The Waterford Chronicle.

'Tis the Voluntary State that makes the Oppressor. - TACITUS

No 463 — SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1830 — Price 6d

1

CLOVER SEED.

WM. M. ARDAGH has received and offers for Sale 20 Sacks of New Red CLOVER SEED and daily expects a larger quantity.
April 7, 1830.

FANCY BALL AND SUPPER.

2 THERE will be a Fancy BALL and SUPPER at the NEW ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant. No Masks will be permitted on any account.
Tickets—Ladies 5s.—Gentlemen 7s 6d.

STEWARDS.

Alderman CAREW, Deputy Mayor.
JOHN JONES, Esq. Mullinabro.
WILLIAM NEWPORT, Esq. Newpark.
Major TYLER, Captain STANNUS, HENRY HANDCOCK, Esq, WILLIAM R. KEARNEY, Esq. } 97th Regt.

Dancing to commence at Nine o'Clock.
Tickets to be had of the Stewards.

PAPER HANGING MANUFACTORY,

HOUSE PAINTING AND GLAZING.

3

JOHN FEANAGAN

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Friends and the Public, for the very decided preference he has experienced since his commencement in Business, and takes this opportunity of informing them, that he is determined to spare no expense in procuring such a variety of Goods as, he trusts, will entitle him to a continuance of their support. He has just returned from Dublin, and has at present the largest variety of Papers, both of English and Irish Manufacture, ever offered for inspection in this City, consisting of FLOCKS, SATINS, HALF SATINS, and COMMON PAPER HANGINGS, with an extensive assortment of FANCY BORDERINGS of every description and of the Newest Patterns, GILT MOULDINGS, for coloured rooms, &c.

In the HOUSE-PAINTING Department, he hopes to merit a continuance of public favour, which he has already so liberally received, by keeping the best materials that can be procured.

J. F. feels confident, that for expedition in executing any Orders with which he may be favoured, he cannot be excelled by any House in this City; his Prices will be found very reasonable.

Gentlemen purchasing PAPER Hangings in London or Dublin, will find it an advantage to employ him to put them up, which he will do on reasonable terms, as several Gentlemen, from employing inexperienced persons, have had their rooms *completely spoiled.*

☞ Country Orders particularly attended to.
Bailey's New Street, within one door of the Quay.
Waterford, April 9, 1830.

4

☞ Dr. LAMERT is now in Dublin, and may be personally consulted, daily, at No. 3, Upper Sackville's street, Dublin (until the 12th of April), or by letter post-paid—inclosing a remittance for advice and Medicine, detailing the particulars of the case, will be strictly attended to and medicine forwarded to the most distant part of Ireland, carefully packed, and concealed from observation.

BALM OF ZURA.

To those Persons suffering from Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints generally, and other Corporeal Debilities,

The following Testimonial is submitted, from a number of others, proving the efficacy of the above medicine.

SIR, Brighton, 24th February, 1828.

WHEN I was favoured with your reply to my letter of the 10th October last, regarding the proportion and periods for taking your excellent medicine, the CORDIAL BALM OF ZURA, I was, as you must have judged, in a melancholy state of helplessness and torture. Not only was my whole frame weakened by the terrific agony of the Gout, but my right leg, from the knee down to the very extremities of my toes, was swollen to nearly three times its natural size; then the pains I *suffered*, both by day and night, I can only assimilate or compare to a legion of little imps, all armed with needles, and at the same moment darting their points into every pore, from the cap of my knee down to the very sole of my foot.—From this sad state, (which without effectual relief, I could not have possibly survived another month,) I am now, thank Heaven, and your Cordial Balm of Zura, after the use of it, as you directed, perseveringly and confidently, as brisk and hearty as ever I was in my life. I impute my recovery to two causes—first, that instead of leaving off the Balm of Zura, when I found myself for a time relieved, I continued taking it constantly, even to this day, but in smaller quantities, as in your kind letter, containing particular directions as to my case (which you very truly stated was either derived from my parents, or morbidly acting many years on my constitution, you most judiciously prescribed; second, having formerly been in the habit of indulging my appetite on luxurious food and beverage, I implicitly obeyed your plan of temperate regimen laid down up to the present hour; and am determined to continue it, as I can not only healthful, but also more active and in better spirits than I have found myself for 20 years back; being 52 come next midsummer.

I am most respectfully your's, &c.

PHILIP EDWARD HORTON.

P. S.—As I had not an opportunity of inclosing the amount for the last box received in December, containing a Cordial Balm of Zura, I beg leave to send now a £10 check, and request you will forward by one of the Brighton Vans another box of the same number of bottles of the Cordial Balm of Zura, directed to me as before.

P. E. H.

To Dr. Lamert, 10, Spitalfields, London.

In bottles at 4s 6d, 11s, and £1 each; the 11s bottles contain three at 4s 6d, and that at 1l. contains six times that quantity, whereby there is a saving of 7s, duty included.

☞ The above most excellent Medicine is sold by special appointment of the Proprietors, wholesale and retail, by Messrs Perrott and Hull, 28, College Green, Dublin; Pollock, Figgis, and Co. Wholesale Druggists, 18, Capel Street, Dublin; by whom Country Agents may be supplied on the shortest notice—R. Lindsay, Leith Walk, Edinburgh; Campbell and Co. 135, Argyle Street, and Roger's Medicine Warehouse, 119, Trongate, Glasgow.

Retailed at the MIRROR OFFICE, and by PHELAN, Bookseller, Quay, Waterford; J. Hackett, Tipperary Free Press Office, Clonmel; Downey, Chemist and Druggist, at the Medical Hall, and Genuine Drug Warehouse, Roscrea; Hamm's Factory, Waterloo, Patrick Street, Limerick; Edwards and Savage, Castle Street, Cork; and by the principal Patent Medicine Venders in every town throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland.

☞ Doctor L., in consequence of his extensive correspondence, respectfully acquaints those persons desirous of consulting him, that the usual enclosure of 1l. addressed Money Letter, post-paid, to his Old Medical Establishment, 10, Church Street, Spitalfields, London, is expected, which will meet with due attention, and medicine carefully forwarded to the most distant part of the kingdom, with an explicit reply to all communications forwarded as above, otherwise they will not be received.

By Permission of the Right Worshipful Michael Evelyn, Esq. Mayor,

5 WATERFORD EQUESTRIAN ARENA,

NOW ERECTING ON THE

SITE OF THE OLD CUSTOM HOUSE,

At Great Expense,

WILL OPEN ON EASTER MONDAY,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

MR. ADAMS,

From the ROYAL ARENA, Dublin,

Sanctioned by his Excellency the

LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND,

And under his immediate Patronage.—Also her Grace the

DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND,

With the whole of this unrivalled Company of Artists,

EQUESTRIAN AND DRAMATIC;

Also, the numerous Stud of Highly-Trained

HORSES,

Which for Docility and Talent, have decidedly gained the preeminence over all others submitted to Public Notice.

As this is the first opportunity of introducing Mr ADAMS, and his Establishment to the Inhabitants of this City, it may be incumbent to offer an explanation relative to the effect and moral import of each Performance—Innocent recreation has by *even the most rigid* professors of morality and discipline, been considered as an effective spur to the youthful mind, when judiciously applied, in moments of relaxation from the grave intricacies of the Arts, Sciences, or other branches of complicated education—from the ordinary occupations of life to unbend the attention to light subjects of amusement, may give a zest that can increase application, and be more profitable than the solitary pleasure of seclusion, or the more open dissipations of life.—Public entertainments are but too often conducted in a manner regardless of the morals of the visitors, and thereby many persons of *particular* sects or moral character entirely absent themselves from Theatres and other Public Representations. To obviate such perversion, it is the present intention to produce a series of Olympic Exploits, at once astonishing and recreative, and as cautious will the selection be made, that the tender father—the affectionate husband—or admiring lover—need not fear that the blush of modesty will ever be excited by any exhibition within the Arena. In Dublin and the principal Cities in England the Company have been honoured with the highest approbation from eminent Persons of most sects, and the support of many persons who never visit *other public* exhibitions,

During the very limited Season upwards of

SIXTY PERFORMERS,

Selected for peculiar Ability from the principal Cities and leading Gymnastic Establishments in the World, will have the honour of appearing.

The Sports of the Evening will commence with

THE RIVALRY OF THE AGILE CORPS.

Mr R. ADAMS will go through his pleasing Feats on the single Horse.

Egyptian Pyramids, or Men piled on Men on the backs of Horses.

Vaulting on the Batta, by the Voltigeurs, when

MR. WILKINSON,

The Greatest Vaulter in the World, will appear.

A Grand Chinese Cavalcade, by the Troop and Horses.

The Dresses and Trappings are all new of the best Irish Manufacture.

Mr ADAMS will give his personation of CAHI NA CAPPUL, the renowned Irish Rapparee and Horse Catcher.

The Black Arabian Mare Bella's Dance, to the Tune of 'St. Patrick's Day.' The peculiar grace, elegance, and naiveté of this wonderfully trained Animal render her the admiration of all Visitors.

TIGHT ROPE by Mademoiselle SAQUIS.

This young Lady has received the highest eulogiums in Paris, London, Versailles, &c.

A Tar's Vicissitudes in a Storm, by Mr ADAMS.

MR. PADDINGTON,

The Irish Aeronaut,

Who will take his Flight on the Circle Crescent.

The whole to conclude with

Mr ADAMS AS THE COURIER OF ST. PETERSBURGH,

During which he will Ride, Manage, and Drive FOUR HORSES at one time, placing them in various astonishing and almost incredible positions!!

Each and every Performer will exhibit their astonishing accomplishments for which they are celebrated, in elegant uniformity, forming a COUP DE MAIN, at once CLASSICAL, METAPHORICAL and AGILE.

The Circle will be enlivened by the Eccentric Whimsicalities of

Mr BELL, the celebrated HIBERNIAN Clown,

And Mr. FIFE, the Yorkshire Joker.

The Horses will appear in Entrees, Parades, Evolutions, Quadrilles, Dying, Dead, &c. &c.

☞ Arrangements of an extensive nature are made with several PRINCIPAL PERFORMERS from London, Paris, Dublin, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, who will alternately succeed each Novelty.

*** Every attention will be paid to the comfort and gratification of the Visitors; the House will be put in excellent order, and arrangements made so as to preclude the possibility of dissatisfaction in those who may honour the Establishment with their patronage.

Any Communication relative to Mr ADAMS and Company may be made to Mr. HART, at the Arena.

Treasurer, Mr. WARREN, to whom all Bills or Demands must be directed, to meet *immediate payment.*

Doors to open at Six, and the Performance to commence at Seven o'Clock.

Boxes, 3.—Pit, 2s.—Gallery, 1s.

Tickets for the Season (excepting the Performers' Benefits) Three Pounds each, transferrable to Ladies only.

Acting Manager and Secretary, Mr. HART,

From the Theatres Royal, Dublin and Liverpool.

The House will be decorated and Painted by Mr MATTHEWS, from the Theatres Royal, Dublin and Liverpool.

It is respectfully intimated to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Waterford and its Vicinity, that the PLEASING ART OF RIDING and MANAGING the HORSE, (with Grace and Accomplishments necessary to make a finished Rider) is taught by Mr. ADAMS, at the Arena.

Particulars may be known at the Box Office.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS, APRIL 9.

ARRIVED.

7th—Commerce, Cadogan, Newport, coals, for Cork; Margaret, Davis, Swansea, culm; Jones, Edmonds, Newport, coals.

8th—Parnell, Buck, Chichester, ballast; Hawk, Nicholas, Cardigan, ships; Royal Oak, Harding, Dunmore, ballast; Nora Creina, steamer, Stacey, Bristol, mdse and passengers; Elizabeth, Bend, Newhaven, ballast.

SAILED.

7th—Cores, Knight, Pill, pigs.
8th—None.

LAW KALENDAR.

EASTER TERM—Begins April 26; Sits 27; Ends May 24.

CITY WATERFORD SESSIONS—April 23.

COUNTY WATERFORD SESSIONS—Waterford, Apr 12; Dungarvan, 14.

COUNTY WEXFORD SESSIONS—Enniscorthy, April 12; New Ross, 18.

6

MONEY.

FROM FIVE HUNDRED to SIX THOUSAND POUNDS TO BE LENT on approved Security.

Apply to John Cowen, Solicitor, Waterford; or 2, Capel-street, Dublin.
March 6, 1830.

BACON CONCERN AND CORN STORE IN CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

7 TO BE LET, for such Term as may be agreed on, and immediate possession given, the very extensive BACON CONCERN, occupied for Twenty Years by Messrs MILWARD and SKOTT, FOWE, situate in the MAIN-STREET of Carrick-on-Suir, extending from thence to the River Suir, where boats and vessels may load out of the Store. These Stores are sufficiently extensive for the manufacture of Twenty Thousand Hogs each year, with every requisite for Melting Lard, &c.

Also, a CORN STORE, 199 feet long, with Four Lofts and capacious KILN, built only 25 years, capable of holding many thousand Barrels of Grain, and well worthy the attention of the Proprietors of Mills or Distilleries. It can be worked separate from the Bacon Concern. The whole Concerns are in perfect order, and do not require a shilling to be laid out on them.

Application to be made to Messrs FLETCHER and Rog, 5, Foster Place, Dublin; or to Messrs MILWARD and SKOTTOWE, Carrick-on-Suir.

8

STRAND

TRIUMPH OF MERIT.

When first from the Mart, Number 30, the Strand,
The *Jet* emanated, to polish each land,
There sprang up of impotent rivals a Host;
But where are they now? In obscurity lost!
The Blacking of WARREN, while spreading its name,
And gaining distinguish'd and permanent fame,
Through *intrinsic worth*, for its splendour unfurl'd,
Pervades now the whole of the civiliz'd world!!

This easy shining and brilliant BLACKING, prepared by

Robert Warren

30, STRAND, LONDON;

SOLD IN WATERFORD BY
R. Farrell, Bookseller
White & Co. Druggists
D. Condon, Ironmonger
J. Jacob, Do.
B. & E. Kehoe, Grocers
Kearney, Do.
T. Wilson, Do.
W. C. Budd & Co. Do.
D. Lynch Oilman
S. Phelan Bookseller
M. Loffan ... Do.

CLONMEL BY
T. S. Grubb
T. Lawler

A. Longergan
R. Davis
D. Hickey
S. Fayle
Malcolmson and Co.

FERMOY
S. Moore
— Dunn

CAHIR BY
W. Burke

KILKENNY BY
J. Dorcy
C. C. Callaghan
J. Reynolds.

LIQUID, in Bottles, and PASTE BLACKING, Pots, at 6d—12[illegible] and 18d each.

☞ Be particular to Inquire for
WARREN'S, 30, STRAND,
All others are Counterfeit.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

DONATIONS to Mendicant Asylum, collected by the Rev. WILLIAM M'CANN and the Rev. THOMAS DIXON:—

	£	s.	d.
Robert Tobin	1	10	0
Arthur Doyle	1	0	0
Joseph Strangman	3	0	0
John Strangman	1	10	0
Joshua Strangman	1	0	0
Pim Nevins	1	0	0
Simon Mux	1	0	0
J Coombe	1	0	0
Henry Downes	1	0	0
Michael Ardagh	1	0	0
Joseph Nash	1	0	0
J W Strangman	3	0	0
Mrs Gatchell	1	0	0
Joseph Jacob	1	0	0
Thomas Fogarty	1	0	0
J W Gilbert	1	0	0
Doctor Poole	0	5	0
Thomas White	1	10	0
Thomas R Cherry	3	0	0
Wm Robinson	1	0	0
Wm White	1	0	0
James Wallace	1	0	0
James Hill	1	0	0
Samuel White	1	0	0
Henry Denny	1	0	0
Thomas Parsons	1	0	0
Daniel Dunford	1	0	0
Wm Ronayne	3	0	0
Robert Carter	1	0	0
Richard Fogarty	1	0	0
De Connelly	1	0	0
John Carrigan	2	0	0
J Gilbert, for Provincial Bank of Ireland	3	0	0
Anonymous, per Mr Rice	1	0	0
Wm. Milward	2	0	0
Right Rev. Doctor Abraham	0	0	0
Rev. T Dixon	1	0	0
Rev. J P Cooke	1	0	0
D O'Brien	1	0	0
Rev. J Sheehan	1	0	0
William Edwards	1	0	0
Joseph Knox	1	0	0
O'Beirn & Flynn	1	0	0
R Pope, sen.	2	0	0
Messrs Maher	3	0	0
Ambrose Langley	0	10	0
John O'Neill	0	10	0
Michael O'Neill	0	10	0
James Carney	0	5	0
Edward Campion	0	2	6
Robert Kehoe	0	5	0
Edmond Burke	0	10	0
Thomas Morris	0	2	6
Mrs O'Meara	0	2	6
Calvin Draper	0	3	0
— Mullowney	0	10	0
Mrs Morres	0	2	6
Mrs White	0	2	6
Peter Gibbons	0	10	0
Thomas Ardagh	0	5	0
Abraham Denny	0	5	0
Mrs Tournier	0	5	0
James H. Morris	0	10	0
Patrick Tierney	0	5	0
S. and S. Moore	0	5	0
Thomas Leary	0	2	6
Edward Knox	0	10	0
John Nugent	0	5	0
J. Feehan	0	5	0
Edward Cummins	0	5	0
Rev. Mr Pallister	0	5	0
Boyce and Wilson	0	2	6
Abrm Henderson	0	5	0
Francis Moore	0	10	0
M. Robinson	0	2	0
James Walsh	0	10	0
William Lumsden	0	10	0
James Kelly	0	5	0
Joshua Mason	0	10	0
— Mason	0	5	0
Ben. Moore	0	10	0
Rev J. Burke	0	15	0
James Morris	0	10	0
John Waters	0	5	0
Samuel Ardagh	0	5	0
— Slattery	0	5	0
Fine by Calvin Draper	0	1	3
Rev Mr Burke	0	10	0
Wm Roach	0	2	0
Thomas Walsh	0	4	0
Thomas Grant	0	2	6
Edw M'Namara	0	2	0
Patrick Kelly	0	10	0
Mrs O'Brien	0	2	6
The Misses Walsh	0	2	0
Michael Boland	0	2	6
Mrs Delahunty	0	10	0
Rev Mr Flynn	0	10	0
Bridget Cosgrave	0	5	0
Thomas Fennelly	0	2	6
James Purcell	0	2	6
John Aylward	0	2	0
William Power	0	5	0
Henry White	0	5	0
Matthew Reddy	0	10	0
John Power	0	2	6
James Geeson	0	2	6
Anns. Fitzgerald	0	2	6
Mrs Blake	0	10	0
James Egan	0	10	0
Mrs Kehoe, Quay	0	5	0
Miss Symes	0	5	0
Rev Mr Coleman	1	0	0
Edmond Walsh	0	2	0
J. Fitzpatrick, Attyl	1	0	0
Anonymous, per Mr Rice	1	0	0
John Power	0	5	0
Sundry Sums	1	3	3

The Steward acknowledges to have received from Thomas Carew, Esq. Deputy Mayor, four Imperial Cakes an Iron quarter of Veal, on the 5th inst., seized by Market Jury.

PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND.

Extracts from the Report of Mr Nimmo on the Progress of the Public Works in the Western District of Ireland, in the year 1829.

Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, March 26th, 1830.

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD F. L. GOWER.

Marlborough-street, Dublin, March 16, 1830.

MY LORD—I have the honour to submit, for the information of his Excellency, the following statement of the progress of the public works in the western district, during the year 1829.

The operations this season have been mainly confined to the forwarding of the large bridges on the coast road, at the head of Lough Corrib, in the glen of Erriff, and also those destroyed by the floods on the line of Erris road. Much of the funds from this year's grant have been expended in the way of repair, the extent of road now used, and not delivered up to the Directors General, being about two hundred miles.

COUNTY OF MAYO.

The north coast road intended to connect Killala with Broadhaven had been suspended for some time; the bridges were unfinished, and there had occurred a considerable breach in one place by a mountain torrent. The country people, however, had made from their own mean temporary passes, so as to take advantage of the portion done, and I directed a repair to be given to it this season, so that a cart passage is now practicable as far as Ballorig, with the exception of Glenlassera bridge, where they must unload. A considerable increase of culture and population has even in its imperfect state, occurred from this opening, and a number of good stone houses have been built at Behoy, Glenlassera, and Ballerig. The completing this road, and its connection with the central Erris line at Bealacorrig bridge, are much to be desired; between this line and the north coast there is a district of three hundred and fifty square miles, highly improvable, without any practicable communication but the imperfect now line above mentioned. It is needless to add, that this is now the chief seat of illicit distillation—being, indeed, the only way in which their industry can be applied.

THE CENTRAL ERRIS ROAD FROM CASTLEBAR TO BLACKSOD POINT.

Of the nine bridges carried away by the torrents in June, 1828 two only now remain unfinished—one of these, Baltra, is partly done; that at Bonavon is a respectable work.

The improvement in agriculture and trade, which I described in my report on this line last year, goes on apparently with increasing vigour. At Belmullet the number of houses is nearly doubled; three large corn stores, of three floors each, were built up this year, and one thousand tons of corn in store. They trade direct to the British markets, and draw a considerable portion of their first grain from Broadhaven and Dunkeighan, where, as is well known, it used to be entirely devoted to illicit distillation. They complain much of the want of a resident custom-house officer at this place, having for every small cargo to bring one from Westport, a distance of fifty miles, at a considerable expense, besides frequent delay and loss of market.

Binghamstown is also improving, the piers there and at Termon finished; the latter much used as a rendezvous for the herring fishery, which set in to a considerable extent this season.

NEWPORT TO AND ACROSS ACHIL ISLAND.

I have this year extended a road from the sound across Achil island, and, taking advantage of the sound at low water, a light carriage may go as far as the lands of Keem, on the western ocean.—The convenience to the population is very great; they bring their corn to the shore at Srula or Cashel by the new road, and thence send it by boat to Westport or Balmullet, or take it on horseback across the sound, when it can be done, all along the line of Newport. I have done nothing further to the ferry piers, which are now the most necessary improvement.

ROAD FROM WESTPORT TO KILLERY HARBOUR AND CONNEMARA.

This important line has received some further amelioration this season by levelling and fencing the old road in places, paving under Berive bridge, &c. The completing the parapet walls of that bridge, I had to suspend for the season, but carts pass it from the Connemara side into Westport, and corn from the head of Lough Corrib is now taken to that market, instead of Galway, in which direction, though the distance is nearly equal, the roads are not so practicable. The mountain floods and high tides of last year have done some damage to the western extremity of the road, which I have not been able to overtake.

CLARE TO WESTPORT

This name is given to a portion of road joining the mail coach line at Ballyglass with the road from Ballinrobe to Westport, and effecting a material improvement in the communication between that market and the south east of Mayo. It is a great thoroughfare, and having been in use some years, is kept in order by a moderate contract, as is also that from Ballinrobe to Hollymount.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

JOYCE COUNTRY ROAD FROM KILLERY BAY TO CONG AND BALLINROBE.

The western end of this line received some damages by a high tide last winter, and a small bridge has been injured by a mountain torrent; I have not been able to overtake these, but they are not such as to obstruct the communication.—The remainder of the line has been kept in general repair, and the partial improvements spoken of in my last report executed, though some of the contracts still too slightly. I have set out in the junction referred to at the eastern end, and part of it is in hand.

ROAD TO KILKERRAN BAY.

I mentioned in my last report that the large arch had been closed at the head of Lough Corrib. We have added the wing walls, turned the river into its new course, and filled up the old bed, and carried an embankment across and upon the deep bog, so that it is now passable by carts, of which the people of this Glen have now a good number, and as I have already observed, take produce from that side as far as Westport. Lime, also, which is only found on the south side of the river, is now quarried in large quantities, and carried to the north side. The road was somewhat injured by high floods, but continues in good repair on the whole to the central plain of Connemara. The gravelling of the southern part is partly contracted for, as far as the shore of Commes, the portion from thence to Costello Bay stands.

The central Connemara road, which was undertaken by contract, has not yet been opened in any part. The bridges, with the exception of two, are finished, and I have paid the contractor 800l. out of the public funds, retaining one-eighth in hand, according to his agreement; but as the time is expired, and no prospect of fulfilling his engagement, I have applied to the law officers to learn what steps are necessary to enter upon the work, and have it completed forthwith. Until this be completed we can have no access to the western part of this district, by carriages. In the mean time, I have given some slight repair to the old country road.

THE COAST ROAD.

In last report I mentioned having concluded a new agreement for completing the passage over Banna Creek. A substantial outfall has been laid in hewn stone, with four swing doors, and the closing of the old passages is far advanced; this has been a work of some difficulty, but will, I think, be successful. I have been called on by the commissioners of woods and forests for a plan of the ground that will be retained by this embankment; it turns out to be 90 acres.

In the western part of the coast road, the arches of the bridges of Timbola are now closed, and the line from thence to Clifden has received an additional gravelling. Mr Martin has completed the quay at Clonisle, and proposed building stores there at the outlet of Ballinahinch river, which will be a useful shipping place.

At Roundstone some progress is made with a line to join the old coast road at Marvey, instead of a rocky bridle-way across Derrihey mountain, which is quite impassable; this will give a complete opening along that part of the coast towards Slyncheal and Mannin Bay.

Beyond Clifden, the improvement mentioned in my last is as yet in the same state. The new coast road beyond is kept in general repair.—Nothing further done about the road to Killery-head.

The improvement of Connemara continues; a spirit seems to have been infused in the district likely to produce important results, if not untimely checked. The persons who have built at Clifden and Roundstone are, however, under great alarm, from their claims to register as freeholders having been lately refused, on account of the estates being under mortgage or custodiam. Should this decision be confirmed, I fear it will have a most injurious effect on the improvement of the country, few estates, I fear, in Ireland, being free from such incumbrances.

THE ARMY.

A circular, of which the following is a copy, has been received by the Officer commanding the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, now stationed at York Barracks:—

War Office, March 22.

SIR,—The sum to be paid to the innkeepers for the hot meal supplied to the soldiers on the march, in England, being fixed by the Mutiny Act for the present year at 10d., I have the honour to acquaint you, that after the 20th of this month the charges for marching money are to be made in the public accounts at the following rates:—

Cavalry soldiers, in England, 11½d per diem.
Infantry soldiers, in England, 1s 1d per diem.
Discharged soldiers of cavalry and infantry, in England and Scotland, 1s 6d per diem.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant.
(Signed) H. HARDINGE.
Officer Commanding, &c.

War Office, Feb. 20, 1830.

The Secretary at War acknowledges the receipt of a letter signed A. B. dated Feb. 18, 1830, of which the following is a copy:—

SIR HENRY HARDINGE,—I beg leave again to inclose the sum of £2 (being the fourth payment) amounting together to £10, which I have returned from my pension, because there was an error in making out my discharge.

I am, Sir Henry Hardinge,
Your very obedient servant.
A. B.

The said sum has therefore been paid into the Bank of England, to the account of the Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces, for the service of the public.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

On Saturday morning, at Aghada Church, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cloyne, the Lady Sarah O'Bryen, daughter of the Most Noble the Marquess of Thomond, to the Hon. Major Taylor, nephew of the Earl of Chatham.

On the 22d February last, at Florence, according to the dispensation of his Holiness the Pope, by the Right Rev. the Lord Archbishop of Florence, and afterwards by the Rev. Edwd. Apthorpe, in the presence of his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Burghersh, Francis Marquis Bocella Chevalier di Compagne, &c. &c. to his Royal Highness the reigning Duke of Lucca, to Jane Dorothy, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Horace Hammond, of Great Massingham, in the County of Norfolk.

The Board of First Fruits in Dublin have voted £69,000 to erect Churches in Ireland—no money has been granted for Glebe houses.

The sale of cotton at Liverpool, after being dull for some days, amounted on Saturday to 4,000 bags.

The income of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, for the year ending Dec., 1829, amount to fifty-six thousand and sixty-three pounds, being an increase over the year 1828 of about six-thousand pounds.

there is no grounds for such distinction and condemnation of some. This is argument in favour of me; but I fear, that if so be one of those old neglected volumes could speak, it would say, 'that the lear which composed me, intended such-and such characters to be signs of particular ideas that have ceased to exist long ago; that the author never thought that the language that he then spoke and wrote so well, which was then so widely spread, would, like himself, be out of use and almost forgotten.' Power and caprice have had such an effect upon all the ancient classic authors, that if the authors themselves were to come again from the dust, they would be unable to identify their own productions, so much have they been obscured. This must not create surprise, however.

Most men will now be satisfied if they can obtain a paraphrase. Men in general do not learn Latin for the sake of being able to speak it, no longer as an end or object, therefore we will not more dispute about the inviolability of the order of it; it is now only a means, if it were still an end, we should learn it as Latin, with all its peculiarities of choice of word and position; in fine, with all its inherent philosophy, its economy, light and shade, in the same manner as we must now learn the useful living languages which are the end and object, without taking away or altering one tittle in the language, any more than we would in the identity of the man himself.

I will glance for a moment at the English language, and say to myself if I wish to teach the English to a man whose national characteristics are essentially different from every thing English, whether in order to assimilate the English language to his, I shall decompose the English expression and new model it in such English words as this individual may be inclined to adopt; or shall I translate it for him into his own language, literally and analitically, and in such order as the English people themselves have it?—I answer, that if I wish to teach him the English language, that I must give to him the language as I find it, without any alteration of order, as that alteration, however small, would so far tend to change its characteristics; this would cause what is commonly miscalled—barbarism; but that very barbarism, or rather peculiarity, is the essential characteristic that I am so anxious to preserve. I suspect that the word "Barbarous" was borrowed, but not the primitive idea.—I may observe that this word barbarous is one of the many that have been borrowed from other languages, and which have lost their primitive signification. Custom is here in opposition to reason—this word is no longer a sign of the primitive idea. I will take this word as an example of what I mean, when I say that there are too often borrowings of words where there cannot be a borrowing of idea, because the idea would be unnatural. The implied has here become the principal meaning. I must ascend to first principles—I find that the Greeks and Romans called each other barbarous—again, St. Paul uses the word barbarian in another sense. The Greeks and Romans styled barbarian other nations. So it appears that even at that time of the world, from some cause (perhaps an improper borrowing), that the word barbarous had no defined meaning. I must retrace further.—The Greeks may have borrowed it from the Arabs, or ancient Egyptians, and have given their own implied meaning to the word, and thence this implied meaning may have become in Europe the principal signification—for the Greeks and Romans spoke contemptuously of those people whom they styled barbarians; they did not live in houses and fenced cities, as did the former. Now, this is, quite natural. The idea of which barbarous ought to be the sign, could not be natural among the Greeks and Romans. Bar is an old Arabic triliteral word or root, and means, in their language, "to the plain," "to the open country," "to the free place." *Bar-bar* means an excitation to come out to the free place, or to the plain, or even to the desert—"to flee off." The Greeks and Romans each added a termination to these two syllables, according to the genius of their respective languages. Also, there were nations who prided themselves in the appellation "barbarian;" but these neither Greeks nor Romans could overtake and conquer—*Bar bar* was their watchword when attacked by civilized people. Now, the implied meaning of this very word CIVILIZED has almost usurped the place of its original and primitive signification.

If I may wish to teach the French, or any other language, I must give to the pupil a literal and analitical translation of it into his own proper language, so that the idea expressed in proper French, shall not have undergone the most trivial alteration even of position, for the sake of making accord the two languages, as such alteration, as far as it goes, will destroy the identity of the French language, or its lights and shades, its character. I must preserve the sign or picture of the thought by the position, as well as by the choice of the words, in every language, and if I were not quite convinced that my inquisitive and patient reader understood well my meaning, when I said that each language has its art, I should have thought it necessary here to lay before him some peculiarities of the English, as well as of other languages, which would exhibit how each answers its own grammatical definitions. The English say adjective or adnoun, but they say white horse—whereas the French, Italian, and Irish people, say horse white! He to us him has revealed—this is French and Italian position; the English say, he has revealed him to us—again, not him am I, is Italian—I not him am not, this is French—and I am not he, is English. In this short sketch, I need not try to multiply examples.

It appears that each language has something as particularly identifying as the man himself, who speaks—if we wish for character, let us not suffer any change in either! Can I not at once teach my pupil to form the expression of his ideas, thus or thus, and particularly if I can give him a reason that will affect rather the judgment than the memory? Can I not say, I to you it lea'—not it to them give not; but such is character—the thought will soon flow in this manner; fit the subject to the comprehension of the pupil, and follow the method I have instanced, &c.

I request permission to repeat the phrase of Tacitus, for the sake of further illustration, saying, that when our ideas change, that it is quite natural that our words, which ought to be signs of our ideas, be changed also. It is granted that things have changed very much; therefore, to modernize the expression of Tacitus, we must first modernize the times of Tacitus, but they are already far gone: in those times, words were more than now signs of ideas; and Tacitus says that Kings possessed the City Rome. If we know any thing of the Government of States in those times, we should never say that the City Rome had Kings, but quite the contrary, that Kings had the City Rome.

Thus it may be observed in the phrase of Tacitus made to approximate to modern French, that the translator says for Tacitus 'Au commencement La ville de Rome eut des rois.' No doubt is very good French; the other two translations are also very good language, but may not the signification be somewhat different? The space of two thousand years has greatly changed the state of things; it must have altered our manner of speaking of them. I will endeavour to translate the modern phrase into Latin—A principio urbs Roma reges habuit! I will pass over the former part of the phrase, though very objectionable, and only remark on the latter; that by a modern translation, the ancient City Rome is represented as being free—Elle eut des rois. In the progressive modes of assimilating translation, Des rois avaient la ville Rome—Kings possessed, &c.—will now my philosophic reader say, that the subject of the verb can be made the object referring to an action laid at the distance of two thousand years, or the lifetime of Tacitus, and that the meaning is still the same? If this be so, then words may mean any thing; but my humble opinion is, and with all deference I advance it—that when once the idea exists, and that the expression is given to it, the symbolic sound adopted that no man can alter!

From this source arises the difficulty of translating. May not men now have different ideas of what had originally but one meaning, and the very best translations, which are styled elegant and free translations, be nothing more (I may say a great deal less) than a paraphrase.

The writer may mention here, that being employed in one of the principal schools in this country, in the year 1818, he often had an opportunity of hearing the young gentlemen in class translating the ancient authors. By the translation given and the explanation of some of the annotations, he was led to think it possible that the true meaning of the author might have been mistaken, inasmuch as the words of the author were often stripped of all affinity to the idea, *i.e.* that the words were not signs of the idea. To endeavour to obviate this supposed impropriety, he, the writer of this, made analitical translations of parts of some of the said ancient authors as well as of some of the French classics, though not interlineal, they were literal; his intention was that such kind of translation should occupy the place of some of the many annotations upon these authors, and for which annotations there is often no better reason than mere caprice; the supposition not being borne out by circumstances of history, &c. A signification being given to the words, as if the facts were only of yesterday, and not sufficient stress being placed upon circumstances now far removed, and now rendered in part obscure by reason of the distance of time, and it being no longer necessary to see how those words were signs of ideas in the dead languages.

But his plan of improvement was new—it required too much of the teacher of existence as it required such a knowledge, on his part as is pointed out, and as is required now for the teaching of language—*i.e.* a power of analyzing and of ascending to the first principle of ideas, &c. the enterprise failed.

I am desirous of shewing, in one other example, my idea of the real value of words, signs of ideas. It is granted me that words ought to be signs now; and if they cease to be so, in such ratio, then do we deviate from principle, and at some future period words, in general, will cease to be what they ought to be. The Greeks never give a name to any thing, unless the name given was either the sound of, or that its parts expressed the chief properties of it. If I were to commence to give examples, my task would be endless,—(See the names of the months, &c.) I have said the Latins imitated the Greeks. The nations, conquered by the Romans, adopted their language; thence began the improper introduction amongst all the nations of Europe, of signs of unnatural ideas, *i.e.* a word or part of a word of some other nation was introduced, as expressing some idea not generally conceived, thence the word took precedence of the idea, and thence it was that the word induced the idea—thence the sign became unnatural. I hear people round me who all speak English; they often, in one sentence, present me the idea in a threefold form, by reason of being permitted to borrow from other languages words or parts of words where there is no absolute necessity, *e.g.* Bazaar, a market place in the Malabar language. Also the word Suttee, which means a lady, and nothing more; yet we find a writer saying that Suttees are now becoming UNPOPULAR, &c.

I read, a few days since, a quotation from an English traveller, who when in the Turkish capital, was surprised much at seeing what he calls a soup kettle, carried as ensign by the Janissaries—he concludes, 'that they must be fond of soup—that they must be fond of themselves,' &c.

This soup kettle emblem is their mark of independence, and the man who has the charge of this ensign is called Soupgiver or Measurer, a title which every Janissary takes to himself when in his own family. My intention is now to show how the emblem has been kept, yet how the THING, not the word, only, ceases to be sign of idea! Is not this from improper borrowing of words, intended to be signs.

This soup kettle emblem will carry me very far back in history—it is one of the marks of the origin of the people who adopt it as their standard; it is their sign of liberty; the people who have this emblem are simple, live in the open—it is their mark of existence, of home, of foyer, of—Dieu Penate, &c.;—and as long as they are able to carry off this emblem in the face of the enemies, they are for ever independent. It is their mark of hospitality, and the man who has the charge of it is called Soup Giver, &c. It is customary amongst such people for the man to stand in the door of his tent, at the time of provision being ready, and to call upon all such as may not have some about them to come and partake of it. Now this hospitality is of patriarchal origin; we read that Abraham stood in the tent door and saw three strangers, travellers, he pressed them to rest under the tree, to wash and to partake of his food, &c. Also I read that when men built cities, they (the chiefs) were found in the gates thereof to invite strangers, administer justice, &c. As above, though the emblem, the thing be kept and adopted by other nations for a particular purpose, yet how far are they at present from having the idea; when a learned Englishman concludes that these people must be fond of soup, &c.—When I say it was and is the emblem of liberty and hospitality, and that I follow it back to the times of the Patriarchs, my reader will conclude that this is one example of how I treat language—how I consider words signs of ideas, and that my grammar is my analysing key of history. My principle is true—I apply this my key to the history of all people: I trace out their origin from their language and habits, &c.

I am sensible of having dwelt very long upon the phrase of Tacitus—I have done so in order to show the difficulty of translating, with accuracy, the ancient authors. It will be granted me that we cannot translate freely a modern language, and observe perfect accuracy at the same time, and that every translated language must lose something. As sense or meaning is of the first import, and ought not to be sacrificed to sound; to obtain the signification purely we must then be literal. Now, if it be difficult to render correctly a living language, how much more so must it be to render faithfully an ancient language, where historic facts have not been perpetuated in a manifold way?

I have shown before that to comprehend perfectly any one language, it is requisite to search to the first principles of all its symbolics, then to be guided by analogy, follow consequences. To translate, then, requires this desired knowledge of at least two languages.

I beg to say, that every translation whatever of the ancient authors is more or less obscured, since the pristine and causal existence of the multiplied and various significations that are now given to words, is impossible; and that in proportion as the intercourse of nations increased, that the names of things, or signs of ideas, like men themselves, have become intermixed and confused to such a degree, that now we have to unravel a great way back before we can place almost any one subject beyond cavil. Hence it is, that in translations of the greatest moment, men not sufficiently skilful, by endeavouring to modernize, have greatly obscured the real primitive signification, and even sometimes have lost it altogether.

But I will confine my view to the requisites for the ability to teach a language or languages, or even a trade, as the comparison is just. How many do we hear of attempting to teach French, for example, who have never spent even one year in France—whereas, to be fully competent to teach French, they ought, at least, to have passed as long time there, in those studies, as is usually given to learn a complex and minute trade, or three times as long as the same persons would require to learn Latin, or any dead language. They must be able to analyze. To teach French perfectly in this country requires, in the teacher, such a knowledge of the two languages as will enable him to ascend to first principles. A foreign language learned here, from a native of the country, who has not had an opportunity of obtaining the qualifications above stated, is like a practice trade learned in theory only! Can a Frenchman, or an Italian, gifted with a talent for language in general, even he, without running the risque of being laughed at, presume to teach English in this country, even after ten years residence? If some do attempt it, they are, they must be, men of talent.

I hope that this part of my letter may be more particularly useful to such persons as are desirous of understanding well the French language. My manner of reasoning will appear a little novel to many readers, and more especially to those who do not understand the Latin and Greek languages; inasmuch as I have attached a more than usual weight to words as signs of ideas. I feel some confidence in the truth of my principle, and that it will admit of great elucidation. If I have erred a little (and such is human nature), there will yet be a pleasure in reflecting, that myself alone must bear the reproof of the critic; if, on the contrary, he may perchance discover a glimpse of something new and useful, I need not here explain how fully I am prepared to pursue my subject with regard to language in general. I shall have performed, only very imperfectly, a small part of the duty charged upon me by society.

Admitted that words are signs of ideas—an axiom, or ought to be so—let us examine this principle for a moment. We will commence with the Greek and Latin. In both these languages there are short and long syllables; now let us suppose that the use of these long and short, or short and long syllables, must depend upon the idea that is to be depicted. I beg here to observe, that there may be some analogy between length of syllable in words and the length of the notes in music. It is economy to make use of a short syllable or sound, when such will perfectly answer the purpose of the speaker, in preference to a long or prolonged sound. We find the same principle of economy in all the languages that use two words when one will do, however or purpose. Every language will, to the detriment of its own purity, admit of contractions, elisions, numerous licentiousness to rule, as well as to reason and rule, for the love of ease or the pleasure of change, or some other reason, as we see in the Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and English languages, and where the connection between sign and idea is naturally more or less broken.

We learn from the above, the affinity there should be between the words and the things signified—or that the same given was either the sound of, or it expressed the chief properties of, the thing. The Latins imitated the Greeks.—However, there are some syllables that are short or long, at the will of the writer or speaker, which will not, in any language, make use of syllables to any more, but more, are to denote power, grandeur, majesty—or of sublime, solemn, sublime, to describe what is hasty, trifling, little.

Now French poesie is of the nature to admit a few choice of long or short syllables, proper to depict the object. In this I may not [illegible] or instance that the verb in French usually comprehends more than the verb in English.' I need not here mention how my argument on principle is supported by the change in the gender and number of article, of adjective, &c. as all these are inherent in the art and economy of the French language.

We may justly suppose that this principle of economy, so effective in the French language, was not less so in the Greek and Latin, when these were the end and object of study, and not as they are now, merely the means. Their rules deficient will prove my argument. Plural terminations were long—diphthongs were long—certain letters and certain syllables, placed in a certain order, were short or long, as it might happen, according to their local and relative value. The reason of this particular length of syllable, in many instances, as well as the particular accent in these dead languages, has been long ago buried with them in the obscure distance of ages and disuse. We stand at too great a distance to see the affinity between the sound symbolic and the idea signified—all that we have of them is the rule deduced, yet this much may be observed, that plural numbers were long, and that singular numbers were short, except some, for the sake of distinction, and signification must always have been the chief point, which vary from this rule. Plurals are long, because they mean more; singulars are short, because they present the idea limited. Now, here is a principle established, words are signs, &c. Though the reason, as I have just stated, of the length of the syllable, i.e. the affinity between the sound or sign, and the idea signified be not now so generally recognised in these dead languages, yet there remain a few passages in the Greek and Latin authors, that even, at the distance of so many ages, through all the corruptions of sounds, still bear a semblance to the idea signified. The word onomatopee itself proves my position.

The principle being founded in philosophy is equally good, when any original language is applied to it—it is beautifully illustrated in the Irish. There are more exceptions in the English than in any other living language, because there are in it more words borrowed from other languages where the sign of the idea is quite obscured; however, we may remark that in English, if the idea of comprehension be extended, that a sound or a sign is added, as house, houses; dog, dogs; church, churches; or the termination is altered, as man, men; or, that the sign is totally incorporated in the verb—such is some of the art of the economy of the English language. I do not think it useful at present to say more upon this part of my subject. I beg to say, that so far as the Greek, Latin, Irish, English, and the philosophy of language, the invention and arrangements of the signs of ideas go, I hope that I have made myself understood, without going further back, for the present, into the formation of language, and that I have, in some measure, smoothed the difficulties to be anticipated in the investigation and developments of the art and economy of French prosody.

I am now approaching what I consider my second grand point. I am now going to try to remove the great difficulty that must necessarily be in the way of the Englishman learning the French language. I have shewn how in Greek and Latin the words were signs, &c.—how this principle holds upon the English. Also, I have hinted that it is very striking in the Irish language, in which, if a syllable is not added, there is a very emphatic length of termination added, and I may say, why so? because more is intended to be signified, this last observation will be found to bear strongly upon the terminations of all plural numbers in French. The Englishman is often led to believe that his neighbour, perhaps even through caprice, pronounces a word or syllable sometimes very short, short, long, very long, and with a peculiar key or tone of voice. Now, this is just the fact, as to variety of tone and length of syllable; yet all these distinctions are necessary. There are many well educated French people who, if asked, why such variety of length of syllable, &c. could not give any better reason than "that such is customary," not having ever turned their thoughts to this philosophic principle, any more than my inquisitive and patient reader ever did, to the same principle applied to his own mother tongue, *i.e.* that words in all languages are and must be signs of ideas. The Englishman seeing that there is not any such peculiarity in his own language where a sound or syllable is generally added when the idea is extended, it follows that he cannot readily discover or apply the remedy to this difficulty, his own language not assisting him in either.

It is a general rule in French prosody that such terminations as are indicative of the singular number, are short, the plural being most lengthened; and those terminations that are indicative of the plural number are long, because no idea is then extended; more is meant than the singularness, or all the desirable explications, which were short to the singular, are long to the plural number, inasmuch as they accompany and are joined to the noun, and partake of its prosodial value. Words are signs, &c. I may here observe, that the prosodial value of a word in French is estimated or measured from the last syllable—then the last but one—then the last but two; and that every other syllable in French prosody is useless. Now, my reader must observe, that this is quite the reverse of the English cadence. I will give an example or two, to set this matter right in my own mind—Lover or lover, prince, il-lus-trious, spoken, proceeded, tune-ful, re-nounce, de-nounce-ed, lover-ed-est, etc.

A sound is said to be short when it is uttered in the shortest time possible—accordingly, strong, at the same time, as to be perfectly understood; and a sound is long when it is sounded so much longer as perfectly to show the increased value of its signification. It should happen that some words would be of doubtful signification, they are marked with a figured accent, which fixes their prosodial value, and distinguishes their meaning; and as there are exceptions in all languages to rules, so here, it is applied that in a sign of the plural number, there is so much relative plurality in the sign, that such noun or word singular be long, merely by connexion with the sign of the plural; and such words, though long in the singular, must be more long in the plural, to shew the relative value, and we may observe, that there is this of occasion in the French language that neither a figured accent or even a long sound is used when such can be dispensed with. It appears, that in the art of the economy of the English language there is generally a syllable, or at least a sound added to the singular—whereas, in French, it is an increase of the final sound, or change of termination, from short to long, that indicates the extension or increase of the value.

At the first glance it may be seen that the plural number is never short, and that the singular, to become long, must either have the latter characteristic of the plural, or the accent, one of which signs involves the signification, and as the noun, or name of the thing, is of the first import, so that word has a right to fix the prosodial value of all the parts of the sentence; then any other word, the value of which is increased to that of a noun, no matter of what part of speech it is, if its value be increased (as any word may become a noun in French), so its prosodial value must be increased with each increase of value; then the word that supplies the place of the noun, then the adnoun, and so on in proportion to relative value, the article, &c. must all be long in their finals plural, even every word of which the value is increased in point of signification, so is to be increased its prosodial value; for no word in French has that fixed prosodial value that they have in English, so it is that the Englishman is led into error by such books as are called Pronouncing Dictionaries of the French language. Such books may be pretty correct, as far as they go; that is, they point out one sound of the word, or give to it one certain prosodial value, instead of five or six, as words in general in French may have so many different degrees of length; increase the value, and the sign symbolic must also be increased, for words are signs, &c. Each vowel has two or three distinct lengths, generally called short, intermediate, and long. The first and last of these distinctions I have noticed—the intermediate is most frequently produced by the vowel coming before the letter *r*, or some liquid. Consonants are always short. I can give short rules for all intermediate syllables, but in them foreigners do not so often err as in the finals; and in these, because the national accent and length of syllable of the French language are opposed to, or are the reverse of the national accent and cadence of the English and other languages.

I do not wish to enter into further particulars here, but conclude these short remarks by saying, that I do not pronounce singly each letter, when I teach to spell and read; I divide each word by syllables, and every syllable, of whatever class it may be, *i.e.* short or long, must be shorter or longer, according to circumstances; but every syllable of the sentence must have a relative prosodial value, whether short or long, as a dotect to this indicates the foreigner—his syllables and words appear unnatural and disjointed, and as if they were not well understood by the speaker—his pronunciation of such lived consonants as the art and economy of the French language leave silent—his always pronouncing the final consonant before a vowel, &c. In French, words are perhaps more strictly speaking, signs of ideas than in any other European language.

I may here observe that great attempts are being made in France by some very learned gentlemen to reduce the number of silent letters, and to spell words more like the sound, thereby making words more perfectly signs and sounds of ideas; but this good must be attended with some sacrifice in analogy and etymology, &c.

Whoever can read properly Télémaque must be fully aware of what I am endeavouring to explain, for it may be observed that in the pronunciation of the French language, by a native of France, who understands well the art and economy of his language, that each of the syllables, rather than each of the words, obtains a certain prosodial value, where each word appears as if it were dissolved into syllables, of which some are pronounced short, and others long, according to the signification, which manner of pronunciation gives rise to the idea, that the words are joined together and pronounced quick, which is not the case; it is caused in part by the *e* mute, or fem. the length of syllable joined to the national accent, which is the reverse of the English cadence, at the end of words and sentences.

The pupil must be formed by habit to this difficulty—in fine, he must think it, or how will he be able to use naturally and fluently that of which he has no settled or defined idea? And how can he attain this if he cannot practice it; unless the subject be made tangible? It must be reduced to a natural form, in which he shall be taught to see reason.

This is what I am endeavouring to do, by giving a few hints, which, for the present, I am under the necessity of limiting to a few lines; but I hope, as far as they go, they may be useful to those who are desirous of improving themselves in the art of the French language in particular—but I fear, lest I may have presumed too much upon my knowledge of the science of language in general, and that, perhaps, in the opinion of some, I may not have clearly shown, in my hasty sketch of a few of the many difficulties in the art of each, that the particular feature of each language is of that great importance as to require to be so nicely preserved in translation, that few men are gifted with the necessary share of talent to enable them to acquit themselves of it, with honour towards themselves, and justice towards mankind. I have endeavoured to set forth the advantage of literal translation—I have touched lightly the great difficulties in the way of the English pupil endeavouring to learn French—if I have thrown a ray of light upon the subject, I feel satisfied.

If I have fallen short in this attempt, I hope my apology will nevertheless be admitted by those whose minds I am ever anxious to improve; my pupils; by my contributing my mite in an humble endeavour to facilitate their attainment of whatever must be the key to the history of the passing events amongst foreign nations, and a true compass by which the obscurity of past ages may be explored; by learning how to place a true value upon "words as signs of ideas."

J. A. M.

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COUNTY MAYO ASSIZES.

ARREARS—MOST IMPORTANT DECISION OF A JUDGE.

The Churchwardens of the Parish of Newport, v. the Rev. James Hughes, P. P.

At the last January Quarter Sessions, the defendant resisted the payment of a civil bill process entered against him by the plaintiffs for church cess, on public grounds, to uphold the rights of his parishioners, and to secure for them a full enjoyment of those privileges they are entitled to under the existing laws.

The defendant opposed the cess, inasmuch as it was the act of a Vestry, held in the Parish Church, of which his parishioners had not due notice. The Assistant Barrister declined to entertain the case, on the ground of the irregularity of the process, and dismissed it on merits, to afford the plaintiffs the opportunity of appeal.

The appeal was tried before the Honourable Baron Smith—the case excited intense interest, and was argued with much ability by Mr North, as Counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr Walter Bourke, of Carrakeel, and Mr Macan, for the defendants.

The Learned Judge observed it was a case of the most serious importance, and that although his opinion was fixed on its merits, still he would prefer referring it to the decision of the twelve Judges, in order to have the law finally determined and defined. The Hon. Baron, on more mature consideration, confirmed the Assistant Barrister's decision, giving it as his opinion that a Vestry held without due notice was illegal, though not appealed against; adding that he would submit his view of the case to the twelve Judges, not from any doubts he entertained, but lest he should be deemed to arrogate too much by finally determining a question of so much moment.

This opinion, proceeding from the Learned Judge, will, we confidently expect, tend to important results.

Previous to this action by civil bill, the case was submitted for the opinion of Mr North, who advised that the payment of the cess could not be resisted, though the items might be illegal, and the notice insufficient, as the parishioners had not availed themselves of their right of appeal. Mr Bourke, of Carrakeel, however, after considering the case, and Mr North's opinion on it, came to an opposite conclusion. It must be highly gratifying to the cess payers to find Mr Bourke's opinion confirmed by the Learned Judge.

THE BLACKWOOD CASE.

RECORD COURT, DOWNPATRICK - MARCH 31.

John Jones, Lessee of John O'Reilly Blackwood, v. Cunningham Grey, Esq.

This was an action of Ejectment against the Defendant, brought down from the Court of Exchequer, to recover possession of certain lands in the townland of Ballymenoch, near Hollywood. Counsel for the Plaintiff:—Messrs. Pennefather, O'Connell, Andrews, and Tomb.—Law Agents: Messrs. Corry and Tucker of Dublin. For the Defendant: Messrs. Lefroy, Perrin, Holmes Gilmore, and M'Donnell—Law Agent: Mr F. White.

Counsellor Andrews read the pleadings. The Action was therein stated to be for the recovery of a property, part of the townland of Ballymenoch, in the County of Down, now in the possession of Cunningham Greg, Esq. devised to him by deed executed by the late John Blackwood, Esq. of Bangor, in the year 1824; and to set aside which deed, the Action on Ejectment was now brought.

Mr Pennefather stated the case for the Plaintiffs; on the second day Mr Lefroy stated the case for the Defence, and on the third day Mr O'Connell spoke to evidence, after which Judge Moore, in a perspicuous and brief manner, summed up the evidence; he concluded by saying—"Having just classed the various periods, what I have now to submit to your consideration, are the legal principals that ought to guide you in returning your verdict. They are, 1st, whether the deed of 1824 was obtained by fraud, or as it is called, coven to procure the money for Doctor Blackwood, under the knowledge and cooperation of the defendant in the nature of a conspiracy; 2d, whether the deed was procured from the lessor when under personal restraint and confinement by Doctor Blackwood: and 3d, whether at the time John Blackwood executed the deed, he had such possession of his intellects as rendered him aware of what he was doing, and in such a state of understanding as rendered him capable of managing his affairs. If you shall be of opinion that the deed of conveyance was obtained under all or any one of these circumstances, you will find for the plaintiff; and if none of these circumstances attended the execution of the deed and that Mr Grey was not connected with obtaining the deed by fraud or restraint, and that John Blackwood was of sound understanding, then you will find for the defendant.

The Jury retired, and came twice into Court for explanation from the Judge, who, in the most courteous and patient manner, answered as far as was legal, every inquiry. The Court then broke up, after permitting reasonable refreshments to the Jury.

At eleven o'clock, the jury having agreed, his Lordship again returned to Court, and received the verdict of the Jury, finding for the plaintiff.

THE ARMY.

The first division of the 15th Regiment embarked on Saturday at Cork, for Bristol, en route to Chatham.—The second division to follow on Tuesday—final destination, the Cape of Good Hope.

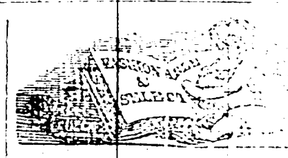
The Reserve Companies of the 54th, under Major Nixon, marched from Fermoy Barracks on Thursday for Cork to embark for England. The duty of the former garrison now devolves upon the 22d Reserve companies.

The depot of the 74th embarked on the 27th ult. at Liverpool for Glasgow.

Monday, the Amphitrite transport arrived in Leith Roads, having on board a company of the Royal Artillery from Woolwich, to receive a company of Foot Guards at Leith Fort, which proceeds to the Ampitryon to Woolwich. A strong detachment of the 79th Highlanders will also sail in the same transport for the Downs, on its way to join the regiment at Ceylon.

Lieut.-Colonel Pringle, from Gibraltar, is appointed to command the Engineer Department in Dublin, in place of Captain Hastler.

Lieut.-Col. Hardinge, R.E. is appointed to succeed Lieut.-Col. Pilkington at Gibraltar.



THE KING'S HEALTH.

We are happy to announce, from authority, that his Majesty is now completely restored from his late indisposition.—*Courier.*

The King has been pleased to appoint Henry Hope, Esq. one of the grooms of His Majesty's Bedchamber in the room of Sir Edmund Nagle, deceased.

On Saturday last his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland, entertained the following distinguished party at dinner;—

Marquis of Donegal, Lord and Lady Rosse, Hon Mr Parsons, Lord Decies, Lord Crofton, Hon Mr and Mrs Plunkett, Hon Sir G Cavendish, Serjeant at Law Goold, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Sir Herbert Nagle, Sir C Coghill, General Cope, General Pringle, Admiral Oliver, Surgeon General, Sir and Lady Mrs M'Kinnon, Colonel and Mrs Gosset, Colonel and Mrs Sankey, Colonel Owen, Colonel Patterson, Colonel Hart, Mr Home, Mrs Ryde, Mrs Woodcock, Mr and Mrs Ball, Mr Robert Pemberton, Mr and Mrs Mitford, Mr M'Clintock, Mr Newenham, Major and Mrs Major French, Captain Matthew, Sir G. Rich, Captain Paget, Captain Clive, Captain Wellesley, &c.

The King of Prussia has transmitted the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle, set in diamonds, to Field Marshal Count Brandenburgh.—*Paris Paper.*

Mr Peel has been obliged to leave London unexpectedly, for Staffordshire, in consequence of an unfavourable account of the health of Sir R. Peel.

On Saturday a deputation of Irish distillers, with Mr Moore and Mr Chearnley at their head, had a long interview with the Commissioners of Excheqeur, in Downingstreet, London.

The *Court Journal* says Miss Penny Hamilton was the chief attraction at the grand evening party given the other night at Devonshire House, to which the most select portion of the fashionable world was invited.

Mr Horace Twiss is to be married today to the handsome young widow, Mrs Spencer. The Lady is 23 years of age.—*Court Journal, April 2.*

A marriage is said to be in contemplation between the eldest of the Ladies Bligh, daughters to Lord Abingdon, and the Hon. and Rev. Charles Bathurst.

The Duchess of St. Albans has issued invitations for a breakfast at Holly Lodge on the 1st of May.

The King of Naples is said to have offered the hand of the princess Matilda, eldest daughter of the King of Bavaria, for the crown Prince, the Duke of Calabri, his son. It is said that their Majesties will visit Frankfort on their return home, and that they may be expected about the middle of May, by which time the King will return from his tour in Italy.

It is reported in Madrid, that the new Queen is already in a condition which promises an heir to the throne.

The King of Bavaria has left Munich for Italy.

The King of France will establish himself for the summer at St. Cloud, early in May.

Thorwaldsen, who has been at Munich for some time, superintending the erection of his monument to the memory of Eugene Beauharnais, quitted that city on the 14th ult. on his return to Rome. He was much noticed by the King and Queen during his residence at Munich, and, on the occasion of a ball given at the Court he had the honour of dancing a polonaise with her Majesty.

The prime favourite of Ferdinand VII. his *valet de chambre*, Grijalva, has lately had an excellent an attack of illness that his life was despaired of. It is considered that if he should die, the result would be a change in the Ministry.

Lady Murray's twin daughters, between whom there is the greatest likeness, attracted great admiration by their dancing, at the Princess Lieven's juvenile ball, on Wednesday evening. One danced with Prince Arthur Lichen, the Duke of Wellington's godson; the other with Prince George Lieven, his Majesty's godson. They opened the ball.

The Duke of Devonshire has settled himself at Kemp Town till after the Easter holidays.—Colonel and Mrs Dawson Damer, Lady Londesborough, and several other distinguished fashionables, have also quitted London for Brighton.—*Court Journal.*

It is confidently asserted that Baron M'Cleland has tendered his resignation, and Mr Leslie Foster will be directly promoted to the vacant seat on the bench. Mr Foster will reside immediately on his property, Castle Leslie, in Co. county of Louth.—*Dublin Ev. Post.*

Sir Robert Chas Bernard, Bart. of Castle Mahon, who has just come of age, is the eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Bernard, Bart. Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and succeeded to the encumbered estate of 14,000*l.* a year, besides considerable personal property, on coming of age during his minority. The present is the second Baronetcy of Sir Robert, although he has not passed his 25th year.

Richard Rickford Roe, the sheriff, has obtained a new writ of error to bring the records of the case before the House of Lords. There is no other writ of the kind that is now in force since the Legislative Union.

On Saturday last Miss H. Kelly took her final leave of the stage as an actress at Dublin Theatre, Edinburgh.—*Scotsman.*

About twelve o'clock on Thursday, several Government officers of the Customs boarded the Sir Garnet's steam vessel, off the Ryde's pier head, in the Downs Channel, and proceeded to search her, previous to one of the party, Captain Edward Ryan, of Waterford, and two of the same name, also belonging to the port of Waterford, were found in the vessel's Hold. They were immediately taken into custody, and conveyed on board the Revenue cutter, where they remained about half an hour. The search was then resumed. It was then propelled towards the Mail Boat, quite undetected, being towed by and along the various carriages with their numerous cargoes.

Now potatoes were on sale on Saturday in the market of Plymouth.

The governorship of Chelsea Hospital is vacant by the resignation of Mr Wood.

LIEUTENANT LEFE.

(From Hood's Comic Annual.)

All you that have the hand of music,
Or any other kind,
Prize whatever by the dozen it be,
Or one hundredth part,
A letter to a friend of yours,
Especially a friend in love,
Read but this tale of misery,
And think of Lieutenant Lefe.

Said he, let others fancy slaves,
And pick up rose or lea,
But I'll go for fashionables,
Some girl that's worth having,
If you're a poet, or a lover,
Though in woman's shapes,
What is either with their names linked
By couplet or by page?

According to his notion of things
Life was to be a chase,
And I'll go and get me a wife,
Said the Lieutenant to himself
As he walked down the street,
And I'll not have what I've got to say
Put off with a cold reply.

Now it must have given him a pretty start
Presently for down she came upon the ground,
And he, reading to her, took a fainting fit,
And came down after her. Others have, I say,
Seen this in the real Play-house, but I never
Knew it before.—*Hood's Comic Annual.*

Address to an Irish Lawyer at Paris.—Dr. Thomas Hussey, formerly Provost of Tuam, built the splendid palace, and over the entrance there is engraved in the front the following inscription, somewhat of the first:—

"This house from built for his succeeding brothers,
To occupy near wood, not for themselves, but others."

Liquid Writing.—At the window of the shop of a tea dealer's company in Tottenham Court road, London, is an invitation to the public to give them a trial. As a reason for it, it is stated at the bottom of the placard—"We weigh no ounce."—The Vice Court might safely be challenged to match it.—*Literary Gazette.*

We understand negociations have been entered into between an agent of the French Government and the City of London and the St. George Steam Packet Company, for the employment of some of their fine class boats, as transports, in the event of the naval preparations against the Bey of Algiers. Other charters have also been taken up both in London and Bristol. They are immediately to proceed to Toulon. This will be the first instance of steamers of this description being employed in warlike expeditions.—*Liverpool Courier.*

1

NOTICE.

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF WATERFORD AND ITS VICINITY.

WATERFORD ORNAMENTAL WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY.

DAVIS GILBERT, Esq. Mayor.

2

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

A SELECTION of BOOKS, consisting of many [illegible]

3

FANCY BALL AND SUPPER.

A FANCY BALL, and [illegible]

4

TO BE LET,

IMMEDIATELY POSSESSION GIVEN,

Part of the Dwelling of Robert Perry Esq.

THAT HOUSE and PLANTS of ORCHARD & WELLS HOUSE, containing about 12 Acres [illegible]

5

CLOVER SEED.

WM. M. ARDAGH has received per [illegible]

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, TUESDAY, APRIL 6.

	Butter.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Monday	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Tuesday	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Wednesday	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Thursday	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Friday	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0

Notice whether has occurred in the price of Butter since last week.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, April 2.

Average Prices of Wheat—Barley—Oats—Rye—Beans—Peas, per Barrel.

Prices of Bread—Waterford Market.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS, APRIL 7.

ARRIVED.

Sligo, steamer, Owen, Liverpool, general cargo and passengers. Hare Island, Pearce, Arklow, in ballast; Three Sisters, Kay, Milford, Dillon, Valentia.

SAILED—Isabella, Dix Bay, Cork; Sarah, Bigger, Cheekpoint; Three Sisters, Cheekpoint; Margaret, Hayes, Cork; Mary, Cheekpoint; Fortune, Cork; Mary Ann, Cheekpoint; Sligo, Owen, Liverpool; Rambler, Cheekpoint; Isabella, Bigger, Cheekpoint; Three Sisters, Cheekpoint; Commerce, Bridge, Cheekpoint; Wasp, Cork; Sir Robert Peel, Cheekpoint; Three Sisters, Cork; Sarah and Ann, Cork; Sir Robert Peel, Cheekpoint; Mary, Cheekpoint; Margaret, Cheekpoint; Fortune, Cheekpoint; Mary Ann, Cheekpoint; Rambler, Cheekpoint; Isabella, Cheekpoint; Commerce, Cheekpoint; Wasp, Cheekpoint; Sir Robert Peel, Cheekpoint; Three Sisters, Cheekpoint; Sarah and Ann, Cheekpoint; Sligo, Liverpool

	Price Yesterday	Price This Day	Highest Price	Lowest Price	Amount of Stock	Price
Bank Stock	211	213	213	211	..	..
3 per Cent. Con.	..	..	92	91¾	..	..
3 per Cent. Red.	..	..	..	..	..	..
3½ per Cent.	92	92	92	91¾	..	..
New 4 per Cent.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	..	..
India Stock	101	101	102	100¾	..	..
India Bonds	82	82	..	..	..	..
Exchequer Bills	79	79	..	..	..	..
Long Annuities	..	..	..	..	..	..
Annuities 85	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1830.

The London Mail of Monday has been received—the following are extracts—

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

Although it is impossible that we should have it in our power to give an exact account of the Quarter's Revenue, we believe that we may with confidence anticipate an increase under the head of Customs, the more gratifying, as in the same Quarter last year, corn duties to the amount of nearly £190 000 were received. The Excise will, we believe, shew a diminution, though not greater than was to be expected, when the dullness of trade is taken into consideration, which generally occurs until the regulations for taking duty on stock on those articles which have been relieved from taxation, are known. In the other heads of the Revenue no material alteration is anticipated.

Several continental mails have arrived to-day. Letters from Russia, bearing the convenient date of the 'Banks of the Neva,' advert, on what authority we are at a loss to discover, to an approaching meeting of diplomatists in Dresden, Berlin, or some central town of the Continent.

The Russian Government continues its attention to its naval establishments on the Black Sea, having lately added some foreign seamen, chiefly Italians and Greeks, to the crews of its men of war, for the purpose of instructing the native seamen.

The Archipelago, which had lately in its harbours ships of war of each of the three Allied Powers, has become comparatively bare of naval force since the Russian squadron and part of the British returned to Malta.

Among the arrivals since our last are two packets from Lisbon, the later of the two with letters of the 28th March. The political news is unimportant; but of the hazard attendant on travelling or conveying property in that country, an idea may be formed from the following extract of a letter:

"A body of mounted banditti, who had been committing great depredations in the vicinity of the town of San Pedro do Sal, have been defeated by a party of volunteers, after a smart resistance, in which 14 of the robbers were taken and one killed."

By a late arrival at Lisbon from Rio de Janeiro, it appears that there has been a change in the Ministry of Finance—the Marquis of Barbacena, lately in this country, having resigned, and the former Minister, M. Calmen, having resumed the office.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

The French Ministerial Paper (the *Gazette de France*) says that the Chamber of Deputies is dissolved, though the ordinance for its dissolution has not yet been published. If this be the case, we may expect the official announcement in a few days.

MR. SPRING RICE.

A paragraph, which appears to have originated in an Irish Journal, has been running the round of the English papers, stating that Mr Spring Rice is going out to India with Lord Clare. We have authority to declare that the report is wholly destitute of foundation.—*Globe.*

The chartering of vessels in the City for the French Government has been suddenly and peremptorily stopped this (Monday) morning by orders from our Government.—*Globe.*

THE NEW FOUR PER CENTS.—This (Monday) is the day appointed for the opening of books at the Bank of England, for those holders of the New Four per Cents. who may dissent from the plan of Government. It is as yet, of course, too early to judge, but up to two o'clock the number of dissentients was quite inconsiderable.—*Courier.*

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS ON MONDAY.

CITY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.—The nearest prices are, Consols, for money, 92¼, and for Account, 92; Sellers; New Four per Cents. 101¾ 102; India Bonds 81 83; Exchequer Bills 78 79.

In the Foreign Market, Brazilian opened at 70¼; Greek 30¼ 40¼; Peruvian 20 21; and Portuguese 69½.

ONE O'CLOCK.—Consols for money 92¼; and for Account 92¼; New Four per Cents. 101¾ 2 India Bonds 82 83.

In the Foreign Market Brazilian is 71½; Greek 43¼ 44; Portuguese 69 81; Russian 110¼; and Spanish 15¼. In the other Stocks no variation.

HALF-PAST ONE.—No variation in the prices of Consols.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—Consols closed at 92¼.

PARLIAMENT.

Parliament will rise for the Easter Recess on Thursday (this day) and will not resume its sittings till the 26th instant.

DISSOLUTION.—We have heard from an authority not likely to deceive us, or to be deceived, that there exists at present every probability of a DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT. The period at which this is likely to take place is stated to be October.—*Dublin E. Post.*

THE BANKING SYSTEM.

We understand that the Bank of England have deferred to the wishes of Government, and will no longer oppose the granting of Charters for the establishment of Joint Stock Banks in England—the Banks to specify on the face of their Notes that they are payable in London, and the place where. The Bank of England likewise give up the prohibition against drawing Drafts on London for a less sum than £50. It is of course understood that the Government will extend the same facilities for Banking to Ireland.

NEWS ROOM AT THE QUAY.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Independent Club of the County and City of Waterford, at which Daniel Dalton, Esq. presided, it was resolved to open a News-room in one of the rooms of the very spacious and elegant house in George's-street, lately taken for the purposes of the Club, and which must be for ever consecrated by its association with the memory of the late Right Rev. Doctor Kelly, whose residence it was. A committee and treasurer were appointed to make the arrangements necessary to its establishment. A well considered, yet extensive selection of papers, English, Irish, and Scotch, has been made, together with the periodical reviews and mercantile day-notes and lists. Orders for supplying them were given on yesterday, and the room is to open on Monday next. The subscription to members of the club is to be £1 5s. annually, and to all others £2, payable half yearly, in advance. With such moderation in the subscription, and such a variety of political and mercantile journals, as well as the most rigid attention to all other details connected with its government, this reading room will become greatly tributary to the ennobling and useful objects of the Club, as well as the amusement and recreation of the community.

We have to add that no sectarian principle guided the meeting in the selection of papers—talent and consistency of principle, whatever that may have been, being the only criterion by which the selection was made; and in addition to this principle it was that the *Dublin Evening Post* was almost unanimously rejected, after considerable discussion, for what was decided on by the meeting to be great tendency to the public injury, and to its own much vaunted consistency, by its ardent advocacy of the Beresford interest on the late election for this County, which was considered the *more objectionable* and disgusting by reason of its insidiousness, and this it was said the meeting thought it due to public virtue and the public safety to denounce.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR PETTY SESSIONS, TUESDAY APRIL 6.

Messrs Lalor, of Cregg; Cox, of Castlecomer; Osborne, of Kilmacolliter; and Bianconi, of Clonmany, took their seats on the Bench a little after twelve o'clock, and after calling over a few small cases, and there being no appearance but in that of Mitch Hagarty, which being successfully proved, the latter was fined 5s. with costs.

The case of Mr John Slattery against Messrs Congreve and Danial, for swearing a battle plaid at him, with a felonious intent, and which stood over from the last Court day, in consequence of the Bench not having been able to agree, was then called on.

The witnesses having been examined, deposed exactly to the same purport as on the last day.

The Magistrates then retired from the Bench, and after consulting in private for some time, returned, when

Mr Cox said, that the Bench were of opinion that they ought not to take the information sworn for against the gentleman under Lord Lansdowne's Act, and that they were then ready to entertain the charge against them for £5 damages.

After a number of additional witnesses were examined,

The Magistrates again retired, and remained secreted in consultation for an hour and a quarter, during which time they twice called in Messrs Power and Elliott to their assistance—this gentleman being professionally concerned for Mr Slattery, and the latter for the former gentlemen. They having returned, and resumed their seats,

Mr Cox rose and said, that after giving the evidence on both sides all the consideration that they were capable of, and having deliberately and patiently considered together, they find that they cannot entirely agree as to the propriety of taking a information for an assault; and that being the case, the Bench are unanimous in hoping that they will hear nothing further of the business.

Mr Power—I entertain no hostile feeling whatsoever against the gentlemen, and the wishes of the Bench shall certainly have the support of any influence that I may have with my client, Mr Slattery.

When the case was closed, it was after four o'clock. The Bench and the most crowded Court ever witnessed, were under the impression that the business could not be finished before a late hour at night, there being forty-eight summonses on the books at the suit of the Churchwardens against that number of the poor parishioners, for wheat and rabbit spirited young gentleman, Edmund Power, Esq. voluntered his professional aid. Messrs Wilson and Hill, attorneys, were concerned for the Churchwardens.

The first case called on was that of a very indigent person for 2s. 6d.

On Mr Wilson proceeding to prove the service of summons in this case, a friend of this poor person stood up and appealed to the feelings of the Churchwardens and their professional agents, representing the total inability of the person to pay—and begged that he might not be proceeded against.

Mr Wilson—The Churchwardens have met with so much opposition in the collection of this rate, and have been put to so much unnecessary trouble, that they are determined to give no quarter to either rich or poor.

The service of the summons having then been proved, Mr J. Ward, the Clerk of the Church, was produced to prove the case, in which 20s was made up to sixty pounds, by the ingenious cross-examination of Mr Power, that the Bench at once unanimously dismissed it. The other 47 cases hinging on the same point, were at once given up by the Churchwardens and their law agents, to the unutterable satisfaction of the assembled multitude.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.

A lamentable accident occurred on Monday night last at Cheverus, County Kilkenny. A young woman of the name of Hackerty was accidentally shot by a boy, a cousin of hers.—The news an inquest had been held on the body on Tuesday, but we have not heard the result.

LONDONDERRY.

William Gregg, a Catholic, baptised a Catholic, received and joined worship in the Protestant Church in consequence to his father's withdrawing the will Catholic doctrine. He never received confirmation in the Established Church. Some time ago he married a Catholic girl, and the marriage ceremony was performed by a Catholic Priest. A few days afterwards Gregg, and wife were summoned to a Protestant Minister's House, and there remained for some time, when the Priest was sent for, and the marriage ceremony was performed over again. Gregg's father, a Protestant, has since refused to have any thing to do with the son, and has turned the wife out of doors, and refused to allow her to remain in the house with her husband. Gregg has since been obliged to leave his employment, and is now in a state of destitution.

PENRYN ELECTION PETITION.

At the meeting of the Committee on Wednesday last, Sir G. De Lacy Evans, Barrister, counsel against whom petition was filed, moving when Mr F. Buller and Colonel Tyrrell, the sitting members, were called to the Committee Table, and other preliminaries. After the meeting of the Committee