

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 24.

AGITATION IN IRELAND.—Mr. Trant presented a petition from Sir Harcourt Lees, calling upon the house to arm the Irish government with power to put down the factions proceedings of popish agitators in Ireland. The honorable member expressed a strong reprehension of the honorable and learned member for Clare, (Mr. O'Connell) and others, who were proceeding in their efforts to excite agitation in Ireland as actively as before the relief bill was passed.—Such conduct must provoke a retraction; and on their heads who produced it be the consequences!

Mr. O'Connell disclaimed any intention of ever showing disrespect to the house while in it, but he should not hold himself responsible to any one there for his conduct out of it. He declared his opinion that public liberty could not be maintained without agitation, and his determination to persevere in it.

Mr. Doherty thought it would be infinitely beneath the dignity of the house, and it was far from his intention to interfere with the right of the honorable and learned member for Clare to conduct himself as he thought worthy of his character elsewhere (cheers). But he did complain that the honorable and learned member, after he had obtained the high honour of a seat in that house, instead of declaring his opinions there, and calling upon the house to adopt them should make his appeals to the passions of the ignorant peasantry of his country, and incite them to such doctrines as "war to the knife" (loud cheering). He would tell him that his object in adopting such a course was not to obtain an investigation of the question of the currency, or of any other question. No; he was prompted to it by the absurd, the weak, and miserable notion that he could drive the government to his purposes by his cry of "war to the knife." (vehement cheering.) What was more easy than by adopting such discreditable means to keep up or to increase vulgar notoriety? Nothing could be more easy than for any man to excite the passions of the poorer classes in Ireland, by writing a letter, and telling them that all the banks are going to stop. He remembered having heard of a poor madman, who had received a supposed injury from the manager of a country theatre, and took this mode of revenging himself:—On the night of the manager's benefit, having disposed himself in some part of the theatre, where he himself was safe, he set up a cry of "fire!" and the whole assembly was immediately dispersed in great alarm, and many of them killed or greatly injured. Now it was just as easy for the honorable member to create panic by the course he had chosen; and he feared that he would be almost as successful as his rival agitator had been (cheers and laughter). He called upon the honorable and learned member to reflect upon the consequences of what he had done. It was a fact that the miserable people to whom his advice was addressed, went into the Waterford market on Saturday last, and in consequence of panic produced by his letter, they obtained in many cases, as much as thirty per cent. lower for their articles than they had obtained before.—(Hear, hear! and loud expressions of disapprobation.) He appealed to the honorable and learned gentleman, in the name of those poor people and of his country, and called upon him to desist from a course which must plunge them into misery and ruin (cheers). If he entertained objections to the banking system of Ireland, in the name of God let him—let every man meet the minister face to face where he had the opportunity in that house—(cheers)—and by argument strive to show that his objections were well-grounded. But let no man carry such a question before the poor people of Ireland, as the judges who were to decide its merits, and then talk of conscientious motives and intentions, for which he claimed respect (cheering). But most of all, let no individual, arrogating to himself the right of deciding upon questions of great importance, proceed to call upon the people of Ireland to act upon the knife! (loud cheering.) He would again admit that he had no right to reproach the honorable and learned gentleman or to call him to account for his conduct out of the house; but when the honorable and learned gentleman appealed to what he had done in it, he would tell him that he had just done nothing (shouts of laughter and cheering from every part of the house); and when the honorable and learned member asserted that the house refused a patient, a diligent and untiring attention to subjects connected with the interests of Ireland, he appealed to the experience of the last twenty years, and rejected that statement as utterly groundless (hear, hear!) It was one thing to refuse attention to Irish subjects, and another not to attend to the recommendations of the honorable and learned gentleman (cheers and laughter). He begged pardon of the house for having detained them so long upon a matter which was after all, very unworthy to occupy their time and attention.—(Loud cheers from all parts of the house.)

General Grosvenor expressed great satisfaction at what had fallen from the honorable and learned Solicitor-General for Ireland. He was very glad to hear the observations which had been made upon the conduct of the honorable and learned—He would call him—member for Clare, and for this reason, the house had been put to considerable inconvenience and loss of time by a great number of petitions presented by that honorable and learned member, those petitions being apparently from his own bureau.

Mr. O'Connell disclaimed any species of submission to the authority of that house as to his conduct out of it; and least of all, to the honorable and learned member for Kilkenny. In the house he should avoid giving offence to its rules, but out of it he should pursue what course he thought proper.—He did not look for the approval of any party in that house, for he had supported neither the oligarchy nor the minister.

Lord Howick said, that if he did not suppose the honorable and learned gentleman to be ignorant of the consequences likely to flow from his letter, he should say that it was more wantonly and more wickedly mischievous than any act of which he had ever heard. He was glad to see that such conduct met, from all parts of the house, the strongest reprobation.

After a few observations from Mr. H. Grattan and Mr. Trant, the petition was laid upon the table.

JEWISH RELIEF BILL.—Mr. R. Grant had, previously to moving the order of the day for the second reading of this bill, three petitions in favour of it to present to the House. The first came from the Jews themselves, and was signed by 592 of the most wealthy and influential of that persuasion residing in the metropolis, and was presented by the Solicitor-General from an individual named Levi, which that Hon. and Learned Gentleman had cited as a proof of indifference of the Jewish body in relation to the present measure; the second came from a gentleman resident in Huntingdon, and grounded its prayer on a prophecy, which, whether true or not, was at least consistent and charitable; and the third came from Mr. Robert Owen, a gentleman well known to many Hon. Members.

On the question that the petitions be laid on the table Sir J. Wrottesley said that he would take advantage of that occasion to observe that he was friendly to the principle of admitting the Jews to all the advantages of the Constitution excepting seats in Parliament. Should they become eligible to seats in that House, the result very soon, from their command of money, would be that they would purchase an influence which might be very prejudicial to those not members of their religion.

Mr. R. Grant thought that, for the sake of consistency, Hon. Members who, like the Hon. Baronet, admitted the principle of letting the Jews into the advantages of the Constitution, were bound to allow the second reading of his measure. In committee they might state what restrictions they would impose on the application of the principle, but not before the bill was on that stage.

The petitions having been laid on the table, and the order of the day for the second reading of the bill read, General Gascoyne rose to express his dissent from the measure. He should have withheld, he said, his opposition, till the bill was in its next stage, did he not fear that it was meant to have it discussed shaped in Committee on the same plan with the Catholic Relief Bill of last Session. There was no argument to that measure founded on the essentially Protestant Christian genius of the Constitution which did not appear to him to apply with increased force against the present Bill. Already, he would still repeat, had the Protestant forces of the Constitution been too much broken in upon—rendering it the more incumbent on all true friends of that Constitution to vigilantly watch the proceedings of those who, within three years, had repealed the Test and Corporation Acts, had passed the Catholic Relief Bill, to emancipate the Jews from their civil disabilities. (Hear, hear.) These were times of startling changes. Would not a tight look-out have been kept to the man who a few years ago would have predicted that those great measures of relief (hear, hear) to which he had just alluded would have obtained the sanction of a Protestant Parliament? To be sure, much was said about the blessings of what was called religious liberty, which, by the way, he had no great opinion. It was, in his opinion, quite impossible to imagine that, under any circumstances, Jews could be fabled to embody themselves with the essential interests of a Christian people. He should therefore conclude by moving, "That the Bill be read a second time this day six months."

Lord Belgrave regretted that he could not remain silent on the present occasion, for the opinions he was about to utter were, he feared, different from those of Honourable Friends with whom it gave him pleasure in general to concur. First of all, he must complain of the manner in which this question had been introduced. It had been said that all who had voted for Catholic Emancipation were upon principle pledged to support the present Bill; he must complain that it long, but he never could admit that there was a coincidence between the cases, or that those who had to the utmost extent supported the one question might not with perfect consistency resist the other. (Hear, hear.) What was the nature of the present question, which he would beg leave to view, in two distinct points; first, the Jews stood forward as a nation, not on account of certain religious tenets, for there he would wish to make a distinction, but because, through the medium of their religion, they claimed to be always considered a distinct people, and by so doing had incapacitated themselves from that amalgamation of civil rights which they had now rather inconsistently sought. Wherever the Jews appear over the surface of the world, to this distinctive mark of being a separate nation they had always most rigidly adhered. (Hear, hear.) Did the Jew in England, whether he sold clothes in Monmouth-street, or negotiated loans on the Exchange, even think of identifying himself with any community of this country? In fact, he could not have any community of association; the glories of British history had no charms for him; they were not wound up in his sympathies, or interwoven with his affections; they could not, in fact, for the moment he could embody in his mind the kindred feelings of an Englishman he would cease to be a Jew.—(Hear, hear.) It has been asked, however, whether the Jew was not likely to be more formidable while stimulated by a grievance, than when bound by gratitude for a confidence reposed in the fidelity of his civil principles—whether it would not be well to turn the stream of his wealth into British channels, by identifying the Jew with the national prosperity, rather than allow it to be diverted by foreign inducements? He freely admitted that power was to a certain degree allied to wealth, and that wealth might be made an instrument of mischief—"open irritamenta malorum;" but the Jews, who had, as a nation, built their prospects upon a different foundation, were unlikely to disturb their ordinary operations by such projects as were implied in these apprehensions. They had other glories in the perspective of their future condition; they were inhabitants of another climate, and patriots of a different land, to which their eyes were directed with unvarying intensity. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Darlington said, that although a friend to liberty in general and to Parliamentary Reform, he should oppose this motion, as he considered it uncalled for. He did not see that it could be advocated as necessary either upon grounds of justice or state policy; and, therefore, although unwillingly, he must raise his voice against it; and this notwithstanding a warning he had received from a friend he met in the street the other day, who asked him, if he voted against this measure, how he could ever hope to borrow money among the Jews? (A laugh.) But he replied, that the Jew would be just as ready to lend him money as before, since it was for his own sake, and not for that of the borrower, that he afforded the accommodation; and he quoted the passage in *The Merchant of Venice*, in which Shylock says:—

"Fair Sir, you spat on me, on Wednesday last; You spurned me such a day; another time You call'd me dog;"—and so on.

But Antonio replies—

"I am as like to call thee so again, To spit on thee again, to spurn thee too. If thou wilt lend this money, lend it not As to thy friends (for when did friendship take A breed of barren metal of his kind?) But lend it rather to thine enemy; Who, if he break, thou may'st with better face Exact the penalty."

In conclusion he never could give his permission that Turk, Jew, or Infidel, should be made a member of that House.

Mr. BROUGHAM'S AMBIGUITY.—This distinguished lawyer, in closing his late speech on Legal reform said:—

"I have lived to be reproached with being leagued with abuse. I have lived to be accused with being in a corrupt league with those who fatten by abuse; and the motive for that charge is the more infamous because it is unfounded—namely, that I have formed that base and corrupt league for the purpose of obtaining high professional advancement and station. What! I, who have been offered and refused the highest judicial station in the gift of the Sovereign! I, who at that very period engaged myself in doing that act which, above all other acts, was calculated to prevent the possibility of such a proposition being made to me again, and this on grounds both personal and political! Was I affected by this slander? Did I hesitate or falter in the objects I was—in the exercise of a conscientious feeling of duty—at that moment engaged in? Did those calumnies quicken or accelerate my efforts for the public welfare? No—I pursued that course I had marked out to myself, regardless of imputation or calumny."

"False honour charms, and lying slander frights Whom? but the wretch, in baseness that delights." (From the *Falmouth Packet* June 6.)

LIVING HEIRS TO THE BRITISH THRONE.—Class I.—1. William Henry, Duke of Clarence. 2. Alexandra Victoria, of Kent. 3. Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland. 4. George Fred. Alex. Ch. Ern. Aug., of Cumberland. 5. Augustus Fred., Duke of Sussex. 6. Adolphus Frederic, Duke of Cambridge. 7. George William, of Cambridge. 8. Augustus Caroline, of Cambridge. 9. Augustus Sophia, of England. 10. Elizabeth, Landgrave of Hesse Homburg. 11. Mary, Duchess of Gloucester. 12. Sophia, of England. Class II.—13. William Frederic, Duke of Gloucester. 14. Sophia Matilda, of Gloucester. 15. Chas. Fr. Aug. Wm., Duke of Brunswick. 16. William, of Brunswick. 17. Augustus, of Brunswick. 18. Frederic William, King of Wirtemberg. 19. Charles Fred. Alex., Prince Royal of Wirtemberg. 20. Maria Freda. Chara., of Wirtemberg.

21. Sophia Freda. Matilda. 22. Catherine. 23. Paul. 24. Frederic Charles. 25. Frederic Augustus. 26. Frederica. 27. Paulina, wife of Grand-Duke Michael, of Russia. 28. Frederica Catherine, wife of Jerome Buonaparte. 29. Jerome Napoleon. 30. Frederic VI. King of Denmark. After the present Royal Family of Denmark, come in succession Class III.—The family of the King of the Netherlands. The family of the Elector of Hesse Cassel. The numerous descendants of Louisa of England, Queen of Denmark, grandmother of Frederic IV., and the present Duchess of Holstein, and also of the dethroned King of Sweden, (Gustavus Adolphus), of the Elector of Hesse Cassel, &c., so that the family of the last named claim from Louisa of England, Queen of Denmark, as well as from her sister Mary, Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

Class IV.—The very numerous descendants of Sophia of England, Queen of Prussia, mother of Frederic the Great, &c. She was great-grandmother to the present King of Prussia, the late Dutchess of York, the present King and Queen of the Netherlands, &c.—She was also grandmother to Charles XIII. of Sweden, to Princess Radzivil, to Sophia, Abbess of Quadenberg, &c.

Dr. Chalmers, who has attained a deserved reputation as a preacher among our northern neighbors, on Sunday delivered a sermon in the National Scottish Church, near Brunswick Square. His congregation, which his fame had attracted was so numerous, that hundreds could not find accommodation. A great many persons of distinction attended, among whom we observed the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Stafford, Sir Robert Peel, Lord L. Gower, Lord Bessborough, Members of the House of Commons, &c. The Rev. Doctor preached again on Wednesday, in behalf of the Society for extending the Benefits of Education to the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. His present visit to the Metropolis was undertaken for the purpose of giving his evidence to the Committee now sitting on the Poor Laws.—*Courier.*

LORD ELDON.—The proposed testimonial to this nobleman is to be the foundation of a scholarship at Oxford, to be called the Eldon scholarship. The whole sum raised amounts to £7246 2s.

The Morning Journal, formerly the New Times, was discontinued on Thursday. This catastrophe has been partly brought about by the prosecutions in which Mr. Alexander, the Editor, and principal Proprietors, have been involved, by the Attorney-General, and partly by Mr. A. hiding his hobby (opposition to the Catholic claims) too hard, and too long, for the public taste.

Mr. Home has written a letter to the Council of the London University, desiring that his name may be withdrawn from the list, as it is not his intention to attend its deliberations in future. The reason for withdrawing his name is, his unwillingness to appear to sanction measures, which, if persevered in, will, he fears, bring ruin upon the University. The Hon. Member refers to the expenses of the establishment.

CANNON.—Mr. Murray the Lecturer on Chemistry, has requested public attention to the dangerous practice of cleansing glass bottles with lead shot and leaving a quantity of shot in the bottoms of the bottles so cleansed, the latter is a very common occurrence. Many persons probably are not aware, that arsenic is used in large proportions in what is termed patent shot—never, we believe, less than one pound of arsenic, to a cwt. of lead, and almost always certainly in larger quantity to make the shot drop round; where shot so made are left in the bottom of a bottle, and it is filled with acid of perry, the liquor acting rapidly on the lead, also takes up the arsenic in solution, and the unfortunate partaker of the beverage unconsciously swallows a mixture of two virulent and dangerous poisons, the derangement of his health, and on more than one occasion, death has ensued from the circumstance. Mr. Murray once suffered severely from drinking perry, in which he afterwards detected arsenic; on inspecting the bottle, he found a quantity of shot fast in the bottom of it, and he has sent us a specimen of some shot he also found last week in a bottle of perry all nearly dissolved by the action of the liquor.—In what is termed the patent bottles the shot cannot stick, and such only ought to be appropriated for cider or perry—but when the common bottles are used, they should be cleansed either with small cast iron nails or gravel stones; or if lead shot must be employed, particular care ought to be taken not to leave a single shot in the bottles for the reasons stated.

MISS PATON.—A separation has taken place between Lord and Lady William Lennox. Disagreements are known to have existed for some time, and, owing to his Lordship's neglect, the marks of common politeness shown to the lady by Mr. Wood are said to have made a more favorable impression on the lady than was intended. On the night of Wednesday week, it is stated, Lady Lennox left her husband's house at West end, whilst he was at the races at St. Alban's, and claimed the protection of Mr. W. He immediately took apartments for her, and on the request of Lord William, gave him all the letters he had received from the lady. She played on Saturday, on her return to the (stage manager) undertaking to escort her to and from her lodgings. Lord W. Lennox and some friends attended, and endeavored to persuade her to return, but she remained inflexible, and called upon Mr. Wood to protect her. Mr. Bartley, finally, in performance of his promise, saw her to her lodgings in Conduit street, where she now resides. This statement is abridged from the *Chronicle*, which is said to be in substance correct.—There is one part of the account we cannot give credence to, that on Saturday night, when the report was first circulated that Miss Paton had eloped with Mr. Wood, that active superintendent of police, Mr. Thomas, ordered out his men, being sure, he said, there would be a disturbance!

GREAT EFFECTS FROM LITTLE CAUSES.—Oliver Cromwell it is said, was near being strangled in his cradle by a monkey.—Here then, was this wretched ape, yielding in his paws the destinies of half the nations.

Henry the Eighth is smitten with the beauty of a girl of eighteen, and ere long "the information beams from Bulwer's eyes."

Charles Wesley refuses to go with his wealthy namesake to Ireland, and the inheritance which would have been his, goes to build up the fortunes of a Wesley instead of a Wesley; and to this decision of a school-boy, as Mr. Southey observes, Methodism may owe its existence, and England its Military glory.

Dr. Palley narrowly escaped being a Baker; here was a decision upon which hung in one scale, perhaps the immortal interests of thousands, and in the other the gratification of the taste of the good people of Coggeswick for hot rolls.

SIR SIDNEY SMITH'S OPINION OF ALGIERA.—This gallant veteran has addressed a memorial to the French Ministry, in which he states, as his decided opinion, that unless the French fleet sail boldly into the harbour, attack the batteries, and land the troops at the city of Algiers, the expedition will not succeed. Sir Sidney considers the hope of success from a land attack to be altogether visionary. He is supported in his views by Captain Johnson, and many other officers both English and French. It is even asserted, that, from the nature of the coast, no safe landing can be effected, as the boats cannot be covered. The Ministry have thanked Sir Sidney for his information, but observe that it comes too late.

LEOPOLD, PRINCE OF SAXE COBURGH.—Leopold, the youngest of the three brothers, was born in the year 1790. The talents with which nature had endowed him, developed themselves at an early age under the skillful tuition of counselor Hohnbaum; and having rapidly attained a more common mastery of the dead, and some of the principal living languages, he entered, into his fifteenth year, upon the study of the higher branches of the mathematics, and the philosophy of history, strategics, and natural history. His sister Julia, had married the Grand Duke Constantine in 1796, and to her influence he was indebted, though at the time scarcely sixteen years of age, for a General's commission in the Russian army. He was residing with his parents at Saal-army. He was breaking out of hostilities between France and Prussia involved the North of Germany in the horrors of war, and in 1808 the reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg being called away into Russia, Leopold was not only appointed to the Regency during his absence, but in the same year was called to accompany the Emperor Alexander to the congress at Erfurt. He continued in the Russian service until the year 1810, at which time the measures of Napoleon compelled him to withdraw from it, and he retired into the bosom of his family, and became an active devotion to whose interests and an active pursuit of the arts and sciences, his hours became alternately divided. In the ensuing year he was entrusted with, and brought to a successful issue, a negotiation with the Court of Munich, on the subject of the boundaries of the Bavarian and Cobourgh dominions; and in 1812 made a tour through Austria, Switzerland, Italy, and parts of Greece. During this interval, the unexpected result of a campaign, in which Frederick the Great had refused to embark, "because the bank of the Nava produced nothing but thorns and briars," changed the whole face of European affairs. Whilst the reigning Duke, therefore, hastened to concert measures at Berlin in 1813, he dispatched his brother Leopold, with full powers to Munich and Vienna, whence he bent his course to Poland, and in the beginning of September set out to attend the congress at Vienna. Upon Napoleon's return from Elba, he immediately quitted the Austrian capital, and joined the army upon the Rhine, under the banners of which he entered Paris a second time. Thence he was called to Berlin, where an invitation from the Prince Regent of England intimated to him the distinguished honor which was reserved for his acceptance. The circumstance of his espousal with the heiress of the British Crown, in May, 1816—the awful visitation which deprived him at once of a consort, a child, and a sceptre—the calm and pious resignation with which he endured the deprivation of the brightest of earthly hopes—the steady rectitude, the manly discretion, the unostentatious generosity, which have continued to be polar stars of his subsequent conduct—constitute a theme, on which those who will express but one sentiment whom personal intercourse has taught to admire and esteem, and love the exemplary husband of George the Fourth's lamented and amiable daughter.

THE TIMBER TRADE. From a Correspondent of the London Morning Herald.

A statement has appeared in the *Courier* of the amount of duties paid for the last three years on British North American timber, and of the amount which similar quantities would have paid if imported from the Baltic. A remark is added by the Editor that the difference is a boon to the North American merchants, and that moreover, this timber is not inferior quality. Now, Sir, it would have been but a fairer lesson, to point out which kind of timber imported by the Colonial merchant is inferior; for not one of the Baltic merchants pretend to say that it is all of inferior quality. I proceed to state to you that no one article of wood goods imported from British North America which is also imported from the Baltic is inferior to the latter.

The British North American wood trade was called into importance by Mr. Pitt, when the Baltic was shut against us by those who were then, our enemies, and who, for any thing we can tell may be so again. The safety of our country induced him to look to the British North American Colonies, and accordingly they supplied all her wants. The large, sudden, and unexpected demands necessarily led to a want of attention, on the part of the Colonists, to the seasoning and perfect manufacturing of the wood. When peace returned the Colonist began gradually to season and manufacture his wood goods better, and at this day, not only government, but all the large timber dealers, take a part of their supplies from the North American Colonies. There is now a notice of a tender from his Majesty's Navy Board for Canada red pine timber, elm thick stuff, oak timber, and ash or rafters, for the supply of the Navy; and it is known that the Government also supply their wants largely from North American masts, spruce deals and staves.

There is a party in the country who keep up the old cry that the North American wood is inferior. I have candidly admitted that a charge did justly exist against the Colonial wood on this ground; but I as stoutly affirm that it does not now justly lie against it.

Sir H. Parnell, as the leader of the party, writes and talks much of the extra tax paid by the public in the shape of a higher duty on Baltic timber, and he proposes reducing the duty by 20s. per load. What will you say, Sir, when I tell you that on an average not more than twelve loads of timber are used in the vast bulk of good houses, built in the United Kingdom? Here are £12 saved on a house value £1,200! Would it not be more honest in that party to speak out, and say that they wish to destroy the Colonial timber trade, and with it the shipping trade of the country?

There is a timber imported from British North America, which is not so durable for some purposes as the red pine of Canada or the Baltic—that is the yellow pine timber. There is no such timber, however, grows on the north of Europe; therefore it is not just, on this account, to compare it with Baltic timber. As well might it be said that Baltic red pine is not so durable as English oak; therefore let us exclude it from our consumption altogether. The yellow pine timber and yellow pine deals of British North America are used for many purposes for which neither Baltic red, nor Canada red pine are wanted, and on this account also, it is unjust to compare them to strength of durability.

Those who have looked at the effect of the reduction of the duties on foreign iron and hemp, will agree with me that even the paltry saving proposed of £12, as before adverted to, will be a delusion, for, if the duty on timber were reduced by 20s. per load, the price in the Baltic will rise as much.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—The Liverpool Courier of the 16th June describes an excursion made on this route on the 14th by the directors of the Company. From it we derive the following statements:—

At a quarter before 9, they took their seats in two of the new coaches which had been provided, and after passing through a small tunnel, several carriages, laden with stone, were attached to the engine. The weight of the two coaches, with passengers, was about

Seven stone wagons, - - - 27 tons.
Engine, tender, and water, - - - 7 tons.

Gross weight, - - - 34

At the hour above named the order for starting was given, and the procession moved slowly towards Wavertree lane, where the speed was increased. The carriages passed through the deep cutting at a rapid rate, the bridges and sides of the slopes being lined with spectators. On arriving at the foot of the inclined plane, an assistant locomotive engine was attached to the carriages, and the train ascended the Rain-hill at a steady pace. At the end of the ascent the assistant engine was detached, and the

train proceeded forward at the rate of sixteen or seventeen miles an hour. On arriving at the Sankey viaduct, the speed was decreased, on account of the present unfinished state of the embankment adjoining the bridge, which is not yet sufficiently consolidated. The engine then moved rapidly past Newton to the Kenyon excavation, where a fresh supply of water was taken in, occupying about 7 minutes; afterwards proceeded at about seventeen miles an hour across Chat Moss, where the road is in such excellent order as to call forth the admiration of the directors, who pronounced it to be as perfect as any other part of the road, and, after taking in another supply of water at Eccles, the engine proceeded to Manchester, where it arrived six minutes past eleven. The whole time occupied on the journey being two hours and twenty-two minutes, which, after deducting twenty minutes for taking in water, &c. leaves two hours and nine minutes for the time of performing the journey.

Having partaken of a cold collation, the Directors returned to Oldfield lane, where the carriages were in readiness to receive them. The procession started with two coaches, containing from forty to fifty persons, which darted through the dense mass of individuals who thronged the railway, passing Chat Moss at the rate of about twenty-two miles an hour, and arriving at Edge-hill, Liverpool, (after deducting seven minutes for stoppages) in one hour and thirty-four minutes!

The whole distance between Liverpool and Manchester has now been accomplished in two hours and one minute, with an immense load, and in one hour and thirty-six minutes with a load of more moderate description. The power of the engines to keep up a rapid motion for a long distance has been fully established. The average speed on the return from Manchester was twenty miles an hour, and in passing over Chat Moss, the carriages proceeded for a time at the rate of 27 miles.—The engine is on the same principal as the Rocket, which gained the prize in October last.

A THIEF AND HIS PIGEONS.—The following singular detection of a thief by a pigeon has just occurred:—A notorious thief named John Tierney, was placed at the bar of the Queen Square Police Office, charged with stealing six fancy pigeons. The prisoner was stopped early on Saturday morning, in Orchard street, by a police sergeant, who found pigeons in his possession. He said he bought them for 9s. Not satisfied with this account, from a well known character, the sergeant brought him to the office, where, after undergoing several examinations, he was discharged, and the pigeons given up to him, no owner being forthcoming to claim them. Cooper, an officer of the establishment, being summoned to a judge of pigeons, and aware that no one in the fancy world would sell pigeons at so low a rate, purchased them of the prisoner after he was discharged, for 6s., determined, if possible, to find out the owner. He accordingly selected a fine black-headed pigeon out of the lot, and fastened a note to his foot, which ran as follows:—"Sir—I will bring the note to my house, No. 10 Rochester-row, you will find I have five of the bearer's messmates in durance vile, who have, I believe, been taken prisoners unlawfully. The pigeon was thrown up, and flew, as the sequel will show, to his home, and in consequence the prisoner was taken into custody. On the prisoner being placed at the bar, Mr. Hesse, a gentleman residing in the Wandsworth Road, stated that his pigeon house had been broken open and robbed of his pigeons the night the prisoner was stopped. His hen roost had also been robbed of several fancy fowls; and the thieves had broken into his safe and stole a loin of veal, a loaf of bread, some pork, and butter. He saw the pigeon, to his great surprise, come home and go to his old quarters, and at night took him from his roost and put him in a small wicker basket. The next morning he was astonished to find a note in the basket attached to the bird, desiring him to call at Rochester-row. The prisoner said that he had bought the pigeons. Mr. Marriott fined him, under an old Act of Parliament, £10, for having the pigeons in his possession. In default of payment he was committed for four months to the House of Correction. Mr. Bessey said he did not intend to keep any more pigeons, and ordered Cooper to keep them for his sagacity in discovering the thief, and left the Office highly delighted at the singular manner in which it had been effected.

SCOTLAND.

THE LOST DAUGHTER.—An advertisement appears in an Edinburgh paper headed—"Information respecting a Child lost on an Island in the Indian Seas, anxiously required." We copy it for the interest of its singular developments though it strikes us as no less singular, that the advertisement should not have appeared at an earlier date.

In the year 1816, while a party were about one of the islands in the Straits of Sunda, a lady, and a female child about three years of age, had separated from the company, and were attacked by three Malays. At the instant, a young man, supposed to be a seaman, and having on a jacket with the East India Company's buttons (it having been found upon the island when search was made) came to their assistance: he had a small gun. The lady recollects of one Malay being shot, and she saw another carrying off the child, which has since been heard of. The present advertisement is, if possible, to ascertain whether the child was carried off by the Malays, or by the young gentleman before alluded to. The latter seems probable, as two Malays were found dead; but no traces of information respecting the young gentleman could be obtained. What has since transpired is as under; if any further information will be communicated to the editors of the *Courier*, *Scotsman* and *North Briton*, or inserted in those papers, ample remuneration may be depended upon. The young gentleman appeared to be about seven or eight years of age, with excessively fair hair hanging in ringlets down his back. A boat was seen in the straits, English built, in the pocket of his jacket was found part of a letter, beginning "Dear nephew," and dated "Edinburgh, Jan. 1816," and the initials "W. M. G." sewed inside the collar. Part of the child's dress, much stained with blood, was also found.

By information received from the natives, it would appear that it must be the same person known to them by the strange cognomen of the "Pretty Devil," and he was about five feet seven inches high, light blue eyes, and slender make. If the gentleman is still alive, or any other who can throw light upon the subject, they may depend upon receiving a reward; and if Providence has spared the life of the child, she may be restored to the bosom of her affectionate parents, who are willing to settle any annuity (if required) upon any individual who can give satisfactory information.—*Atlas.*

IRELAND.

The following distressing pictures of the wretchedness of the poor in some parts of Ireland, is copied from the Belfast Chronicle of the 28th June.

Friday morning last, as 13 days laden with potatoes, were coming from Navan to the Dublin market, they were attacked in the town of Dunshaughlin, nearly opposite the Post office, by a mob, consisting of men, women, and children, headed by a woman; the sacks were cut and 22 cwt. of potatoes were carried off. The police, who were passing to proceed on their journey, applied to the commandant of the police for protection, and a party

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sent with t tion. Two boat below with corn, stopped at man; the their conte cargo did allowed to outrages h in consequa mity whic extreme de ed country. The dis unmitigat rapid stru ly accommo even wit flect, and which pro plundered part of the vings of b A corre the great that exists surpise the alleviate the Tavern Co levied, of £ funds were where for The Co ced their those who potatoes, ed in the sack, 6d. a house of efforts made of potatoes price.—K The gre who are a food for there is so but there and in the misery is visions in the reach On Tue held in the son, Bait. the best m prevails an of the scar from symp privations, be raised, ding emp local reside to such. A lect subscr tentions of Committee going from and it is b contributed tnel.

DREA. From the L LIMERICK p. m.—The ance. Ear commended Hewson, of bags of flour about two outrage the off. The Lock-quay flour they cough prep attacked was vent—fortun the do still remain which may sion store w perty to a gr sent in a gr

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