



THE STUDENTS.

Black spirits and white, Red spirits and gray. There is nothing so desirable as occupation...

There were two brothers, students, in the elegant and refined arts of modelling and sculpture...

They had chosen for themselves a study in the upper part of the house, apart from domestic intrusion...

Had they lived in the days of Frankenstein, we should not have been surprised to see a plaster cast figure of Medusa...

It happened one morning, after a sunrise study, that the brothers were called hastily away...

The curiosity of Blue Beard's wives could not have been more grateful. On opening the door, casts, busts, books, models...

The following curious account of a case of spectral illusion is given in a letter to the Editor of the Edinburgh Journal of Science...

Yesterday week, as some workmen were engaged at skillets in the yard of a public house in Arundel-street, Sheffield...

the busts, upon the servants announcing that all was put to rights, she withdrew, having heard Guillermo's knock at the door...

UNION-HALL.—A man named Dance, who was some time ago committed to Brixton House of Correction...

QUEEN-SQUARE.—A policeman was charged with having forcibly locked up in the watch house a married woman, named Pearson...

To show the species of subjection to which the Algerines would reduce the whole world, one anecdote may be considered a fair sample of their policy...

PEACE MAKING GANDER.—A professional gentleman of this town stated in our hearing, the other day, the following rather remarkable fact...

DEADLY ACCIDENT.—Thursday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, a dreadful accident occurred to a young man, a groom in the service of Col. Trench...

DEADLY ACCIDENT.—Thursday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, a dreadful accident occurred to a young man, a groom in the service of Col. Trench...

THE BISHOP OF ELY is seriously indisposed, having experienced a shock of apoplexy.

NATIONAL TRIBUTE TO JOHN LAWLESS, ESQ. The parishioners of Townsend-street hold their parochial meeting this day, at the room of the Royal Exchange...

UNION-HALL.—A man named Dance, who was some time ago committed to Brixton House of Correction...

QUEEN-SQUARE.—A policeman was charged with having forcibly locked up in the watch house a married woman, named Pearson...

To show the species of subjection to which the Algerines would reduce the whole world, one anecdote may be considered a fair sample of their policy...

PEACE MAKING GANDER.—A professional gentleman of this town stated in our hearing, the other day, the following rather remarkable fact...

DEADLY ACCIDENT.—Thursday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, a dreadful accident occurred to a young man, a groom in the service of Col. Trench...

DEADLY ACCIDENT.—Thursday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, a dreadful accident occurred to a young man, a groom in the service of Col. Trench...

THE BISHOP OF ELY is seriously indisposed, having experienced a shock of apoplexy.

A ROYAL ANECDOTE.—Just before the King's illness he was shown a likeness of the celebrated Miss Billin, (now Mrs. Wright) painted by herself...

DRESS.—It is a subject of notoriety that every description of goods has fallen within the last few years, clothes excepted...

When Lord Thurlow was created a Peer, the proper officer of the Herald's College waited on him for his pedigree...

This week a ten pound note of Messrs Gurney's Bank, issued more than fifty years back, was carried to the bank to be cashed...

Doctor Chalmers, who has attained a deserved reputation as a preacher among our northern neighbours, yesterday delivered a sermon in the National Scotch Church, near Brunswick-square...

A correspondent informs us, that at Mason Wood, near Grady Green, in the parish of Leamham, there is every reason to believe that partial volcanic eruption of the earth has taken place...

CALLIE'S TRAVELS TO TIMBUCTOO.—The existence of this mysterious city is now ascertained beyond all doubt; M. Callie has unquestionably achieved one of the grandest discoveries of modern times...

An Irish paper represents a Mr Hodges as the exclusive possessor of the secret of curing hydrophobia; we would recompense him handsomely for his discovery...

FILIAL AFFECTION.—Heywood, in his account of certain persons who suffered in Scotland, on a charge of witchcraft, says that one of them, a woman, when fastened to the stake, cried to her son for water...

AN INTERESTING EXHIBITION.—"Look to the right," said a French peep show man, whose box was perched upon the balustrade of London-bridge...

HINT TO EXECUTORS.—In an appeal lately decided by the Lord Chancellor, it appeared that a worthy member of the legal profession in the sister country, being appointed executor of the will of a client...

In the Times of Thursday is an account of a jury sitting on the body of an aged female, who was run over by a boy named Webb...

Killing a woman has long been considered manslaughter, but as the boy's name was known, he could not be a person or persons unknown...

MY HOME IS THE WORLD. (By Thomas Hayes Bayly.) Speed, speed, my feet tread!—the shore is light—The breezes are fair—we shall anchor to night...

MY HOME IS THE WORLD. (By Thomas Hayes Bayly.) Speed, speed, my feet tread!—the shore is light—The breezes are fair—we shall anchor to night...

MY HOME IS THE WORLD. (By Thomas Hayes Bayly.) Speed, speed, my feet tread!—the shore is light—The breezes are fair—we shall anchor to night...

MY HOME IS THE WORLD. (By Thomas Hayes Bayly.) Speed, speed, my feet tread!—the shore is light—The breezes are fair—we shall anchor to night...

MY HOME IS THE WORLD. (By Thomas Hayes Bayly.) Speed, speed, my feet tread!—the shore is light—The breezes are fair—we shall anchor to night...

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including names and small notices.



Table with 5 columns: Rank, Stock, Price, etc. Includes entries for Bank Stock, Ir. Imp. Con., Do. do. Red, etc.

The Waterford Chronicle

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1830.

Owing to the boisterous state of the weather during the whole of yesterday, the London Mail of Monday, due last evening, did not arrive till a late hour this morning—the following are extracts:—

HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

(From the Globe of Wednesday.) The reports respecting his Majesty's health, this morning, at the west end of the town, were, we regret to say, of an unfavourable character. The following is the Bulletin of today:—

Windmill Castle, May 24, 1830. The King's symptoms continue the same. His Majesty has passed a sleepless night. (Signed) H. HALFORD, M.J. TIBYNER.

Prince Leopold has abdicated the Sovereignty of Greece. His Royal Highness himself announced to several of his friends in the Park, on Saturday afternoon, that he had sent in his resignation. It is probable, we understand, that the fact will be communicated to the Lords and Commons in the course of the evening.—Courier.

THE REGENCY—MANIFEST CORRUPTION OF THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.

In charging the Dublin Evening Post with as foul and atrocious corruption as ever has been unwittingly disclosed in the columns of a public print, we hope to obtain credit for the declaration we here make—that we prefer this charge with the most unfeigned regret. But private friendships must be relinquished when great public interests are at stake; and if we have not spared Mr O'Connell, when we thought him in error, as a public man, it cannot be expected that we shall spare the Dublin Evening Post. In replying to some observations made by the Evening Mail, on the question of a Regency, the Evening Post has the following:—"We will take leave to assert unequivocally and boldly that the question will be discussed, and, in our opinion, it ought to be." The character which this declaration merits is, that it is infamously unjust and traitorous. It is unjust, because it prejudices the rights of the Heir Presumptive, without a proof of his bodily or mental incapacity—it is traitorous, because it indirectly declares that the rights of the Duke of Clarence should be questioned before a title of evidence has been laid before the Parliament to justify a public investigation. A question here suggests itself—from whom did the Dublin Evening Post receive its information, that "the question of a Regency will be discussed?" We believe we could trace, to its very source, the corrupt author of this information, in the low-bred, lying Irish pander to the Duke of Wellington's inordinate ambition. As for the Evening Post, after this specimen of its yearning after the flesh pots of Egypt—to use its own phrase—we "unequivocally declare" that corruption should be written on its front by every honest man in Ireland. Let not the Evening Post, however, be so vain as to imagine, that it can carry public opinion along with it, on this question, or that an ambitious Minister and a corrupt, place-hunting pettifogger, even though backed by the Evening Post, will not be demolished and made fragments of, by the people of Ireland, if any treasonable attempt shall be made on the rights of the Duke of Clarence.

POISONOUS ADULTERATION OF WHISKEY.

The deaths of such frequent occurrence amongst the poorer classes, have not been produced so much by the strength of the spirits used by dram drinkers as by the infusion of poisonous liquids. It has been ascertained that many persons in the spirit trade in various parts of Ireland, after reducing the strength of their store whiskey by water, pour a quantity of sulphuric acid into the spirit casks, that the spirit, after its being thus weakened, may seem to retain the flavour of its original strength. Sulphuric acid is a potent poison, and the shop of the grocer who would vend it in his whiskey, ought to be deserted by every man in society. We do not suppose that any such practice prevails in this city, but we know that it has been discovered to exist in a neighbouring county.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

Boyle, May 21, 1830. Sir—Having this moment seen a paragraph in the Waterford Chronicle of the 18th instant, giving an account of the proceedings of George Lane Fox, Esq., during his visit to his tenantry in the County of Waterford, we consider it our duty to inform you that it is incorrect in every particular.

As we have no doubt of your having been imposed upon by your informant as to Mr Fox's intentions with regard to his tenantry, and as we consider that such misstatements are only calculated to effect mischief, we reply with confidence upon your justice and impartiality to correct the error by the insertion of this letter in your next publication.

We beg the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servants, J. SHANLY, G. L. FOX.

MR CHARLES LANE FOX AND HIS COMRADES.

The love of fame is so strong in the human heart, that many men have purchased it at an expense far beyond its intrinsic value. The personage who lured the temple of Diana, at Ephesus, and he who leaped into the Crater of Mount Vesuvius, sought nothing more, by their tremendous exploits, than that their fame should be immortal. Mr Lane Fox is said to be so quiet and guileless a sort of being, that we do not suppose he will ever set fire to a temple, or jump into a volcano, for the purpose of immortalising himself; but we believe, after his present exhibition in the WATERFORD CHRONICLE, his fame will acquire his own corporeal existence. We have received and published in this day's paper a letter, contradicting, in positive and express terms, the statement which appeared in the CHRONICLE of the 18th instant. The facts which induced the publication of the paragraph must first be mentioned, in order that the whole case may be fully understood by our readers:—One of our correspondents was informed that Mr Fox had done all the fine things which he has got credit for; and we were about to send a person to his hotel, to ascertain, with as much accuracy as possible, the particulars of the transaction—just at this moment, Mr Francis Smith, a respectable English gentleman, in trade here, came into the office with a statement relative to a new road to Tramore, which we inserted in the CHRONICLE. He was informed of the communication which had been made to us, and asked if he knew any thing about the matter. He replied that it was all true, every word, and that he had an account of it from Mr Richard Fogarty. Upon this authority the article was inserted, and all was right so far, until the day after its publication, when Mr Shanly, who figures in the epistle, called to inquire for a paper, and said that the article was incorrect, in some particulars. He was requested by the gentleman whom he saw to give an authenticated contradiction of such part as appeared to be erroneous, which he declined doing, and said that he would leave it to the discretion of the Editor. The Editor would not have been justified in taking any notice of such a statement as that made by Mr Shanly, because he did not specify in what particular the article was incorrect. At the end of ten days, however, and after traversing all the bogs and mountains in Leitrim and Roscommon, with the Chronicle in his pocket, his intellects, sharpened, we suppose, by the mountain air, he discovered the statement to be incorrect in every particular. He not only fails in mentioning the wonderful benevolence of Mr Fox, but also in that part where it is stated that "there were no distinctions, or objections, or outrages on this gentleman's property." So that the literal construction of this precious epistle is—that Mr Fox did not promise to do any act of kindness for his tenantry, and that there have been distinctions, and objections, and outrages on his estate.

The public will be able to form an opinion of the degree of credit which ought to be given to the statement of Mr Fox and his brain carriers, when the very first line of their letter conveys an absolute falsehood—their "Aating this moment seen a paragraph"—when, in fact, the paper containing the paragraph had been in the pocket of Mr Shanly three days previously. When we received the letter, no time was lost in applying to the parties by which the original communication was conveyed to us, and the following statement is the result of our application. It has been corrected, first, by Mr Fogarty, and subsequently corrected and amended at the suggestion of the Rev. Mr Cantwell:—

For some time past, the rents on the estates of Mr Lane Fox, in the neighbourhood of Waterford and Tramore, were coming in slowly, and many of the tenants had run considerably in arrears. Mr Fox had a quarrel with a servant about ten days ago, went, accompanied by his agent, Mr Stewart, over his estates, and determined to take up the farm of every tenant whom they found in arrears, giving, however, to each tenant a dispossessed house and garden rent free, during his life. The Rev. Mr Cantwell, P. P. of Tramore, having heard of Mr Fox's intention, rode off to the place where Mr Fox had his tenants assembled, and found the agent, Mr Stewart, in the act of addressing them, and conveying substantially Mr Fox's determination as before mentioned. The agent, in the course of his address, asked them if they understood him perfectly, and some of them answered that they did not. We must here mention, that many of the peasantry in that neighbourhood do not understand the English language. The Reverend Mr Cantwell here came forward, and introducing himself to Mr Fox and his agent, said that he could perfectly understand an enormous variety of the situation of the tenants, and that if they would be kind enough to give him a private interview for a few moments, he would undertake to prove to them the truth of his assertion. Mr Fox immediately said he would feel extremely obliged to him for any information on the subject, and he accordingly retired to the crowd, the Reverend Mr Cantwell stated, that any of Mr Fox's tenantry in arrears were not so from any fault of their own, for that there was no want of industry on their part—that no person could justly accuse them of indolence or of a disinclination to improve their farms; but that having no certain tenure, they could not commence any improvements with confidence, as they were every year liable to be dispossessed, and that the ground was impoverished in consequence of no manure having been prepared for it. That ultimately it would not even pay the rent, and the consequence was, in many instances, the tenants ran in arrears. The Rev. Mr Cantwell further said, he conceived Mr Fox would best consult his own interest, as well as that of the poor tenants, by allowing them to remain in possession, and by giving them the hope of obtaining permanent leases; and the Reverend Gentleman further recommended Mr Fox not to press them during the coming two years, and to give them their farms during that period at a moderate rent, such as would allow them to improve, with which recommendation Mr Fox and his agent seemed to acquiesce; and that he (the Rev. Mr Cantwell) would undertake that the tenants, if thus encouraged, should, at the expiration of the two years, be completely on their legs, and would pay Mr Fox his rent comfortably. Mr Fox said, he trusted such would be the case, and then Mr Cantwell addressed the tenants (the Reverend Mr Cantwell first letting into Irish, as had been previously arranged, the observations made by that gentleman), and, in proof of the manner in which Mr Fox was disposed to act towards them all, instructed the case of a man named Dunphy, whom he had written to, encouraging him to improve his land, and that having been found to be well improved, he felt thankful to Dunphy for doing so, and that he called on him to make up a correct account of the expenses incurred by him in building, &c. and that every halfpenny of it should be allowed to him in his rent, and to the other tenants on his estate he promised the same encouragement.

Mr Fox declared, before he left the spot where these matters occurred, that his only business to Ireland was to see the condition of his tenants, and to make them happy; and that he considered them in the same light that he would consider his own children. How are the people to account for the sudden change wrought in the intentions of this well-disposed but simple English gentleman? By ascribing it to the machinations of some of those incendiaries who are eternally reviling this country and its inhabitants. We have placed before our readers a statement, authenticated by two men who are known in this part of the world to be incapable of falsehood; and can the public, for one moment, place the epistle of Mr Fox's advisers in competition with such a statement?

They have written to us for papers, but we shall send them none until they direct some person to call and pay for them, and also pay the postage of the letter which they so impudently addressed to us, without paying its postage, as if we could have had any interest in blazoning the virtues of a couple of stupid, plodding foreigners.

THE BUTTER TRADE.

In a late number of the WATERFORD CHRONICLE, we invited public attention to an imposition of the most flagrant nature which is frequently practised on farmers by some of the Waterford butter merchants, and which we now again feel it necessary to advert to. The farmer's butter is marked "FIRST QUALITY" by the public and sworn taster, and when brought to the merchant, thus marked, the owner is often kept loitering about the merchant's office until the market hour is over. Then the merchant affects to find fault with the quality of the butter, saying, that he will take it only at second or third quality price, and that if the farmer is not satisfied, he may take it away, well knowing that the farmer would leave it at almost any price, rather than take it home and lose another day bringing it to market. Thus the farmer is wronged of a considerable portion of the price of his butter, the reduction being often, as we are informed, to the amount of six or eight shillings on a firkin of butter, which is so much unjust profit made by the merchant who demands to such practices. This is also an injustice towards the honest and fair merchant, giving to his less scrupulous rival the same quality of butter at a lower rate than it can be purchased by him. The respectable portion of our mercantile body has, therefore, a direct interest in seeing that this system of unfair trading is put an end to. Instances of it have, however, occurred since we last noticed the subject, and we now pledge ourselves, that farmers aggrieved by practices of this description, will be directed to the most effectual source for obtaining redress. The unfortunate vendors of butter have been, hitherto, obliged to submit to this imposition, having, as they express it, no one to "back them or get justice for them from the merchant." They shall not, however, remain longer without justice, and we now request that all farmers who may be thus treated, will come to the office of this Paper—to give in their own names, the name of the merchant, and the name of their landlord. We pledge ourselves that the matter shall be very speedily put in train of legal investigation. This is the season of the year during which this imposition is most extensively practised, but the farmer shall not be longer without protection, nor the fair trader left to compete with the person who may be accumulating the profits of dishonesty.

CONNA FAIR, COUNTY OF CORK—TOLLS.

This Fair was held on the 20th instant; there was a good show of cattle, but very few sales were effected. Great astonishment was created by the appearance of several men at each entrance into the Fair, exhibiting newly-painted boards, and openly avowing that they were placed there by Mr Jenkins, their master's agent, to collect the old demerits, and that they would exact them to the farthing. Great confusion ensued. Tents were immediately demolished, if the owners refused to pay 3s 6d each beforehand. Four women, after travelling fourteen miles with baskets of gingerbread, were obliged to pay 4d each, whether they sold or not; and if the wretched creatures had not the money to pay, pledges were demanded. About ten o'clock Mr Dominic P. Ronayne arrived from Youghal, and told the collector he would have him fined, as he had before done, if he persisted in his illegal conduct; but the collector would not desist, as he was supported by his master, for whom he was collecting. On this Mr Ronayne went to a poor man, convenient to the fair-place, and got the use of his field, to which the people drove their cattle, to the great annoyance of the toll-man; but the poor man, by the direction of his master, was obliged to turn on the cattle again, after some had been disposed of. Mr Ronayne then purchased a pig, which the collector refused to pass unless 3d custom was paid him. The pig was left with the toll-man; and Mr Ronayne, in order to expose the gross impositions practised at this and at other fairs, is determined to bring an action against the collector, which will, if possible, be tried at the next Cork Assizes.

HISTORICAL ACCURACY OF THE DUBLIN EVENING MAIL.

In an article, published by the Mail, where the respective merits of Mr Doherty and Mr O'Connell are contrasted, the Mail has brought forward Sardinia and Philippo to encounter his evil genius. When we read this, we could not forbear exclaiming *Et tu Brute* of the Mail, why deprive your great ancestor of the prerogative of immortality attributed to him by the Roman historians.

DEATH BY INTOXICATION.

A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday last in our City Court, on the body of James Kerwisk, who died suddenly on Monday morning. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was: That the deceased had died of apoplexy, in consequence of the consumption of an excessive quantity of spirits.

ENGLISH PLAGIARISMS.

We have just read in a late number of the Chronicle, an article under the head "Quintessence of Epigram." It has been copied from a Dublin Paper, and it would appear that it had been originally taken from an English print, as it is said to have been written by a Westminster scholar on Bonner's tombstone:—

If Heaven be pleased when sinners cease to sin, If Hell be pleased when sinners enter in, If earth be pleased when'er it lose a knave, Then all are pleased, for Bonner's in his grave.

This is evidently a plagiarism, and a very gross one too, from the epigram written by Mr Hallion, a farmer, who lived near Celbridge, in the County of Kildare, at the time that Luttrell, the Limerick traitor, was shot in his sedan chair, as it was carried out of Latin's Court, in the City of Dublin. The writer of this article has seen an anonymous MS. life of Luttrell, about seventeen years back, since published, in which was written Mr Hallion's epigram—it ran as follows:—

If Heaven be pleased when mortals cease to sin, And Hell be pleased when villains enter in, All must be pleased when it entombs a knave, If earth be pleased, now Luttrell's in his grave.

Our English brethren after depriving us of every substantial blessing, would also flinch from us whatever literary reputation they can carry off without detection. We have seen many tricks of this nature exhibited in their periodical works, which should not have been allowed to pass without exposure.

THE EVENING POST AND THE NEW TAXES.

When the Evening Post had sung its *Te Deum* in consequence of the sudden change in Mr Goulburn's opinion, and ascribed all the merits of this change to the Duke of Wellington, we certainly did entertain strong doubts that the intelligence was correct in all its particulars, and we did not feel at all disposed to join in the compliment to his Grace, who, we believe, cares little for his native country, except when he can calculate on certain of its inhabitants ministering, by their corrupt adulation, to his insatiable vanity and ambition. Knowing, however, that the Evening Post receives information from a sort of a semi-civilian belonging to the kitchen of Downing street, who has signalled himself in this country as a public man, by the most invariable presumption, we were disposed to credit part of its statement, the whole of which now turns out to be a fiction. We do not say the Post fabricated this story, but it is really too bad for it to be imposing on the People of Ireland, as well-authenticated intelligence, the second-hand dreams of a corrupt place-hunter.

LABOURS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

It was stated by Mr Hume, in the House of Commons, on Tuesday, that he had risen on Monday at seven o'clock, and did not get to bed until a quarter before four, having been up for 21 hours, the greater part of which time was passed in the house. An appendant to the honourable gentleman's example of the laborious nature of the duties of a legislator, is worthy of notice that in seven sittings, from 1822 to 1828, both years inclusive, the nation profited by the labours of Parliament to the extent of upwards of two thousand one hundred Acts. Considering the great waste of time of the two houses in lengthy speeches and profuse discussions, it is quite evident that the greater number of those Acts must pass through their different stages almost in silence, their contents being known only to the few who are immediately concerned in their preparation. Upwards of fifteen hundred Acts of Parliament are said to have been repealed, that is, about two thirds of that number to have been totally, and the remainder partially repealed by the systematic consolidation of the statute law.

THE DEAD WEIGHT.

A useful hint for at once relieving the country of a part of its useless population, and promoting the prosperity of the colonies, is given by Mr Macquereau, in a proposition to offer a bold pensioners of the State the amount of five or six years of their annuity, with a tender of land in the colonies for a surrender of their pensions. By the Parliamentary returns, it appears that the sum of 1,373,700 is annually paid, in the shape of 11 p. pay allowances and pensions, to the officers and privates of both services. "I," says Mr Macquereau, "a proposition to this effect was submitted, that to persons producing certificates of good health, and within certain limits of age, an advance of perhaps five times the annual amount of the annuity, together with a liberal grant of land, would be tendered in commutation of all demands, I have reason to believe that such terms would be accepted by numbers; and, although the redeeming fund might at first sight, appear large, still it would be entirely expended in channels which would revivify British industry—and it would introduce a very valuable description of settlers, who would fill up a most important rank in society, and would encourage emigration, by causing an increased demand for labour."

This passage contains a very useful suggestion, and proceeds on a very probable estimate of human motives and conduct. When it is considered that about 150,000 persons are thus supported by the country, the relief to us would be considerable, and the advantage to the colony no less so. The example set by this class of settlers would be followed by others; and parishes would thus be enabled to get rid of their paupers, without incurring the charge of supporting them to the penalty of transportation.—Times.

MORE VESTRY DOINGS.

On Tuesday last a Vestry was held in St. Patrick's Church, in this City, for the purpose of confirming the last Easter apportionments, including the Parishes of Patrick, Stephen, Peter, and John. The attendance was numerous on the part of the Roman Catholics.

Archdeacon HOBSON in the Chair.

The Rev. CHURCHMAN commenced the proceedings by stating that the item for Easter Monday was £31 7s 3d, and that for Tuesday 462 12s. After the Archdeacon had read the statement, the following resolutions were agreed to, with the exception of his single dissent, which he confirmed by entering his protest against the whole proceedings, in the usual form, as it appears at foot of the resolutions:—

Resolved—That the items for providing coffins and for the support of foundlings, and deserted children, be separated from the general assessments of last Easter.

Resolved—That the items named in the foregoing resolution, be apportioned generally on all the parishes, according to valuation.

Resolved—That all the other items of the several assessments be apportioned upon the Church of England Parishes, and that the appointment of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Dissenters be reduced to one fourth on each individual for the same.

Resolved—That the seven undrawn parishes be appointed a Committee to examine the apportionment book:—J. Cosgrave, J. M'Daniel, James Kennedy, J. Phelan, Wm. Mulhoney, James Redmond, and James Delahunty.

Resolved—That the apportionment book is now confirmed as amended at the foot thereof.

Parishioners—James Redmond, James Cosgrave, John Hudson, Wm. Mulhoney, James Delahunty.

R. HOBSON, Rector.

St. Patrick's Church, 25th May, 1830.

Mr J. REDMOND moved the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr JAMES COSGRAVE.

Mr JOHN HUDSON moved the second resolution, which was seconded by Mr STEPHEN MACDANIEL.

Mr JAMES COSGRAVE moved the third resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. THOMAS CLARKE, who expressed his opinion of the merits of the resolution in nearly the following words:—

Mr Archdeacon—In seconding the third resolution, I beg leave to express a few remarks on your attention. This resolution may seem to bear hard on such parishioners of this Union as belong to the Established Church. I disclaim being appointed by aversion to the religion of the Established Church, or by ill will to those who adhere to it. To what I have done on former occasions, and in what I do in the present instance, I believe every such feeling. Nor is it agreeable to my views and wishes that any objection should be put in the way of the public celebration of Divine Worship in any community; but I feel a deep and unfeigned respect to that principle of abstract right which requires that the expenses attendant on Divine Worship, in every community, should be defrayed by those who participate in its advantages. This I deem to be a great and leading principle of equal justice; a principle which, when contemplated as a matter of general right, every one venerates. But, Mr Archdeacon, I am not a mere theorist in these matters; I have given a most attention to them in practice, as well as in speculation. I have had many years' experience in this Parish, and I am taught by practice as well as by reason, that the charge incident to Divine Worship may be sustained by each congregation. The principle of equal and universal freedom has taken such a deep hold of the public mind, that it must be brought into practical operation, or the community cannot have peace. There is a natural tendency to proceed from theory to practice. The resolution before you may cause some temporary inconvenience to individuals; but that inconvenience will soon find a remedy, and the public mind will enjoy a grateful repose.

The ARCHDEACON was of opinion that the resolution proposed by Mr COSGRAVE was not legal.

Rev. Mr CLARKE wished to have its illegality pointed out.

The ARCHDEACON thought that the Act of Parliament required that the tax should be equally levied on all the parishioners, and he was sure the Protestants desired nothing more.

After the appointment of the Committee the Vestry broke up.

The Rev. Mr CLARKE has proved himself on this, as on every former occasion, the friend to truth, justice, and religious liberty.

DREAFFUL ACCIDENT.

(From a New York Paper of April 30.) EXPLOSION OF THE STRAM BOAT CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

Office of the *Times*, 10th Avenue, Newburg, Thursday, 19th April.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST. I hasten to inform you of a dreadful disaster on board the steamboat Chief Justice Marshall, which occurred this evening, about half past seven o'clock. Just after she had received on board her passengers from this place, and left the wharf, while about ten yards out, going down, her boiler exploded with a loud noise, immediately followed by the cries of the wounded and dying. Numerous boats put off directly from our dock, the steamerboat was brought to the wharf, and every attention administered to the sufferers. Twelve are seriously scalded, and few of those can survive. About 30 in all were more or less victims of the accident. The engineer cannot recover. Names and particulars further I cannot give during the present confusion, except to say that the persons most seriously hurt are chiefly those belonging to the steam boat. No carelessness is imputed to any person. In haste, yours, &c. C. U. CUSHMAN.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM HER CAPTAIN, DATED LAST EVENING, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. I should be unpleasant duty to perform to say that shortly after leaving the dock for New York, at this place, about seven o'clock, the whole front of our boiler blew out with a most tremendous explosion. Ten persons are badly scalded—three or four so much so that their lives are despaired of. The cause at present we know not, but can say the steam was very low, and the boiler well supplied with water at the time; and gongee cocks were tried while landing and the steam blowing off. All is confusion.

In a part of South Wales, where inundations are frequent, a board raised on a post, presents the following inscription:—"Take notice, that when this board is under water, the road is impassable."