

ERRATION—MURDERS AT SLAVES.

mercer of Nabtes gives a dated November 20, from following extraordinary nar-... of Cayenne, sent his upercargo of a schooner flour. The voyage was one of the shipmost soon... Young Franconie pre-... to take leave of the Go-... to convey back three... at first declined, but at the earnest request of his... twelve 600f. for their pas-... on board, in chains, besides M. Franconie and... consisted of a white man, and a mulatto, and a cook. They had... when the three slaves... froons, murdered the cap-... three one of the blacks... another—struck the... who, however, made his... to the rudder. They... cabin of M. Franconie, but... the noise, and contrived... high prevented their en-... went upon the deck and... Not knowing anything of... sally being satisfied with... the black they had in confes-... take the helm. They then... Franconie, and promised to... would consent to be bound... which he consented, and... fought up and fastened... onwards allowed the cook... at the same conditions. After... five days the vessel ran... of Surinam. The slaves... every thing they chose, and... to escape detection. They... and two others to follow... keeping them fettered to... and watching them carefully... manner they wandered about... about men showing a disposition... to prisoners by killing them... they had brought provisions... (battered them, but at length... two of the slaves went in... a river. They were attracted... where two fishermen were... so much afraid of being dis-... with such precipitation and... trayed what they had seen... their prisoners, in order that... light be more rapid, and... follow. At the first oppor-... Franconie and his companions... slaves, and running in all... of the light, succeeded in... termen, and thus secured their... by found means of returning... statements had been sent out...

THE DEATH OF A RICH MISER. test was held at the Fox and... of-hill, Clerkenwell, on the... oke, a miserable home-baker... (brotherhood of Milton-hill—... own that he had saved a large... of which he had placed in the... sion he gave information that... when Waddington, of Hat-... to his hotel, and on search-... he found in one corner of... things covered with old dirty... was of opinion that he had... an individual, who had several... to one of whom the old fellow... said, "Mr. Stokes, pen to... of the most modern shape, &c.;... and Chamber Suits, with a... article in the Trade, which will... SENAYE, and in such Lots as to... Purchasers. The Stock of GLASS... of every Article, both plain and... THE FURNITURE to be sold after the... of WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer. Sale to commence each Day at TWELVE o'Clock, and to be continued in the Evening at SEVEN. Waterford, February 6, 1834.

IMMENSE SALE, BY AUCTION, OF CHINA, BATHENWARE, CUT AND PLAIN GLASS, &c. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. On MONDAY, the 24th FEBRUARY, And following Days, until the whole is disposed of, AT PENISTAN'S WAREHOUSE, ON THE QUAY. THE ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE OF CHINA AND BATHENWARE, consisting of Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Sets, in a great variety of Patterns; Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets, of gilt and plain China, of the most modern shape, &c.; a great variety of Toilet and Chamber Suits, with a handsome assortment of every article in the Trade, which will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, and in such Lots as to suit Wholesale and other Purchasers. The Stock of GLASS consists of every useful Article, both plain and cut. THE FURNITURE to be sold after the disposal of the above. WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer. Sale to commence each Day at TWELVE o'Clock, and to be continued in the Evening at SEVEN. Waterford, February 6, 1834.

THE STRAN PACKET ST. PATRICK. E. TOBIN, R.N., COMMANDER. THIS Vessel will sail for BRISTOL, on THURSDAY Morning next, the 20th Instant, at TEN o'Clock. JOHN TOBIN, or R. POPE, and Co., Agents. Waterford, 14th February, 1834.

INCREASED COMMUNICATION WITH BRISTOL. THE Public are respectfully informed, that it is intended to sail the CITY OF BRISTOL, in conjunction with the NORA CREINA, for Bristol, thereby affording two departures weekly from and between each Port. ORDER OF SAILING. CITY OF BRISTOL, JOHN BYDS—COMMANDER. From Waterford, Tuesdays, 4 Feb. 12 Noon. 11 ... 7 Morning. 25 ... 9 Morning. 25 ... 12 Noon. From Bristol, Saturdays, 8 Feb. 6 Morning. 15 ... 9 Morning. 22 ... 4 Afternoon. 1 March 9 Morning. NORA CREINA, From Waterford, Fridays, 7 Feb. 12 Noon. 11 ... 7 Morning. 25 ... 12 Noon. 23 ... 7 Morning. From Bristol, Tuesdays, 4 Feb. 2 Afternoon. 11 ... 7 Morning. 18 ... 12 Noon. 25 ... 7 Morning. REFRESHMENTS attend the LADIES' Cabin. Refreshments may be had on Board at moderate rates. Carriages and Horses carefully Shipped. Berths secured, and every information given by JOHN BOGAN, Steam Packet Office, Waterford, or at the General Steam Packet Office, Quay, Bristol.

FURS, SILKS, SHAWLS, MERINOS, RIBBONS, &c.

JAMES CARROLL, (LATE CARROLL AND GRAYES), COMMERCIAL-HOUSE, QUAY. TAKES LEAVE to inform his numerous Custom-ers that he is now Extensively supplied with the following GOODS, amongst which will be found every Article for the present Season, and which it is his intention to Sell at a considerable REDUCTION IN PRICE. To make room for his Spring Supply of NEW GOODS. AMONGST WHICH ARE:— Filled Cashmere Shawls, Ribbons and Rocking Mitts, British and French Figured and Plain Silks, Plain and Figured Velvets and Satins, Organde Embroidered Robes, Tactilon Evening Dresses, Figured and Plain Cashmere Cloaks, British and French Merino, French and English Gloves, French Cambrics and Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslins and Lace Collars, British and French Blouse Laces, Embroidered Blond Nets and Gauzes, French Gauze and Satin Ribbons, Thread and Urting Laces, Flood de Cambria and Bobbin Nett Veils, Foulard Chintz Dresses and Silk, 7/8 and 4-4 Laces, warranted free of any mixture of Cotton. Merino and Silk Travelling Cravats, Gentlemen's Ready Made White and Coloured Shirts, Black Silk Stocks and Stiffeners. Eau de Cologne, essenced geranine; Macassar Oil, Lavender, Rose, Strops, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Tea Caddies, Cigars, French Slippers, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Suspensors, Boys' Cloth Caps, Tortoiseshell Combs (plain and gub), Riding Belts, India Matting, Children's Dresses, &c. &c. Every article in Haberdashery, Hosiery, and Gloves, with a variety of other goods, too numerous to mention.

FURS. HIS STOCK OF FURS, consisting of Beas in the greatest variety, and Fur Linings, will be SOLD FOR ONE HALF THEIR USUAL PRICES. The Newest Fashions from LONDON and FRANCE, in MILLINERY and DRESS MAKING, are Monthly received.

TIMBER AND DEAL YARD, COLBECK STREET, CORNER OF BEAU STREET. R. BRANMER, HAS for Sale, Red and Yellow Pine Timber, Deals, Laths, Slates, Tiles, Fire Brick, &c. which he will sell on most moderate terms. Scantling of every description kept Seasoned, for Carpenters' use. Waterford, February 12, 1834.

TO BE LET. FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON, THAT large and commodious HOUSE on the MALL, in which the late Mr. HALL resided. It is situated in the most eligible part of the City, and is well calculated either for the residence of a Private Family, or for Business. Apply to the Window HALL, on the Premises. Waterford, 15th February, 1834.

PARTNER WANTED. A RESPECTABLE Person, with a Capital of £6 to £800, would be taken in a Bacon Concern at full work. A Person competent to take charge of the Office department, as Cashier and Book-keeper, would be preferred. Real Signatures, addressed B. M., Waterford Chronicle office, will be attended to.

WATERFORD COUNTY AND CITY CLUB. A MEETING of the Members is requested on THURSDAY, the 4th of MARCH, at TWELVE o'Clock, at the County and City Officers for the ensuing Year, and to ballot for New Members. The names of all Candidates for admission, with their Proposers and Secondors, should be placed in the Club Room one week previous to the day of Balloting. The weekly Dinner will take place on the above-named Day. N.B.—Subscriptions due on the 1st JANUARY last are requested to be immediately paid to the Treasurer, as the last day for receiving them will be on the last day of the Assizes. JOHN SNOW, Secretary. Club-House, Waterford, Feb. 14, 1834.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—Feb. 14. 12th—Nora Creina, (steamer,) Bailey, Bristol, m.g.; Favorite, Murphy, Cork, whiskey; Friendship, Duncan, Liverpool to St. Thomas's, m.g.; William Penn, (steamer,) Keay, Liverpool, ditto. Put back, Joseph and Fanny, Lobbett, with loss of fore-yard and mainboom; Olive Branch, James, SAILED. 13th—Mic Mac, Hodgson, Liverpool, wheat and butter; Denis Carthy, Connor, ditto, flour; Liverpool Packet, Saundry, Bristol, grain, &c. 13th—Good Design, (steamer,) Keay, Liverpool, grain and flour; Alexander, Nichol, London, provisions; St. Patrick, (steamer,) Tobin, Bristol, general cargo; Genii, Mace, Falmouth, grain and flour; Ann, Todd, Portm., Mauritius, grain. 14th—Union, Field; Olive Branch, James; and Mary, McGrath, before mentioned; St. Catherine, Ford, Norfolk, Ballast; John and Margaret, Louette, Wick, Berings, for Cork; Nalvie, Atheridge, Liverpool, coals, &c. for Castletownsend; Martha, Lewis, Portm., grain; Nora, Creina, (steamer,) Bailey, Bristol, general cargo; William Penn, (steamer,) Keay, Liverpool, ditto, ditto.

THE CORN LAWS. The present Corn Bill is admirable in its principle, however opinion may differ as to its detail, being a self regulator, admitting corn when it is really wanting; the duty falling when the price advances, and rising when it falls, so as to exclude import, thus doing away with the necessity of the venous interference of Government, which used formerly to be frequently exercised for the admission of foreign grain contrary to law—thereby un-dermining trade, to the great injury of individuals. That it is a better protection than any system of fixed duty, which a duty of 26 per cent was imposed on foreign about twenty years ago, which at the time was considered com-pletely to exclude it, but what was the consequence to the Irish farmer? In a few years the Dutch sent a large quantity to England, and have since continued the trade to an increased extent, paying this duty, their article, owing to its superior quality, bringing nearly as much more per cent as the amount of duty than the Irish pro-ducer, and netting the Dutch farmer, after paying that heavy impost, within a trifle of as much as the manufac-turer of this country obtains in the London market—pre-cisely as would be the result of a fixed duty on corn (suppose 15s per qr), Irish wheat being now worth only 45s per qr in London, and Dantzig 63s, which latter price would net the Polish farmer nearly as much after pay-ing the 15s duty, as 45s with no duty nets the Irish farmer.

A Branch of the Bank of Ireland was opened in Carlow on Monday last, Thomas Whelan, Esq., has been appointed Agent.

TIMBER AND DEAL YARD.

DANIEL CARIGAN BEGS leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he is well supplied at his TIMBER and DEAL YARDS, in PATRICK STREET and LADY-LANE, with Prime Red and Yellow Pine, Mamel, and Norway Timber, Hardwood, Deals, &c. and Spars of every description, Kilm Tiles, Slates, Fire Brick, and every Article in the Building line, which he will engage of Prime Quality, and will dispose of on moderate terms. His Friends will be pleased to observe, that in sending their Orders, that they direct to him at his CONCERN, LADY-LANE, as several Orders for him, not so directed, got into the hands of an UNREPUTABLE FOLLOWER, in this City, who forwarded Goods of a very inferior Quality, charging a higher Price than D. CARIGAN would for the best, evidently with the intention of in-juring his Establishment. Lady-lane, Waterford, Feb. 7, 1834.

WATERFORD NURSERY AND SEED WAREHOUSE.

RICHARD FENNESSY AND SON HAVE just received, per the Alexander, Nic-holls, from London, their general supply of NEW GARDEN SEEDS, SPRING VETCHES, &c., and expect by the next arrivals a large supply of GLO-VERS, and other Agricultural Seeds. The Nurseries at John's Hill and Grange, are stocked with the most extensive assortment of FRUIT and FOR-EST TREES, SHRUBS, &c., ever offered for sale in the South of Ireland, which, with every article in their line, will be supplied genuine on the lowest terms. Quay, Waterford, Feb. 8, 1834.

THE MAYOR begs leave to acquaint his Fel-low Citizens, that PETITIONS to both Houses of Parliament, in favour of the LEGISLATIVE UNION, are now at his OFFICE for Signatures. February 15, 1834.

VESSEL FOR SALE. NOW lying at the Quay of WATERFORD, the Sloop DOLPHIN, of Kinsale, Burthen, per Regis-ter, 70 Tons; will carry 50 Tons of Coals; is built particularly strong for taking heavy cargoes; only 18 Months old; timbered with best Kilmurry Oak; and is, in every respect, ready for sea. Application to be made to Mr. THOMAS NEVINS, or to Mr. R. L. DENNY, Commisnary's Hotel. Waterford, Feb. 14, 1834.

AUCTION OF HORSES, MULES, COWS, &c. WITHOUT RESERVE. 12 o'Clock, AT MR. J. W. JONES'S VETERINARY ESTABLISH-MENT, WATERFORD, ON MONDAY NEXT, the 17th FEBRUARY, 1834.

PAIR of good HORSES, about Five Years Old; a Pair of MULES, to match, all sound and free from blemish; and about TWENTY HEAD of Horned CATTLE. TERMS—CASH. GEORGE CLARKE, Auctioneer. Waterford, Feb. 14, 1834.

NOTICE TO PAWNBROKERS. THE PAWNBROKERS of WATERFORD, CARRICK, and ROSS, are requested to stop the following Articles if they should be offered at their respective offices:—A New Blue Rug Coat, with Black Silk to the Hood, a new Black, a white Calico Petticoat, a new white Flannel Petticoat, a white Shawl, with a red ground, a white Worsted Shawl, a half Silk Girdler, and several other Articles, the property of a poor Widow and her two daughters. If any of the Articles above mentioned should be offered as Pledges, the Advertiser will feel thankful to have word sent to the Office of this Paper.

WATERFORD COUNTY AND CITY CLUB. A MEETING of the Members is requested on THURSDAY, the 4th of MARCH, at TWELVE o'Clock, at the County and City Officers for the ensuing Year, and to ballot for New Members. The names of all Candidates for admission, with their Proposers and Secondors, should be placed in the Club Room one week previous to the day of Balloting. The weekly Dinner will take place on the above-named Day. N.B.—Subscriptions due on the 1st JANUARY last are requested to be immediately paid to the Treasurer, as the last day for receiving them will be on the last day of the Assizes. JOHN SNOW, Secretary. Club-House, Waterford, Feb. 14, 1834.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY, FEB. 10. The Bishop of DERRY took the oath and his seat. Lord ELLENBOROUGH gave notice that to-morrow he would move for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the nature of the petition presented to that house relative to the inclosure of waste and common lands. The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. The SPEAKER took the chair at five o'clock. The gallery was then crowded to excess, and more than 100 members stood upon the floor of the house, around the chair, with papers in their hands, ready for the signature of the Speaker. The noise occasioned by these gentlemen in afterwards hurrying to their places, caused so much confu-sion as to render the observations of other mem-bers to the chair wholly inaudible.

JURY LAWS (IRELAND). Mr. O'CONNELL moved for a return of the number of persons who had been returned by the collectors of the grand jury cess in Ireland, as liable to serve on juries under the act of last ses-sion, and for various other returns relating to the administration of that law.

LORD ALTHORP and MR. SHIEL. Mr. O'CONNELL was called on by the SPEAKER, according to the hon. member's notice, given on Friday evening, but he (Mr. O'Connell) gave way to Mr. SHIEL, who craved the indulgence of the house for a few moments, before his honourable and learned friend proceeded with his motion. He made that request, because it was his intention to abstain from interfering in the discussion to which that motion might give rise, lest he should be hur-ried into passion, which might communicate itself to others, and be becoming the dignity of the house in the judicial character which it was about to assume. He asked for a trial with the strenu-ousness of a man who was conscious of his hun-dered. (Hear.) He had already said that it was his intention not to take any part in this discus-sion. With the facts of the case before the house, every member of the house was fully acquainted that it was not necessary that he should state them. All he demanded was full and complete investi-gation, and with respect to the form which that inquiry might assume, he would leave that to be decided by the house. He was sure that on this occasion all spirit of partisanship would be entirely laid aside, and that the investigation would be conducted without the interference of any acrimo-nious feeling. He asked the house for inquiry, and he did so the more strenuously, in consequence of the intimation which had been given on a former evening by the right hon. the secretary for the Colonies. He was sure that the intimation so given by the right hon. gentleman was not intended to give him pain, but at the same time it made it more obligatory upon him to urge the investigation of his act or innocence. He again repeated that as to the form of the proceeding he would ask no favour from the house. He would merely throw himself on British justice. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. STANLEY said, that on a former occasion he had wished for the postponement of this enquiry in order that it should be undertaken in a prop-er spirit. The hon. and learned gentleman had done him no more than justice in giving him credit for a wish to avoid subjecting the feelings of an indi-vidual to pain. It was, indeed, his most especial wish to avoid any thing calculated to be hurtful to the feelings of the hon. and learned gentleman.—But in a case of this kind he felt it to be his duty to call the attention of the house to any possible results that might arise. It was too his duty to point out the possibility of the house to a possibility which he foresaw might arise; but as the hon. and learned gentleman had said that he would take no part in the investigation, but leave it in the hands of the house, it became necessary for the house to know what was the precise nature of the case with which they had to deal, and the exact subject and limit of the enquiry they might institute. He perceived the position in which the house was placed with respect to the decision they might come to. The question, as he understood it, was this, that with respect to the honourable and learned gentleman, an admission had been made regarding him to this extent and this extent only, that out of the house, with reference to the Coercion Bill, he had held language in private conversation, different from that which he held in his place in Parliamen-t. Before they came to a decision on this subject, it would be necessary that they should know whether the honourable and learned gentleman so under-stood the statement, and wished that his denial should be so read. Before the hon. gentleman had asked the house to enter upon his vindication, he thought it was necessary that the hon. and learned gentleman should give a plain and distinct answer to this question.

Mr. O'CONNELL objected that his hon. and learned friend should give any reply to this insin-uation attempt to turn the attention of the house from the real object of the inquiry. He did not give the right hon. gentleman any credit for the course he had taken, for it was a course very dif-ferent from that which the justice of the case de-manded. He (Mr. O'Connell) now rose to bring this case before the house, and he did so with more distinctness of purpose than on the former occa-sions. The delay which had taken place had had two advantages, first it enabled him to make up his mind on the worse, which fair play and justice demanded, and, secondly, it enabled him to per-ceive the infinite difference between the statement put forward by the noble lord, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that of which the member for Hull had stated his readiness to give evidence.—No two things could be more distinct than these two statements. In the hurry of the first occa-sion he naturally confounded both to some extent; namely, the charge made by the member for Hull with that which had been entitled to occupy the attention of the house in any enquiry, unless that it had been put forward by a Cabinet minister.—When this different charge was made, he really thought that it was the strongest proof that he retracted the former charge. (Hear.) He trusted that this discussion would be carried on without the interference of any personal feeling

whatever. It was his (Mr. O'Connell's) wish, as it was the wish of the Irish members, and of his hon. friend the member for Tipperary, that this committee should have their powers extended, so as to embrace the precise charges of the noble lord. (Hear, hear.) He therefore called upon the house, and he challenged the noble lord to extend the inquiry for the object he had stated.—The charge of the noble lord was founded upon his belief of the story which has been told him by a nameless informant. Now, he thought it was only fair that he should have the opportunity of proving that his belief was well founded; or, in the event of his failing to do so, that by an open retraction of the opinion which he had expressed, thus would the value of character be ascertained, and full and ample justice dealt out to his hon. friend. (Hear.) For his own part he believed that the entire charge was a miserable and odious slander, based up for the purpose of injuring the character of Irish members who had ever fearlessly avowed their sentiments, and who were con-stantly to be found struggling in the cause of their country. The honourable member for Hull had spoken of only one member, while the noble lord had stated that his charge referred to more than one. The same of the informant had not been announced, but he conceived that it was the duty of the noble lord to name his informant, or to state to the house the evidence which he intended to produce in support of this charge, the first part referred to the hon. member for Hull; he it was who called for this committee, and he pledged himself in the face of that house, to prove the truth of his statement. Now it was impossible he could do any such thing;—he defied him to do so, and he called upon the house to give him (Mr. O'Connell) the opportunity of proving that the hon. member for Hull could not substantiate his charge. The report of the honourable member's speech appeared in three papers. It was first published in the Hull Packet. Now it was a notorious fact that this Hull Packet was in the interest of Mr. Hill, and it was not improbable that the report was sent to that journal by the hon. member himself.

Mr. HILL made some observations which we could not hear in the gallery. We understood him to say that the report did not appear first in the Hull Packet but in the Rockingham. Mr. O'CONNELL—It is then not so likely that the speech was communicated by the hon. member. The hon. member will have to prove his original statement, or to satisfy the committee why he changed it; he will also have to show why he did not soften down the charge in his reply to cer-tain Irish members who quoted at length the charge in the letters which they addressed to the hon. member. (Here Mr. O'Connell read the charge, as contained in the Examiner, which he said was the same as appeared in the Hull Packet.) He had also, he said, received a letter from a person residing in the town of Hull, which he was not sure at first whether it was genuine, but he had since ascertained that the letter was authen-tic—it was written by a Mr. Jackson. Now this letter was written by a person who was present at the dinner at which this speech was delivered by the hon. member for Hull, and it was curious that his version of the speech corroborated the report which had appeared in the papers. That report was from an ear witness—Mr. George Jackson, who was present when the hon. member for Hull uttered the words. The letter to him (Mr. O'Connell) in which it was contained, was dated 13th Nov. 1833. The letter went on to say, that the hon. member for Hull had stated at the dinner that an Irish member who spoke and voted against the Coercion Bill had, by his representations in a particular quarter, urged on His Majesty's ministers not to bate a single iota of the Bill, if they desired to make Ireland a place worth living in. This statement of the hon. member for Hull was made, the writer of the letter added, according to his (the hon. member's) own admission, on the autho-rity of an individual well known to that house and the country. The next letter to which he (Mr. O'Connell) should call the attention of the house was, one dated Kynaston, 13th Nov., 1833. It was addressed to the honourable member for Hull, and signed Richard Nagle, Sir R. Nagle, member for the county of Westmeath. In that letter the writer asked the honourable member for Hull whether he was the Irish member alluded to by him in the speech, and the honourable member for Hull replied in the negative. The words of the inquiry were distinct—“going to the ministry to press on the Irish coercion bill.” The answer of the hon. member for Hull was—“I had no dis-tinction to you on the occasion” thus distinctly adopting and identifying himself with the con-tradicted statement that the member so slanning had gone to a minister. (Murmurs and cries of “No, no, no.”) He (Mr. O'Connell) would repeat that it was a distinct adoption of the words and identification of the hon. member with them. Before the house should proceed farther with the subject, he (Mr. O'Connell) wished to lay before them specifically the charge under which an Irish member lay at present. It was a most grievous charge; and its consequences, if sustain-ed, would be most terrific. It was not a charge of having uttered a hasty word in idle conversation, it was not a charge of small talk or club tattle at Brooks's or at any other place, but it was a charge of deliberate duplicity—a charge of holding him-self—a charge of speaking against his own state-ments—a charge which it was so important to the government and that hon. house to have fully settled. One of the papers in which the speech of the hon. member for Hull on that occasion had been reported, had the words “Cabinet minister,” the two others merely stated “ministers;” but all con-curred in the hon. member for Hull the full benefit of the ambiguity—the full benefit of the discre-pancy—the utmost latitude which could be con-veyed by the difference of the reported expressions. He was willing that it should extend, not only to all those holding official situations, but to every in-dividual of that phalanx which supported the min-istry on all occasions while in office, and he would then invite the hon. member for Hull, who was their informant? What was the statement? The charge was a distinct one—the answer should be as distinct. With respect to the conduct of the

noble lord, at the outset of the proceedings on the question then before the house, he (Mr. O'Connell) had cause of serious complaint. It was a question of mighty interest, and possessed a realness of im-portance, which he (Mr. O'Connell) did not perceive at the commencement. It was the speech of the right hon. the Secretary for the Colonies that first made him aware of the frightful extent of interest which it possessed; and, now that that extent had been fully manifested, he (Mr. O'Connell) felt more and more justified in the part he had taken, that of calling for an inquiry. The hon. member for Hull had not only stated the circumstance at a public dinner, but he had pledged himself to prove the truth of his statement. He (Mr. O'Connell) taunted him, defied him to that proof—(hear, hear)—and he trusted that the hon. house would set throw any shield over the character of any of its members who made a statement of that description, or interpose its power to prevent in-quiry into all the circumstances. (Hear.) The more he (Mr. O'Connell) reflected on the con-duct of the noble lord the Chancellor of the Ex-chequer, the more he felt surprised and indignant. He (Mr. O'Connell) put a question, as to his his own culpability, and he was answered with a decided and significant negative. He then put the question as to whether the communications were made to a Cabinet minister. He was answered that it had not, as far as the noble lord was aware of. He (Mr. O'Connell) wondered that the noble lord should be so punctilious—as no man had more reason to be less than his lordship. Indeed to so many men mistakes of course attributed. Even to depositions, his lordship was often understood to give an affirmative—a distinct affirmative—and all the world had it so—when it was generally con-tradicted the next day by his lordship, or his ad-ministrators. But the statement made by his lordship in the present instance was one, manifestly—be (Mr. O'Connell) should not say intended—for he believed his lordship had no distinct intention at the time—but he (Mr. O'Connell) would say calculated to raise, and that irreparably, the character, and blight for ever the prospects, of an hon. member of that house. Nay, the noble lord went farther than the questions which were put to him led) for he made further statements, and took all the respon-sibility on himself. It might said that there had been a conversation. What was that conversa-tion? What reported it? Where was it spoken? He would ask whether it were not in its own essence, such as to render it derogatory to the man who could reveal it? He would ask whether such a conversation as this purposed to have been was not in itself within the sacredness of private friendship? It was not necessary for the person to whom, or within whose hearing such a remark was made, to enquire—“May I not com-municate this to others?” Every one must know that to trifle with such a matter would in-stantly cover him with disgrace. The man who would do so was the man to invent a falsehood, because he was the man to betray the privacy of friendship: The hon. member then proceeded to read an extract from the minutes of the court martial recently held on Captain Wathen, a court-martial practice has crept into the Fifteenth Hussars. (Here the honourable member was interrupted by the most unseemly noise.)

Mr. O'CONNELL continued, in a tone of great indignation, “What is the meaning of this inde-cent interruption? It is because the appropri-ateness of the remark I am about to read is felt by the members who thus interrupt me? I shall proceed, however.” [The hon. member had not proceeded in reading farther than he had previously done, before he was again interrupted in a similar manner.]

THE SPEAKER rose to order. He said he would submit to the hon. and learned member, whether it were necessary that he should read from a document which affected the characters of persons who were not in, or before that house; and next, whether, if he should have thought it necessary to do so, he would persevere against the expressed feeling of the house?

Mr. O'CONNELL said his object was not to hold up to reproach the characters of any persons who were not before that house. He read the passage only with the view to the question upon which he was then addressing the house. The hon-ourable member then proceeded with the passage as follows:—“Another practice has been in-troduced into the 15th Hussars, which calls impera-tively for the notice and animadversion of the court—the system of having the conversations of officers taken down in the orderly room without their knowledge, a practice which cannot be con-sidered otherwise than revolting to every proper and honourable feeling of a gentleman, and as being certain to create dissension, and to be most in-jurious to His Majesty's service.” The animadver-sions of the court-martial in this case, upon the conduct of the officers of the 15th Hussars, were not appropriate to the present case as to that of Cap-tain Wathen.—(Lead cheers from the opposi-tion side of the house.) This charge having been made, however, was one from which the government must not shrink. They would have an opportunity of bringing forward those worthy persons who have been guilty of the baseness of violating all the de-licacies of society whom the government said they believed, but whom he (Mr. O'Connell) wholly dis-believed. If they did not bring them or him for-ward, they would be guilty of conduct little short of the baseness of their informants. (Hear, hear.) If they did not bring the accusers forward the consequence would be, that many a worthy man, who would shrink with horror from conduct so mean, so base, so despicable, so wholly unjus-tifiable and disgraceful, would be under the im-petation of having been the author of the calumny. He had heard several gentlemen named in the parties, but he wholly disbelieved the fact. The honourable and learned member said he should now bring before the house the charge of the hon. and learned member for Hull. He should do so with perfect good temper, but with a determina-tion to secure the most searching enquiry. He should propose a committee of privilege, to whom should be referred the paragraph in the Ex-aminer; and then he should move an investigation as extensive as he could secure into that which was a breach of the privileges of the house. As to the noble lord's charge, he knew not how to

(CON. CONTINUATION SEE YOUTHIN PAGE.)

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, SATURDAY.—There is nothing which excites so much interest as Shell's case. It is, however, clear, that the accusation has broken down already. The charge put forward by Hill was a declaration made to the ministry to persevere in the coercion bill. The charge, as now brought forward, only relates to a conversation inconsistent with his vote against the bill. But whether the greater and graver charge be persevered in, or the lesser and absurd accusation be substituted, one thing appears quite certain, that Shell must be triumphant. There is not the least danger of his reputation suffering permanently. To be sure the base English press will exaggerate everything that can be distorted into an impeachment of an Irish member, and will scold everything that may disgrace this very unworthy administration. But no matter, Shell is already exonerated in the opinion of every honest and truly honorable man.

It is, indeed, now said that the ministry will make a party to refuse a committee, or, at all events, to limit its nature and extent. In short, that they intend to give the matter the go-by. I believe this report—I think it impossible that they should allow a committee to sit which would so completely expose the baseness of their infamery, if they have one; or of the inventor, whoever he be. In short, they cannot go forward with honor—nor indeed retreat with dignity—nor still they will retreat, as they have always done upon trying occasions, and prove how futile the charge against Shell is, by their shrinking from investigation.

At all events, it is quite certain that Shell cannot lose any of the just reputation which he has maintained for patriotism and political as well as personal integrity. He deserves to have his friends rally round him, and I believe that not one of them will desert him on this occasion—neither will the noble and brave people of Tipperary give up their confidence in the most brilliant and honest public man that ever represented their country. This matter being over, you will be anxious to know what are the ministerial plans. I may relieve your anxiety on that subject. They have no plans. They are agreed upon nothing but upon going through the session with as little relief to England, and as much of animosity to Ireland as possible. They will do England as little good, and Ireland as much mischief as they possibly can. In short, the Whig ministry are the most perfect practical Tories in existence. I doubt, however, that their reign can be long. In the meantime the old Tories are quite out of the question. They, at least, have no chance of office.

The news from Spain this day is very cheering. The cause of constitutional liberty is certainly advancing; and as the ultimate defeat of Miguel is now considered certain, there will soon be two more constitutional governments in Europe interested to uphold popular institutions, and to resist the power of the absolutists. The Holy Alliance, therefore, becomes daily weaker and weaker; and there is a manifest tendency to extend the principle on which democratic freedom must ultimately be based.

The state of England itself is anything but satisfactory. The commercial prosperity announced in the speech is flatly denied by the working classes, and by all the small capitalists. The agricultural distress is admitted, and cannot be exaggerated. The laborers in husbandry are reduced to abject poverty, and their discontent is very significantly expressed by the incessant fires which illuminate many of the counties of England nightly. These fires appear to be a great deal on the increase; and if they accumulate somewhat more, there will be a demand for a coercion bill in England as well as in Ireland.

It is strange to think how fallen in public estimation this ministry is. Nothing but the influence of patronage could keep them in office. I can recollect what I tell you—their reign will soon be over. A surprise is expressed that there are not more repeal petitions arrived. It is forgotten that the session is very young; however, there is no harm in giving a hint to petitioners to expedite their petitions.

IMPORTANT TO THE SHIPPING TRADE.

ADMIRALTY COURT, FEB. 7. THE LUSTRE—SALVAGE.—The vessel in this case was a brig of 230 tons, bound from Poughwash, America, to London, India with deals. On the 24th of September she stranded near Coring, on the coast of Sussex, but was got off, and anchored in Little-Hampton-roads, but completely water-logged. The owners and underwriters applied to the superintendent at Portsmouth, Sir Frederick Hadden, for the aid of a King's steam vessel, and the superintendent acceded to the application, on condition that any damage or loss of stores should be repaired or replaced. The Deer, Capt. Stanley, was dispatched on this service, and towed the Lustre into Portsmouth; the service lasted 17 or 18 hours, the weather being fine. For this service a claim for salvage was made by the commander, officers, and crew of the Deer, in number 130, and resisted by the owner of the ship and cargo, on the ground that the service was not to be considered as salvage, there being no risk or labour beyond the ordinary art of towing, which was done by persons in the service of the country. Sir John Nicholl decided, however, that this was a service which, though not attended with actual risk, might have been so, had the weather become stormy, and was performed with a considerable degree of labour and attention. It was a mistake, he observed, to suppose that vessels in the King's service were to be employed for the benefit of mere individuals. The officers and men on board King's ships were not bound by their duty to render such assistance as this. They were entitled to remuneration, as well as in the case of vessels recaptured from the enemy. The superintendent's authority was necessary in order to prevent commanders from engaging in salvage services on their own interested speculations, but it did not supersede the claim of the officers and crew to remuneration. As in other similar sal- vage cases the reward allotted had been one-tenth, he would allot £100, with the costs of the cause.

RAPID SUCCESSION OF EVENTS.

Sir Hugh Parres Hume Campbell, of Marchmont, Baronet, came of age on the 15th of December last, and in consequence of the decease of his honorable father, entered on the full possession of the largest estate in Berwickshire, totally unencumbered. He was returned without opposition as member of Parliament for the county on the 13th of January, and on the 30th was united in the hymenal tie.

REPEAL OF THE UNION—MEETING AT STOCKPORT.

On Tuesday evening a numerous meeting assembled in the Court room, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning for a repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland. The principal speakers were Messrs. Condy, Oats, and Dogberry, of Manchester, Mr. Stuart, of Ashton, and Messrs. Hamer, of Stockport. At eight o'clock Mr. James Hamer was called to the chair. Having explained the objects for which the meeting was called, he expressed himself as decidedly favorable to the restoration of the rights of his oppressed fellow-subjects. The first resolution was proposed by Mr. John Hamer, in an argumentative speech, and seconded by Mr. John Lindon. It was to the effect that serious injury accrued to both countries in consequence of the junction of the two parliaments, and necessarily great accumulation of business.

Mr. Condy spoke with much eloquence in support of this resolution. Ireland, he observed, had a Catholic church; England was not satisfied until she made it Papal, and forced on her an establishment at the point of the sword! The course of events made it Protestant; but was that the system of Christianity which made Peter put up his sword—or was it not one that caused rivers of blood to flow? Two hundred years ago—in the time of Beale, Archbishop of Tuam—five suits were instituted for twenty pennyworth of turf! Has the Irish Union done anything to ameliorate the evil? On the contrary, has it not aggravated it ten-fold? Did not O'Connell and Shell bring forward instances during the last session, in which a starved, miserable population were persecuted with suits for less than three-half pence a piece? (Groans.) Was that law—that government? You will find that since the act of Union, in 1800, your wages have been gradually going down. If you wish to retain a vestige of your privileges, make up your minds to carry this question—Heaven knows the English members must be very gluttons if they desire to manage more business than their own. (Laughter.) Remember that Ireland can never enjoy her rights but under a federal government.

A Mr. Thatcher contended that a repeal of the Union would be injurious to both countries, and said that Daniel O'Connell was a disgrace to his country. Notwithstanding repeated calls on him for his reasons, he persevered in declining to give any other than that it would throw Ireland into the arms of a foreign power. It seemed to be the general opinion that a *quaxam efficitur* of some brewed ale had penetrated Mr. Thatcher's pericranium, and therefore much good-humored indulgence was extended by those who did not give much credit to the orthodoxy of his opinions. Mr. Thatcher was ably replied to by a mechanic in the crowd, named Smith.

The second resolution was proposed by Mr. Terence O'Neill, and seconded by Mr. Isaac Johnston. It was to the effect that the management of Irish affairs by an Irish parliament would remove the jealousy of that people. Mr. Stuart, of Oldham, spoke ably in this resolution. He quoted at much length a parliamentary document, setting forth the decay of Irish manufactures, and consequent decline of prosperity since the Union.

The third resolution, recording the opinion of the meeting that unless a parliament was ceded to Ireland, a separation of the countries was inevitable, was proposed by Mr. Longson, and seconded by Mr. Stuart.

The fourth resolution was proposed by Mr. Oats, in an energetic address, and seconded by Mr. Dogberry, who spoke with much feeling and ability. The resolution ridiculed the apprehension of a Catholic ascendancy in Ireland.

The fifth resolution, that a petition, founded on the resolutions, be adopted, and put in course of signature in this borough, was proposed from the chair, and carried by acclamation, as was also a vote of thanks to Mr. Waterbottom for the use of the room.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

As the period approaches for disclosing the financial arrangements and views of the government for the current year, various reports begin to be circulated on the subject. That point, however, to which the attention of the moored interest is more particularly directed is the mode of proceeding for paying the West India compensation of £20,000,000. It was stated yesterday, in a quarter not unlikely to possess some information on the question, that the intention of Ministers is not to enter into any contract for a loan for that purpose, but to create stock to that amount, to be placed in the names of the commissioners, whose office it will be, as the various claims are decided, on to settle with the parties, and give them the choice either of the money, or of the transfer of the corresponding amount of stock into their names. No claims, at least none of great magnitude, are expected to be established till near the end of the year, so that as a measure of finance, being spread over so great an extent of time, it will become one of very easy operation. This version of it may probably turn out not to be the true one, but it seems to be distinctly understood in the city, that it may be disposed of without any formal contract for a loan, and it ceases consequently, as was the case when the measure was first proposed, to be a subject of much apprehension. The minor operation, which is also to be provided for, of the repayment of one fourth of the Bank capital, ceases to be much talked of, as it is thought that it will be provided for by the sales which are still in progress of savings' banks stock, added to the growing increase of deposits with those institutions. The bank of England, in the present state of money, is not likely to throw any impediment in the way of whatever arrangement may be proposed by the government. The conclusion from this is, that the financial business of this year, whatever the opinion to the contrary might have been at the close of the last, will be got over in a particularly easy and satisfactory manner.

Friday evening, at six o'clock, the deputation from Oxford, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Jenkyns, Dr. Jones, Dr. Gilbert, Dr. Winter, Dr. Kidd, Dr. Bliss, Dr. Coarner, Dr. Ashurst, Dr. Bayly, Mr. Lightfoot, Mr. Rigaud, Mr. Dutton, Mr. Glanville, and Mr. Wintle, left Bath Hotel, Dover-street, accompanied by T. B. G. Esq., and Sir Harry Jervis, members for the University, and proceeded in their robes to Apsley House, to instal his Grace the Duke of Wellington as Chancellor of the University.

THE WILKS AND THE TRUE SUN.

Again we find it necessary to remind the Whigs of their old and favourite motto, "The liberty of the Press; it is the air we breathe, if we have it not we die." This was a standing sentiment at their political banquets, while they yet stood popularly with patriot fervour, and excited the public indignation against oppression and reality in the high places of power. Alas! the liberty of the Press is fast like an old love, whose sickle aborer has been captivated by the charms of a new mistress. Whiggism has formed a profitable connection with power. Its new mistress has the wealth of an empire at her command; generous sentiments and patriotic feelings are bartered for the golden perquisites of place, and the poor deserted liberty of the Press—the enchantress of Whig adulations years ago—the light of their placeless and unpensioned admiration, stands forlorn.

Like Didio, with the willow in her hand; Upon the wild sea-beach, and woe her lot; To come again to Carthage. But her ungrateful love builds up manacles and fetters before her eyes, as the portion of her opportunity, and points to a dungeon as the place prepared for her abode, if she presumes to insist upon a continuance or renewal of the intimacy, for the freedom of her manner offends the dignity of power, and the severity of her admonitions disturbs its repose.

We recollect a time, to leave figures and come to fact, when the Whigs used to make a fertile plume of declamation of the political law of liberty—we recollect a time when one of the present ministers gave notice of moving for a bill to reform that odious and oppressive law, which the Whigs have now been three years in power without making any attempt to reform, but, on the contrary, have availed themselves of that law which they so much reprobated to crush political adversaries. We also recollect when the Whigs especially denounced *ex-officio* informations as a most unconstitutional mode of procedure, though not actually illegal; and the Duke of Wellington's administration fell, partly having recourse to that harsh instrument of power against the Press. The prosecution against the *True Sun* newspaper, shows how singly Whig patriots acted when they condemned *ex-officio* informations. But though they have obtained a verdict, they have lost what is infinitely more value, some portion of their remaining character as politicians having a regard for principle and a love for constitutional liberty.

We owe no particular kindness to the *True Sun*. In contravening our opinions upon certain public questions, it has often made us the subject of coarse and rather virulent attack, but when the liberty of the Press is assailed by men in power, it makes no difference to us what the sentiments of the journal may be through whose sides the common liberty of all is wounded. We believe the Whigs have tried an experiment with that paper, to see how far the public will bear renewal of government prosecutions against that portion of the Press which does not offer them the daily luxury of its adulation, and as nothing so effectually tended to break down the power of the Wellington administration as such recitations over the press, we predict for the Whigs what we did for the Tory ministers for that day, that they will find such triumphs as fatal as the victory of Pyrrhus—a few more such will ruin them.

JUNIUS NOT DISCOVERED.

The literary world has just escaped from the imminent danger of having a cherished mystery revealed. We are happy to find that the problem of the authorship of "Junius" is as far from being solved as ever. Lord Grosvenor, it had been reported, was in possession of the secret; and at his death it was expected to be unfolded; but it has been ascertained to be a most rational and simple instrument, written on a single sheet of paper, and containing no allusion to a sealed box of papers or private correspondence, or any other important document tending to throw light upon the matter. Indeed, so far from the name of the author of "Junius" letters being declared, the name of "Junius" is not even mentioned—and further, we are now told that Lord Grosvenor knew no more about it than anybody else. This is truly gratifying.

To set out upon an argument of discovery in search of the author of "Junius," is as favourite a hobby as tracing the origin of the Cyclops' wells, or seeking for the longitude, or the perpetual motion, or the philosopher's stone, or a lost pedigree. The pleasure, like that of the chase, lies in the pursuit. What a disappointment it would be if the darling secret were found out!

INCENTIVES TO MORALITY.

It appears from the evidence taken by the poor law commissioners that a woman with four or five bastard children is considered a fortune by an agricultural labourer, as the allowance he draws for his wife's children, exceeds very much the allowance he would receive for children begotten by himself in wedlock. In Lancashire and some other counties in the North of England, magistrates compel the father and mother of bastards to contribute to their support. In the South of England the magistrates choose to consider every mother of a bastard child as a claimant on the parish for a certain weekly pension at a matter of course. Buckinghamshire, however, several parishes have made a stand, and among others, the parish of Missenden. The overseers, refusing to pay the money in two cases, were apprehended upon a bench warrant, upon which the vestry met, and agreed to a strong protest against the conduct of the magistrates.—*Observer*.

LONDON MEDICAL SOCIETY.

On Monday last, Mr. Cole read a supplement to the paper on the injurious effects of tea and coffee drinking. Mr. G. Jones, Mr. Headland, and Dr. Byler, mentioned instances in which tea could not be drunk without producing deleterious effects. The president also referred to a case in which tea drunk in the morning, and coffee in the evening, always produced ill effects, the reverse now. The cause is probably this, that the stomach needing a nourishing beverage in the morning, finds it in coffee only. Needing none after dinner, it obtains a mere stimulant in tea.—*Lancet*.

The Nile has, recently, presented a phenomenon uncommon at this season of the year. Its waters, which, in November, are generally retiring, have suddenly risen almost two feet high. It is to be regretted, that this has taken place so late, as the country cannot now derive great benefit from it.

THE POLES.

Extract of a letter from Geneva, Saturday morning, February 1.—"We had a grand ball last night at M. Eynard's. During the dancing there was a sudden disappearance of gentlemen, and on inquiry it was found that an express had arrived from Nyon, to say that 500 Poles from Berna, Lausanne, &c., had marched to Rolle, where they had attempted to force the arsenal. They afterwards embarked at Nyon, and were supposed to be going to land in Savoy. For some time past the Savoy frontier had received such an accession of troops, that Geneva was uneasy, not knowing the contingent has been assembling, and all the night, have marched in uniform past our windows, some to Almas, where there has been skirmishing, others to La Belotte, where it is said that 250 Poles have landed. There can be no doubt but that the Poles were in concert with the Savoyans and Piedmontese, whose governments have been long aware of it, and assembled troops in consequence, *ce qui a fait manquer le coup*. Seven o'clock.—There has been a considerable degree of rioting in the town during the day. A caliche, guarded by a gendarme, attracted the attention of the populace, who dragged four Poles out of it, exclaiming, '*Vient les Polonais*,' and would have carried them in triumph. The militia were called out, and several of the populace arrested. F. is just returned from La-Belotte. I wish to recall the interesting accounts he has given; it appears that the Poles rowed from Nyon at four o'clock this morning, that they were obliged to embark their arms in another barge, but whether it was the fault of the *disc*, or treachery on the part of the boatmen, instead of going to Thonon, where they were expected, and the people ready to rise, they were obliged to land at La-Belotte. Troops from Geneva arrived there shortly after the Poles were huzzard; not only by the people but even by the troops. Colonel Dufour entreated them to re-embark, without obliging him to have recourse to compulsion. He is a great liberal, and popular with the Poles. At length they consented to do so, but on condition that they should be free, and not escorted by the troops. F. was highly interested by their appearance; he says that judging from their demeanour, they were most of them gentlemen. On reaching the place where they were to re-embark, their arms had been seized and taken to Geneva, where in despair, refused to embark without them, and said that the troops might fire on them, but that they would defend themselves as long as they could with their pistols. Colonel Dufour again went amongst them, trying, with the deepest sympathy, to allay their feelings. He represented to them that Geneva would have broken its neutrality if their arms had not been seized, but if he was obliged to have recourse to force, they must all perish; at length, between threats and entreaties, they were prevailed upon to embark, the troops all the while crying '*Vient les Polonais*.' Yet obeying orders with the greatest regularity. The Poles are to be taken back to Nyon. The rioters at Geneva seized their arms, which had been brought there. Colonel Dufour was ordered to see them placed in the arsenal; he went on board with a sufficient number of men for this purpose, but the barge was soon surrounded by boats containing forty or fifty men; he attempted to arrange them, but it was all in vain; they carried off the whole of the arms in triumph through the town, including the sabres of Colonel Dufour, which they drew from its scabbards during the affray. Eleven o'clock.—The town is now very quiet but there is great affection among the people. The magistrates and officers have been greatly insulted by the people, and the troops are mostly in favour of the Poles. The council sits all night, and the cavalry surrounded the Maison de Ville and the arsenal. Whether it is the intention of the Poles to attempt an entrance into Savoy or not, no one can tell. I will write again to-morrow.

GRAND MUSIC MARTINE.

Forty-nine years have elapsed since the commemoration of Handel took place in Westminster Abbey, under the auspices and immediate patronage of George III.—His Majesty has, it is understood, signified his pleasure that a grand music meeting on the same scale of magnificence as that attracted all the musical and fashionable world, shall take place in the same edifice in the course of the ensuing summer. In addition to the choir of Westminster, Windsor, St. James, and St. Paul's, all the vocal and instrumental talent of the country will be called into play; on this occasion. The latter end of June or the beginning of July is the time named for the celebration.

THE CIT-KING'S STEWARDSHIP.—Nearly all the Crown and State forests in France are situated beneath the axe of the Civil List. The noble forests of St. Germaine and Fontainebleau, and the wood of Meudon, are amongst the devoted number. This is not all. The stately and time-honoured trees of the noble Avenue de Versailles are falling and falling every day, to fill the purse of the "best of fathers" and the "carefullest of sovereigns."

FOREIGN BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES IN PARIS.—The Court of Assize, at Paris, has been occupied, during part of the last week, in investigating a case of forgery of Bank of England notes to the amount of £32,000. There were ten persons charged with being concerned in the forgery, which was alleged to have taken place in the year 1832. Four only of the persons implicated have yet been taken.

HURNS.—We care not for what the world says, Burns died a poor broken-hearted man. Who can pass the stony streets of Edinburgh without hearing his death-knell in every footfall? Shame; shame! to the Scottish aristocracy. He was their victim; they left him an awfully-bleeding victim without help! He whose songs have often rung through the vaulted halls of their castles died neglected and forlorn. The Ayr, the Doon, the Irvine, and Lugar, roll along in glory and music; every wave is a mirror of beauty, dancing along in gladness to the music of his own sweet verse. The woods, heaths, vales, and mountains, break upon us in richer colours, tinged by the magic hues of his immortal mind. Mighty monarch of the human heart! he is now at rest.—*National Standard*.

In France the widow of a man killed in a duel is the only person who may prosecute; and where there is no widow, no prosecution takes place. General Bugard, who shot M. Dulong last week, will escape prosecution upon this account. He appears to public as if nothing particular had taken place.

EXTRAORDINARY NARRATION—MURDERS AT SEABY SLAVES.

The *Feuille de Commerce de Nantes* gives a letter from Cayenne, dated November 20, from which we collect the following extraordinary narration.—"M. Francoise, of Cayenne, sent his son to Surinam, as supercargo of a schooner freighted with oil and flour. The voyage was prosperous, and the whole of the shipment soon sold to great advantage. Young Francoise prepared to return, and went to inquire of the Governor, who requested him to convey back three runaway slaves. This he at first declined, but at length consented to, at the earnest request of his captain, who was to receive 600*l.* for their passage. The slaves were put on board, in chains, and the ship sailed. Besides M. Francoise and the captain, the crew consisted of a white man, who acted as mate, two sailors, and a mulatto, who performed the office of cook. They had scarcely got clear of Surinam when the three slaves contrived to break their irons, murdered the captain and the white sailor, threw one of the blacks into the sea, and confined another—struck the cook with a hatchet, who, however, made his escape overboard but clung to the rudder. They then went down to the cabin of M. Francoise, but he had been awakened by the noise, and contrived to form a barricade, which prevented their entering. The wretches then went upon the deck and consulted together. Not knowing anything of navigation, and probably being satisfied with blood, they released the black who had in confinement, and made him take the helm. They then went down to M. Francoise's cabin, and pressed to spare his life; if he would consent to be bound hand and foot, to which he consented, and was accordingly brought up and fastened on deck. They afterwards allowed the cook to re-enter the ship on the same conditions. After sailing about four or five days the vessel ran aground on the coast of Surinam. The slaves then took from the ship every thing they chose, and set her on fire in order to escape detection. They compelled M. Francoise and two others to follow them into the woods, keeping them fettered to prevent their escape, and watching them carefully by night. In this manner they wandered about for sixteen days, at times showing a disposition to rid themselves of their prisoners by killing them with a hatchet. They had brought provisions from the vessel which lasted them, but at length water failed them, and two of the slaves went in the night to seek for a river. They were attracted by a light to a place where two fishermen were employed, but were so much afraid of being discovered, and returned with such precipitation and alarm, that they betrayed what they had seen. They then unbanded their prisoners, in order that their movement might be more rapid, and ordered them still to follow. At the first opportunity, however, M. Francoise and his companions broke away from the slaves, and rushing in all haste in the direction of the light, succeeded in reaching the two fishermen, and thus secured their escape. They afterwards returned to the settlement of Surinam, where they found means of returning to Cayenne, after detachments had been sent in pursuit of the murderers."

WRETCHED DEATH OF A RICH MISER.

Saturday an inquest was held at the Fox and French Horn, Brook-hill, Clerkenwell, on the body of Edward Stokes, a miserable bone-picker residing in the neighbourhood of Motton-hill. It had long been known that he had saved a large sum of money, part of which he had placed in a chest. On one occasion he was informed that he had been robbed, when Waddington, of Hatton-garden proceeded to his house, and on searching with the deceased he found in one corner of the place 400 shillings covered with old dirty linen. Waddington was of opinion that he had not been robbed. One individual, who had several young daughters, to one of whom the old fellow seemed to be very partial, once said, 'Mr. Stokes, if you should happen to die without a will, all your money will go to the King; I hope you will leave it to my daughter; on which he turned pale, and trembled, and said he would never let the King have his money, and would rather bury it in the earth. It was added that every dog in the neighbourhood always barked at him, because he was in the habit of taking their bones from them. For several days past he had been unwell, and on Monday's day, the bedchamber of Clerkenwell, entering the place, he found the deceased lying dead. His bones nearly protruded through his skin. A purse, containing a considerable sum of money, was found, as well as a document, entitling the deceased to receive several hundred pounds, bank annuities, a receipt for £10*l.* advanced in the three per cents., 137 sovereigns, a silver watch, and gold salts. It is suspected that some one had entered the place before the bedchamber. Verdict, natural death.—*London Observer*.

A PRODIGY!

The celebrated child, William Mannel, who is able, at the age of 31 years, to read with fluency, either Welsh or English, placed before him in the usual or in an inverted position, on Monday was brought to our office, by his father, who is a miner, from Hollywell, and with much ease read passages from books in four different positions; but he appeared to prefer reading upside down. His father stated that attention was first attracted by the reading of this singularly gifted child when only two years of age, and he has continued to make progress to the present period, without any particular instruction, not having been at school a single day. He is a fine child, the picture of good health. During the past week he has been examined by the Bishop of the diocese, and most of the gentry in the neighbourhood, who have all expressed their astonishment and pleasure. It is sometimes with difficulty he is persuaded to read, as he takes great delight in rambling about; but when his reluctance is overcome he appears to read with great facility.—*Cheshire Courier*. A decision of great importance has taken place in the Vice-Chancellor's Court. It has been decided that property left to religious bodies is recoverable if they can be proved to have departed from the tenets of the donors. Of course the property in the hands of the Church of England, with inconsiderable exceptions, reverts to the Catholics. It is understood that efforts will be made to reverse the decision; it is not surmised with what effect.—*London Paper*.

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No. 2012

FURS, SILKS, SHAWLS, AND RIBBONS.

JAMES O'NEILL, (LATE CARROLL) COMMERCIAL. TAKES leave to inform that he is now Extraordinary Agent for the present intention to sell at a great REDUCTION. To make room for his Spring and Summer Goods, he has filled Cashmere Shawls, Thibet and Rockport Direct British and French Hosiery, Plain and Figured Velvets, Organde Embroidered Robes, Taffety Evening Dresses, figured and Plain Cashmere, British and French Merinos, French and English Gloves, French Caubrics and Hand-Worked Muslins and Linens, British and French Ribbons, Embroidered Blouse Netts, French Gowns and Satin Trimmings, Uriage's Lace, Thread de Cambria and Borneo, French and English Children's Dresses, &c. &c. Every article in Haberdashery with a variety of other goods.

TIMBER AND COLLEGE STREET, COBLENZ.

R. BRADY, DEALER IN FURS, COBLENZ, MANUFACTURER OF ONE HALF THEIR USUAL PRICE. The Newest Fashions from the MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

TO BE HAD FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a large and commodious MALL, in which the most improved and most useful machinery is to be had for sale. Apply to the Widow H. Waterford, 15th February.

RESPECTABLE PARTNER.

6 to 2000, would be a valuable addition to the Office department, of a respectable and useful business. Real Signatures, address of the advertiser, will be attended to.

IMMENSE SALE OF OCEAN-BARTE PLAN.

ON MONDAY, the 14th inst. And following Days, until SATURDAY, the 19th inst. THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE NEWEST SHAWLS, and Chamber Sets, with other useful Articles, both plain and fancy, will be sold at a great discount.

WILLIAM WATERFORD, FEBRUARY 15.

FOR THE STRAIN PLOUGH.

THIS Plough will save a DAY Morning work. Waterford, 14th February.

INCREASED CUMULATIVE.

THE Public are requested to attend to the following notice, in relation to the NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, each Part.

ORDRE CITY OF WATERFORD.

From Waterford, Tuesday, 4 Feb. 12 Noon. 11 .. 7 Morning. 12 .. 9 Morning. 28 .. 12 Noon. N.B. From Waterford, Friday, 7 Feb. 12 Noon. 11 .. 7 Morning. 21 .. 12 Noon. 28 .. 7 Morning. G.P. PENNALS' attention is directed to the following notice, in relation to the NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, each Part.

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