ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE MAIDEN'S WAIL.

I CANNA lo'e the laddie less,
Tho' he is far frae me!
I think I feel his warm caress,
Then tears drap frae my e'e!
When stan'in' on his fav'rite knowe,
Whar aften we ha'e been,
I see the tide whar boaties row,
Then tear draps fill my e'en.

The fairy thorn—the breery brae,
Whar we would meet at eve,
Are alter'd quite, an' fills wi' wae,
This heart is doom'd to grieve!
For there sae bonnie grew the flow'rs!
Ere yet my heart knew care,
But noo, how wither'd! dull the hours,
Since he's nae langer there!

The very birdies on the spray,
Now sing a dolefu' sang,
Their mornin' ditties seem to say,
"He's fairer maids amang!"
Fairer an' richer they may shine,
But still I think and know,
Their love can never be like mine,
Wi' a' their gaudy show.

He was the first—the only youth
I ever learn'd to prize—
His heart is virtue, honour, truth,—
A' ithers I despise.
His want o' goud, an want o' grace,
Has dirl'd on my ear,
Frae them wha couldna, face to face,
Made but the first appear!

My mither's chidin', night and day,
Has forc'd him ow're the sea,
To work for gowd he's far away,
Will glitter in her e'e;
But does the silly body ken
Her railin' made us part?
An' aye she praises *richer* men,
Which only breaks my heart!

I ken fu' weel that want o' wealth
Has forc'd him ow're the tide—
When fortune smiles, if blest wi' health,
I'll be his happy bride;
An' then nae langer will I mourn,
When ance his face I see—
An' daily wish his safe return,
He's every thing to me!

Greyabbey. A. M.

SION MILLS, COUNTY OF TYRONE.

(From Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall's "Ireland."—Part XIX.)

In the county Tyrone, and within a distance of little more than three miles from Strabane, is to be found one of the most interesting establishments it has ever been our good fortune to visit in any country. We have inspected manufactories of much greater extent than the "Sion Mills," but have never witnessed with greater gratification the practical and efficient working of a fine moral system. The Mills are situated on the river Mourne, which rushes along with a rapid and continued current, and is about one of the best water-powers in Great Britain, the supply being not only large, but constant. About eighty horse power is now employed to drive eight thousand spindles; yet but a small portion of the water is necessary for the purpose. Instead of the hot furnace, long chimneys, and dense smoke, rendering still more unhealthy the necessarily close atmosphere of manufactories devoted exclusively to the spinning of flax and tow into linen yarn, there is a clean, handsome, well-ventilated building where nearly seven hundred of a peasantry, which, before the establishment of this manufactory, were starving and idle—not from choice but necessity—are now constantly employed; and the air is as pure and as fresh as on the borders of the wildest prairie, or the boldest coast. The bare fact of such a population being taught industrious habits, and receiving *full* remuneration for their time and labour, is a blessing; but not the only one enjoyed by this favoured peasantry; agricultural labour is not neglected, because five out of seven hundred are women and girls—creatures, who but for the spirit and enterprise of the Messr. Herdman, (to whom, and the Mulhollands of Belfast, Tyrone is indebted for this establishment,) would be found cowering over the embers of their turf fires, or begging along the way-sides for morsels of food. But this system of social order and social industry is not, as we have said, the only advantage enjoyed at Sion Mills. Cottages, of simple costruction, but sound and comfortable, have been built for their families; a school is established, and to the Sunday-school the Messrs Herdman themselves attend, taking the greatest interest in the educational progress of their work-people, and distributing *motives* to improvement, lavishly and judiciously. Nor are they behind London in the idea that "the people" may derive benefit from the introduction of more refined tastes into the business of every-day life. The traveller's ear is refreshed if he pass along during the long evenings of winter, or the bright cheerful ones of summer, by the music of a full band; and instead of the saddened hearts and saddened features he has been led to suppose inseparable from the crowded factory, he hears a chorus of cheerful voices, or the echoes of dancing feet.

The Messrs. Herdman are also anxious that the minds of their "operatives" should not only be softened, but expanded, and have purchased for their instruction a splendid apparatus for the exhibition of astronomical diagrams.

We visited several of the factory dwellings, and found that, in many instances, they combined the small comforts of town rooms with the peculiar advantages of country cottages. We never saw a more healthy population, and the watchful care of the proprietors has effectually prevented the growth of immorality, supposed to be inseparable from the "factory system." Of this we had some very cheering proofs. One girl, whom we heard called only "Mary Anne," had long been remarkable as a vigilant Sunday-school teacher, and had expended the small sums generally spent in finery in the purchase of a few books; but a serious misfortune deprived her of the power of possessing any more treasures of this kind; her mother died, and her last act was to place her infant in Mary Anne's arms, and request her to act towards it as a mother. From that hour the poor girl, who was not then seventeen, set herself diligently to the discharge of her new duties. She had a numerous family of brothers and sisters to attend to, and also to alleviate the sorrow of her distracted father. She did not falter in her resolve to take her mother's place; we never saw a small household under better regulation than hers—the children were clean, well fed, and happy, and they seemed to watch every word she spoke with more than sisterly attention; the youngest was a sort of specimen child—so healthful and neat—yet Mary Anne seemed perfectly unconscious that in devoting her thoughts and energies to her family—nay, in even shunning the addresses of several young men, who justly argued that so good a daughter would make a most admirable wife, she had done anything extraordinary; her invariable observation was, "'Deed, and sure they're my own flesh and blood; and if they were not, sure my mother placed the child in my arms." It was also pleasant to observe that many of the persons employed were fully conscious of the advantages they enjoyed; and though less eloquent than our friends in the south, their words were firm and reasonable—their reason was convinced that they were better off than they were formerly, and we had been long enough in the north to know that to convince the *reason* of a northern is always to gain your object—in the south, you must work upon the feelings—in the north, the reason is your stronghold.

In this immediate neighbourhood we met a cottager whose story so completely verified our own opinion as to the admirable effect of the establishment upon the habits and prosperity of the people, that, simple as are the annals of the poor, it seems worth recording. He had been a day labourer, employed regularly, and receiving the usual rate of remuneration—enough "to starve upon." "It pleased God," he said, "to send him seven children, and he had often sat down among them when there were only four potatoes to each, and they were bad ones. God knows," he added, "I used to think myself a selfish wretch for eating even one, when the children's hungry eyes were on them; but I was hungry too, and faint from work. My poor wife would go into Strabane, and some there would do her a good turn of a hard summer, or in winter; and she had a better command over the hunger than I had, for she would purtend sickness of some sort or other after she'd throw the potatoes out on the table, and go and lie on the straw that was our bed, and strive to sleep it away. My eldest boy was more weakly than the others, and he had a great relish for learning, and a gentleman took him as 'a boy about the place,' to do a little of everything and learn when he could, which he did, poor fellow; still there were eight of us on tenpence a day, and the morsel of garden! All of a suddent, came the talk of great buildings that were to be, and some said they were for good, while others said harm would come of them, which I could not understand, for all the country grew alive, and the rate of wages was raised, and it was then we began to feel what hopes was; and seeing how there was a chance of all the country doing better, the gentry took heart to relieve the poor more than they used, knowing that there was a way for the strain upon them coming to an end, for soon the poor would be able to help themselves; and my second boy and myself were took on, and well paid; and the building flourished, and my poor wife used to say that the very water of the Mourne rolled stronger through the country; and then there was no need for her to go away when her children feud, for though we had little but the potatoes, we had enough of them. From the day the first stone of the Sion Mills was laid, me nor mine ever knew hunger. I never could account for it," he continued, after a pause, and passing his rough hand across his brow, "but she who had stood out so manfully against all trouble—when the hard, bitter, cruel trouble was in it—failed, when when we grew better off. She'd bring our dinner down to the works, and bid God bless our labour, with as bright a smile as the sunbeam on the waters of the Mourne, and yet the tears would be in her eyes, and she'd gather our little ragged girls round her, and tell them what turned out as true as gospel—that in two or three years they'd be able to earn better clothes for themselves than ever their parents wore; and one evening after she had said this, the youngest, who now earns her five shillings a week of Mr. Herdman's money, clung her arms around her neck, and 'My own darling' Mammy,' cries the poor child, 'the first coat I earn shall be for you.' 'Darling,' answered the mother, 'I shall have a coat of green before that,' and there was a meaning in her face when she said it which they could not read, but I could, and to hide my grief I went out to the house and prayed, but the Lord did not see fit to take the sorrow from me, and by that day twelvemonths, when the power of the waters that had wandered idly through the lands for so many years—like ourselves, able and willing to work, if we were only put in the way of it—turned the spindles; and two of our girls had constant employ, and put their earnings to mine after I returned to field work; though we had plenty, and I could bring her a bit of fresh meat and a cake of white bread from Strabane, yet by that day twelve months she was gone. I am proud the children all remembered her, and the *weenock* who wanted to buy her the gown laid her money by and gave me a Sunday hat; and instead of poverty we have plenty, and the boy that got the learning is an overseer, and the other might have done as well, but he never would go to the Sunday-school; so hard labour is before him, but not the labour I went through, for it is just as if the Lord had put away hunger and misery from all around the mills. My children are employed and happy, and each has something to give instead of taking all.—*not that we ever grudged it*," and there spoke the true Irish spirit, "but that we hadn't it. If the Lord took me to-morrow I would bless him, for I should go to joy, and leave no sorrow behind me; my coat will be as green as *hers* before very long, and my last prayer will be for the prosperity of the Sion Mills."

Certainly an establishment such as we have endeavoured to describe has many advantages—situated as the Sion Mills are in a healthy and open district—over a factory pent up, as it were, in a populous town. The difference consists not only in the healthier atmosphere, to which sufficient value is seldom attached; but the people have opportunities for the cultivation of *moral health*, which enables them to be more efficacious, because more conscientious, workmen We are too prone to regard the humane being whom we designate a "mere mechanic," as one upon whom *moral* culture is thrown away; and the very persons who reproach the industrious instruments of their wealth, are often those who most zealously endeavour to keep then the "mere mechanics" they contemn.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess de Grey, gave a state ball, on Tuesday evening, at Dublin Castle, in honour of her Majesty's birth-day.

ULSTER RAILWAY.—The traffic on this Railway (24 miles opened) was, for the week ending 29th May, 1842—passengers, 9,754, £332, 5s 2d; goods, £79, 3s 9d; total, £411, 8s 11d.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—The Rev. John Reid, Curate of Downpatrick, has been appointed, by Earl de Grey, to the living of Ballee, in the diocese of Down, vacant by the death of the late Rev. Mr. Bond.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—CARRICKFERGUS, 1ST JUNE.—To-day, Mr. Commissioner Curran entered the Court, at ten o'clock; and by two, had adjudicated upon 35 petitions, brought before him for hearing. The aggregate amount of debts was upwards of £10,000. Mr. Daniel M'Donnell was agent for all the insolvents. Of the 35 petitions, one only was dismissed, and one remanded for five months.

At the Insolvent Court on Wednesday, a motion was made for liberty to give bail in the matter of C. P. Gardiner, son of the Earl of Blessington. The debts of the insolvent exceeded £30,000, but property was returned which, after payment of these debts, would leave a surplus amounting to £150,000, the Blessington estates having been willed to him.

KILKEEL.—A monthly fair is about to be established in this thriving town.

Butter shipped from Limerick, between the 1st of May, 1841, and the 1st May instant, 71,530 firkins.

LAMENTABLE CATASTROPHE.—On Saturday night last Mr. George Healy, a gentleman possessed of about £5,000 a-year, was burned to death, in his own residence, Johnstown, County Kilkenny. The fire, it is believed, was altogether accidental.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—This Association held their weekly meeting, in the Corn-Exchange, on Tuesday last. The amount of the rent was announced to be £165, 3s. 5d.: £25, of which had been received from the "New-York Young Men's Repeal Association."

Four cases of game-cocks for the Marquis of Waterford were landed at Waterford from the Osprey from Bristol on Saturday. They were immediately taken on to Curraghmore.

Mr. Williams, of the City of Dublin Inland Steam Navigation Company, has contracted for two splendid steamers to ply on the Shannon when the works are completed, to go at the rate of fiteen miles an hour.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.—The examination for Sizarships was held on Tuesday and Wednesday last, when the following gentlemen were elected:—Classical Sizarships—Evans, Heron, Murphy, O'Flaherty, Short, MacDonagh, Doyle, Nugent, Smith, Beattie. The Hebrew and Science Sizarships were adjudged to Friell and Jacob respectively.

PUBLIC REJOICING.—On Friday evening last the tenantry on the Drumbanagher and Acton estates celebrated, by a general illumination, bonfires, &c. the return of their worthy landlord and his benevolent lady, Colonel and Mrs. Close, to their residence at Drumbanagher, after an absence of nearly twelve months.

TURNPIKE ROAD.—In the House of Commons, on Friday, the Dundalk and Banbridge Trust Bill was read a third time, and passed without any further alteration.

SUICIDE.—Catherine Rice, the wife of a carpenter in this town, who had been for some time in a deranged state of mind, was found, on Wednesday last, in a plantation, with her head and one of her legs separated from her body A razor was found near her, by which, it is supposed, she cut her throat, and the head and legs were, it is presumed torn from the body either by pigs or dogs. She left four, children.—*Clare Journal.*

THE LATE RIOT AT BALLYMENA.—On Friday last, a meeting of the inhabitants of Ballymena was held in the Court-house of that town for the purpose of devising some means whereby the public peace might be preserved and such disgraceful proceedings as that which occurred on the preceding market-day put a stop to. The attendance was large and respectable. William Gihon, Esq. having been called to the chair, Captain Dyat addressed the meeting at great length, on the subject which had brought them together, and declared his intention of carrying out the law at every risk, and to endeavour to put a stop to such disgraceful conduct in future. Rev. Clarke Houston next addressed the meeting, and passed a high eulogium on the Magistrates and Police, for the forbearance with which they acted during the riot, in preventing bloodshed. A resolution, expressing the indignation of the respectable portion of the people of Ballymena at such attempts being made to restrict the freedom of the public markets, and of their intention to support the authorities in preventing such attempts in future, was moved by Andrew Gihon, Esq. seconded by Mr James Kinnear and unanimously adopted, after which, thanks having been voted to W. Gihon, Esq. for his kindness in presiding and for his very proper conduct in the chair, the meeting separated. A correspondent informs us that the market of Saturday last passed off without any attempt being made to interrupt it, or any symptoms of riot manifested, and assured us that the accounts contained in the public print of the riot of Saturday the 21st were greatly exaggerated.

COURT OF SESSION.—On Friday the two interdicts lately issued in the cases of Strathbogie and Stranraer were brought before the Second Division of the Court of Session. Lord Ivory expressed his doubts as to the propriety of continuing the interdict in the Stranraer case, and Lord Fullerton said, with reference to the Strathbogie one, that they might as soon and as properly interdict a Member of Parliament from sitting in the House of Commons, as interdict a minister of the Church from sitting in the Assembly. Both interdicts, however, were continued, on the ground, as stated by the Lord Justice Clerk, that if they were not, the court would stultify itself. Lords Fullerton and Ivory dissented.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—On Friday, the 141st anniversary of this Society was observed at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, by the performance of Divine service to a very crowded congregation. The Archbishop of Canterbury was received at the great western portico, by the Lord Mayor, several of the Aldermen, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and a large body of the clergy. His Grace was followed by the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishops of London, Salisbury, Carlisle, Bangor, Lincoln, and Jamaica, with other dignitaries of the Church. The Bishop of Salisbury preached the anniversary sermon. A liberal collection was made in aid of the Society's funds. The Lord Mayor entertained several of the prelates, clergy, and lay-supporters of the Society, with a sumptuous dinner at the Mansion-house in the evening.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—FRIDAY, MAY 27.

PRESBYTERIAN MARRIAGE CASE.

The Queen at the prosecution of the Attorney-General, v. James Carroll.

Sir THOMAS STAPLES, Q.C. in this case appeared on behalf of the Crown, to support the validity of a marriage performed by a Presbyterian Clergyman, between the prisoner Carroll, and Sarah Robison, both of whom were Episcopalian Protestants. The traverser Carroll was tried for bigamy, at the last Armagh Assizes, when the Jury found a special verdict to the following effect:—That the Rev. Joseph Kelso did, on the 6th of May, 1841, in the town of Lisburn, celebrate a marriage between James Carroll and Sarah Robison, both members of the Church of England; that the said Rev. Mr. Kelso was a Presbyterian Minister, ordained in 1809, and was placed over the Magheragall Congregation, the duties of which he performed for a period of twenty years, until he resigned his office as such Minister of that Congregation, ten years ago. The Jury further found, that he did not consider the fact of his resigning that charge a cessation of his duties as a Presbyterian Minister, and that, in celebrating the marriage between the parties in question, he asked them the usual questions as to their age, and whether they had the consent of their respective parents, as prescribed by the Presbyterian regulations regarding marriage. They also found, that the Rev. Mr. Kelso was ordained a Clergyman by laying on of hands, on the part of the Presbytery of Belfast, which was composed of a number of ordained Ministers, and that such ordination was according to the forms and ceremonies of the Presbyterian Church. That since his resignation of the Congregation, he performed no duty, save that of marrying, baptising, and preaching in private houses, and that he did not attend a meeting of the Synod or Presbytery for the last ten years. The traverser was subsequently married to Jane Foster, by the Rev. Mr. M'Loyd, the Protestant Rector of Kilmore, after which the parties cohabited but two days when he was arrested. Sir Thomas then proceeded to state the two questions which were to be decided by the Court: first, whether at common law, a contract, *per verba de præsenti*, was a lawful marriage; and secondly, supposing the Court decided that such was not the law, was a Presbyterian Clergyman a valid and lawfully ordained Minister, according to the common law and statutes. The Learned Gentleman argued the case at considerable length, but we have given the arguments so fully on a previous occasion, that it is unnecessary to repeat them.

MONDAY, MAY 29.

Mr. T. B. C. SMITH, Q.C. was engaged from an early hour in the morning, up to half-past five P.M. in laying his arguments before the Court. He cited a vast number of authorities in support of his views, and wound up a most lengthened address by observing, that at common law the Roman Catholic clergymen were the only persons recognised as being in order for the purposes of marriage—that, after the Reformation, the Ministers of the Established Church, and they alone, were substituted for the Roman Catholic priests—that the Reformation was the substitution of one religion for the other, and not a means by which the floodgates of dissent were to be opened, or persons who might become the preachers of any new doctrine, considered as priests in order. That, after the Reformation, and until the act of toleration, the Protestant clergyman was the only person recognised in these countries; and that the act of toleration only established the authority of Presbyterian ministers as between Presbyterians themselves.

Mr Brooke, Q.C. said it would enable him to shorten his arguments very much, if he were allowed a few days to peruse the notes taken of the observations of counsel on the opposite side, and he hoped the Court would indulge him by adjourning the case until Thursday or Friday. The Court assented, and appointed Friday for the further hearing.

CORONERS.

Report of the Commissioners appointed to revise the Grand Jury Laws in Ireland with respect to Coroners.

The office of Coroner, although one of antiquity, appears, in the mode of its execution, to be ill adapted for many of the cases which now come under its cognizance, and that some of the inquiries for which the attendance of a Coroner and Jury is now demanded, might be carried on before a Justice of the Peace, without any expense and greater benefit to the public.—The numerous instances of accidental deaths which are constantly occurring in the presence of a number of witnesses, and all other cases in which there remains not the shadow of a doubt upon the mind of any one that the deceased did not come by his death through the violence or misconduct of any other person, might just as effectually be decided without the intervention of a Coroner or Jury. We therefore recommend that the Counties of the first class shall be divided by the Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions assembled, into four Coroner's districts; Counties of the second class into three; and Counties of the third and fourth class into two. That it shall be the duty of the Sub-Inspector of the Constabulary acting for any place where any person may come to an unnatural or sudden death, or in his absence for the Head Constable acting under him, to give immediate notice in writing thereof to the nearest Justice of the Peace for the County, who shall forthwith take cognizance thereof; and if upon inquiry upon oath or otherwise, he shall apprehend that such death was occasioned by violence, poison, or any lawless act, or took place in prison, then such Justice shall cause a Coroner to be sent for, and shall require him to hold an inquest. But such Justice shall be authorised to abstain from sending for such Coroner to hold an inquest, if in his discretion he shall consider it unnecessary to do so; that in all cases, however, he shall take the evidence submitted to him in writing, and transmit it to the Clerk of the Peace for the County. That if any Minister of religion of the parish wherein such death shall have taken place, or any two householders rated to the relief of the poor therein, shall think it right that a Coroner should be sent for, they shall be at liberty to request any Justice of the Peace to give the Coroner immediate orders to attend, in order that an inquisition may be held. That the fee for the Coroner of the district shall be thirty shillings in each case. That whenever it shall happen that the Coroner of the district cannot be obtained, the Coroner of the next adjoining district, or any Justice of the Peace, may hold such inquest. The expence to be imposed upon the Barony wherein the death shall have taken place.

INQUESTS HELD BY THE SEVERAL CORONERS OF COUNTIES AND COUNTIES OF THE CITIES IN IRELAND FOR 1841.

Counties	Number of Inquests	Counties	Number of Inquests
Antrim	9	Monaghan	18
Armagh	71	Queen's County	29
Carlow	25	Roscommon	21
Cavan	57	Sligo	66
Clare	77	Tipperary	193
Cork	139	Tyrone	27
Donegal	22	Waterford	46
Down	101	Westmeath	25
Dublin	5	Wexford	52
Fermanagh	32	Wicklow	62
Galway	50	TOWNS.	
Kerry	83	Carrickfergus	2
Kildare	41	Cork	63
Kilkenny	43	Dublin	124
King's County	61	Drogheda	5
Leitrim	26	Galway	18
Limerick	60	Kilkenny	14
Londonderry	56	Limerick	46
Longford	30	Waterford	19
Louth	25		
Mayo	69	Total	1945
Meath	33		

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—The following melancholy event occurred last week at Durncouner, parish of Auchinleck. About six weeks ago, Mr. John Boswell, farmer, had in his possession a dog which manifested symptoms of madness; and had bitten one of his daughters—a girl of 14, on the lip, soon after which it ran off; it was pursued and destroyed—not, however, until it had bitten several individuals. Some of the cows have since died, exhibiting every symptom of hydrophobia. The girl's lip in a short time healed up. Last week, however, some symptoms of the terrible malady became apparent, and the indications of this malady manifested themselves prominently on Monday, and, after the endurance of the most excruiating torments, she found relief in death on Tuesday morning.

A PROLIFIC WIFE.—A woman of the name of Ockwell, in the hamlet of Downampney, Cricklade, Wilts, has 24 children, all at home, and the eldest only 18 years of age.

The Property-tax will be deducted from all dividends paid by the Bank down to £166, 13s. 4d. but not from incomes below the sum.

A PROMISING YOUTH.—Mr. Robert Peel, the Premier's eldest son, it is not generally known, is one of the most promising amateur tailors of the day. His tunic, which excited so much attention at the late masque, was entirely devised and adapted by himself.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN GLASGOW.—Several hundreds of the unemployed will, by arrangement of Relief Committee, be shortly engaged in out-door labour.

MATCH AGAINST TIME.—On Tuesday last, one of the officers of the 42d Royal Highlanders, quartered in the Castle, undertook, for a considerable wager, to walk 46 miles, equipped as a soldier, and in heavy marching order, within 24 hours. He commenced his task on Monday, and accomplished it with ease the following day, having two hours to spare. We understand the time occupied in actual walking was only twelve hours.

THE HORSE ATTILA.—Colonel Anson has, it is said, won by the Derby £22,000; Lord Chesterfield, £12,000. The horse Attila—the winner—was taken by Colonel Anson in exchange for a doubtful debt of £120, or £140. His first winning was £3,000, his second £8,000, so that, in all, he has returned the lucky possessor £33,000.—a profitable enough exchange for a suspicious or bad debt.

THE ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 27.

2d Life Guards—Lieut S Hirst, from Royal Horse Guards, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Henniker, deceased; Lieut F J E Freke to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hirst retires; Cornet and Sub-Lieut C J Tottenham to be Lieut by purchase, vice Freke; H S Lumley, to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut, by purchase, vice Tottenham.

3d Light Dragoons—J G A Burton, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Cookes, promoted.

1st Grenadier Foot Guards—Captain S. Brownrigg, from 23d, to be Lieut and Captain, vice G H F Campbell, retires on half-pay of Royal Staff Corps.

Coldstream Foot Guards—Captain W S Newton to be Adjutant, vice Villiers, resigns Adjutancy only.

1st—Gent Cadet S W Hall, from the R M C to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Dickson, promoted in 92d

3d—W C Dilkes, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Kains, promoted.

6th—Gent Cadet W A Stratton, from the R M C to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Croker promoted in 86th.

10th—Gent Cadet S C C Galloway, from R M C to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Cotton, appointed to 68th.

13th—L H Bedford, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Stapylton, promoted.

15th—Gent Cadet G E W Couper, from the R M C to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Barry, promoted in 86th.

16th—Brevet Major J Dalzell to be Major, without purchase, vice H Clements, retires upon full pay; Lieut J W P Audain to be Captain, vice Dalzell; Ensign J O Chichester to be Lieut vice Audain; E. N. Dickenson, to be Ensign, vice Chichester.

17th—Ensign N M Hunter, to be Lieut by purchase, vice L C Moore, whose promotion has been cancelled.

21st—Ensign G C Dickens, from 98th to be 2d Lieut. without purchase, vice Wrixton, promoted.

22d—Ensign C Dakers to be Lieut without purchase, vice Saunders, appointed to 84th; Gent Cadet F W R Wright, from the R M C to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Dakers, promoted.

23d—Captain T W Colleton, from half-pay Royal Staff Corps, to be Captain, vice Brownrigg, appointed to 1st Foot Guards.

28th—Gent Cadet W F J Murphy, from the R M C to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Butler, promoted in 17th,

31st—S Timbrell, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Pollard, promoted.

32d—Lieut W B Johnston, from half-pay 89th, to be Lieut, vice Byrne, promoted; Ensign C T King to be Lieut by purchase, vice Johnston, retires; T Maunsell to be Ensign, by purchase, vice King.

40th—Ensign F B Morley, from 90th, to be Lieut without purchase, vice M'Andrew, appointed to 78th; G E Lane to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Huey, promoted; Gent. Cadet A W Woodward, from the R M C to be Ensign, wtihout purchase, vice Miller, promoted.

41st—2d Lieut H Moore, from 87th, to be Lieut by purchase, vice Tuckey, whose promotion has been cancelled; Colour Sergeant T Horam, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hutton, promoted.

45th—Gent. Cadet R B Johnstone, from the R M C to Ensign, without purchase.

46th—Ensign H Steele, from 66th, to be Lieut without purchase, vice Fitzgerald, deceased; Gent. Cadet R W Piper, from the R M C, to be Ensign without purchase.

48th—F Andrews, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Strong, promoted.

50th—W P Elgee, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Rentoul, retires.

53d—Lieut M Hutchinson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Stewart, retires; Ensign J F F Mytton to be Lieut by purchase, vice Hutchinson; W Payn to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mytton; Gent. Cadet F G Steward, from the R M C. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Fenton, promoted.

55th—E J T Montressor to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Daubeny, promoted.

57th—Gent Cadet F G W Fearon, from R M College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hunton, promoted.

58th—Captain A Mackenzie (2d, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice F J T Hutchinson, exchanges.

66th—Gent. Cadet W M S Caulfield, from R M C to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Steele, promoted in the 46th; Gent Cadet H U Coates, from do. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Knipe, promoted in 10th.

67th—Gent Cadet F R Taylor, from the R M C to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Westropp, promoted in 29th.

71st—Gent Cadet E J Otway, from R M C to be Ensign, without purchase.

82d—Lieut J P B Puleston to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Gardiner, retires; Ensign J Pratt to be Lieut by purchase, vice Puleston; J Fleming to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Pratt.

87th—Gent Cadet J Humphreys, from the R M C to be 2d Lieut without purchase, vice Shearman, promoted.

96th—Lieut R Roney to be Adjutant, vice Campbell, appointed Paymaster 68th Foot.

98th—Lieut D Rainier to be Captain, by purchase, vice Gavin, retires; Ensign F Peyton to be Lieut by purchase, vice Rainier; G C Dickins to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Peyton; Gent Cadet T R M'Coy, from the R M C to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Dickins, appointed to 21st.

Rifle Brigade—Gent Cadet G P Evelyn, from the R M C to be 2d Lieut without purchase; Gent Cadet E Newdigate, from R M C to be 2d Lieut without purchase.

1st West India Regiment—Ensign G H Robeson, from 3d, to be Ensign.

FAIRS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MONDAY, JUNE 6—Crumlin, co. Antrim—Killough, co. Down—Belcoo, co. Fermanagh—Ballynagh, co. Cavan—Altmore, Beragh, Carland, co. Tyrone—Ballybought, Charlestown, co. Armagh—Bawnboy, co. Cavan—Bellaghey, co. Derry—Monaghan town—Rossnakill, co. Donegal.—TUESDAY, 7—Buckna, Portglenone, co. Antrim—Desertmartin, co. Derry—Drum, co. Monaghan—Donaghmore, Fivemiletown, Newtownsaville, Omagh, co. Tyrone.—WEDNESDAY, 8—Crossgar, Donaghadee, co. Down—Arvagh, Shircock, co. Cavan—Balnaglera, Blackwatertown, Jonesborough, co. Armagh—Irvinestown, Rosslea, co. Fermanagh—Kilrea, co. Derry—Oldtown, co. Donegal.—THURSDAY, 9—Drumadoon, co. Antrim—Banbridge, Seaford, co. Down—Drumquin, co. Tyrone—Mountcharles, co. Donegal.—FRIDAY, 10—Kells, co. Antrim—Ballygauley, Castlecaulfield, Coagh, co. Tyrone—Ballyjamesduff. Cootehill, co. Cavan—Dunfanaghy, co. Donegal—Enniskillen, Newtownbutler, co. Fermanagh—Keady, co. Armagh—Park, co. Derry.—SATURDAY, 11—Newtownards, co. Down—Ballyscally, Caledon, co. Tyrone—Kilnaleck, co. Cavan—Laghey, Stranorlar, co. Donegal—Ballytrain, co. Monaghan.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Abridged from the Mark-lane Express of Monday, May 30.

By the official account, just published, it appears that the total quantity of Wheat imported into the United Kingdom during the month ending 5th inst. amounted to 154,646 qrs. of which 1,776 qrs. were received from our colonies, and 152,870 qrs. from foreign countries; within the same period, 10,347 qrs. of the former, and 5,524 qrs. of the latter were entered for home consumption, and there remained under the Queen's locks on the 5th May, of Colonial Wheat 3 572 qrs and of Foreign 801,753 qrs making a total of 805,325 qrs.—The stock of Flour in bond consisted of 367,132 cwts. the whole of which, with the exception of only 59 617 cwts. from British possessions, was of foreign manufacture. The imports of Flour during the month appear to have amounted to 29,739 cwts. and duty was paid from 5th April to 5th May on 87,219 cwts.

The weather has since our last been very favourable; in the early part of the week genial showers fell in all parts of the country, which, together with the rise which has taken place within the last few days in the temperature, must have proved highly beneficial to the growing crops. The improvement which has taken place in the Spring-sown Wheat and all Lent Corn is, we are informed, surprising. Of Autumn sown Wheat, however, we still receive indifferent accounts.

Notwithstanding the propitious state of the weather, a slight increase in the deliveries of Wheat from the growers in some of the agricultural districts, and the release of small quantities out of bond at several of the maritime ports, the trade has not only maintained a decidedly firm tone, but at many of the leading markets of the empire prices have further advanced from 1s to 2s per qr.

The arrivals of English Wheat into the port of London have been only 4,592 qrs. up to Saturday evening, and of this supply the greater proportion has been sold by sample previous to its getting up; the show at Mark Lane was consequently small, as well on Wednesday as on Friday. The late advance in the price of Wheat has tended in some degree to check the demand, as the manufacture of Flour has scarcely yielded a remunerative profit, the value of the latter article having remained nearly stationary, whilst that of the former has been gradually rising; fine qualities of Wheat have, nevertheless, found buyers at the enhanced terms of Monday last, and at the close of business on Friday there was very little remaining unsold. Some idea may be formed of the high prices which have been lately paid, by the London average last published, viz. 64s 6d, being an advance of 2s 8d per qr. on the return of the week preceding. We observe that the averages have likewise got up considerably at many of the large country markets, and it is the universal opinion that the duty will ere long recede materially. For Foreign free Wheat holders have remained firm, and the sales made have been at quite as high rates as those previously obtained.—The supplies from abroad have been only 6,687 qrs. within the last eight days. A speculative demand exists for bonded Wheat, and a further rise of about 1s per qr. has been established. On Friday, a cargo or two of Polish Odessa changed hands at 49s to 50s per qr.; for fine Danzig 60s per qr. was asked. A steady inquiry has been experienced for good fresh ground Flour, and the best marks have slightly risen in value, inferior kinds being nearly unsaleable.

The receipts of Barley have been trifling, but no change has occurred in our quotations. Prices keep up on the continent, and there seems little chance of shipments from abroad yielding any profit at present. The enquiry for Malt has been of a strictly retail character; prime parcels have, however, been held at former rates, and the business done has been at the quotations of Monday last.

Of Oats, we have from our own coast 4,192 qrs.; from Scotland 1,163; from Ireland 11,845; and from abroad 2,483 qrs. On Friday there was a better demand, and for the best heavy English and Scotch Corn an advance of 6d per qr. was generally paid, whilst other descriptions met a tolerably free sale at fully as high prices as in the beginning of the week. Duty has been paid since our last on between 2 and 3,000 qrs. of foreign Oats. Beans, purchases of handsome hard samples could scarcely have been made on such easy terms as last week. Peas, no variation.

The latest accounts from the south of Europe inform us that prices of wheat continued to be well supported at all the principal ports in the Mediterranean.

The late rise in the price of wheat in this country has not been without influence on the continent, and at all the leading ports in the Baltic the trade appears, according to the latest accounts, to have assumed a lively character. Our Danzig letters are of 21st May. In addition to the impetus imparted to business by the encouraging English advices, the news from the river Bugg, where the water was stated to have fallen so low as to leave many of the barges by which the principal supplies of wheat were expected aground, had tended to give greater firmness to the market. During the week about 1,200 lasts of wheat had changed hands, the best high-mixed samples weighing 61 lbs per bushel having realized 55s; fine 54s; fine mixed 53s to 53s 6d; mixed 53s per qr free on board. But moderate supplies had yet come to hand, and the stocks of fine wheat were quite trifling. Shipments on a more extensive scale than has previously taken place were beginning to be made, and freights had rather risen, 3s having been paid for London, and 3s 6d for Liverpool. At Stettin, on the 21st May, there was a good deal of speculative enquiry for wheat, and several parcels had also been sold for export during the preceding week at rather enhanced terms. At Hamburgh considerable purchases of wheat had been effected on British account during the week ending 24th inst. which had caused prices to advance fully 2s per qr for good qualities; among the sales were red Silesian of 60 lbs. 52s 9d, and ditto 61 lbs at 53s 6d per qr free on board; whilst for a cargo of Stettin sold at 49s 6d per qr 51s had afterwards been bid in vain. Hamburgh letters of 27th May have just reached us; Wheat had further advanced in value there, from 59s up to 57s per qr having been paid; the former price for 59½ lbs new red Saale and Magdeburg, and the latter for 60 to 61 lbs white Polish.

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MONDAY, MAY 30.—The condition of the English Wheat arrived in the last week and to this morning's market being tolerably good, and the supplies being short, have caused our millers to purchase freely at fully the rates of this day week, and for picked samples rather more money was obtained. There has been a good demand for free Foreign Wheat, and a fair business done at rather over our previous currency. In bonded Wheats the sales have been to some extent during the past week, at an advance of 1s per qr. The supplies of Flour are short, and we have had a good trade in this article at last week's prices. The trade is on a very limited scale for Barley, and we have no alteration in the value of this article. Beans and grey Peas are without change in price. For white Peas there is an improved demand, and they are 1s per qr. dearer. We are tolerably well supplied with English Oats, which continue to meet a ready sale; but only the best sorts of Irish maintain the prices of this day week. Light weathered parcels are very difficult to dispose of, although offered on rather lower terms.—Wheat, English 52s to 72s; Irish 46s to 62s; Rye 34s to 38s; Barley, English 25s to 32s; Irish 24s to 25s; Malt 50s to 63s; Oats, English 20s to 25s; Irish 16s to 22s; Scotch 17s to 26s Beans 27s to 40s; Peas 31s to 37s per qr.; Flour 45s to 58s; per 280 lbs.—Price of Foreign Grain and Flour in Bond—Wheat per qr. Dantzic 53s to 60s; Hamburgh 48s to 5[illegible]s; Barley 16s to 20s; Oats 14s to 19s; Beans 20s to 24s; Peas 22s to 26s; Flour per brl. American 28s to 30s; Baltic 29s.

ARRIVALS OF GRAIN DURING THE WEEK.

WHEAT—English 4592; Irish 0; Scotch 0; Foreign 6687 qrs.—BARLEY, English 2428; Foreign 0; Irish 0; Scotch 0 qrs.—OATS, English 4192; Foreign 2483; Irish 11845; Scotch 1163 qrs.—BEANS, English 636; Foreign 10; Scotch 0 qrs.—PEAS, English 98; Foreign 0; Irish 0; Scotch 0 qrs.—FLOUR, English 5792; Irish 210; Scotch 0; Foreign 1034 sacks.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF GRAIN.

Weekly averages by the imp. qr. from the Gazette of Friday last, May 27, 1842.	s.	d.	Averages from the corresponding Gazette in the last year. Friday, May 28, 1841.	s.	d.
Wheat	60	9	Wheat	61	6
Barley	25	11	Barley	30	[illegible]
Oats	19	5	Oats	22	4
Rye	32	4	Rye	35	7
Beans	31	7	Beans	33	4
Peas	31	4	Peas	38	[illegible]

LONDON SEED MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 30.—Though the transactions in the seed market were unimportant, prices were firmly supported—Linseed, English 50s to 55s; Foreign 46s to 52s per qr.; Hempseed 36s to 46s per cwt.; Rapeseed £48 to £49.

LONDON PROVISION MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 30.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 196 firkins Butter, and 4689 bales Bacon; and from Foreign ports 3,343 casks Butter. Old Irish Butter meets a fair sale, but at low prices, from 50s to 65s per cwt. In new Waterfords a few small sales of bes made 68s on board. Fine Dutch 98s per cwt. The Bacon market remains in a very inactive state, and few transactions took place during the past week. If sales were pressed lower prices would have to be submitted to, but the manufacturers do not appear anxious to sell, and offered sparingly in anticipation of an improvement shortly. Lard keeps pretty stationary, as do Middles, Hams, &c.

STOCK.

	BUTTER. Stock.	Delivered.		BACON. Stock.	Delivered.
1841	1580	239	1841	13700	3340
1842	8770	1521	1842	22130	3170

LONDON TALLOW MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 30.—This market is still advancing; prices are higher than on Monday last, Yellow Candle, of good quality, on the spot, cannot be had under 48s 6d; the price for the last three months is 48s to 49s. 3d; Town Tallow is 47s 6d net cash. There is no new feature in this article; the advance is caused by the firmness of the holders, and the high prices current at St. Petersburgh.

	1839 Casks.	1840 Casks.	1841 Casks.	1842 Casks.
Stock this day	10316	15891	17789	1938[illegible]
Delivered last week	319	871	1134	92[illegible]
Do. from June 1st	155	97561	95938	9875[illegible]
Arrived last week	1666	—	713	106
Do. from June 1st	—	93085	98358	103,01[illegible]

PRICE OF Y. C. TALLOW—1839, 47s 6d to 48s 0d; 1840, 49s 6d to 0s 0d; 1841, 46s 6d to 0s 0d; 1842, 48s 3d to 48s 6d.—Ditto of Town—1839, 50s 0d to 0s 0d; 1840, 59s 0d to 0s; 1841, 48s 0d; 1842, 50s 0d.

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 30.—Fresh up to our market to-day, the receipts of Beasts were numerous, while the general quality was improved; the demand for Beef was heavy, at a decline of 2d per 8lbs. The number of Sheep was large, and the demand inactive, at an abatement of 2d to 4d per 8lbs. The Pork trade was very inanimate at previous rates.

PER 8 lbs. SINKING THE OFFAL.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Coarse and Inferior Beasts	3 0 to	3 6	Prime Coarse Woolled Sheep	3 10 to	4 6
Prime large Oxen	3 8	3 10	Prime South Down Sheep	4 0	4 2
Prime Scots, &c.	4 0	4 4	Large coarse calves	4 0	4 6
Coarse and Inferior Sheep	3 4	3 10	Large Hogs	4 0	4 6

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, TUESDAY, MAY 31.—Our arrivals coastwise and from Ireland up to Friday's market were extremely small, and though somewhat increased since, are still generally inconsiderable; of Foreign Wheat, however, chiefly from the Baltic, the import of the week is again liberal, and of Peas thence we have to note a fair supply. The quantities of Wheat and Flour released from bond in this port, at the reduced scale of duties under the new Corn Act, from the 2d to the 25th instant inclusive, comprise, of Foreign Wheat 25 739 qrs. Foreign Flour 11,970 brls. Colonial Wheat 9236 qrs. and Colonial Flour 46902 brls. of which nearly all the Foreign, and a large portion of the Colonial have been sold for consumption. The pause to any further advance in Mark-lane yesterday, and the continuation of beautifully fine weather, appeared to counteract any lively proceedings in free Wheat at our Corn Exchange to-day. Of English Wheat there was little or none offering, and in the value of Irish we have no change to note; but Foreign, of which there was a numerous display of samples, was in limited request. Home made Irish Flour was rather dearer, but States and Canadian remained stationary. The sales in bonded Wheat yesterday comprise a small parcel of fine Stettin in granary at 8s 3d per 70lb. about 1000 qrs. soft Polish Odessa afloat at 51s 6d per qr. with a few trivial lots of Wheat and Flour at our quotations. Barley, Malt, Beans, and Peas remain unvaried. Oats realized an advance of 1d to 2d per 45lbs.; and Oatmeal commanded 1s to 1s 6d per 240 lbs. over the rates of this day week.—Wheat per 70 lbs. English 9s 0d to 10s 9d; Irish 6s 9d to 8s 6d; free Foreign 8s 6d to 10s 10d; Oats per 45lbs English and Scotch 3s 4d to 3s 5d; Irish 3s 0d to 3s 5d; free Foreign 3s 2d to 3s 4d; Barley per qr. English 27s to 30s; Scotch and Irish per 60lbs. 3s 6d to 4s 0d; free Foreign 4s 0d to 4s 6d; Malt per quarter English 52s to 58s; ditto old 58s to 61s; Rye per quarter English 0s to 0s: ditto per 60 lbs. Irish 3s 9d to 4s 0d; free Foreign per qr. 35s to 37s; Beans, English 38s to 42s; Scotch and Irish 33s to 35s; free Foreign 28s 6d to 40s; Pease 35s to 44s; free Foreign 38s to 42s; Flour per 280 lbs. English 47s to 51s; ditto Irish 47s to 49s; free Foreign per 196 lbs. 33s to 37s 0d; French per 280lbs. 50s to 56s; Oatmeal per 240 lbs. Irish 28s to 29s 6d.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 30.—Several spinners visited our market to-day, and purchased rather freely, at our last quotations. On the whole an extensive business was done, 6,000 bales having changed hands, including 1500 American taken on speculation.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, SATURDAY, MAY 28.—3,929 firkins of Irish Butter have been imported since our previous report. A good quantity of Irish Butter has been cleared off this week at very low prices. Prime new Waterford met a ready sale at an abatement of 2s per cwt. and Cork thirds, fourths, and fifths moved off freely at an improvement of 1s per cwt. New Cork pickled seconds were purchased to some extent for export. Bacon and Lard were in request at our quotations. Beef and Pork were purchased for ships' stores at late rates, but there was little export demand.—Butter per cwt. Belfast 70s to 76s; Banbridge 58s to 60s; Cork pickled seconds 65s to 66s; Derry 50s to 60s per cwt.; Ballymoney 60s to 70s; Carlow 60s to 70s; Kilkenny 66s to 84s; Beef per tierce 112s 0d to 115s 0d; Bacon per cwt. 45s to 46s; Lard, bladdered 60s to 62s; firkin 52s to 56s; Pork per brl. 76s to 80s; Hams per cwt dry. 56s to 57s.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE—Potatoes per cwt. 2s 6d to 3s 6d; Hay 7d to 10½d; Straw per 20lb. 4d to 5½d; Manure 6s 6d to 10s per ton.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 30.—There was only a small attendance of butchers and dealers at market this morning; but the supply of Beef being only limited, no change took place in prices, there being only a moderate demand for the article. Of Mutton the supply was more plentiful, and in good request. Beef averaged from 6d to 7½d; and Mutton 6d to 8d per lb.—Number of Cattle at market: Beasts 606; Sheep and Lambs 6048.

An account of Cattle imported into Liverpool from Ireland from 24th to 30th May.

Cows.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Horses.	Mules.	Calves.	Lambs.
1444	2705	4806	59	0	9	369

IRISH MARKETS.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, TUESDAY, MAY 31.—The previous price of Wheat was fully supported at this day's market, and Oats brought a further advance of 6d to 1s per brl. White Wheat, new, per brl. 33s 0d to 38s; Millers' Red 32s to 37s 0d; inferior, 29s 0d to 31s 0d; Barley 14s 0d to 17s 6d; Oats 13s 6d to 16s 0d; Oatmeal 14s 0d to 17s 0d; Second Flour 18s to 20s.

LARNE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.—Oats, Poland 7s 0d to 7s 6d; ditto Potato 7s 6d to 8s 0d; Wheat, white 11s to 13s; ditto red 10s to 12s; Oatmeal 13s 0d to 13s 6d; Barley 6s 0d to 7s 0d; Beans 6s 6d to 7s 0d; firkin Butter, scale 8½d per lb.; shipping prices 80s 0d to 0s 0d per cwt.; Potatoes 2s 10d to 3s 0d per cwt.; Beef, retail price 5d to 6d per lb.; Mutton 5d to 6d per lb.; Timber, red pine 1s 10d to 2s; yellow ditto 1s 4d to 1s 5d per foot; deal £16 to £17 per 100; Slates, countesses 95s; viscountesses 70s; ladies 45s per m.

BALLYMENA, SATURDAY, MAY 28.—Oats per cwt. 7s 0d to 8s 0d; Oatmeal 13s 0d to 13s 0d; Bran 7s 4d to 0s; Pork 33s 0d to 35s 9d; Beef per lb. 4d to 6d; Mutton 5d to 6d; firkin Butter 8½d to 0d; Flax 4d to 6d; Potatoes 1s 10d to 2s 0d per bushel; Tallow 4s 0d to 5s 0d per st.; Hides 30s to 40s per 120 lbs.

PORTADOWN, SATURDAY, MAY 28.—Feeding Oats 8s 0d to 8s 6d; Oatmeal 13s 0d to 13s 6d; Potatoes per cwt. 2s 9d to 3s; Pork 30s to 35s 0d per cwt.; Butter 6d to 7½d per lb.

DUNDALK, MONDAY, MAY 30.—Only a sample or two of Oats offered to-day—price 16s. No other grain at market. A large market of Potatoes—price up to 3s 6d per cwt.; and Oatmeal to 16s.

LONDONDERRY, MONDAY, MAY 30.—Oats 9½d to 11¼d per stone; no Barley or Wheat at market. Oatmeal at the crane 13s to 13s 3d per 120lb.; steam-mill £13 10s to £14 per ton.—RETAIL MARKET.—Oatmeal per 10 lb. 1s 2d to 1s 3d; Flour per 112 lbs. 1st 22s 0d to 0s 0d; 2nd 20s 0d to 0s 0d; 3rd 18s 0d to 0s 0d; 4th, 13s 0d to 0s 0d; Bran 7s 10d to 0s 0d; Beef 35s 0d to 45s 0d; Beef per lb. 3½d to 6½d; Mutton 4d to 7d; Veal 5d to 8d; Pork per 120lbs. 25s to 30s 0d; Fresh Butter per 16 oz. 6d to 8d; firkin ditto 8d to 8½d; Potatoes per stone 3d to 3½d; Eggs per dozen 4d.

STRABANE, TUESDAY, MAY 31—Flax 42s 6d per cwt; Yarn, warp 1s 6d; weft 1s 2d per spangle; Oats 9d to 11d per stone; Oatmeal 13s 6d to 14s per cwt.; and 1s 2d to 1s 3d per peck; Flour 1st 22s; 2d 19s; 3d 18s per cwt; Butter per lb 5d to 9d; Beef 6d to 8d; Potatoes per stone 4d to 4½d; Herrings per brl. 21s to 22s; Pork per 120 lbs. 30s.

COLERAINE, SATURDAY, MAY 28.—Oatmeal per 120lb 13s 3d to 13s 9d; Oats per stone 10d to 11¼d; Barley none; Pork per cwt. 26s to 34s 0d; Flour, 1st 23s; 2d 21s; 3d 19s; Potatoes, per stone, 4d to 4½d; Flax, none at market, firkin Butter per lb. 8d to 0d; Beef 4½d to 6d; Mutton 4½d to 6d; Grain Whiskey at Bann Distillery per gallon 7s 6d to 7s 8d. No Wheat at market.

OMAGH, SATURDAY, MAY 28.—Oatmeal per cwt. 13s 9d to 14s 3d; Oats per st. 9½d to 11d; Potatoes 3½d to 4½d; Flax 3s 6d to 5s 0d; fresh Butter per lb. 4½d to 5½d; crack 5d to 6d; Beef 4d to 6d; Mutton 4d to 6d; Hay per ton 33s to 51s.

BELFAST MARKETS.—THURSDAY, JUNE 2.

⅌ 112lb.	s. d. s. d.	⅌ 12 dozen	s. d. s. d.
Oatmeal	13s 10d @ 14 6	Dutch Pipes 1	0 @ 4 6
Wheat Wh.	11 0 — 13 0	⅌ 16 oz.	
——Red	11 0 — 13 0	Tobacco, leaf 0	6 @ 0 9
Barley	8 0 — 8 9	——cane 3	4 — 3 6
Oats, Polan.	6 8 — 7 4	——plug 3	4 — 0 0
Potato	6 10 — 8 0	——pig. 3	8 — 0 0
Seed Oats	0 0 — 0 0	Snuff 4	0 — 7 0
Flour 1st	21 0 — 0 0	Cigars ⅌ doz. 1	0 — 3 0
——2d	19 0 — 0 0	Sugar, refine 0	9¼ — 0 10½
——3d	17 6 — 0 0	Butter, scale 0	8½ — 0 0
——4th	12 6 — 0 0	Butter, fresh 0	7 — 0 9
Bran	7 6 — 0 0	Beef 0	4 — 0 8
Potatoes	3 10 — 4 0	Mutton 0	6 — 0 8
Firkin Butt.	82 0 — 0 0	Veal 0	6 — 0 7
Ashes Pot	37 6 — 0 0	Ham, dry 0	6½ — 0 0
——Pearl	37 0 — 0 0	Calfsk. slks. 0	2 — 0 3
Barilla, Ali.	14 0 — 0 0	Veal do 0	5½ — 0 6
—— Infer.	11 0 — 0 0	Salmon 1	3 — 0 0
—— Sicily	12 0 — 0 0	Trout 0	6 — 0 0
Rus. Tallow	49 0 — 0 0	Haddock 0	0 — 0 0
Sugar, scale	60 0 — 76 0	⅌ gallon.	
Lead, sheet	22 6 — 0 0	Whiskey, Bel. 6	0 @ 6 6
—— Pieces	24 0 — 0 0	New in Bond 2	4 — 2 6
Starch, bl.	38 0 — 0 0	Old do 3	0 — 4 6
Grocers	34 0 — 0 0	New duty pd. 7	0 — 7 3
Soap, brown	30 0 — 32 0	Old do 7	9 — 10 0
—— white	33 0 — 38 0	Malt 8	6 — 10 0
Bacon	40 0 — 45 0	Rum, Antig. 18	0 — 20 0
Dry Hams	54 0 — 58 0	—— Jam. 14	0 — 15 0
Hay	2 0 @ 3 0	Brandy 36	0 — 42 0
Straw	1 4 — 2 6	Oil, cod 2	7 — 0 0
Boiling Peas	7 6 — 0 0	——linseed 2	8 — 0 0
Beans	6 6 — 0 0	——pale seal 3	6 — 0 0
Pigs, ⅌ 120lb.		Ref. Shetland 0	0 — 0 0
Prime Farm.	34 0 @ 36 0	——Olive 0	0 — 0 0
Middling	30 0 — 33 0	Timber, ⅌ foot.	
Jobbers' best	32 0 — 34 0	Yellow Pine 1	4 @ 1 5
Second do	29 0 — 31 6	Red Pine 2	1 — 2 2
Salt Skins	25 0 — 31 3	Memel 2	3½ — 2 4
Horse hide	5 0 — 7 6	Dantzic 2	3 — 2 6
Hides, cow	35 0 — 40 0	Oak 2	6 — 2 10
Beef	40 0 — 65 0	Black Birch 1	3 — 1 8
⅌ 14lb.		Laths, ⅌ 120.	
Potatoes	0 6 @ 0 6½	4 feet ceiling 1	3 @ 1 8
Oatmeal	1 8 — 1 9	4 feet slating 2	0 — 2 4
⅌ 16lb.		6 feet ceiling 2	6 — 3 0
Tallow, rough	5 0 @ 0 0	3 feet slating 4	0 — 4 6
⅌ dozen.		Slates, ⅌ ton.	
Eggs	0 4 @ 0 5	Imperial 70	0 @ 0 0
Fresh herrings	1 0 — 0 0	Queen Tons 52	6 — 55 0
⅌ Barrel.		⅌ m	
Salt herrgs.	15 0 @ 20 0	Countesses 92	6 — 95 0
Mess Pork	56 0 — 60 0	Ladies' 45	0 — 47 6

Coals, Liverpool	£0 14s 0d.	@ £0 0s. 0d.	⅌ ton.
——Scotch	0 10 6	— 0 0 0	—
——Cardiff	0 18 0	— 0 0 0	—
——Cumberland	0 11 6	— 0 0 0	—
——Malting	0 14 0	— 0 0 0	—
Iron, Swedish	20 0 0	— 0 0 0	—
——English	6 10 0	— 7 0 0	—
——Nailrod	7 0 0	— 8 0 0	—
——Hoops	11 0 0	— 0 0 0	—

Deals, American 12x9x3	£16 10s 0d.	@ £17 10s.	⅌ 120
—— 8x9x3	11 0 0	— 12 0	..
Battens 12x7x3	14 0 0	— 15 0	..
Memel Pipe Staves	14 0 0	— 15 0	..
——Deals	0 0 6½	— 0 7d	⅌ foo

WEIGHT OF BREAD:

Belfast Public Bakery, ... 1s. *Loaf,* 6¼lb
Donegall-street Bakery, (B. Hughes's) ... 1s. *Loaf,* 6¼lb
—— ——Second quality, 6½d *Loaf.* 4lb.

FRUIT—Gooseberries 2½d per quart; Grapes 1s 6d per lb.; Apples 16s per cwt.—VEGETABLES—Pomfret Cabbages 5d; Turnips 2d; Carrots 2d to 3d; Celery 10d; Raddishes 1d; Lettuces 10d per dozen; Parsley 8d per basket; new Potatoes 3d to 5d per lb.

THE MOON.

New Moon, Wednesday, 8th June, 50 m. past 9 even.
First Quarter, Wednesday, 15th June, 28 m. past 4 even
Full Moon, Wednesday, 22d June, 58 min. past 8 even
Last Quarter, Thursday, 30th June, 17 m. past 11, even.

JUNE.		SUN. Rises.	Sets.	MOON. Rises.	Sets.	HIGH WATER Morn.	Even.
Friday	3	3 37	8 20	0 m 50	2 m 15	5 57	6 26
Sat.	4	3 36	8 21	1 2	3 31	6 55	7 23
Sun.	5	3 35	8 22	1 16	4 48	7 50	8 15
Mon.	6	3 34	8 23	1 35	6 8	8 40	9 4
Tues.	7	3 34	8 24	2 0	7 24	9 27	9 50
Wed.	8	3 33	8 25	2 30	8 34	10 13	10 35
Thurs.	9	3 33	8 26	3 32	9 23	10 57	11 17

To find the time of High Water at the following Port apply the underneath corrections to the Tides at Belfast.

	subtract h. m.		add h. m.
Beaumaris	0 34	Donaghadee	0 5
Bristol	3 45	Glasgow	2 45
Drogheda	0 20	Greenock	0 45
Holyhead Bay	1 0	Liverpool	0 25
Londonderry	5 0	Portsmouth	0 40
Plymouth	5 25	Newry	0 45
Waterford	5 10	Warrenpoint	0 5
Wexford	3 30	Dundalk	0 0

BELFAST:
Printed and Published by ALEXANDER MACKAY, Mount-Collyer Park, and DAVID MURRAY, No. 94, Donegall-street, at their Printing-Office, No. 10, Bridge-street.
Friday, June 3, 1842.

Image © THE BRITISH LIBRARY BOARD. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.