offices was superior to that proposed by Mr Ewart. After a few words from Mr Wyse, Mr Hume, and Mr Hawes, expressing their gratification at the statement made by Sir R. Peel, the motion was withdrawn.

On Wednesday, Mr Fielden, in moving for certain returns relative to the Property-tax, drew attention to the arbitrary and unjust manner in which the tax was assessed. He had been rated at £24,000. After great trouble that was reduced £12,000, but it was still too high. He had offered to produce his books, and himself and his partners were ready to make oath that they had not realized such a sum, but the commissioners refused to reduce the assessment. The board could assess at what amount they pleased, and there was no appeal except to the members of the board themselves. After a few words in support Mr Williams, the Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the commissioners. The difficulty would not have arisen if Mr Fielden had shown a little less of that British virtue which led him to resist what he considered an improper intrusion on his private affairs. Mr. Fielden denied that he had refused any information. After a few words from Mr Hawes and Mr Bernal, in condemnation of the inspection, Mr Hume complained that all the commissioners were political nominees; their conduct had been disgraceful, and he attributed their treatment of the honourable member for Oldham to a political grudge. Sir R. Peel could not believe that any person holding the office of commissioner could be actuated by such unworthy motives. After a few words from Mr Brotherton and Captain Peckell, the motion was agreed to.

After some conversation relative to the business of the house, Lord Palmerston, having animadverted on the carelessness of railway management, proceeded to draw attention of the house to the state of the defences of the country. France possessed a large steam navy, and our steam navy ought to be increased, and our navy arsenals properly secured, so as to be able to set at defiance all threats of hostile invasion. He suggested the enrolment of the militia. Sir R. Peel deprecated the introduction of such topics. We were at present on the most friendly terms with France, and there was no probability of those amicable relations being interrupted. He could, however assure the noble lord, that, if the necessity should arise for this country to enter into hostilities with any other power, at no former period of her history was she better prepared to do so than at present.

On Thursday, Sir Robert Peel moved, that the report of the Slave Trade (Brazilian) Bill be received. Mr. M. Gibson repeated his objections to this bill, and, in the course of his argument, asked Sir R. Peel whether the Brazilian minister had made any protest against it? Sir R. Peel explained to Mr. Gibson the stipulations of our different treaties with Brazil, and again replied to the objections which Mr. M. Gibson had founded upon a misconstruction of them. He admitted that the Brazilian minister had, within the last few days, protested against this bill, and informed the house that her Majesty's ministers could not consent to the production of that protest until they could produce at the same time the reply given to it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in the Exchequer-bills Bill, which was read a first time. The right hon. gentleman, in an eloquent speech, moved, that the house consider of the propriety of presenting an address to her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to direct the issue of £20,000 to the sufferers by the late calamitous fires at Quebec. The resolution was unanimously agreed to, after speeches full of sympathy with the sufferings of the inhabitants of Quebec had been delivered by Mr Hawes, Sir R. Inglis, and Sir H Douglas.