From the English Papers.

DEPUTATION TO THE LORD-LIEUTENANT

At 3 o'clock this afternoon a deputation from this extremely consistent body, the Corporation of Dublin, waited by appointment upon the Lord Lieutenant for the purpose of presenting his Excellency with the "amended" address adopted at the meeting of the Town Council held on Monday week. The following is a copy of the document:—

"May it please your Excellency—We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dublin, have to offer to your Excellency our grateful thanks for the temperate, able, and humane manner in which your Excellency exercised the powers entrusted to you by Parliament for the suppression of the late unhappy disturbances in this country. A public order being now perfectly established, we would earnestly improve upon your recommendation of the strong necessity existing for an early and diligent inquiry into the causes tending to such general discontent preparatory to the introduction of such a system of remedial legislation as would create a public confidence, tend materially alleviate the condition of our unfortunate country, and be calculated to remove a manifest grievance so justly and generally complained of."

A complimentary meeting from a body which, but few months previously, and when the question was in the ascendant, scoffed at the measures and Charters that wisely adopted to preserve property, if not the lives, of these municipal tyrants, is not of course, of any particular value. Nevertheless his Excellency received it graciously, and with his wonted courtesy, and took the occasion to deliver one of those happy replies, which need only to be read to be appreciated at their due worth:—

"ANSWER.

"My Lord Mayor, and Gentlemen,—I beg to offer you my best thanks for this address.

"It has been my earnest endeavour to use the extraordinary powers intrusted to me by the Legislature solely for the maintenance of public order, and not alone to protect the peaceable subjects of Her Majesty, but to obtain from all non-resistance to the security against those by whom the safety and well-being of society were endangered.

"I am, therefore, much gratified that the corporation of Dublin should now record this opinion that the duty which devolved upon me has been performed with moderation and has been attended with success.

"On the part of Her Majesty's Government and on my own, I can assure you that there exists a sincere desire to investigate the causes of discontent in Ireland, and so far as possible to remove them by improved legislation. To rely, however, upon legislation alone as a cure, even a palliative for evils that are chiefly social in their character, would be to foster a vain delusion and to neglect those remedies which are within the reach of individuals, and must depend on the generosity and manly exertion of every class in the community rather than on the wisest enactments of Parliament. But that which, above all things, Ireland stands most in need of as the base of her future improvement is internal tranquility.

"No progress is possible, no country ever did or can prosper, under a system of political agitation which arrays against each other men who should be united for their common good, and which is alike fatal to the pursuits of industry and the employment of capital, and to that social order upon which public confidence depends.

"This system has long been practised in Ireland. I need not dwell upon the results it has produced, but I will venture to express my earnest hope that the warnings of experience may not be disregarded; and that the influence and talent by which Irishmen are pre-eminently distinguished may be henceforward be devoted to the true interests of their country, and to the improvement of those great natural capabilities which might long since have rendered Ireland a land of comfort and prosperity."

DEATH OF IBRAHIM PASHA.

His Highness Ibrahim Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt died on the 10th instant, and Abbas Pasha, his nephew succeeds him in the Pashalic of the country. By a firman granted by the Sultan, dated the 1st of the Sepher year, according to the Turkish calendar, Abbas Pasha is the eldest son of Ali's Sons were Ali's male posterity, from the elder to the elder among his sons and grandsons.

Ibrahim Pasha, Mehemet Ali's son, was born at Cavalla, in Roumelia, in 1789, and was thus of the age of 60 years at his death. In consequence of Mehemet Ali's incapacity, from disease, to govern the country, Ibrahim was nominated by the Sultan Viceroy in his stead on the 1st of September last, and therefore held power in Egypt only during the last upwards of two months and ten days.

For many years Ibrahim suffered severely from a complication of complaints, brought on principally by extreme exertion taken during his youth, and in 1845 he went to Europe for the purpose of consulting the most eminent physicians there, and on that occasion he also visited England; but the only result was a temporary relief in his sufferings, for he continued to be more or less disordered, and he finally sank under the combined effects of bronchitis and an abscess in his lungs.

At the age of 17 Ibrahim joined his father's army, in which he soon attained a prominent position, and in 1816 he was sent to Arabia against the Wahabees—a heretical sect of the Mahomedan religion, whom he subdued after a harassing war of three years. He wrested the holy towns of Mecca and Medina from their hands, and re-established the regular course of the caravans. On the 11th of December, 1819, he was received in great triumph in Cairo, on his return from his victories, and the Sublime Porte gave him on this occasion the high title of Pasha of the Holy Cities.

In the year 1824, when Mehemet Ali was commanded by the Sultan to assist in quelling the insurrection in Greece, Ibrahim Pasha took command of the expedition, and sailed from Alexandria with 20,000 men, 2,000 horse, and 4 regiments of artillery. At the battle of Navarino on the 20th of October, 1827, the Turkish and Egyptian fleets were annihilated, and only a very small portion of the troops returned to their country.

During the whole time that he was in the Morea, Ibrahim committed great excesses and cruelties.

In 1831, Mehemet Ali's ambition led him to the conquest of Syria, and he sent Ibrahim into that country with an army of 24,000 infantry, four regiments of cavalry, and 40 pieces of artillery. In this expedition, Ibrahim [illegible] Soleman Pasha, and Acre, Jaffa, and Gaza, which he took on the 27th of May, 1832, after a siege of nine months. The Sublime Porte [illegible] of troops against Ibrahim Pasha, but the latter invariably overcome them, and on the 22nd of December, 1832, he defeated a force [illegible] 30,000 men near Konieh, and 10,000 Turks were commanded by Reshid Pasha, who was made a prisoner.

The victory of Konieh opened the way to Constantinople, and Ibrahim advanced as far as Kutayeh, about 150 miles from Constantinople, where the Sultan rallied his last army of 20,000 Russian troops, who were led to the defeat to Syria, of which he kept possession until 1833, and where he established a form of government with singular success, and organized the country in a very admirable manner. In 1833 the Sublime Porte attempted to regain possession of Syria, and sent against Ibrahim a strong army, which was, however, quite discomfited by the Egyptian troops, at the battle of Nezib, on the 24th of June of that year.

Ibrahim Pasha at this period had a second opportunity of marching to Constantinople, but the European Powers interfered a second time, and stopped his progress.

The four Powers of England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia then combined to restore Syria to the Sublime Porte; a fleet was sent to assist the Turks on the coast; Ibrahim resisted, but the bombardment and occupation of the fortress of Acre on the 3rd of November, 1840, in the very short space of four hours, was conducted Ibrahim Pasha and his father that their best policy was to submit to the decree of the Powers, and obtain the best terms they could from the Sultan.

After the evacuation of Syria, Ibrahim led a very quiet and retired life, he devoted his whole attention to agriculture and introduced many improvements in the cultivation of the land. He always showed the greatest respect for his father, and though enjoying the high titles of Viceroy and Governor of Mecca, and invested with military power, he always kissed Mehemet Ali's hands on taking of salutation, and never seated himself or smoked in his presence without leave.

Ibrahim Pasha had not the pleasing manners nor the politeness which so highly distinguished his father; he was naturally serious, his voice was strong, and he was remarkable for his forced laugh; he never liked display, and was of a [illegible] and selfish disposition. His education was similar to what is generally given to Oriental princes; he spoke Turkish, Arabic, and Persian, which he also wrote with facility, and he employed several hours of the day in reading books on history of which he was fond; he knew no European language, but he regretted that the mass [illegible]

Ahmed Bey, born in 1825; Ishmae Bey, born in 1830, both examining their studies in Paris; and Mustafa Bey, born in 1832, at present in Cairo.

Ibrahim Pasha, was buried with military honours, but with little ceremony, on the day of his death, in Mehemet Ali's family tomb, in the vicinity of Cairo. Selim Pasha has gone to the Upper Country to see that order and tranquility are maintained there, and during the temporary absence of Abbas, Said Pasha assumed the authority in Cairo.

Abbas Pasha, who succeeds Ibrahim in the government of the country, was born in Arabia in 1813. He is the eldest Toussoun Pasha, Mehemet Ali's second son, who died of the plague in the year 1816, and his right to the succession arises from his being at present the eldest living male member of Mehemet Ali's family.

Abbas Pasha has hitherto led a very quiet life, and has been for many years Governor of Cairo. He has had from his own [illegible] Europeans; he is a strict Mahomedan, and on this account the natives are glad of his succession.

Abbas Pasha is well versed in Oriental literature; he has the high knowledge of the Turkish, Persian, and Arabic languages, and he occupies much of his time in reading and writing.

Abbas Pasha accompanied Ibrahim in his military expedition to the Morea in 1824, and was also for some time in Syria during the war, but on both occasions Ibrahim kept his nephew entirely in the background, so that he has seen very little of military service.

In the middle of last month, Abbas Pasha, [illegible] to get out of the way of Ibrahim, who had been interfering in his private affairs, went to Mecca; on the death of the latter a messenger was dispatched after his Highness, and Captain Fishbourne of the Hon. East India Company's steamer Feroze, offered to convey the messenger to Jeddah, and bring back the new Viceroy, whose arrival at Suez is now hourly expected, and his Highness will have to proceed to Constantinople to be formally invested by the Sultan with the Pashalic of Egypt.

It is expected that the new Viceroy will be favorably inclined towards the English, in consequence of the courtesy shown him at the earliest opportunity of the country, Captain Fishbourne, and his new owners, by the officers of his steamer, handsome [illegible], consisting of sheep, poultry, and fruit, have already been dispatched from Cairo to Suez.

THE CHOLERA.

We regret to state that the cholera still hovers over the metropolis; in the provinces it has not made any very considerable progress, but in Scotland it is on the rage with very alarming results. The average number of deaths from all causes in the metropolis was only 1118 against 1151, the average of the last five years. From the 1st of each week ending the previous week, which has been preceding the week ending on the 6th. The return from the Registrar-General gives the number of deaths in Edinburgh at 1 Monday, 1737, whereas 1732 had passed, 505 had recovered, and 1100 were under treatment, or the result was not recorded. Scotland, unhappily swells the west majority in this melancholy table. The cases in Scotland have been no lower than 2222, whereas 1236 have perished. Whilst London in the table before us furnishes on Wednesday but 4 new cases, 2 of which had proved fatal, and the population of 11 cases, 7 of which had terminated in death. Scotland exhibits 137 new cases, 53 of which had been fatal. Glasgow, Dumfries, Maxwelltown, and Edinburgh and its vicinity seem to be the chief sources of the disease. In Glasgow the ravages of the disease are very alarming, as not only the [illegible] dreadfully, but many persons among the middle and higher classes of the community have been the victims. At Cockermouth, population 4000, 25 cases were reported in one week, 12 cases were reported in another week, and 23 deaths. In Belfast several cases have occurred, but, upon the whole, Ireland has escaped very lightly from the scourge. The variation of the temperature during the last week has been considerable. The mean temperature of last week was 50 deg. 2 min. on Monday week it reached 52 deg., the highest on Wednesday was 45 deg. 7 min., and the lowest 37 deg. 8 min. [illegible] 2 min., and the lowest 22 deg. 4 min. The severe frost, with a bitter easterly wind, disappeared on Christmas day, and we have since had warm weather, with partial rain. The medical men employed by Government are now of opinion that the disease has become manageable; all the officers in various parts of the country were to resume their duties in the most serious and more [illegible] and although greatly [illegible] from Scotland are not satisfactory, we humbly hope that in the southern part of the kingdom the malady has passed its most destructive limit—[illegible] of disappearing on the other side of the Atlantic.

London Times.

THE SICILIAN BANDITTI.

Our Malta correspondent sends us the following extract from a letter dated Messina, Nov. 3, 1848:

"We have all been in a state of excitement here during the last fortnight in consequence of the strange adventure which happened to poor Mr Barlow and Mr. Alison. They were out at Infarna for a colonnade, and one morning the two gentlemen rode up to Mafi, leaving Mrs. and Miss Barlow at Infarna, with a promise to return early in the evening. However, they did not arrive in the evening, and the alarm of the ladies may be conceived when they learned next day that they had left Mafi about dusk the previous evening, as agreed on, and no trace of them could be learned from Marsala or the neighbouring country. Still thinking it might be some freak of Barlow's, messengers were sent to Mazara, Trapani, &c.; but nothing could be learned of the missing travellers, and the unpleasant truth began to be evident, viz., that they must have been carried off by robbers and detained for a ransom. There was great excitement in consequence, and detachments of the National Guard, and a considerable force from Trapani, made diligent search about the country, but in vain. After some three days it was determined to try a different track, which succeeded better. The letters were received, and the parties most nearly interested let it be understood that they had no further intention of stopping the letter, but meant to go and write to us by the post. Very shortly afterwards a letter was found at Mazara from Barlow, stating that he was in the hands of the Bandittos, and that the price his ransom was 3000 ounces of cannon. The letter was written in Italian, and a postscript written by one of the [illegible] who [illegible] the spot. When the money was to be brought. After some negotiation the ransom was reduced to 2000 ounces, or $5,000 in a single [illegible] and the captives were released, to return back home to us safe. They were very badly treated, being their capture, contrary to the great of usage of the Sicilian brigands in similar cases, bread and cheese and water forming the simple of their fare, and it was only having a [illegible] that they got some dirty straw to sleep on. Assassination of any kind is now the season in Sicily commenced. Several [illegible] have occurred, and the perpetrators of strong are [illegible] and notoriously the place, and they had been [illegible] and [illegible] of which several [illegible] have been apprehended, and the affair is being thoroughly sifted. The Palermo Government has issued very strong orders for the immediate and summary punishment of bandittos. Mr. Gladstone and the American Consul begin, of course, to [illegible] in the affair, and [illegible]

London Times.

THE SPELL BOUND IN THE HUSTINGS.

[illegible]

A Scotch lad started for the purpose of proving bad spelling and mixing writing, but [illegible] of the polite [illegible] of great portion of our [illegible] Commanding an [illegible] [illegible] Scotch [illegible] [illegible] not a Vote [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]