



LINEN TRADE.

We insert an extract of a Letter from R. Williamson, Esq. of Lambeg-house, to the Secretary of the Linen Board. The subject on which he treats is highly important, and the Public are greatly indebted to him for the trouble he has taken to ascertain the advantages or disadvantages of Mr. Lee's new mode of preparing Flax. Mr. Williamson's experiments seem to be decidedly against the introduction, not only of the patent machinery, but against the plan of preparing flax according to the new process. The Linen Board applied to Mr. Williamson to report to them on the value and comparative efficacy of Mr. Lee's patent machines, and certainly, there are none in Ireland better qualified to ascertain the fact than this Gentleman, whose theoretic and practical knowledge of the Linen Manufacture, in all its branches, fully guarantees the correctness of his opinion. We regret, that a discovery, which at first promised so largely to benefit the staple trade of Ireland, should be found on trial to be of no utility. We can state, from the best information, that the mode of preparing flax, without water-steeping or dew-rotting, has been tried in almost every country in Europe, but without any favourable result. The plan then does not possess the merit of originality, but that is not important, provided it answered the purpose. The laudable zeal of the Linen Board led them to encourage this scheme in the most liberal manner, and they deserve the thanks of the country for having brought it to the test, by a reference to actual experiments, under the direction of one so eminently qualified as Mr. Williamson.

Lambeg-house, 3d Feb. 1816. Sir—I beg leave to inform you, that a trial has just been made of the power of our common Flax Mills in cleaning unsteept Flax, taken immediately from a stack, saved in Mr. Lee's manner. The result is, that 20lbs. of rough Flax (with the seed) on the hand-ful, produced in thirteen minutes, by the labour of two men, 6 lbs. of clean Flax. This experiment was gone through at Mr. Curteis's Flax Mill—the Marquis of Downshire, Mr. Curteis, and myself, being present.

[Mr. Williamson here states, that, as the quantity thus produced is thirteen times greater than that obtained from the Patent Machines, neither they, nor the small metal cylinders, can be adapted to the cleaning of Flax here. The letter concludes with these observations:—]

This project, therefore, like the great bleaching project which occupied us so long and so injudiciously, has failed in its means and its principle, for the new Flax, when it is cleaner, is comparatively good for nothing. The Board will no doubt see the necessity of restoring the Bounties and Premiums to their old channel, as they are at present much confined to the Patent Flax.

You will recollect, Sir, that the formidable bleaching project of the DEPARTMENT, which was to have superseded the use of alkali, was periled in, contrary to the report of your Chemist, Mr. Higgins, who pronounced it to be "adulterated lime." This "cheaper, safer, quicker and more effectual material" nearly destroyed the character of Irish Linens. I need not remind you of the empirical absurdities of Lazzar's Hill; the expenditure there, and the injury resulting from it, will long be remembered. Our trade has, however, recovered from these projects, while some of the projectors have returned to their first principles. Irish Linens now maintain the highest reputation at home and abroad, and this at a moment when they are menaced with a new renovation.

To what, then, have these occasional errors and misadventures been owing? To a want, as I humbly conceive, of a regular consultation with the experience and practice of the North of Ireland.—The trade, it may be fairly presumed, had not been considered as a minor. Its maturity and its consequences entitle it, under the guidance of its excellent laws, emanating from its own necessities, something of self management, like that of its elder sister, the Woollen Trade of England.

I beg most respectfully to submit this letter to the Board, and that you will believe me, Sir, very faithfully,

Your obedient humble Servant, HUBERT WILLIAMSON. James Corry, Esq.

SAMPLES SENT WITH THIS LETTER.

- No. 1. A hank of hulled Yarn, spun from steeped Flax; very good in quality after the hulk, and improved much.
No. 2. Flax ground or dew rotted-Flax; of middling quality and not improved in the same degree from the hulk.
No. 3. From Mr. Lee's Flax, much inferior, and not improved from the hulk.
No. 4. Hulled Yarn, from Mr. Curteis's mill, steeped Flax; little at the pointings, which are more frequent; harsh and not good, as expressed by the Spinner.
No. 5. Rough unsteept Flax, cleaned, as mentioned above, at Mr. Curteis's Mill.
No. 6. Ditto—Hatched.
I have just been informed, that an eminent and most extensive Spinning-house, in Leeds and Shrewsbury, who had inquired for the Patent Flax, on the 26th November last, wrote to their correspondent here, on the 16th of January, from whom I have the information, that Flax prepared according to Mr. Lee's process is not fit for any use, except for the Machinery.

IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

On Thursday last, at a General Meeting of the Dublin Society, at their house, Kildare-Street, Dublin, the Right Honourable Viscount Frankfort in the Chair, and at which Fifty Members were present, Mr. Trench, the Chairman appointed by the Agricultural Committee, presented the following Report:

The Committee of Agriculture, to whom it was referred to inquire and report into the present embarrassed situation of the agricultural interest of Ireland, beg leave to state to the Society, that it has been satisfactorily demonstrated to them, that since the Corn Bill has been the means of diverting foreign grain from the home market of these countries, great exertions have been, and still continue to be, successfully used by the nations of the Continent, to supply the United Kingdom with their dairy produce; and that this important branch of our industry, in which Great Britain and Ireland have reciprocity, and which Great Britain and Ireland have reciprocally exchanged their commodities for so long a period, and to so large an amount, now experiences the most alarming depression.

That it does appear to your Committee, that the dairy produce of not less than half a million of acres has been imported into the United Kingdom during the last year; and that, from the preparations now making on the Continent, your Committee have every reason to believe, that the home market may not only be supplied, but actually glutted, with the cheese and butter of foreign nations, unless prohibited by the wisdom of Parliament.

That your Committee are also of opinion, that it would contribute to the relief of the landed interest, in its present depressed state, that all kinds of fresh, dried, and salted provisions, the produce of foreign countries, should be excluded from the home market, unless admitted in the same manner as live stock now are, in times of scarcity, by the King's Proclamation.

That, at a time when the agricultural interest of the sister islands is labouring under difficulties almost unexampled, and zealously endeavouring to bear those burdens, which preclude the possibility of fair competition with the untaxed industry of the Continent, your Committee has felt itself particularly called on, before a more extended Report can be prepared on the best mode of relieving the agricultural distress of the country, to make a special Report upon a subject, which so deeply affects the landed interest of these islands; and your Committee has every reason to hope, that, by a zealous co-operation on the part of this country in the exertions now making in Great Britain, by those engaged and interested in this subject, little doubt can exist but that a measure of such obvious and necessary policy as the restricting of the import of provisions, and the dairy produce of foreign nations, will meet the ready concurrence of every person interested in the industry and prosperity of the United Kingdom.

MOREAU.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER. Sir—I have the proofs in my hands at this moment, that the business of Madame Moreau in France, under the pretence of the re-establishment of her health, was in reality to make her husband's peace with Bonaparte, which the latter strenuously refused. The intrigue was conducted through a channel, which I dare not now expose, from the apprehension of injury to the interests of certain persons in France, at present under a cloud. Moreau was dissatisfied with American Republicanism and society, and his whole soul, notwithstanding the pretence of country retirement, was occupied with ambitious views and the hopes of re-establishment in his own country. He had long resided in British and Russian altitudes, and did not comply, until he found his hopes from the French Government despaired, and the impossibility of again leading an army against the enemies of Imperial France. I knew him personally, from the earliest period of the Revolution, and have repeatedly served under him.—Like Mirabeau, he was ever a political intriguer, and totally void of political faith; although in moral character and humane feeling he was so far superior to that blast of Revolution.—No tempering, however, could at last induce him to declare explicitly for the Bourbons.

Both the English and Russian Ministers were fully aware of Moreau's aim and his want of success; notwithstanding which, they deemed it an object to secure him, which they effected by the most splendid promises. For the truth of the above, literally, I refer to Lord Liverpool, the British and Russian Ministers then in America, the Duke de Richelieu, Prince Talleyrand, Madame de Baronne de Stael Holstein, and lastly to the Emperor Napoleon in St. Helena.

ANGLO GAZETTE.

Jermy's Street, Feb. 8, 1816. P. S. Within the last six months, from an accidental occurrence, I saw and turned over upon Talleyrand's table the Examiner, Cobbett's Register, and the Morning Chronicle.

LONDON.

SENDAY, FEBRUARY 11. We have received files of Madras, Calcutta, and other papers, to the beginning of October. They contain an official account of the failure of a small expedition which had sailed from Madras, to attack a palisaded village on the coast of Celebes.—Lieut. Jackson, who commanded the party, being mortally wounded, the enterprise failed. We also received, from a Madras Paper, of the 31st October, a semi-official account of the rencontre between the Hon. Company's cruiser Nautilus, and the American sloop Peacock.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.—We learn, that the Right Hon. the Governor-General (Earl Moira) arrived at Sullapore on the 31st Sept. and proceeded on his voyage to Benares the same day. The fleet was expected to reach Dinapore on the 8th. Headquarters would probably be re-established at Calcutta about the 25th ult.

We find, that we were correct in stating, that the Countess of London and Moira would proceed to England early in the ensuing year. Her Ladyship, accompanied by the Ladies Flora and Sophia Hastings, and Lord Viscount Hertford, proceeded in the Hon. Company's ship, William Pitt, Capt. Graham; which ship has been allotted for the accommodation of the noble family.

[From the Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 4, 1815.]

The ships lately arrived from Java have brought letters from Macassar of the 20th and 27th of June, which communicate the melancholy intelligence of the death of Lieutenant T. C. Jackson, of the 1st regiment Bengal Native Infantry, and Assistant Resident of Macassar, during an attack on a fortified village, dependent on the destroyed Rajah of Bani. The following are the particulars of the untimely fate of this zealous and intelligent officer and amiable man. The inhabitants of two villages, named Sooppa and Langa, situated on the coast of Celebes, about 70 or 80 miles north of Macassar, having been instigated by the emissaries of the expelled Rajah, had commenced a system of piracy, seized several trading vessels belonging to subjects of the Company, and sold their crews as slaves to the neighbouring Rajahs. Captain Wood, the Resident, deeming it necessary to take some measures to put a stop to these unaccountable depredations, detached Lieut. Jackson, with Ensign Davison, and a party of sixty Europeans and thirty Sepoys, to rout out the marauders. On the 7th of May, they embarked on board the Hon. Company's cruiser Tempanmouth, and on the 9th arrived at Sooppa. Next day, Lieut. Jackson wrote to the Resident, that the strength of the village rendered it impregnable, except to a larger force, furnished with guns. A reinforcement, with some pieces of field artillery, was instantly sent to their assistance: but before their arrival, the original party sailed for Langa, which, being within the reach of the ship's guns, would, it was supposed, surrender immediately upon being summoned. The Tempanmouth anchored before Langa about ten of the morning of the 12th. The detachment immediately landed, and, having driven the enemy from behind a high sand bank near the beach, closely pursued him to the village. This was surrounded by strong stockades, the only inlet to which was a closely barricaded gateway, which could not be forced. Lieut. Jackson, finding he could not gain entrance by this passage, attempted to make his way by cutting a road with his sword through the brushwood which intersected the path. He had made considerable progress, and was in the act of putting up one of the stakes, when he received a fatal wound from a spear, pushed by an unknown hand through the bushes. He fell into the arms of two sailors, and expired immediately after being conveyed on board the Tempanmouth. Thus, in the honourable discharge of his duty, died a young officer, whose honourable principles and benevolent disposition had gained the esteem of all who knew him, and whose intimate acquaintance with the language of the natives of Celebes, and history of its inhabitants, had peculiarly qualified him for the responsible situation which he held. His body was conveyed to Macassar, and interred with the usual military honours.

Ensign Davison having been likewise wounded in the lead by a spear, the attacking party was left without a leading officer, and forced to retire without the accomplishment of its object. We are happy to contradict the report previously circulated here, of Lieutenant Rank Watson, of the 24th regiment of native infantry, having met his death on this expedition. That officer was perfectly well, and had been provisionally appointed Assistant Resident, Commissary, Paymaster and Interpreter at Macassar.

To Henry Meriton, Superintendent of the Hon. Company's Marine. Sir—I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to inform you of the capture of the Honourable Company's cruiser Nautilus, by the American sloop of war Peacock, Captain Warrington, mounting 22 guns, and 230 men, on the 30th June, off Anjeur, in the Straits of Sunda, after a gallant and spirited defence of a quarter of an hour against so superior a force. I regret to report, that the Nautilus had 7 men killed and 7 severely wounded; amongst the latter, Lieut. Boyce, the Commander, and Mr. Mayston, First Lieutenant.

As Lieutenant Boyce and Mr. Mayston (from the dangerous state they have been in) have not been able to send any official report to Government, the following particulars of the action have been received from the Resident and Commandant at Anjeur, at which place the wounded were landed, the morning after the action, when the Nautilus was given up by the American to the Master, Mr. Bradley. The Nautilus sailed from Batavia on the 29th June, with despatches for Calcutta, and the next day, towards evening, fell in with the Peacock off Anjeur. Previous to the departure of the Nautilus, intelligence of the ratification of Peace between England and America had been received in Batavia, and a copy of the Treaty was on board the Nautilus. Lieut. Boyce, supposing that the Peacock was an American ship, although under English colours, sent his boat on board with the Master, and Capt. White (an officer going to a voyage to Bengal). The Commander of the ocean, disregarding the intelligence they gave him of Peace having taken place, commanded them and the boat's crew below, and ranged up alongside the Nautilus under

English colours, when Lieut. Boyce hailed and demanded to know whether he was coming as a friend or an enemy; the answer was "as an enemy," and the English colours were hoisted for the American. Lieut. Boyce then told him, that Peace had been concluded between the United States and England, and that he had the Proclamation of Peace on board.—The American answered, "if Peace has taken place, haul down your colours instantly," and, on Lieutenant Boyce's refusal to do so, a gun was fired into the Nautilus, which wounded Lieutenant Boyce in the hip; the Nautilus returned a broad-side, and the action commenced and continued about a quarter of an hour, when Lieut. Boyce having received a second wound from a 32lb. shot, which shattered his knee, the first Lieutenant being severely wounded, and no officer left to fight the vessel (the Master and a boat's crew being prisoners on board the American), the Nautilus was compelled to surrender.—The conduct of the American Commander appears to have been most unwarrantable, as there is no doubt but he was in possession of the accounts of Peace having taken place, before he fell in with the Nautilus, which he got from a merchant ship he took at the entrance of the straits of Sunda; but as the Master Attendant at Anjeur had boarded him half an hour before he came alongside of the Nautilus, and informed him of the Peace, will he be equally disregarded, and detained him as a Prisoner of War; although the next morning (upon the same information) he allowed the Master Attendant to go on shore at Anjeur for the purpose of producing to him American Papers, containing the Proclamation of Peace.—On seeing the Papers, he professed himself satisfied, and wrote an official letter to the Master Attendant, saying, "that from the documents produced, he had no doubt but Peace had taken place; he felt himself bound to desist from further hostilities, and regretted, that the Commander of the brig Nautilus did not comply with his reasonable request."

The Nautilus was delivered to the Master, on the 1st of July, and anchored at Anjeur, where she was wounded were landed, with the Surgeon, and the vessel returned to Batavia roads on the 4th. On her arrival, Government ordered a Commission from the Bench of Magistrates to proceed on board and take the depositions of the crew respecting this transaction, copies of which I have the honour to enclose.

As Lieutenant Hepburn, Commander of the Malabar, was the senior officer at Batavia, when the Nautilus returned, I understand he has ordered one of the officers of the Malabar to take temporary charge of her, and she was sent in company with the Malabar to Samarang, for the purpose of getting repaired, being much shattered in her hull. I am happy to say, that the latest accounts from Anjeur give great hopes of Lieutenant Boyce's recovery; his leg had been amputated above the knee, and he was as well as could be expected. The Lieut. Lieutenant, whose wound at first was thought to be mortal, had been declared out of all danger; in most of the wounded were doing well.

As soon as any official report is received from Lieutenant Boyce, or the 1st Lieutenant, I shall myself the honour of forwarding it by the first opportunity. (Signed) Wm. EASTWELL, Capt. H. C. B. Benares, Batavia Roads, 27th July, 1815.

(True Copy) HENRY MERITON, Superintendent. By Order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General. F. WARDEN, Chief Secy. to Government; Bombay Castle, 13th Sept. 1815.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

Yesterday we received the Paris Papers of Wednesday and Thursday, and this morning of Friday last. We have also received Private Letters of those dates. The proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies had remained their importance. The report of the Commission upon the Election Law has been made, and the long discussion it has undergone in the Bureau Chamber has been of advantage.

The French Funds are 61 1/2. The Private Letters, alluding to the denunciation against Mazon, seem to view the decision upon it in the Chamber as a breach of the Amnesty Law, and that it was considered to be such by some of the most decided advocates of the Cause and the King by Beugnot, Bourrienne, Louis, Aulais, Royer Collard, &c.; but the strength of the Constitutional Members of the Chamber is not to be more than forty or fifty. This correspondent persists in denouncing the efforts of the Emperor and conduct put by the Ultra Royal party. The Ministry have a decided minority in the Chamber of Deputies, and it is with difficulty the Duke de Richelieu is kept from resigning. In the meantime, M. de Talleyrand is said to be acquiring more influence daily, and is said to be to see him in the same Cabinet as the Duke de Richelieu. It would be the utmost integrity and talent.

A report of the Duke de Felire being about to replace M. de Richelieu—and of M. Laino's resignation of the Ministry—has been circulated. We do not think such an arrangement likely.

The Marriage of Sir Charles Stuart with Elizabeth York, was celebrated last Monday at Paris.

Lord Kinaird arrived in town from Paris yesterday.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer will not submit to the House of Commons a general view of our financial situation—and of his plan of management adapted to a Peace Establishment. Of that establishment it is not to be supposed that it can be upon the same scale with any one that has preceded.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer does not, we hear, mean to vacate to any Loan. The Dutch and Flanders Mails which arrived this morning have brought accounts from Brussels to the 9th ult. The Duke of Wellington was expected at Canterbury, whither the Commanders of the general corps of the Army of Occupation were to proceed to receive his orders.

Cambresy, it is said, is to reside at Riga. These Papers afford additional reason to conclude, that the differences between Austria and Bavaria are in a train of adjustment.

Prince Leopold, of Cobourg, may be expected in this kingdom in a few days.

An idle rumour is thrown out in the Morning Chronicle of to-day, of a proposal having been submitted to Ministers for the appointment of the Prince, after the intended Nuptials, to be Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Hanover.

Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

The London Journals of Tuesday were due when we went to press. From those of the two preceding days we have extracted whatever is of most moment, but there is little which requires notice in this place.

It has been proposed to increase the number of French Representatives from 262 to 400, in order to give more nearly proportioned to the number of inhabitants in France, which is said to be twenty-seven millions. The three British Gentlemen were to be speedily brought to trial.

On Monday and Tuesday, Mr. VANSTUART was to give a view of the Finances of the Country, and to bring forward the means of Supply. It was understood, that there is not to be any Loan.

We can now remove all doubt as to the Assizes, Circuit is to commence at Wicklow on the 11th of March—Judges, as we formerly mentioned, Baron GEORGE and Justice DALEY. The North West Circuit is to commence at Longford on the 9th of March—Judges, Justice O'BRYEN and Baron M'CALLAN.

The 58th Regt. have arrived here from Ransgate, under the command of Major W. O'BRYEN. They wait for further orders. The 97th Regt. are to march for Lullinmore on the 22d instant. The 25th will arrive here in three divisions; the first division is not expected till the 21st.

A well written and deeply interesting Narrative of the late Shipwrecks has been published by Mr. M'GURON, which cannot fail to attract very general and anxious attention.

The Special Commission, appointed to be held in Clonmel on Monday next, is not to take place.

A very important communication, relative to Catholic Affairs, will be found in our last page.

Two errors, for the correction of which we avail ourselves of the first opportunity, inadvertently crept into the Ode to Emily, inserted in our publication of Thursday. In the fourth line of the first stanza, the word glow ought to have been substituted for grow. In the seventh line of the fourth stanza, the word fastness ought to have been substituted for fortress. The Ode itself will rank amongst the best poetical productions. While it never deviates from the pure simplicity of nature, the truest test of genius, it is distinguished by the highest elegance of composition, by the finest sentiments, and by that ardour and those powers of imagination which could alone describe the varied incidents and trace the operations of this wild delirium of Helicon.

Various low level communications have reached us, but we have not as yet had time to peruse them.

PAVING BOARD, DUBLIN.

IN THE MATTER OF RICHARD COYNE, BOWMILLER, PARLIAMENTARY SELLER.

On Monday last, Mr. C. Coyne, Bookseller, Parliament-street, attended at the Paving Board, in Division-street, in obedience to a Summons requiring him to show cause against the imposition of a rate of Five Pence. Mr. Coyne was accompanied by his Counsel, Mr. Finlay.

Mr. Finlay—I attend here as Counsel for Mr. Coyne in obedience to a Summons which I had in my hand; and beg leave to submit to the Commissioners of this Board the cause which I have to shew, in obedience to the Requisition of the Summons, and in resistance to the imposition of the Rate in this case.

One of the Commissioners then referred Mr. Finlay to the Chairman of the Board.

Mr. Finlay—I presume I have the honour to address Major Taylor. I beg leave, Sir, in pursuance of this Summons, to shew cause why this Fine should not be imposed.

Major Taylor.—What's the Cause?

Mr. Finlay.—My Client, Mr. Coyne, attends along with me.

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Mr. Finlay.—Then, I take this Summons as dismissed. Major Taylor.—By no means. Mr. Finlay.—Then I warn you how you lorry any distress, in a case where you made it impossible for my Client to speak for himself, and yet refused to hear any one speak for him; if you do, I see my remedy. As to your language towards my Client, I shall direct a Memorial, on Oath, to him from whom you derive your appointment; and, unless I mistake the character of the Vicinity, such unwarrantable and unnecessary exercise of authority, by a stranger to most of our manners and some of our laws, is unlikely to be tolerated over the peaceful and respectable Citizens of Dublin.

CATHOLIC BISHOP OF WATERFORD.

We learn that the Parish Priests of the United Dioceses of Waterford and Lismore, convened on the 13th of February, by their Venerable Superior, the Very Reverend Doctor Flannery, of Clonmel, in the Chapel of the town of Carrick-on-Suir, for the purpose of choosing their Bishop, were unanimous in appointing Doctor Flannery to fill the vacant See; he being a Dignitary in the Diocese three many years, and an Ecclesiastic of exemplary piety, charity and zeal. These qualifications, and other qualities not less endearing to Clergy and People, determined them in the choice of a person whose merit would follow the steps of their ever-revered and much-lamented late Bishop, Doctor Power.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, FEB. 16.

ARRIVED. 11th—Sarah, Transport, Baker, Bristol, troops. 12th—Sudwich Packet.

SAILING. 14th—Cardiff Castle, Grocer, Swansea, ballast. 15th—Beccord, Chard, from Newfoundland, Bristol, fish on deck. Providence, Jones, from Cardiff, Bristol, mail. 16th—Killy, Trillick, from Glasgow, Dublin, mail. 17th—Alexandria, Day, Bristol, ballast. 18th—Merrill, Portland, from Bristol, ballast. 19th—Abraham, Cobden, London, oats. 20th—Botanica, Richards, ditto. 21st—Auckland, A.C. 22nd—Auckland, A.C. 23rd—Bristol Packet, Maily, Bristol, passengers. 24th—Edwards, and Joan, Thomas, Transport, Bristol, Killy, Smith, Newry, oil, A.C. 25th—Active, Williams, Bristol, ballast. 26th—Great Britain, Bore, Liverpool, flour and oats. 27th—Yoward, from Workington, Cork, coals; Daddon, Beer, Bristol, live pigs; Camden Packet. 28th—Wood N. W. part 7 morning.

DIED.—In Carrick-on-Suir, on Friday morning, suddenly and unexpectedly, aged 40 years, Mr. Thomas Magrath, Brewer, formerly of this City—a man who, by his conduct in the various relations of domestic and social life, deserved and secured the warmest affection and respect of his family and friends—and who, in his more extended intercourse with society, uniformly sustained an unimpaired reputation.

MONUMENT FOR THE RIGHT REV. DR. POWER.

A MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS for the above Monument, held this Day, in the Sanctuary of the Great Chapel, pursuant to public Advertisement.

HARRY ALCOCK, Esq. Mayor, in the Chair. The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved.—That, lamenting in common with our Countrymen, as a heavy National Calamity, the Death of the Right Reverend Doctor POWER, late Bishop of the Catholic Bishopric of the United Dioceses of Waterford and Lismore—and considering that the merits of the most profound Veneration for the many splendid Virtues, both public and private, which adorned his Character, we feel ourselves called upon to pay some tribute to his Memory, which would be a lasting and substantial Record of the great and important services rendered by him, during his mortal Life, to Religion and Society; and which he was so distinguished a Member of.

Resolved.—That we consider it the Mode best calculated to carry our intentions into effect, to have a MONUMENT erected in the Interior of TRINITY CHAPEL, with a suitable Devise and Inscription.

Resolved.—That a Committee, consisting of Ten Select Members, be appointed, to be chosen by the Members of the said Chapel, to be empowered to receive Pledges, and to take for the same, and to stand between him