LIARY—" A BIT OF A BOY."
London newspaper, begun
which owed much of its cele-
attacks it contained on the
d other private individuals,
lled on for apologies, or else
ectionable alternatives. One
publication of the paper, a
e most fashionable style, with
ency, rolling," called at the
demanded from the clerk,
ery manner, "to be introduced
he declared, in the last publi-
alumniated the complainant's
resenting her as a royal fa-
rthy pensioner of an impove-

hesitated to comply with his
or becoming vehement in his
time exhibiting a heavy whip,
ly concealed below his fir-trim-
n of figures though it pro-
tranger, and, ringing the of-
e devil, who was speedily in
down the Editor to converse
the counting-house. "Now,"
within himself, " if the little
r don't apologize in the hum-
g him within an inch of his
nings were interrupted by the
one descending the stairs
office; and there presently
most favourable specimen of
in the world," something above
right serviceable shillelah in
a quill, and an expression of
showed him to be no joker,—
you want, my darling ?" said
essing the stranger. "Yes,"
in a tone of voice which was
e thunder, "send him down
then, by the piper of war, my
eddiur myself, so spake out."
e not the Editor," rejoined the
pied on observing Mike's de-
"Faith, I'm all you'll get for
name is Mike O'Connor—so
y as you plase, for I'm throng
parliament or two up stairs."—
In his claims to the Hedditur-
lascity, that the stranger, see-
ing at the right man, slid his
and departed, muttering some-
on at law. So frequently had
led upon by similar visitors,
oon, he found it absolutely ne-
n Irish prize-fighter to per-
occasions.—Glasgow Courier.

G OF GREECE.
ng man not very remarkable
mind. He does not merit being
ly, as The Age has it, but ne
the Handsome. He has a good
gent expression, but his mouth
, and his nose, being neither
, is quite out of the line of
further, the disadvantage of a
a hesitation in speech ; but
well turned and active—he
and dances gracefully ; and,
, of the Countess d'Aremberg
, to the great delight of the
o are fast learning fashionable
ions, and spends certain hours
ading of public laws, under the
Maura, one of the Regency, a
nd able man. He is well dis-
all about him, and particularly
ly avoiding giving an opinion
of the government, carefully
ning of age the popularity which
manage to attain, escaping the
conduct may produce, and hold-
contented that period as the day
t is a question, if the choice of
, the son of a third-rate mo-
, without moral and political
d one for this country, before
d prospect of glory was opening
ed horizon of the Levant ; but
one, it must be admitted, that
part with propriety ; and though
coming, no evil follows in his

OT IN SHEEP—IMPORTANT.
Kentish Observer by W. John-
at Totham, Essex, has been pub-
e strongly recommends agricul-
salt to prevent the rot in sheep.
"the mode of giving the salt
districts. In Norfolk it is given
ered wooden troughs, without
d again, in the same description
with chaff, chopped hay, &c.,
pound of salt is usually mixed
ounds of fodder. By the use of
lands are now fed with sheep
Rand, that previous to its em-
er in vain attempted to feed off.
ll farm, near Barnham, in Nore
field of about 40 acres, which is
l to sheep. Mr. Butcher, the
, before he used the salt, has
ne night, when feeding upon
here is in this pestilential field
e for this miserable mortality.
with a northerly aspect, and
absolutely notorious for its de-
upon sheep. Mr. Butcher re-
effects of common salt, given in
atiat ; the result was excellent—
he used salt, lost a single sheep
is salt troughs now invariably
k in all seasons and on all soils.
by Mr. B. is every way worthy
at the sheep, when feeding on a
consumed invariably four times
feeding on any other soil."

Lord William Bentick has ex-
retire from the government of
of ill health. The Duke of
oken of as his successor as go-
Sir Henry George Grey will suc-
as Commander-in-Chief of the

ROCESSIONS.—On Friday, about
attended at the Mayor's office,
in bail to appear at the ensuing
g been concerned in the proces-
December.

hed for the Proprietor, at the office,
door to the Chamber of Commerce,
ouse of the Post-Office. Subscrip-
3 5s. 6d. Half-yearly, £1 12s. 6d.
s. 3d. Published on the mornings of
ay, and Saturday.

The Waterford Chronicle

No. 2914. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1834 Price 6d.

TIMBER AND DEAL YARD,
COLBECK STREET, CORNER OF BEAU STREET

R. BRAMMER,

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.

AUCTION OF DAMAGED HEMP, FLAX, AND LINSEED

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

ON FRIDAY next, February 21st, at the MARKET-HOUSE, Quay, a quantity of Damaged HEMP, FLAX, and LINSEED, the cargo of the Eugene, Captain RICHARDSON, from Riga.

Sale to commence at Twelve o'Clock.

WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, February 18, 1834.

☞ The above is POSTPONED to MONDAY NEXT. February 24th.

IMMENSE SALE, BY AUCTION,
OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, 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 EARTHENWARE, 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 shapes, &c. ; a great variety of Toilet and Chamber Sets, with an immense 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 Stock is disposed of.

WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer.

☞ Sale to commence each day at TWELVE o'Clock, and to be continued in the Evening at SEVEN.

Waterford, February 6, 1834.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS BY EXPRESS.

HIS Grace the Post Master-General having determined on abolishing the "*Clerks of Roads*" on the 5th of April next,

JOHNSTON AND CO.,
1, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN,

take this opportunity of respectfully soliciting the custom of the various News-Rooms, Reading-Rooms, Libraries, Clubs, Societies, throughout Ireland, as also the honour of supplying the individual Customers that dealt with the *Post Office Clerks*, with their *English* and *Irish* Newspapers, which they may depend upon being furnished with the *strictest punctuality* and *attention* ; assuring such that at all times the very latest news shall be supplied.

JOHNSTON and Co. refer with pride and pleasure to the very great success which has attended their "EXPRESS SYSTEM," which is fully acknowledged by the great portion of the metropolitan and Provincial press ; and *it is their determination to continue it henceforward*, that their customers in Dublin may have the advantage of being served with their newspapers

AN HOUR BEFORE THE POST DELIVERY, and in the Country at the *earliest possible* moment.

The necessary limits of an advertisement precluded going further into detail, but at Johnston and Co.'s Office, the most satisfactory testimonials can be (daily) seen.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Received for and inserted in all the Newspapers in the United Kingdom, and papers reserved when desired.

JOHNSTON and CO.,
Newspaper and Advertising Agents, 1 Eden-quay, Sackville-street, Dublin.

N B—Agents in all the principal towns in Ireland shall be shortly appointed, as the Postmasters, *by the new regulations, are prohibited being concerned in any way with Newspapers further than their official duties* (as letters) *require*.

JOHNSTON and CO. will be happy to receive applications for Agencies from respectable persons, with satisfactory reference in Dublin, *post paid*, when particulars of terms, &c. shall be communicated.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Deputy Commissary General from Persons willing to contract for the supply of Iron Bed steads, Blankets, Rugs, Sheets, Bed and Bolster Ticken, Iron Trestles for Tables, for the use of the Constabulary, from the 1st of March, 1834, to 30th September, 1836. Patterns may be seen, and conditions of Contract obtained at this Office, between the hours of Ten and Four o'Clock, until Friday the 28th February, at Noon, when Tenders will be opened.

Commissary General's Office
Custom House, Dublin, 13th Feb , 1834.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—FEB. 19.

ARRIVED,

17th—Eliza and Ann, Hammett, Swansea, culm and coals, a market ; Idas, Hollis, Cowes, ballast ; Freeman, Stephens ; and Patriot, White, Swansea, culm, for Ross ; Fame, Lowther, Newport, coals and iron ; Eugene, Richardson, Riga, hemp, flax, &c ; Liberator, Angel, London, m g ; Sarah, Cory, Newport, coals ; Tucker, Lewther, Swansea, culm, for Ross ; Devonshire, Lowther, ditto, ditto ; Eliza Williams, Barnes—and Flora, Pavey, London, ballast.

18th—Malcolm, Pond, London, m g ; Defiance, Dyer, Bideford, ballast, a seeker ; St Patrick, (steamer), Tobin, Bristol ; Eliza and Ann, Hammett, before mentioned, (17th) has gone to Arthurstown to discharge ; United Friends, Lewis, Liverpool, salt, for Ross.

SAILED.

17th—Harmony, Kilgour, Liverpool, wheat and flour ; Sally, Greenway, Swansea, copper ore, from Berehaven ; Rapid Miller, London, provisions ; Kilvington, Morton, Pembray, ballast ; Bee, Daniel, Portcole, flour.

18th—City of Bristol, (steamer), Hyde, Bristol, general cargo ; Rapid, Duke, Swansea, culm, for Wexford.

SHIP NEWS.

We learn by the packets from Milford to Dunmore that on Sunday morning the brig Effort, of North Shields, was towed into Milford by the pilot boats belonging to that place, and by the Cheerful, Revenue Cruiser. It will be recollected that the Effort was seen in the Channel by several vessels recently, and that some of them made attempts to tow her in, which proved ineffectual on account of rough weather. The Effort is timber laden, and is described as bearing the appearance of having been boarded and plundered.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

COUNTY WATERFORD—22, Kilgobenet ; 26, Carrickbeg.

COUNTY KILKENNY—24, Bennett's Bridge

COUNTY TIPPERARY—26, Portroe ; 27, Carrick-on-Suir.

COUNTY WEXFORD—21, Enniscorthy ; 24, Moneyhore.

COUNTY LIMERICK—26, Patrick's well.

Accounts have been received from Oporto to the 4th instant, at which time the George the Fourth steamer had landed a considerable supply of stores and ammunition. The inhabitants were in high spirits, having heard of the victory of Saldanha. The troops of Don Miguel were said to be marching from Soto Redondo towards Coimbra.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, WEDNESDAY, FEB 19.

	Satur		Mon		Tuesd		Wedn	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Butter, per cwt.	70	76	70	75	70	75	70	76
Wheat, per bar.	20	24	20	24	20	23	20	2
Oats, do.	8	10	8	10	8	10	3	1
Barley, do.	11	12	11	12	10	12	10	1
Oatmeal, per cwt	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	1
Flour, 2ds, per bag	29	30	29	30	28	29	28	29
3ds, do.	20	26	20	26	20	25	20	25
4ths, do.	13	16	13	16	13	16	13	16
In Ban Corn, do.	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	0
Meal, do.	0	00			00	0	00	
Bacon Pigs, cwt	25	27	25	27	24	27	24	27
Scalded Pork do	20	22	20	22	18	21	18	21
Heads, do.	15	16	15	16	15	16	15	16
Offal, do.	13	14	13	14	13	14	13	14
Whiskey, per gal	6	d	6	d	6	d	6	2d.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d	d.	d
Beef, per lb.	3	6	3	6	3	4½	3	6
Mutton, do	4½	5½	4	6½	4½	5½	5	6½
Pork, do.	3	3½	3	[illegible]	3	3½	2	3
Veal, do.	5	6		6½	5	6½		6½
Potatoes, per st.		3	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	4	3½	3
Coals, Newport,		34	3		3	34	9	32
Swansea,		00	0		30	0	28	31
Cardiff,	3	0			3½	3	30	31

Butter on Tuesday—70s to 75s 0d per cwt. Weighed, 19.

Wednesday—Butter, 70s to 76s 0d per cwt. Number of firkins weighed, 216.

A few firkins of new Butter obtained 90s.

Bacon Pigs 24s 0d to 26s 6d per cwt ; Scalded do. 19s to 22s ; Heads, 15s to 16s 0d ; Offal, 13s to 14s do, Flour (2ds) 28s to 29s 0d per bag ; 3ds, 20s to 25s do, 4ths, 13s to 16s do.

Wheat (shipping) rates from 20s 0d to 22s 6d per barrel ; do (miller's) from 23s 0d to 23s 9d per do ; Oats (shipping) 8s 0d to 8s 6d ; Heavy, 9s to 9s 6d ; Barley, 10s to 12s 0d ; Oatmeal per ton £10 10s to £11.

In other articles no alteration.

WEXFORD MARKETS—FEB. 18

Butter, 65s 0d to 00 0d per cwt ; Flour, 30s 0d to 32s, per bag ; Wheat, 20s 0d to 23s 9d per brl ; Barley, 11s to 13s 0d per do ; Oats, 8s to 9s 6d per ditto.

CLONMEL MARKETS—FEB. 19.

Butter, 72s to 73s per cwt ; Bacon Pigs, 23s to 24s per cwt ; Heads, 17s to 00s per cwt ; Offal, 15s to 00s per cwt ; Flour (seconds) 20s to 00s per bag ; Barley, 10s to 13s per barrel ; Wheat 1s 2d to 1s 3d per stone Oats, 7d to 8d per stone.

KILKENNY MARKETS—FEB. 18

Butter, 75s 0d to 78s per cwt. ; Wheat, 20s 0d to 23s 9d per barrel ; Barley, 9s 0d to 12s 0d per do ; Oats, 9s 0d to 11s 6d per do. Flour (per bag)—1sts 28s 0d to 29s ; 2ds, 23s 0d to 24s 0d ; 3ds, 13s, 0d to 15s 0d Bacon Pigs, 24s 0d to 25s 0d. Beef, 3d. to 4d. ; Mutton, 4½d. to 5d ; Veal, 5d. to 6d. per lb. ; Potatoes 3d. to 3½d. per stone.

CORK BUTTER MARKET—FEB. 18.

The Merchants.—First quality, 76s ; Second do, 72 ; Third ditto, 58s ; Fourth ditto, 00s ; Fifth ditto, 00s ; Sixth ditto, 00s.

The Country—First quality, 64s ; Second ditto, 60s ; Third ditto, 47s ; Fourth ditto, 36 ; Fifth ditto, 26s ; Sixth ditto, 18 .

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FEB. 18.

There was a very small supply of all grain at this day's market, particularly of Wheat, which, as well as the Oats, sold on same terms as last market day, but Barley continues very dull, and towards the close of the market was rather lower :—Wheat, white, 25s to 26s 6d ; Millers' red, 23s to 25s ; Inferior, 19s to 21s 0d ; Barley, malting, 13s to 13s 6d ; Grinding, 11s 3d to 12s ; Bere, 10s 6d to 11s 3d ; Oats, common, 8s 3d to 9s 3d ; Feeding, 9s 6d to 10s 6d ; Oatmeal, 10s to 12s ; Second Flour, 13s 6d to 15s per cwt.

TITHES AND THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

In the small parish of Strond, in Kent, the demands for church rates alone, on members of the Society of Friends during the last 40 years, and the value of goods taken from them by distraint, is as follows :—

From	Demand.			Value taken.			
1792 to 1802	£19	18	4	£31	14	8	from 5 individuals.
1802 to 1812	37	4	9	59	7	6	from 8 individuals
1812 to 1822	205	14	8	318	12	7	from 8 individuals.
1822 to 1832	270	16	11	438	15	0	from 8 individuals.

REPEAL AGITATION IN SCOTLAND.

The *Dundee Chronicle* informs us that "on Tuesday evening a meeting of the Irishmen residing in the town was held in the Thistle Hall, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning parliament for a repeal of the Union, and the abolition of tithes. After a good deal of discussion, in which the principal speakers expatiated on the miseries which the union with Great Britain had, in their opinion, entailed upon Ireland, and the blessings which would result from the legislative separation of the two countries, and the abolition of tithes, a series of resolutions, embodying the sentiments of the meeting were proposed and carried unanimously.

REPEAL.

We certainly had not the slightest conception that the repeal of the Union had made so awful a progress, but to the fact it is impossible to shut our eyes after the debate and the result of the debate of last night. We solemnly declare that in our opinion the repeal is now, sooner or later, inevitable, that the bulwark of its defence has been cast down, and the repealers are within the gates of the citadel.—*Guardian and Ledger.*

The subscriptions for a House of Refuge in Glasgow are going nobly forward. The sum already subscribed amounts to £9 287.

LANDER'S EXPEDITION.—We understand that dispatches have been received from the African expedition under Mr. Lander, announcing his having arrived at Fernando Po on the 24 of November, in the iron steam boat Alburkah. Lieutenant Allan accompanied him, and it is understood that they have penetrated a considerable way into the interior.

It is intended to abolish the provisions in the customs acts by which service in the navy is made a punishment for smuggling offenders.

The ladies are said to have been thrown into a state of consternation by the recent appointment of a number of lawyers in all parts of the kingdom, "to register the deeds of married women."

LAW OF LIBEL.—On Wednesday night Sir Francis Vincent (renewing his notice) stated, that on March 5, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the law of libel. Recent extraordinary prosecutions and verdicts, though in accordance with "law," are so contrary to all notions of justice, that increased interest is attached to this subject.—*Morning Herald.*

The celebrated Boyle mentions a gentleman, who, during a distemper he had in his eyes, had his organs of sight so sensible, that when he waked in the night, he could for a while plainly see and distinguish colours and other objects ; and the same author gives an instance of another person, who after getting fuddled with claret, if he waked in the night, could see for some time to read moderately sized print. Grimaldi tells that some women of Megera were able, by their eyes alone, to distinguish between eggs laid by black hens and those of white ones !

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War-office, Feb 14, 1834.

12th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieutenant William Henry Bayntun, from the 89th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Challoner, who exchanges.

2d Regiment of Foot—Ensign George Edward Cuyler to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Robinson, appointed adjutant ; Lieutenant Oliver Robinson to be adjutant, vice Moore, appointed quarter-master, vice Jenkins, deceased ; gentleman Cadet Thomas A Nixon, from the royal military college, to be ensign, vice Cuyler.

3d Foot—Hall Plumer Chamberlain, gent, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Chatterton, appointed to the 35th Foot.

26th Foot—Lieutenant James Piggott to be Captain, without purchase, vice M'Latchie, deceased ; ensign James Dundas Gregorie Tulloch to be lieutenant, vice Piggott ; Gentleman Cadet John M. Daniell, from the royal military college, to be ensign, vice Tulloch.

31th Foot—Staff Surgeon William Lyons, M D from the half-pay, to be surgeon, vice Ranken, appointed to the rifle brigade.

35th Foot—Ensign Oliver Nicolls Chatterton, from the 3d Foot, to be ensign, vice Chatterton, promoted.

37th Foot—Lieutenant William Thornton Servantes, from the 77th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Morritt, who exchanges.

38th Foot—Ensign Henry Close to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bullen, deceased ; ensign William Robinson, from the half-pay of the 8th Foot, to be ensign, vice Close.

45th Foot—Robert Spring, gentleman, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Coffin, who retires.

48th Foot—Major John Singleton, from the 62d Foot, to be major, vice Cramer, who exchanges ; Captain John O'Grady, from the 62d Foot, to be captain, vice Bower who exchanges

50th Foot—Ensign Charles Francis Gregg to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stacpoole, who retires ; George Thomas Wyatt, gentleman, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Gregg.

55th Foot—Lieutenant John Porter Sheppard, from the half pay of the 2d Garrison Battalion, to be lieutenant, vice Browne, whose appointment has not taken place.

62d Foot—Major Henry Cramer from the 48th Foot, to be major, vice Singleton, who exchanges ; Captain George James Bower, from the 45th Foot, to be captain, vice O'Grady, who exchanges.

77th Foot—Lieutenant William John Morritt, from the 37th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Servantes, who exchanges.

86th Foot—Thomas Blewitt, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Steele, who retires.

89th Foot—Lieutenant Richard Chaloner, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be lieutenant vice Bayntun, who exchanges.

96th Foot—Lieutenant Joseph Telford to be captain, by purchase, vice Graham, who retires ; Ensign Edward Barclay to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Telford ; William Archibald Eyton, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Barclay.

Rifle Brigade—Surgeon Robert Ranken, from the 34th Foot, to be surgeon, vice Thomas Hughes Ridgway, who retires upon half pay.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The army estimates for 1834-5 have been printed, and the result, as compared with last year, is a reduction in the number of horses of 348, of officers 3, of men 8,148, with a saving of £194,931 10s 1d, exclusive of India.—The decrease, exclusive of India, £299,122 12s 8d.

Last year's estimate was......	£6,246,978 17s 8d
This year's ditto..........	£5,947,856 5s 1d
Decrease..........	£299,122 12s 7d.

Yesterday H M Ships Romney, of 50, Jupiter, 50, and Athol, 28 guns, arrived in our harbour. The first-named vessel brought over the depots of the 51st and 94th regiments, the latter of which were landed at Spike Island this morning, to replace the detachment of 3 officers and 70 men of the 96th from Kinsale, that arrived at Spike, to replace the Royal Marines under orders for embarkation. To-morrow morning the 51st will land in this city, and immediately march for Buttevant ; and on the same day detachments of the 36th, 67th, and 69th regiments will proceed to Cove in one of the steamers, and embark on board the Athol, to join the Service Companies at Barbadoes. On Wednesday and Thursday the 92d Regiment will be conveyed from Ballinacurra to the Jupiter, which will proceed to Gibraltar, and the 64th will embark in the Romney for Jamaica. We are aware of other Army movements of interest, but must reserve them for the present.

The 18th Royal Irish expect to proceed to Quebec, to relieve the 79th Regiment. The 89th Regiment now stationed in this city, it is said, expect to proceed to Canada.—*Cork Herald of Monday.*

FIFTEENTH HUSSARS.—Lieutenant Colonel Taylor succeeds to the command of the 15th Hussars, which he is to retain for a few months, in order to make matters straight and comfortable in that distinguished regiment ; he will then retire in favour of Major Sir Walter Scott, Bart. This arrangement cannot but give satisfaction both to the service and to the regiment, in which Sir Walter Scott has been for some years very much liked by officers and men. We owe so nothing too to his name ; and it is fortunate that, without committing an act of injustice towards anyone, or promoting improperly, it is in the power of the Horse Guards to give advancement to the gallant Baronet.—*Age.*

COMMISSION COURT—DUBLIN, FEB 14.

Patrick Martin and Maria Canning, were indicted for the murder of Thomas Canning, husband of the latter, by administering poison to him while in a state of intoxication, in a house in Stephen-street They were found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on Monday.

The evidence detailed upon the trial presented a shocking detail of scenes of drunkenness and debauchery.

EXECUTION.—Those two wretched convicts were executed in front of the City Jail on Monday—neither of them acknowledged the crime for which they were convicted.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE—LIGHT HOUSES.

Select Committee appointed "to inquire into the state and management of the light houses, floating lights, buoys, and beacons, under the charge and management of the corporation of Trinity House of Deptford Strond, of the commissioners of northern light houses, of the corporation for preserving and improving the port of Dublin, and of all those in the hands of any other corporation, public body, or private individuals ; also, into the amount of the gross revenue, and the expenses of managing the same , also, into the amount of the net revenue, and the appropriation thereof ; also, into the authorities under which the respective dues are collected and applied ; also, to inquire into the circumstances attending the renewal of the leases of the light houses at Harwich, Wintertonness and Orfordness, Dungeness, and Hunstanton Cliff ; also, to ascertain the extent of relief which has been afforded by reduction of light dues in the united kingdom since 1822, and to consider whether, by any alteration in the management, these dues can be further reduced for the relief of the shipping of the country." Mr Hume, Sir James Graham, Doctor Baldwin, Mr Barron, Mr O'Connell, Mr William Roche, Sir Edward Codrington, Lord Viscount Duncannon, &c, &c. &c. Power to send for persons, papers, and records ; five to be the quorum. Reports on foreign trade, and accounts of light house dues, referred to the committee.

The late Sir William Rumbold, who died at Hyderabad, (East Indies), on the 26th of August, married a sister of the ill-fated Princess Polignac, his lady having been before her marriage the Hon. Harriet Elizabeth Parkyns, sister to the present Lord Rancliffe. The Dowager Lady Rumbold, mother of the late Baronet, married the gallant Admiral Sir Sidney Smith. Sir William held a high office in the service of the Company.

HIGH SHERIFFS.

DUBLIN CASTLE, FEBRUARY 12, 1834.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be High Sheriffs for the present year :—

ANTRIM—David Ker, of Red Hall, Esq.
ARMAGH—Charles Brownlow, of Lurgan Esq.
CARLOW—John Watson, of Baledarton, Esq.
CAVAN—William Rathborne, of Kilrozy, Esq.
CLARE—Charles Mahon, of Carnacalla, Esq.
CORK—Viscount Ennismore, of Convanmore.
DONEGAL—Thomas Brooke, of Lough-Esk House, Esq
DOWN—Earl of Hillsborough.
DUBLIN—Fenton Hort, of Leperstown, Esq.
FERMANAGH—Folliott Barton, of Clonelly, Esq.
GALWAY—James O'Hara, of Laneboy, Esq.
KERRY—William Townsend Gun, of Ratoo, Esq.
KILDARE—Henry, Baron Roebeck, of Killishee.
KILKENNY—Hon H Walker, of Durrow-Castle.
KING'S COUNTY—M Cusack Smith, of Ballyarthur, Esq.
LEITRIM—John Wynne, of Hazlewood, Esq.
LIMERICK—G Meares Maunsell, of Ballywilliam, Esq.
LONGFORD—Sir G R Fetherston, Bart, of Ardagh.
LOUTH—Francis Donagh, of Newtown, Esq.
MAYO—Sir R O'Donnell, Bart, of Newport House.
MEATH—Sir W Sommerville, Bart, of Sommerville.
MONAGHAN—M Anketell, of Anketell's-Grove, Esq.
QUEEN'S COUNTY.—T Phillips Crosby, of Stradbally-Hall, Esq.
ROSCOMMON—Hon Robert King, of Rockingham.
SLIGO—John Ormsby, of Castledargan, Esq.
TIPPERARY—John Bagwell, of Marlfield, Esq.
TYRONE—R M Moore, of Storm-Hill, Esq.
WATERFORD—Thomas Joseph Fitzgerald, Esq.
WESTMEATH—Richard Cooper, of Dunboden, Esq.
WEXFORD—W Madden Glascott, of Pilltown. Esq.
WICKLOW—Sir George F Hudson, Bart, of Hollypark.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.

It appears from the report, that the following was the amount of business done, and of income from each source during the half-year :—

Total merchandise conveyed	Tons	98,247
Coal....		40,131
Total number of passengers		215,071
Increase in merchandise, as compared with the same last year	Tons	11,405
Increase in passengers....		32,218

The total expense of locomotive power was £13,965 8s. 1d, and the total expense of repairs, which has always been one of the largest disbursements of the company, £5,769 12s 2d, being nearly £1,700 more than in the corresponding period of the preceding year.. With reference to this subject the report says—"The witness of the season has prevented the railway from being maintained in that complete order which is desirable, while the boisterous weather, with the dirty state of the rails, has impeded the progress of the trains, not unfrequently rendering assistant engines necessary to ensure their progress, even on the level parts of the way. These circumstances have unavoidably increased the charge for locomotive power.

BALLYSHANNON HARBOUR.—Trinity College have given three hundred pounds towards the improvement of Ballyshannon Harbour.

The Irish Post-office intends henceforth to do away with the charge of a penny on papers and letters delivered in the country towns.

General Bumigny, the second to General Bugeaud in the late unfortunate affair of "honour" at Paris, has arrived in London.

The nomination of Mr. O'Connell's committee, respecting Mr. Baron Smith, is postponed to Monday next.

PORTABLE HOUSE.—A very convenient and handsome dwelling, made entirely of wood, double roofed, and containing two sitting rooms, two bed rooms, and a kitchen, with a front entrance, and a passage down the middle, has been built for the residence of Mr. Preston's son while he is executing such works as require his continuance in one place for some time. After the road is completed at Casterton, near Stamford, he is going to lower the hill at Leadenham, whither the house is to be removed ; it is at present at Sleaford. It can be taken into three parts. The rooms are all handsomely furnished and papered, and the kitchen has every requisite for a small family.—*Lincolnshire Chronicle.*

MATCH AT CHESS.—A general meeting of the Westminster Chess Club was held at the rooms in Bedford-street, on Saturday evening, when it was resolved that a challenge from the Paris Club should be accepted. The terms of the match are, that two games shall be played simultaneously, in one of which the Paris Club is to take the move, in the other the London. Should the games be drawn, or should each party win one, it will be at the discretion of either to propose a further trial. This match will commence in about a week.

Mr. Littleton's plan for the final adjustment of tithe in Ireland has not yet transpired. It is rumoured, however, that it is to bear severely on the claims of the clergy. The plan, whatever it may be, is now before the Primate and the Archbishop of Dublin, and it is understood that a very serious difference of opinion with respect to it exists between these prelates.—*Correspondent of the Evening Mail.*

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.—We have great pleasure in announcing the convalescence of the Duke of Devonshire. His Grace, in a letter from Naples, received on Monday last by Sir Augustus Clifford, says—"I have now not only thrown away my crutches, but also my stick."—The change has produced the most buoyant spirits ; his Grace visits all the gay coteries, and adds, "I propose returning home in April."

POPULATION, &c.—IRELAND.—Thursday was delivered to the members of the House of Commons, an abstract of the population returns for Ireland in 1833. The following are the results :—English statute acres 17,183,763, houses inhabited 1,249,816, building 15,308, uninhabited 40,654, total families 1,385,066, families chiefly employed in agriculture 884,339, chiefly employed in trade, manufacturers, and handicraft, 249,359, families not comprised in these two classes 251,368, males 3,794,880, females 3,972,521, total number of persons 7,767,401.

CLEAR ORDERS.—A good-natured soul from the sister island, being subaltern of an out-lying piquet on the French side of the Pyrenees, requested to know from his commanding officer, who also happened to be field-officer of the day, and who had abandoned "Blackstone and the Pandects," for "Dundas and the articles of war," what were his orders in the event of being attacked. "Fight your piquet to the last man, and then retire in good order," was the reply. "By—!" said the sub, "that's clear enough any how !"

TITHE DOINGS IN THE BARONY OF ARDS.

A respectable correspondent, in a letter dated from Portaferry, on the 7th instant, gives us the following details of the state of affairs, relative to tithes, in that neighbourhood :—"The tithe agitation has commenced in the hitherto peaceable barony of Ards ; and that in good earnest. In the parish of Ardquin, (in this neighbourhood,) eight townlands, out of twelve of which the parish is composed, have been tithe free, time immemorial ; and pay a *toties quoties* fine to the diocesan Bishop, for renewal, and an arreable rent to John Echlin, Esq , and Wm. Trail, Esq. These lands have been let and sold, at a very high rate of purchase, owing to this exemption. They are lands formerly attached to the Priory of Eynes, the ruin of which still stands in the midst of them. A commissioner, under the late act, named Ennis, from the neighbourhood of Killough, a quondam heart-money collector, was somehow or other forced in, contrary to the wish of the parishioners. He intimated his intention of viewing all ; and a letter was written to Mr. Secretary Littleton, by the parishioners. From his reply, they calculated on fair dealing, as he observed, that he had written to Ennis, to consider the peculiar case of these eight townlands ; and forwarded their letter to him.—The commissioner was for a time quiet, but, without any further investigation that we know of, he again appeared among us, brandishing an official document from Dublin Castle, purporting to be the opinion of the law advisers of the crown on certain papers which he had forwarded ; but what these papers were we are still ignorant, as government has not thought proper to evince the same courtesy to the respectable landholders of Ardquin that they did to this same person. The result has been the most bitter excitement and irritation. A public meeting is called, in order to petition *for a total abolition of tithes and other church imposts.* The bills were to day crowded by the peasantry, and all is excitement and alarm. A small secret also has come out by accident. The parish of Castleboy, or St. Johnstown, containing seven townlands, is similarly situated, having been hitherto tithe free. It is next to be pounced upon by greedy churchmen, and a certain gentleman has been busy for some days past in Dublin, paving the way to start this same commissioner on it."

Since the letter was written, the meeting above referred to has taken place. It was held on Monday last ; and, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the day, was large, and highly respectable. The resolutions were most decided in their tone. It is important to remark that all the movers and seconders were Presbyterians. We are most happy in being able to state this, (though we should have no objection to a sprinkling of high-churchmen,) because it is another answer to the assertion so tauntingly put forward by some of the champions of the church, that the Dissenters are not favorable to so thorough an overhauling of the establishment as the honest men of the Ards demand. Would to Heaven that we had another such petition from every Protestant district in the North ! It is also highly gratifying to observe that these same Presbyterians are as much alive to the unjust principle against which they pray, when it is exemplified in the shape of *regium donum* to their own clergy, as of *tithes* for the parsons of the law church.—*Northern Whig.*

LEEDS ELECTION—THE WHIGS.

Our letters from London mention the prevalent opinion that the Whig candidate, Mr. Baines, would be thrown out, and Sir John Beckett, an ancient Tory, returned. This would be a terrible defeat to the Whigs, in their newly-enfranchised borough of Leeds.

The body of a female was discovered on the Co. Waterford road side, between Clonmel and Newcastle a few days since. The general supposition is that the poor creature died of cold and misery.—*Free Press.*

A new construction of distillery apparatus has been invented by Mr. Moore, spirit merchant of Belfast, which says well to supersede all other methods now in use. It is worked under the sanction of the board of excise. It is self acting, bringing over spirit, the strength of which can be regulated at pleasure, and spent wash at the same time. It requires little fuel or attendance, and the expense of its erection is moderate.

SUICIDES.—The following is a list of suicides committed in London between the years 1770 and 1830 :—From poverty, 905 men, 511 women ; domestic grief, 728 men, and 524 women ; reverse of fortune, 322 men, and 283 women ; drunkenness and misconduct, 287 men and 208 women ; gambling, 155 men, and 141 women ; dishonour and calumny, 125 men, 95 women ; disappointed ambition, 122 men, 410 women ; grief from love, 97 men, 157 women ; envy and jealousy, 94 men, 53 women ; wounded self love, 53 men, 53 women ; remorse, 49 men, 37 women ; fanaticism, 16 men, 1 woman ; misanthrophy, 3 men, 3 women ; causes unknown, 1381 men, 377 women. Total, 4337 men, and 2853 women.—*London Medical and Surgical Journal.*

NEW INVENTION IN THE STRAW HAT MANUFACTURE.—Messrs. Muir, straw hat manufacturers, Greenock, are manufacturing straw in the hand-loom, by the process of weaving, which will entirely supersede the platting of straw for the manufacturing of ladies' bonnets. By this invention ladies' straw bonnets will show as endless a variety of figures as the Paisley manufactured shawls.

HABITS.—Like flakes of snow that fall unperceived upon the earth, the seemingly unimportant actions of life succeed each other. As the snow gathers together, so are our habits formed. No single flake, that is added to the pile, produces a sensible change ; no single action creates, however it may exhibit a man's character ; but as the tempest hurls the avalanche down the mountain, and overwhelms the inhabitant and his habitation, so passion acting upon the elements of mischief, which pernicious habits have brought together by imperceptible accumulation, may overthrow the edifice of truth and virtue.

A few evenings since, a package, containing upwards of 1,700 yards of blond lace, was seized in Dover, by the officers of the excise ; and on Wednesday, they seized 1,500 yards of the same article, at a respectable house in Dover.—*Kentish Gazette.*

MR. SHEIL'S CASE.

(FROM THE STANDARD.)

It will have been seen that Mr. Stanley made an attempt to shift the position of the question, which, besides that it was an extremely unjust change, as respected Mr. Shiel, was a departure from that line of inquiry which the House of Commons had a shadow of right to pursue, into another line of inquiry into which neither the House of Commons, nor any other earthly tribunal, has the least pretence to intrude. The effect of the change suggested by Mr. Stanley would be to relieve Mr. Hill, who is the real defendant in the only case of which the House of Commons has cognizance, at the expense of placing Mr. Sheil in the vacated place of defendant, upon a charge beyond the jurisdiction of all the tribunals in the world. The unfairness of Mr. Stanley's proposal was exposed by Mr. O'Connell with admirable skill—the hon. and learned gentleman's speech last night was, indeed, incomparably the best we remember to have ever heard or read from him. Mr. Hill attempted to reply, in a tisse of special pleading; the feeble, creeping, confused, unsatisfactory tenor of which, perhaps, magnifies by contrast the eloquence of Mr. O'Connell's argument. It is very difficult to collect from Mr. Hill's speech, whether he denies or adopts the charge ascribed to him at Hull; but as after what the *Examiner* has published on the subject we cannot suppose it possible for him to deny essential points of that charge, we are at a loss to know whether he had any purpose in his tedious oration. Mr. Hill seemed to think that he proved himself innocent of having *fabricated* the charge, by showing that Mr. Feargus O'Connor had referred to the substance of it, as a report in circulation long before the Hull speech. Now, there is no *vis consequentia* in this defence.—We all know the progress of falsehood in these cases; an untruth is first gently whispered in confidential ears, then a little more loudly spoken to less trusted auditors; and, at last, when buttressed by a sufficient mass of accumulated credulity, openly proclaimed to the public. Without, therefore, having recourse to Mr. O'Connell's doctrine, that he who adopts a charge affiliates it to himself unless he produce another parent—doctrine, however, in which we entirely concur—without having recourse to this doctrine, we say, that, upon moral grounds, Mr. O'Connell believing the charge embodied in the Hull speech to be a false charge, would naturally believe Mr. Hill to have been its original inventor, whenever invented, or how long soever circulated, but the expression of such natural belief, under high provocation, is surely a very different thing from the cool calumny of such an unprovoked charge as Mr. Hill's, if that charge were unfounded.

Mr. Stanley made an allusion to the case of Mr. O'Connell and the *Pilot*, too distinct to be misunderstood; and, we think, wholly unworthy of Mr. Stanley's character. Before we blame Mr. O'Connell for not offering himself up to replace Mr. Barrett, as the victim of legal punishment, we must know that Mr. Barrett blames him, and there are many considerations besides. Mr. O'Connell's conduct, as far as not offering himself up goes, has been wholly without fault; indeed, we should have suspected the learned gentleman of great folly or great hypocrisy had he acted differently. It would be all very pretty for Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Barrett to act a Nisus and Euryalus drama, contending which should go to gaol; but we suspect that the effect would be more ludicrous than solemn. It is, too, particularly awkward in a member of the government, which retains Mr. Barrett in his dungeon, to hint that Mr. Barrett ought not to be there at all. Mr. Barrett *is* guilty, or *is not* guilty of a crime: if he is guilty, he ought to be punished without Mr. O'Connell's company; if he is not guilty, it is an act of cruel and barbarous tyranny, and of foul injustice, to punish him for spite that his obstinacy or honor prevents Mr. O'Connell's punishment. The foundation, indeed, of the complaint against Mr. O'Connell, as coming from members of the government, is a confession of a tyrannical appetite only suitable to the most barbarous times and nations. A crime has been committed, say they; we must have a given amount of suffering to atone for it—we have trapped an innocent man, or, at least, the less guilty—and, much as it pains our bowels, we must extract this punishment out of him, because we cannot catch another. As to supposing that we could go without inflicting our *quantum* of punishment, that is an hypothesis not to be entertained.

ARMAGH REPEALERS.

We have had many opportunities of becoming acquainted with the state of public feeling; and we have no hesitation in declaring, that the Catholic population of the county Armagh is, to a man, in favor of Repeal; and that a very large portion of the Protestant is also, fully impressed with the advantages to be derived from the measure. In the city of Armagh alone, a majority of the constituency are staunch Repealers; and, let it be borne in mind, that the majority of the constituency of Armagh are Protestants. The city of Armagh was the first town in the north of Ireland to petition for parliamentary reform; and the men who were instrumental in rousing the inhabitants to an assertion of their rights, as citizens, look back with an honest pride to the result of their exertion. It has been the first town in the north to petition for Repeal; and, we trust, the same men will be enabled to congratulate themselves, and their fellow citizens, on the restoration of their rights as Irishmen.—*Newry Examiner.*

REPEAL OF THE UNION—EXTINCTION OF TITHES.

We are happy to see that the good people of Thomastown, notwithstanding the restrictions of the coercion act, have not been deterred from doing their duty to themselves and to their country. Petitions for repeal and extinction of tithes, numerously signed, are now ready to be forwarded to parliament. We hope that no parish in this county will be so shamefully neglectful as to omit sending forward petitions upon these all-important subjects.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

CANAL NEAR CLOUGHGRENAN.

We understand that the Barrow Navigation Company mean to construct a canal near Clough grenan, two miles from this town—such a procedure would be of infinite service.—*Carlow Post.*

Repeal meetings are numerous in the County Galway, and in the town Dr. Blake, the new Roman Catholic Bishop, has headed the requisition for a meeting to petition against the Legislative Union.

LORD BRUDENELL.—Lord Brudenell arrived in Dublin on Thursday morning from London, and immediately after started for Cork.

DUBLIN COMMISSION—WEDNESDAY.

LIBEL.

The King, at the prosecution of Alderman Smith v. William Stewart, proprietor of the Despatch newspaper.

Mr. Stewart was placed at the bar, and indicted for publishing and printing, on the 14th of Nov. last, in a newspaper called *Stewart's Telegraphic Despatch*, a libel concerning Richard Smith, an alderman of the city of Dublin.

Clerk of the Crown—Do you submit or traverse—are you ready for your trial?

Mr. Stewart—I would rather postpone the trial; however, I do not wish to put the Crown to any trouble.

Clerk of the Crown—Do you wish to make any application to that effect, Mr. Stewart?

Mr. Stewart—No, I will withdraw my plea—I submit.

Mr. Greene, K.C., then stated to the court the nature of this prosecution. It was for a libel upon Alderman Smith, published by the traverser upon the day specified in the indictment. With respect to the charge contained in it, it conveyed a gross imputation against that gentleman's character, and required upon his part the strongest refutation that could be given to it. It was no less than an accusation against him of having sworn falsely when giving his testimony as a witness before the commissioners of corporate inquiry, and the libel characterised his evidence as a tissue of the grossest perjury. The libel itself was a report of a speech purported to have been delivered by a Mr. Dooley, who thought proper thus to characterise the evidence of Alderman Smith, who had no other alternative left him but the present proceeding, Mr. Stewart having refused to give up the author of that speech. It was deemed right that this prosecution should have the sanction of the crown, for this reason, that witnesses might be deterred from coming forward upon any future inquiry that might be originated, by the course which the traverser had thought proper to pursue upon this occasion.

Mr. Stewart then addressed the court, and said that the libel in question was a report of a speech delivered by a Mr. Dooley, and which was published without his authority or knowledge.—He did not see it until the following morning; and indeed, not until it was pointed out to him by Alderman Smith himself, who, upon that occasion, demanded from him the reporter's notes of what had occurred. He certainly did then object to give them up, lest, by doing so, he might compromise the liberty of the press; but on since consulting with several gentlemen of that profession, he found that it was not usual for the proprietor of a newspaper to make himself responsible, as he had done in the present instance; and he was therefore ready to give up the manuscript notes of the reporter, and to produce that person if necessary.

Mr. Greene—My lords, we had better, in that case, allow Mr. Stewart to stand out upon his own recognizance until the next commission, to give him time to offer any reparation in his power to Alderman Smith.

Mr. Stewart was accordingly bound over in the sum of £100.

PLAN FOR PAYING THE NATIONAL DEBT.

A correspondent has suggested a method of effecting this important object. His letter has been lying beside us, for some time, owing to a press of other matter; and we believe we shall now content ourselves with briefly mentioning its substance.—He says, that those on whose account the debt was contracted, ought, in justice, to be required to pay. Now, who are, or were, they? "The King," replies our Correspondent, "the Royal family, the Nobility, the extensive landed proprietors in the three kingdoms, with the Church dignitaries, beneficed Clergy, and such like." His proposition then is, that these same shall pay the debt. We fear, the scheme is not a very practicable one; but as we merely wish to state it, we shall add no other observation than to say, that we protest against his present Majesty, for whom we have a much kindlier feeling than any of his predecessors in our times, being required to pay any of said debt. He had little concern with contracting it; and, at any rate, it would benefit the public little to exact money off him, which he could only pay by first getting it out of our pockets.—*Northern Whig.*

SALVAGE CASE.

The Salvage trial for the adjudication of claims for services rendered in saving the cargo and materials of the Schooner "City of Limerick" wrecked last December at Ballybunnion, came on last Friday and Saturday at Tralee, before Arthur Blenerhassett, Henry Brownrigg, and Daniel C. Harnett, Esqrs. Magistrate of Kerry. The principal claimant was George Hewson, Esq., for saving and protection of property, and expenses incurred thereby, £160—sum reduced to £43. Mr. Hewson, father of this gentleman, was awarded £40 for storage and protection of goods and property in his sea-bathing lodges. The Rev. Mr. Enright, Roman Catholic Curate, for having saved and recovered subsequently several firkins of butter, besides a puncheon of spirits, was decreed £3. The coast guard and constabulary were allowed double pay and gratuity for their exertions at the wreck. The claim of the salvagers was advocated by Messrs. Lynch and Jeffers, while Mr. Monsell of this city acted on behalf of the underwriters at Lloyd's, and was very handsomely complimented by the bench for the manner in which he conducted the proceedings.

The butter saved from the wreck of the City Limerick schooner, at Ballybunnion, was sold by auction, and realised something over £300. The spirits are not yet disposed of. What was left of the hull, &c., only brought £30.

INTERRUPTION IN A PLACE OF WORSHIP.

On Sunday last, a person named Doran was committed to gaol by Mr. Haughton, J.P., for interrupting divine worship in the Roman Catholic chapel of this town, and also for an assault of a most scandalous nature on a married woman, the details of which are unfit for the public eye.—He has been fully committed for trial at the next assizes.—*Carlow Post.*

At the Sheriff's Court, in Red Lion-square, yesterday, an action was brought by a fashionable tailor, against an auctioneer's apprentice, to recover £4 17s. for work and labour done in making him a pair of trousers with "silk linings and padded calves!" It was stated, in evidence, that the thin-legged and very hopeful apprentice was only in his sixteenth year; and his friends resisted the claim on the ground of his minority, and that the padded trousers were not necessary for him. The jury, however, (having viewed the lad's legs, probably,) returned a verdict for the tailor for the full amount.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM THE PILOT.)

LONDON, WEDNESDAY.—The committee on Sheil's business is now sitting. It is a secret committee. Nothing can be disclosed of its proceedings.—Mr. O'Connell was *not* on the committee. He felt it a matter of delicacy not to insist on his own name. It was not suggested by the government: but this omission is one not likely to be lasting. Mr. Hill has been seen going into the committee-room, and it is to be presumed that he is under examination this day.

The universal opinion is, I need not add, that the charge must necessarily be declared totally void. Indeed any man who considers that Hill's charge is one *of making a communication to ministers to induce them to adhere to the entire bill must come to this conclusion.* Now Lord Althorp has distinctly denied that any such communication was made to the ministry—so that the case is, *in fact*, decided. The committee are, in my opinion—which can be only a guess—endeavouring to get the accusers off without disgrace. But Sheil's triumph is, at all events, quite certain.

There is nothing else of importance. The ministry, it is said, intend to defend Baron Smith—that is, they intend to abuse him, and to make such an attack on his conduct and character as a politician, as may induce him to resign; but to vote against inquiry. Mr. O'Connell will bring the matter to a point to-morrow, and he expects to have such a division as will prevent any of your Irish judges making political speeches in future.

The underlings of government are ransacking the clubs to get any body to depose against Sheil, but all must be vain.

There is no foreign news of any real importance. The constitutional cause is daily gaining ground in Spain. It is now clear that a popular government will be established there, on a representative basis. Portugal, also, will have its cortes or parliament, and then the democratic principle will at length get a footing in the entire of the western part of Europe. Its progress in other nations may be more slow, but it is not the less sure.

On Friday the Minister opens his budget, and, it is hoped, will give some idea of the plan of the ministerial campaign—that is, will state whatever of relief is intended to be given to the people. I much fear that the catalogue will be scanty—indeed, there is a torpor about the administration which bespeaks the over-confidence of complete fatuity. The ministers have not, however, as I believe, any plan of coercive measure for Ireland.

GRAND MUSICAL PERFORMANCE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

As already stated, their Majesties have been graciously pleased to patronise a musical festival, which it is in contemplation to give in Westminster Abbey the latter end of June or the beginning of July, on a more magnificent scale of grandeur than even the commemoration of Handel, which was performed in 1784, just *fifty years ago*, under the special patronage of his late Majesty King George the Third and Queen Charlotte; on which occasion the orchestra consisted of 243 singers and 250 instruments—493; besides the organ, at which Joah Bates, Esq., presided.

The ensuing performance will be under the able direction of Sir George Smart, who has had the honour of an interview with his Majesty on the subject; and we are happy to state that the King takes the most lively interest in the undertaking, which will form an epoch in our musical annals, and cast a lustre around the throne; for its main object will be *charity*. It is calculated that the orchestra will consist of at least *six hundred* vocal and instrumental performers; and we leave it to imagination to paint what a sublime, powerful and imposing effect will be produced when some of the immortal Handel's double choruses are performed by such a choir.

LINE OF STEAM-PACKETS BETWEEN FALMOUTH AND NANTES.

A steam conveyance will take place early in the spring, and will be performed by a fine steamer, the Ocean, now on her passage to Nantes, Marseilles, and Naples. It will give travellers the opportunity of visiting France by her finest river, the Loire, and returning by the Seine—a route at once the cheapest and most beautiful. It is supposed that the average passage between Falmouth and Nantes will not exceed thirty hours, while from the latter city to Orleans the passage is now performed about the same time, stopping one night at Tours.—*Nautical Magazine.*

REPEAL MEETING IN LONDON.

The question of Repeal is positively making great way in England. The threat put into the mouth of his Majesty has produced a reaction, and preparations are making on an extensive scale for a great meeting, which is to be held at the Crown and Anchor, on Saturday next. A deputation from the committee, headed by Dr. Wade, waited upon O'Connell this morning, to request his attendance. Of course he at once cheerfully accepted the invitation, and will make a great display on this most important question. I have reason to know that this meeting will be attended, not only by a large body of Irish members, but by several of the trading interest in the city, who are anxious to hear the merits of the question discussed.—*Dublin Register.*

GREAT PEDESTRIAN FEAT.

Thursday a wager of £50 that had been a short time pending between two sporting gentlemen, Major Rose, of the 92d Highlanders, and Doctor O'Neill, of Fermoy, was decided in favour of the latter, who backed a young fellow who goes by the questionable cognomen of *Fox*, to run from the bridge of that town to St. Patrick's bridge in this city, about *twenty-two* English miles, within three hours, the time occupied by the mail in going the same distance. Accordingly he started with the mail at twelve o'clock, and considering it was all up hill work from Rathcormac to Watergrass-hill, he kept the lead at a winning pace; but on coming to the descent, he gained rapidly to Riverstown, where the coach appeared in view, and *Fox* became rather distressed, which was increased by some whiskey that was given him. However, being shown the watch, and the time appearing against him, and moreover being cheered by the presence of several gentlemen who rode with him the entire distance, he resumed his task, and arrived in Cork in TWO HOURS AND FIFTY ONE MINUTES—winning with nine minutes to spare. He was immediately taken into M'Ever's hotel, and having had some refreshment, he gave a *somerset* in the Coffee-room, which showed that he was not much fatigued after his journey.—*Cork Herald.*

The wholesale price of whiskey in Connecticut is ninepence per gallon.

THE POST-OFFICE.

Returns have been ordered to be made to the House of Commons "of all and every instruction, bye-law, or authority, under which postmasters are instructed or authorised, or have assumed a right, to open up, unfold, apply strong lamp-lights to, or use any of them, or any other means whatever, for ascertaining or reading what may be contained in words or in figures, in any letter, of any size or description, being fastened with a wafer or with wax, or even if totally unfastened by either; of all informations received or lodged at any post-office, or with the solicitor of any post-office, against persons or parties in England, Ireland, or Scotland, for illegally conveying letters, within the year, beginning 5th July, 1832, and ending 5th July, 1833; also, the dates and places of such informations, distinguishing each kingdom; also, all prosecutions instituted or threatened in consequence of such informations, with the names of the parties prosecuted or threatened, and the names of the parties who so prosecuted or threatened; also, the names of persons of whom letters have been demanded by the solicitors for post-offices, in any of the three kingdoms, under the allegation of their having been illegally conveyed, and by whose authority said letters were demanded; also, the amount paid for any such information, and the expense incurred in prosecutions, actual or threatened; also, what part of the expenses so incurred was received by any solicitor of any post offices in any of the three kingdoms, for his own behoof, with the name of any such solicitor; also, what part of such sums was charged against the public; also, on what ground, and on whose authority, all and each of such informations were taken up and proceeded with; also, all fines or penalties (if any) exacted or received, in order to quash such prosecutions, and by whom received, and by whom paid, and how they were disposed of; and also, a return, in detail, of the present establishment of the post-office in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, stating the name of every person employed in those offices (exclusive of letter-carriers, sorters, and other inferior officers) stating the date of his entry into the service, the office or offices he now holds, and the salary, allowances, perquisites, fees, or emoluments of every kind and description, received by him in 1832, distinguishing the amount of each item, and the source from which it was derived, so as to exhibit the whole in detail."

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE—A BRIDE BUT NO WIFE.

The haste with which the peasantry of this country wed at Shrovetide is often productive of comic and serious occurrences. We shall relate a circumstance which took place on Tuesday last, in a village not far distant from the town of Thurles. A young farmer, whom we shall call *Darby*, plighted his troth to a damsel whom he had never seen before, the parties living some miles distant, and the match having been made, as usual, by a mutual friend. After the ceremony was over, Darby began to take a closer view of his bride, and perceiving one of her *understanders* thicker than the other, he turned to his friend, "Arrah! Paddy, said he, "does any thing ail her leg?" "I think I heard," said Paddy, "she had a running evil!" 'Och! murther an ouns,' said Darby, almost petrified with horror, a running d—v—l! Och I'll be off entirely." The bride and her friends had retired before this *eclair cissement*, and Paddy, seeing the coast clear, took an opportunity of calling her brother aside and said, keep this (his bride's fortune £150) till I come back from Thurles by-and-bye; he left the house immediately, and before the guests had enjoyed the wedding dinner, and has not since been heard of by his bride but no wife.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

TRAGICAL OCCURRENCE.

A Bavarian journal states that a tragical event has occurred in the seminary of Potsdam. It was strictly forbidden for any of the pupils to form an intimacy with persons of the female sex, and one was expelled from the seminary in consequence of having done so. This operated so strongly on the mind of another youth, who had formed a *liason* with the daughter of an old invalid, that they both resolved on self-destruction in the event of discovery. This soon took place, and expulsion followed, as in the case of his comrade. He instantly repaired to his mistress, and they both resolved to keep their word. They met at night on the border of the lake in the palace garden, each bringing a phial of sulphuric acid; a dispute arose as to which should drink first; the girl being most courageous, drank hers in an instant, so eagerly that her lips and chin were dreadfully burnt; the youth then followed her example. Something, however, which he had drunk on the way, to keep up his courage, acted in some degree as an antidote. The girl's sufferings were acute in the extreme; to cool the fire within they both plunged into the lake to ease their torments. He, however, was an expert swimmer, and, as she clung to his cloak, they did not meet death here; a ray of light seemed to dawn upon the scattered senses of the youth, and he at this moment wished for life. He called aloud for help, and assistance was afforded; they were both carried to their homes, and thence to the hospital. The girl expired in half an hour; medical aid succeeded in restoring speech to the youth, who, a few days ago, was able to give these particulars. He is now pronounced out of danger, but will bear infirmity with him for the rest of his life.—*French Paper.*

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.—We have received a file of Sydney, New South Wales, papers to the 20th of August, by which we learn the legislative council had voted £8,000 expense of the colonial police for 1834; for support of the Episcopalian clergy, £11,917; Presbyterian clergy, £600; Roman Catholic clergy, £1,900. The revenue of the colony last year had increased some thousands, chiefly in the customs, and by the sale of crown lands to the settlers. A subscription list of £200 was opened to build another Presbyterian chapel at Sydney. Two men of the names of Cook and Long were executed last July for highway robbery.

The question, whether an Englishman can pursue another Englishman, resident in France, for debts contracted in England, by selling the debt to a Frenchman will be decided by the tribunals in the course of a month. There is reason to believe, that the decision will be against the right of sueing, in this way, by a transfer of debt. If the right be established, all the English, who have taken refuge in France from their English creditors, will be as subject to arrest as if they had not quitted England.—And why not?

AN EDITOR'S AUXILIARY—"A BIT OF A BOY."

The conductor of a London newspaper, begun some years ago, and which owed much of its celebrity to the virulent attacks it contained on the character of ladies and other private individuals, was almost weekly called on for apologies, or else to submit to more objectionable alternatives. One morning, after the publication of the paper, a spark, equipped in the most fashionable style, with "his eye in a fine frenzy, rolling," called at the publishing office, and demanded from the clerk, in the most peremptory manner, to be introduced to the Editor, who, he declared, in the last publication, had grossly calumniated the complainant's maiden aunt, by representing her as a royal favorite, and an unworthy pensioner of an impoverished state.

The clerk at first hesitated to comply with his request, but the visitor becoming vehement in his demand, at the same time exhibiting a heavy whip, which he had previously concealed below his fur-trimmed surtout, the man of figures thought it prudent to gratify the stranger, and, ringing the office bell, directed the *devil*, who was speedily in attendance, to send down the Editor to converse with a gentleman in the counting-house. "Now," (thought the visitor within himself,) "if the little blackhearted scribbler don't apologize in the humblest manner, I'll flog him within an inch of his life," but his communings were interrupted by the heavy tread of some one descending the stairs from the printing office; and there presently stood before him a most favourable specimen of the "finest pisintry in the world," something above six feet high, with a right serviceable shillelah in his fist instead of a quill, and an expression of countenance which showed him to be no joker.—"Is it the Hedditur you want, my darling?" said Mike O'Connor, addressing the stranger. "Yes," replied the latter, in a tone of voice which was intended to resemble thunder, "send him down immediately." "Then, by the piper of war, my gossoon, I'm the Hedditur myself, so spake out." "Eh, surely you are not the Editor," rejoined the other, somewhat cooled on observing Mike's determined aspect. "Faith, I'm all you'll get for him, as long as my name is Mike O'Connor—so make as short a story as you plase, for I'm throng with a mimber of parliament or two up stairs."—The fellow persisted in his claims to the Hedditurship with such pertinacity, that the stranger, seeing no hope of getting at the right man, slid his whip into his pocket and departed, muttering something about an action at law. So frequently had the Editor been called upon by similar visitors, that, to save his bacon, he found it absolutely necessary to employ an Irish prize-fighter to personify him on such occasions.—*Glasgow Courier.*

KING OF GREECE.

Otho I. is a young man not very remarkable for gifts of body or mind. He does not merit being called Otho the Ugly, as *The Age* has it, but no one can say he is the Handsome. He has a good eye, and an intelligent expression, but his mouth is remarkably wide, and his nose, being neither Grecian nor Roman, is quite out of the line of beauty. He has, further, the disadvantage of a slight deafness, and a hesitation in speech; but then his person is well turned, and active—he rides on horseback and dances gracefully; and, at the weekly balls of the Countess d'Aremberg waltzes like a hero, to the great delight of the Greek misses, who are fast learning fashionable airs. He is studious, and spends certain hours every day in the reading of public laws, under the guidance of M. Maura, one of the Regency, a highly instructed and able man. He is well disposed, amiable to all about him, and particularly discreet; cautiously avoiding giving an opinion on the measures of the government, carefully retaining for his coming of age the popularity which the Regency can manage to attain, escaping the odium which their conduct may produce, and holding out to the discontented that period as the day star of Greece. It is a question, if the choice of so young a person, the son of a third-rate monarch in Europe, without moral and political power, was a sound one for this country, before which an unclouded prospect of glory was opening through the clouded horizon of the Levant; but the thing being done, it must be admitted, that Otho is acting his part with propriety, and though the good is slow in coming, no evil follows in his train.

CURE FOR ROT IN SHEEP—IMPORTANT.

A letter in the *Kentish Observer* by W. Johnson, Esq., of Great Totham, Essex, has been published in which he strongly recommends agriculturists to employ salt to prevent the rot in sheep. Mr. J. says that "the mode of giving the salt varies in different districts. In Norfolk it is given in partially covered wooden troughs, without any admixture; and again, in the same description of troughs mixed with chaff, chopped hay, &c., and then about a pound of salt is usually mixed with about 100 pounds of fodder. By the use of salt, many turnip lands are now fed with sheep in the east of England, that previous to its employment the farmer in vain attempted to feed off. On the Cradle Hall farm, near Barnham, in Norfolk, there is one field of about 40 acres, which is peculiarly inimical to sheep. Mr. Butcher, the tenant of the farm, before he used the salt, has lost a dozen in one night, when feeding upon turnips, and yet there is in this pestilential field no apparent cause for this miserable mortality. The soil is sandy, with a northerly aspect, and yet the field was absolutely notorious for its destructive effects upon sheep. Mr. Butcher resolved to try the effects of common salt, given in troughs, without stint; the result is excellent—he has not, since he used salt, lost a single sheep in the field, and his salt troughs now invariably accompany his flock in all seasons and on all soils. One fact observed by Mr. B. is every way worthy of notice, viz—that the sheep, when feeding on a particular field, consumed invariably four times the salt than when feeding on any other soil."

It is said that Lord William Bentick has expressed a wish to retire from the government of India, on account of ill health. The Duke of Richmond is spoken of as his successor as governor; and that Sir Henry George Grey will succeed his lordship as Commander-in-Chief of the army.

UNLAWFUL PROCESSIONS.—On Friday, about thirty individuals attended at the Mayor's office, Derry, and gave in bail to appear at the ensuing Assizes, for having been concerned in the processions of the 18th December.

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No. 2014.

TIMBER AND DE[...]
COLBECK STREET, CORNE[...]
R. BRAM[...]
HAS for Sale, Red and [...] Deals, Laths, Slates, Til[...] he will sell on most moderate ter[...] Scantling of every description [...] penters' use.
Waterford, February 12, 18[...]

AUCTION OF DAMAGED [...] LINSEE[...]
TO BE SOLD BY [...]
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM [...]
ON FRIDAY next, F[...] MARKET-HOUSE, Qua[...] HEMP, FLAX, and LINSEED [...] gene, Captain RICHARDSON, f[...] Sale to commence at Twelve [...]
WM. S[...]
Waterford, February 18, 18[...]
The above is POSTPONE[...] February 24th.

IMMENSE SALE [...] OF CHINA, EARTHENWAR[...] GLASS, [...]
TO BE SOLD BY [...]
On MONDAY, the 24th [...] And following Days, until the [...] AT PENISTAN'S W[...]
ON THE Q[...]
THE ENTIRE STOCK i[...] and EARTHENWARE, [...] Breakfast, and Tea Sets, in a g[...] Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets [...] of the most modern shapes, &c. [...] and Chamber Sets, with an [...] every Article in the Trade—w[...] OUT RESERVE, and in such [...] and other Purchasers. The Sto[...] every useful Article, both plain [...] The FURNITURE to be So[...] posed of.
WM. [...]
Sale to commence each d[...] and to be continued in the Eve[...] Waterford, February 6, 1834.

LONDON NEWSPAPE[...]
HIS Grace the Post Mast[...] termined on abolishing [...] the 5th of April next,
JOHNSTON [...]
1, EDEN-QUAY [...]
take this opportunity of respect[...] of the various News-Rooms, R[...] Clubs, Societies, throughout Ir[...] of supplying the individual C[...] the *Post Office Clerks*, with the[...] papers, which they may de[...] with the *strictest punctuality* [...] such that at all times the very [...] plied.
JOHNSTON and Co. refer [...] the very great success which ha[...] SYSTEM," which is fully ac[...] tion of the metropolitan and P[...] *their determination to contin*[...] their customers in Dublin may [...] ing served with their newspape[...] AN HOUR BEFORE T[...] and in the Country at the ear[...] The necessary limits of an a[...] ing further into detail, but at [...] the most satisfactory testimon[...]
ADVERTI[...]
Received for and inserted in [...] United Kingdom, and papers [...]
JOHNSTO[...]
Newspaper and Adv[...] quay, Sackvil[...]
N B—Agents in all the p[...] shall be shortly appointed, [...] *new regulations, are prohibi*[...] *way with Newspapers further* [...] letters *require*.
JOHNSTON and CO. wil[...] cations for Agencies from res[...] tisfactory reference in Dubl[...] lars of terms, &c. shall be co[...]

NOTICE TO CO[...]
PROPOSALS will be [...] Commissary Genera[...] tract for the supply of Iron [...] Sheets, Red and Bolster T[...] for the use of the Constabul[...] 1834, to 30th September, 18[...] and conditions of Contra[...] the hours of Ten and Four o[...] February, at Noon, when [...]
Commissary General's [...] Custom House, Dublin. [...]

WATERFORD POR[...]
ARRI[...]
17th—Eliza and Ann, H[...] coals, a market; Idas, H[...] Stephens; and Patriot, W[...] Fame, Lowther, Newport[...] Richardson, Riga, hemp, [...] London, m g; Sarah, Cor[...] Lowther, Swansea, culm. [...] ther, ditto, ditto; Eliza W[...] Pavey, London, ballast.
18th—Malcolm, Pond, L[...] Bideford, ballast, a seek[...] bin, Bristol; Eliza and A[...] tioned, (17th) has gone to [...] United Friends, Lewis, Liv[...]
SAI[...]
17th—Harmony, Kilg[...] Sally, Greenway, Swansea, [...] Rapid Miller, London, [...] Pembray, ballast; Bee, D[...]
18th—City of Bristol, ([...] ral cargo; Rapid, Duke, [...]

SHIP[...]
We learn by the packet [...] that on Sunday morning [...] was towed into Milford by [...] that place, and by the C[...] will be recollected that the [...] by several vessels recently [...] attempts to tow her in, w[...] count of rough weather, [...] and is described as bearing [...] boarded and plundered.

NEIGHBO[...]
COUNTY WATERFO[...] rickbeg.
COUNTY KILKENN[...]
COUNTY TIPPERAR[...] on-Suir.
COUNTY WEXFOR[...] neyhore.
COUNTY LIMERIC[...]
Accounts have bee[...] 4th instant, at which [...] steamer had landed a [...] and ammunition. [...] spirits, having hear[...] The troops of Don Mi[...] ing from Soto Redon[...]

RVAN ELECTION.

econd edition of Saturday's *Chro-*
roceedings of Friday. As several of
t receive that edition, we re-pub-
for their gratification':—

DAY EVENING, EIGHT O'CLOCK.

his evening the day's poll was an-
gs by the Seneschal, as follows :—

OOTH NO. 1.

b, ...	33
on,............	9
Majority.. ..	—24

OOTH NO. 2.

ob, ...	36
ron,............	7
Majority.. ..	—29
cob on this day's poll	—53

GROSS POLL.

b, ...	307
ron, ...	260
for Mr. Jacob,.. ..	47

ing announced for Mr. Jacob, the
the Court-house gave repeated
nthusiastic and deafening cheers I

addressed the electors at great
sual ability. Time will not permit
end a full report of his excellent
n. Suffice it to say, that it was ut-
ceived by the people, in the greatest
alluding to Mr. Jacob's opponent.
Barron was ill-advised in prolong-
ot resigning that evening, parti-
was not the smallest expectation of

ill be seen on reference to the above
s polled. The number at present
on does not amount to more than
re evident that if Mr. Barron were
them to-morrow he could not pull
iumph to Repeal—to O'Connell, and
n of Dungarvan have done them-
r on this occasion, not alone for
sting an anti-repealer, but for the
meanour observed by them through-
st, even after they were certain of
a grand victory. I have no doubt
erminate early to-morrow (Satur-
d by the patriotic merchants and
garvan to chair Mr. Jacob after the
and also to entertain him to a pub-

RDAY—FOURTH DAY.

pened this morning at nine o'clock,
the greater part of the day resting
ther of the candidates seemed inclined
surprise occasioned by Mr. Barron
on Saturday was very great ; and
used a good deal of conversation, as
must have had some ulterior object in
n, "why doesn't Barron resign ?"
usand times during the day, but no
could be given. About half-past
e evening the plot which had been
day, was announced at the hustings
e, (Mr. Barron's conducting agent,)
without further preface proposing Mr.
itor-General, as a new candidate ; after
seconded, the friends of Mr. Jacob put
s in nomination, namely, Mr. Black-
General, and Mr. Dominick P. Ro-
notoriety. This new feature in the
siderable merriment, and also asto-
hat Mr. Barron's object could be.—
out immediately that it was the inten-
or some of their agents, to petition
return, on the score of having bribed
and as it was supposed Mr. Barron
lear from a similar charge, they
n in nomination. We have given
on this subject in another ar-
erefore, in this place confine ourselves
e under our observation. Immediately
n of the new candidates, the agents
ed to their respective booths, and re-
of the few voters that remained. At
ly, the court-house being crowded to
ost anxiety manifested by the people,
nd requested silence, as he was about
l state of the poll, which he would do
re as they (the electors) would hear
s then loudly cheered.

GROSS POLL.

....	307
....	260
pton	6
burne................	0
yne..................	0
Jacob, over Mr. Barron,	—47

said—It is now my duty to inform
Jacob, Esq. is duly elected to repre-
Dungarvan in the Imperial Parlia-
us cheering) Mr. Jacob will have an
ressing you in a few moments, as soon
atifying his election are executed, you
the kindness to preserve silence while

ures were signed and proclamation
ob rose and was received with the most
, which were several times repeated
ntleman commenced. As soon as the
d, Mr. Jacob said—Electors of Dun-
achieved a noble victory in favour of
epeal. (Cheers.) You have achieved
despite of the base and contemptible
county. When I speak thus of
he county Waterford, I must make one
of the Marquis of Waterford, whose
the contest just ended, I hope will not
electors of this borough. (Cheers.)
the agent (Col. Curry) of an absentee
in the booths, for what purpose it is
How dare he be there to intimidate,
he honest electors. What ! was it for
w beating them that he so assiduously
where his master could not come, ac-
stitution of this country ? (Hear.)—
d this election with a spirit that became
ere we rewarded ? We were insulted
rty in every way they possibly could.—
you—I polluted you with money.—
.") Mr. Barron says I am prevented
rliament because I bribed you ; and as
e they have brought forward a man
women would hiss from amongst you—
, as your representative, be a greater
cholera morbus. (Cheers and laugh-
feeling that actuates my opponents.
ged to have recourse to the tool of the
at does the dirty work of the Whigs,
Solicitor-General, who recently pro-
ewspaper for its liberal principles.—
e more strongly the delusion and hum-
s in stating that the Duke of Devon-
n this occasion. (Hear, hear.) The
losing a thought on. (Cheers.) It is
se and dying faction. (Great cheers.)
hem out of the borough, and they will
ome in again. [Cries of " they never
d of the high and honorable situation
e in. I am the first representative you
—you never had one of your choice
ult now has proved that you won't be
oud cheers.) You always had some
you despite of your feelings and wishes
blind indeed if they ever venture to
ear, hear, hear) I hope the person
lected to represent your wants and
perial Parliament will not disappoint
worthy of your choice. (Hear, hear.)
localities of the town, I shall always
eive communications and instructions
shall use every exertion to forward the
n in general, and those of the brave
ticular. (Loud cheers.) The Tories

gave you a bounty for the encouragement of your fishe-
ries, and the Whigs were not six months in office when
they deprived you of it. (Hear, hear.) I promise you
faithfully to vote for a Repeal of the Union, and the total
extinction of Tithes and church property. I don't
care whether they taunt me with being one of O'Con-
nell's tail or not ; at all events I would rather be one of
his than a joint of the great cat's tail. (Cheers and
laughter.) I again thank you for the high honour you
have conferred on me, and I hope when I have the plea-
sure of seeing you again, you will be quite satisfied with
the choice you have made. If not, at any time that a
majority of the electors call on me to resign, I will do so
with pleasure, but I do not anticipate any such event, as
it is my firm and determined resolution never to desert
the people ; on the contrary, I shall never cease to work
for them, and by my exertions in and out of Parliament
to do all in my power that may add to their comfort,
happiness, and prosperity. (Long protracted cheers.)
You had great obstacles to surmount, and determined ene
mies to contend against. You have conquered them all,
the victory is ours. (Cheers.) This is a glorious day for
the men of Dungarvan ; it has witnessed the virtue, the
integrity and noble patriotism that guide them, which will
reflect back on them in after ages the good opinions
of every honorable mind, and the blessings and prayers
of their posterity. (Cheers.) I cannot conclude with-
out returning thanks to our worthy Seneschal, Mr. Hud-
son, who has performed his duty impartially and ho-
nestly ; (cheers)—I have also to return thanks to the
soldiers who acted during the contest as became British
soldiers ; a better conducted body of men I never saw,
they were patient, at the same time firm ; they did not act
as our opponents would wish, but they acted as men and
as soldiers. (Loud cheers.) As many of my fellow-
townsmen will not have an opportunity of hearing us
here, I request you will now adjourn to the Square,
and all will there have an opportunity of hearing my
friends address you from the balcony. (Mr. Jacob sat
down amid enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.)

According to Mr. Jacob's request the electors repair-
ed to the Square, and Mr. Maurice O'Connell addressed
them from the balcony at considerable length, after
which the people retired peaceably to their homes, and
thus ended, without riot, quarrel, or bloodshed, one of
the greatest, if not the greatest, victories that was ever
achieved for the question of Repeal in this country.

The following are the speeches delivered by the Candi-
dates on the first day of the election. After the pro
posers and seconders had delivered their sentiments on
the respective merits of their friends :

Mr. Pierse George Barron rose, and was cheered by his
friends and hissed by the repealers. He said he stood be-
fore the electors as independent a candidate as any other
man, and he hoped he would get a fair hearing, for he
wanted no more. Much unmerited odium had been cast
upon him, in consequence of a letter from Mr. O'Connell,
addressed to the electors of Dungarvan. He trusted, from
his knowledge of Mr. O'Connell's general integrity of
character, that the honorable gentleman will retract
what he said against him, for he knew it must have pre-
ceeded from erroneous impressions alone. (Hear, hear.)
Mr. O'Connell had styled him a despicable politician ;
he need only appeal to the recollections of the peo-
ple of this county to refute that assertion. In 1814 he sup-
ported the popular candidate, Mr. Power, of Clashmore.
In 1826 and 1832 he gave his co operation to the popular
interest also. O'Connell said that he was the only elector
in this county that refused him in 1832. The fact is—Mr.
O'Connell, previous to his canvassing this county, at that
time solicited his interest in the hall of the Four Courts
in Dublin, and he told him he should have his support if
none but ascendancy gentlemen appeared—but did he
not then, when the election came on, vote for Mus-
grave and Power ? (Cheers.) He was accused of having
supported Mr. Christmas, a Conservative member, at
the late election for the city of Waterford. He (Mr.
Barron) denied that Mr. Christmas is a Conservative.—
(Oh, oh.) Before emancipation was carried he knew Mr.
C. to be a most liberal man in his political opinions.—
He was accused, too, of supporting the tithe system. He
could also refute this allegation by another fact. Some
years since, when the parishioners of Stradbally were
about to be greatly embarrassed on account of the pay-
ment of their tithes, he, in conjunction with another
gentleman, became their security. After some time they
became defaulters—proceedings at law were taken against
them—and he asked any reasonable man, should he be
called a supporter of the tithe system, because he would
not pay out of his own pocket hundreds of pounds which
he never owed ?

Mr. Carbery—Could not you wait for the Million Act ?

Mr. Barron, in continuation, said he was upbraided with
being an Orange Catholic—that's a phrase of which he
professed not to know the meaning—why, he remembered
himself to see Mr. O'Connell wear orange ribbons, and
he thought he could then, with more propriety, if there
could be any such thing in the case, be called an Orange
Catholic ? No man more than he (Mr. B.) can hate the
present tithe system, and, if the electors returned him,
he shall exert all his energies to bring about their proper
adjustment, in order that the people may be as much and
as speedily as possible relieved. (Cheers.) It is easy to
make charges, and it is equally easy to refute them,
and he trusted he had with sufficient intelligibility disproved
every statement that had been made to prejudice him in
their opinions. As for the Repeal of the Union—he hoped
it would be enough for him to say, that he would go to the
discussion of the question with a mind unprejudiced on
either side. He would hear in the House of Commons the
arguments for and against it, and then he would proceed
upon his own conscientious opinions after ; and though
he could not foresee what benefit a Repeal of the Union,
if practicable, could accomplish for Dungarvan, he would
be as impartial in forming his sentiments upon the mea-
sure as any other man. (Hear, hear.) He would take
no pledges, because he thought it unconstitutional. He
never supported agitation, because he never knew it to
produce any practical good. In conclusion, he promised
to do all in his power to promote the prosperity of this
country, and of Dungarvan in particular, in every depart-
ment. Mr. B. thanked the court for the hearing they
had favoured him with, and hoped the proceedings would
end as good humouredly as he had the pleasure to see
them commence. (Cheers.)

Mr. Carbery hoped that the electors would not return
an anti-repealer.

Mr. Dower asked, why it was that Col. Curry was pre-
sent at the election, although Mr Barron said that he
(the Col.) would not interfere ?

Mr. Barron disclamed being the nominee of the Duke
of Devonshire, or being supported by Col. Curry indivi-
dually ; however, if Col Curry wished to be present at
the proceedings, of course, he had no control over
him. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Jacob came forward to state the grounds upon
which he hoped for the suffrages of the electors of Dun-
garvan. He was a thorough-going repealer, without equi-
vocation, delusion, or mental reservation. (Cheers.)—
He should exert all his energies for a repeal of that ac-
cursed measure that was carried at such an extent of
blood and treasure to Ireland. (Hear, hear.) He would
not now enter into the details of the question—yet there
were circumstances sufficiently obvious to every reflecting
man to pourtray the various misery which the union had
entailed on Ireland. Look to absenteeism, one of the
greatest afflictions of this country—that was caused by the
union—which operated as a premium to the aristocracy
here, to leave their native land and sit in a foreign
parliament. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) If an Irish
member were ever so honest, what could he do in St.
Stephens, where there were 609 against 105 ? He
would pledge himself to vote for a Repeal of the Union,
because he was convinced of its necessity, and he trusted
that the people of Ireland would not give a *carte blanche*
to any other representative on that question. (Cheers.)
However, he should record his respect for Mr. Barron as
a private gentleman, for he never had heard anything
derogatory to his character in society. (Cheers.)
He (Mr. J.) was his whole life opposed to tithes, root
and branch, not like the Whigs, or Stanley, who
promised an extinction, and then brought forward the
bayonet to collect them from the people. (Cheers.)
He had himself seen nine funerals in one day, at
Newtownbarry, in consequence of the collection of tithes.
He could not abide the very name of the Whigs—they
had shed more blood and instituted more prosecutions
than any Tory administration. He hoped, therefore,
that the people did not mean to return another addition
to the Whigs. (Cheers.) He was told that the Duke of
Devonshire would be neuter on the present contest, but
he did not believe it—the Duke's agent was at present in
the town, and was that like neutrality ? (Hear, hear.)—
But if the Duke did not interfere, then they were not un-
der any individual obligations, and they should not
support a Whig. It was said that he was the nominee
of O'Connell. He begged leave to assure them that he
was not the nominee of any man. He was recommended
by O'Connell, and he was proud of his confidence, be-
cause his opinions were in unison with that great patriot.
(Great cheering.) Mr. Jacob thanked the Court for
the hearing he got ; he hoped that every man on either
side should be respected. Let them now go to the poll,
and behave good humouredly like true Irishmen from the
beginning. (Cheers.)

The Seneschal then having desired all those for either
candidate to say aye or no, declared that the show of
hands was in favour of Mr. Jacob. A poll was then de-
manded.

EAST INDIA TEA TRADE.

We call the attention of the mercantile world
to the following important and *official* letter of the
India House as to the regulation of the tea trade
hereafter :—

EAST INDIA HOUSE, FEB. 5.—I am commanded by the
court of directors of the East India company, to acquaint
you that the court have taken into their particular con
sideration the letter, dated 29th ultimo, from yourself
and other gentlemen, representing, that having been ap-
pointed a "committee of dealers in tea," you are in-
structed to submit to the notice of the court that the tea
trade are experiencing very serious inconvenience : and in-
jury from the continued uncertainty in which they are
kept as to the precise views of his Majesty's government
respecting the scale of duties which is to be substituted
for the present duty on tea, and also as to the plan which
it is the intention of government to propose for the fu
ture regulation of the East India company's sales until
the whole of their stock is disposed of ; and expressing
your hope that the court will aid the trade in obtaining
the desired information, as far and as speedily as may be
in their power. Your letter states that the trade at large
is suffering loss from the great and unprecedented increase
in the declaration which has been issued from the March
sale, which has checked the regular demand ; and you
call the attention of the court to the injury which the
trade will sustain in reference to their present stocks,
unless something be done for their relief, and suggest the
propriety of postponing the March sale from the 3d to
the 17th of March, and the prompt of the December sale
from the 28th Feb to the 14th of March. You also ad-
vert to the arrangements which took place at the
period of the commutation act, when the company
took back the tea that remained in the hands of the trade,
and your letter concludes with recommending that on the
ensuing prompt day for the December sale, all teas sold
and remaining in the company's warehouses, (for which
the buyers may claim such a mode of relief,) may be
taken back by the East India company at the cost prices.

And the court directs me to acquaint you and the other
gentlemen who constitute that committee of the tea trade,
that the information in their possession leads them to
conclude that it is not in the contemplation of his Majes-
ty's government to recommend to parliament to suspend
or vary the duties upon tea, which by the act of the last
session (3 and 4 William 4, cap. 101,) are to take place
from and after the 22d April.

I am further to acquaint you, that the court, in concur-
rence with the board of commissioners for the affairs of
India, have adopted the following arrangements in respect
to the quantities of tea to be offered for sale, and the
upset prices, viz : It is the court's intention to put up
to sale nine millions of pounds of tea (including the pri-
vate trade of the commanders and officers of the com-
pany's ships) in the month of June ensuing ; the com-
pany's tea in such sale will not be put up as hitherto at
rates calculated upon the exact prime cost and
charges of the tea, but that the different species of teas,
and the principal grades in those species will be offered
for sale at the rates from 20 to 25 per cent. lower than
the average price which the like species and grades of
company's tea have produced at the four quarterly sales
of the year 1833.

It is also the intention of the court to put up the like
quantity of nine millions of pounds of tea in the month
of September, and at the same prices as the sale in June.

And the court will follow the like course, both as to
quantity and price, for the sale in December.

The court desire it to be distinctly understood that if
any of the company's tea shall be refused by the buyers,
and struck out at the June sale, such refused teas, if
again put up at the September or December sale, will be
offered at the same price, and not be put up at a reduced
price ; the only exception to which rate will be, that sin-
gle chests or parcels of small amount may be put up to
sale at such prices as the court shall deem expedient.

The like course will be adopted in respect of any of
the company's teas which may be refused at the Septem-
ber sale and put up in December.

I am also to acquaint you, that as a postponement of
the approaching sale from the 3d to 17th March, could
not fail to produce a great inconvenience both to the
company and to the trade, the court decline to adopt
that course, but they will be ready to extend the prompt
of the December sale from the 28th February to the 14th
March to such persons as may desire it ; and although it
has been customary upon occasions of such postponement
to charge the parties with interest, the court will in this
instance dispense with such charge.

And lastly, in respect to receiving back any parcels of
tea which the buyers may wish to return upon the com-
pany, it appears to the court that this species of relief,
which was justly and properly granted upon the stock in
hand in 1784, when the duties were at once reduced
from a high to a moderate duty, does not appear to be
called on for the present occasion.

LAW POINTS.

(FROM STEWART'S DESPATCH.)

Highly important statutable omission as to Ireland.

ACTION ON BOND—PROMISE IN WRITING TO PAY.

Question—I hold a bond of my late intimate friend,
Captain ——— ; he was a man for whom I entertained a
great regard, and I never required the interest to be
paid ; in fact, we understood one another upon that head ;
he recently got a large fortune, but as not unfrequently
occurs in the course of human affairs, he did not long
live to enjoy it—I may say, he scarcely took possession
of it when he did. One of his first acts on receiving the
news was, to write me a letter, " expressing his obliga-
tions, and *promising to pay principal and interest* when
we met, for which purpose he invited me to his seat in
——— ;" he died, and I am told that as the bond is up-
wards of *twenty* years old, I cannot recover, notwith-
standing the most solemn promise contained in this letter.

Answer—If, as we presume, this is an *Irish* debt, que-
rist has no remedy but from the honor of the parties.—
The case is one of great severity, and loudly calls for the
extension to IRELAND of a recent enactment—by which
in such case " an acknowledgment *in writing* of the debt,
" *signed* by the party liable by virtue of such bond,
" enables the creditor to recover the amount within
" twenty years after such *acknowledgment*."

This is a just and equitable provision, and Ireland, as an
integral part of the empire, ought to be embraced within
its enactments.

We cannot imagine anything so monstrous—our Irish
members have much to answer for !

THE FIFTEENTH HUSSARS.

The appointment of Colonel William Taylor to the
command of the 15th Hussars, as reported by a morning
contemporary, has not taken place, nor, as far as we have
learned, has any arrangement relative to that command
been made. We can easily foresee that there are serious
difficulties to be got over before the command is given
away. What is to become of Lord Brudenell when a new
appointment is made ? Is his lordship to be placed on
the half pay list ? Half-pay has always been understood
to be bestowed as a reward for past, or as a retaining fee
for future services. Is it possible, then, that Lord Bru-
denell can establish his right to half pay on either of
these ground ?

We suspect that some method must be discovered for
his lordship's quitting the army altogether, before his
successor can be appointed.—*Globe*

REMARKABLE EVENTS

FEB. 14TH—VALENTINE'S DAY.

1779—*Captain Cooke* killed.
1780—*Sir W. Blackstone* died.
1797—*Admiral Jervis's* victory.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Wicklow, March 13 ; Wexford, 47 ; Waterford, 19 ;
Clonmel, 21 ; Cork, 24 ; Tralee, 31 ; Limerick, April
4 ; Ennis, 7 ; Galway, 9 ; Philipstown, 12 ; Marybo-
rough, 14 ; Kilkenny, 16 ; Carlow, 18 ; Naas, 19.

JOHN LLOYD, Esq , Commissioner.
JOHN THOMAS LLOYD, Esq , Register.

FASHIONABLE ARRIVALS.—Under the head of
fashionable arrivals, the *Manchester Chronicle* of
last Saturday has the following announcement :—
£1,303 pigs have arrived by the railway during
the week ! ! !

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

JAMES CARROLL,
(LATE CARROLL AND GREAVES,)
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
novel 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,
Thibet and Rockspun Ditto,
British and French Figured and Plain Silks,
Plain and Figured Velvets and Satins,
Organde Embroidered Robes,
Taglioni Evening Dresses,
Figured and Plain Cashmere Cloaks,
British and French Merinos,
French and English Gloves,
French Cambrics and Handkerchiefs,
Worked Muslins and Lace Collars,
British and French Blond Laces,
Embroidered Blond Netts and Gauzes,
French Gauze and Satin Ribbons,
Thread and Urling's Laces,
Blond de Cambria and Bobbin Nett Veils
Foullards Chintz Dresses, in Muslin and Silk,
7 8 and 4-4 Linens, warranted free of any mixture of
Cotton,
Merino and Silk Travelling Cravats,
Gentlemen's Ready Made White and Coloured Shirts,
Black Silk Stocks and Stiffners.

Eau de Cologne, warranted genuine ; Macassar Oil,
Lavender, Razor Strops, Work Boxes, Writing Desks,
Tea Caddies, Cigars, French Slippers, Silk and Cotton
Umbrellas, Suspenders, Boys' Cloth Caps, Tortoishell
Combs (plain and cut), 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 Boas in the greatest
variety, Mantillas, Muffs, 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.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—FEB. 17.

ARRIVED,

15th—Princess Royal, Morgan, Carmarthen, bark ;
Coronation, Barron, Liverpool, salt, for Ross ; Union,
Hughes, Carnarvon, slates, ditto ; Secret, Sleeman, Li-
verpool, coals and salt, ditto ; Acorn, Protheroe, Car-
marthen, bark ; La Hogue, Hill, Newport, coals, for
Ross ; Speculation, Chandler, Liverpool, salt ; Hope-
well, Lewis, Cardigan, slates, a market ; Gower, Peters,
Glasgow, m g ; Ocean, Challacome ; Pacific, Ellis ; and
Jane, Fullarton, Liverpool, salt ; Theodore, Baikie,
Wick, herrings ; Eleanor, Jones, Carnarvon, slates.

16th—Levant Star, Lewther, Liverpool, salt ; Atlas,
Hughes, Swansea, culm ; Betsey, Stephings, Newport,
coals ; Rapid, Dyke, ditto, ditto ; Peace, Merritt, Milford,
bark ; City of Bristol, steamer, Hyde, Bristol, m goods ;
Catherine, Whelan, Cork whiskey ; Enterprise, Evans,
Chester, coals and m goods ; Jane, Rose, Swansea, coals
and m goods ; Agnes, Hughes, Pembray, culm ; Grati-
tude, Jenkins, Newport, to Ross ; Peter and Rebecca,
Read, Swansea, ditto ; Sally, Greenway, Berehaven, to
Swansea, copper ore.

17th—Eliza, and Hammett, Swansea, to market, culm
and crates.

SAILED.

15th—Ellen, Top, Oporto, m g. from Liverpool ; Isa
bella, Stewart, Dingle, salt from ditto ; Scotia, Ander-
son, Oporto, ballast ; Diamond, French, Jersey, provi-
sions ; Favourite, Previtt, Chichester, oats ; Harmony,
Angel, Falmouth, flour ; Venus, Brenan, London, provi-
sions.

16th—None,

SHIP NEWS.

WEYMOUTH, FEB. 12.—The Commodore, Cosens,
from Waterford for London, has put in here, and land-
ed the master, having met with an accident at sea. Ano-
ther master has been put on board, and proceeded on
the voyage.

Arrived from Youghal at Southampton 13th William
Penn.

ACCIDENT TO THE UPTON CASTLE EAST INDIAMAN.—
The East India ship, Upton Castle, having on board
Sir John Keane, Bart., K C B., the newly appointed com-
mander-in-chief of the forces at Bombay, after having
been detained for upwards of ten weeks at Spithead by
the westerly winds, took advantage on Saturdy evening,
with many other ships, of veering round a few points to
the northward. An immense number of vessels that had
been detained under similar circumstances had also left
their anchorage, and, unfortunately, about three o'clock
on Sunday morning the Upton Castle came in contact
with a large brig, the name of which, from the darkness
of the morning, was unable to be distinguished. The
bowsprit of the Upton Castle was carried away ; the fore-
top-mast of the brig and the figure head of the
former vessel were totally destroyed. The Upton
Castle was much damaged, and compelled to put
back to Portsmouth to refit, and it is not improbable
that she will have to go into dock. Sir John Keane
and suite, and most of the passengers have gone on shore,
and are at present at Ryde, Isle of Wight.

THE PAINTER'S GRAVE.

(FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY.)

Where shall the sunbeams play ?
Where shall the moonbeams light ?
For him who bade them stay,
With band of power and might --
Upon the Painter's grave.

Where the stormy pageant rise,
And the harmless lightnings fly ?
Where the magician lies
That fix'd them in the sky--
Before the Painter's grave.

Where shall the flow'rets shed
Sweet odours ! O'er his earth,
Where from their lowly bed
Gave them immortal birth--
Upon the Painter's grave.

Where shall the aged rest ?
And own one friend be found,
That thought grey hairs were best,
And age like holy ground ?
Upon the Painter's grave.

Where shall the maiden meek,
Whose beauty would not die,
Go lean her pensive cheek,
Or look with gentle eye ?
Upon the Painter's grave.

MARRIED.

At New Ross, on Tuesday, Mr. James Dowsley, of New Ross,
to Miss Eliza Whitney, of New Ross, sister to Dr. Whitney.

DEATHS.

On Thursday morning, in the Main-street, Carlow, at the
advanced age of 9? years, Mr. John Daniel
Sunday week, at Graigue, Mr. Bennet, Revenue officer, in the
twenty-second year of his age.
Yesterday morning, in Catherine-street, in this city, Mr. Richard
Webber, aged 41 years. This young man was cut off in the
prime of life by a malignant fever.
At Tallow, in this County, on the 15th instant, Mr. James
O'Brien, a respectable land Surveyor.

Two drunken policemen attacked a respectable
female in the Main-street, Clonmel, on Saturday
night, but the watchmen coming to her assistance,
took them into custody and confined them in the
watch-house. On Wednesday the case was inves-
tigated before the Mayor, and B. B. Bradshaw,
Esq , and our active Chief Constable, Captain
Gunn, pledged himself to represent the matter
to the Inspector General, who, he said, would
immediately order their dismissal. Since writing
the foregoing we have learned that Captain Gunn
has received a communication from the Inspector
General, conveying the dismissal of the delinquents,
one of whom, we forgot to mention, had drawn
his bayonet on the watchmen, and furiously endea-
voured to rescue his comrade.—*Free Press.*

DUBLIN CASTLE.

FEBRUARY 12, 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, under and in pursuance of an Act passed in the Third and Fourth Years of his Present Majesty's Reign, intituled, " An Act for the Relief of the Owners of Tithes in *Ireland*, " and for the Amendment of an Act passed in the 1st Session of Parliament, intituled an Act to Amend Three " Acts passed respectively in the Fourth, Fifth, and in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of his late Ma- " jesty King *George* the Fourth, providing for the establishing of Compositions for Tithes in *Ireland*, and to make " such Compositions permanent," the several Persons herein after mentioned, have respectively made Application by memorials to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, in the Capacities annexed to their respective Names, for Relief under the said Act, of the Third and Fourth Years of his Majesty, in respect of the Tithes (or Composition for Tithes) of the several Parishes, situate in the Dioceses and Counties hereunto annexed ; and that upon due consideration of the several Matters stated in the said Memorials, the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, by and with the Advice and Consent of his Majesty's Privy Council in *Ireland*, has declared the said Persons entitled to Relief under the said last mentioned Act ; and Notice is further given, that true Copies of the said Memorials, and of the Schedules thereto annexed, are deposited at the Places respectively hereunto affixed to the Names of the said Persons, in the said Parishes, where the said Copies will remain open to Public Inspection for and during Twenty one Days next ensuing the Date hereof, (not including *Sunday* in the computation,) between the hours of *Ten* in the Morning and *Four* in the Afternoon of each Day, (*Sundays* excepted,) and from which said Copies any Person may make any Extract without Fee or Reward.

Name of Applicant.	*Capacity in which Claim arises.*	*Name of Parish.*	*Diocess.*	*County.*	*Places in respective Parishes where Memorials and Schedules are to remain for Inspection.*
Hon and Rev Joseph Bourke,	Rector	Kilbarrymeaden,	Waterford,	Waterford,	Police Station at Kil.
Hon and Rev Joseph Bourke,	part Rector and Vicar,	Kilmeaden,	ditto,	ditto,	do Kilmeaden.
Master, Brethren, and Sisters of the Leper House, Waterford,	Impropriators,	Reiske,	ditto,	ditto,	do Annestown.
Very Rev Dean Lee,	Rector,	Kilcaragh,	ditto,	ditto,	do Callaghan.
Very Rev Dean Lee,	Vicar,	Dunhill,	Lismore,	ditto,	do Annstown.
Very Rev Dean Lee,	ditto,	Guilcah,	ditto,	ditto,	do Portlaw.
Richard Smith,	Lessee of Vicar,	Templemichael,	Waterford,	ditto,	do Templemichael,
Thomas Wyse, senior, and Thomas Wyse, junior,	Joint Impropriators,	St John's Without, City of Waterford,	ditto,	ditto, ditto,	Mayor's Office.
Richard Smyth,	Impropriator,	Templemichael,	Lismore and Waterford,	ditto,	do Templemichael.

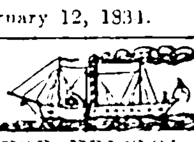
TIMBER AND DEAL YARD,
COLBECK STREET, CORNER OF BEAU STREET.

R. BRAMMER,

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.



FOR BRISTOL,
THE STEAM 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, 17th February, 1834.

MR. J. SMITH, OF PAISLEY,
PROPOSES THIS WINTER, TO HAVE THE PLEASURE OF DELIVERING A SHORT COURSE OF
POPULAR LECTURES
TO THE
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF WATERFORD.

THE Subjects have been selected so as to embrace the most interesting topics in Science, and to form a Series by which the greater part of the Phenomena in nature may be illustrated.

THERE WILL BE
TWO LECTURES on PNEUMATICS, or the Mechanical properties of Air.
ONE on the GASSES, or the Chemical Properties of Air.
TWO on ELECTRICITY, or the Phenomena of Thunder and Lightning.
ONE on LIGHT, HEAT, and COLOUR.
ONE on the PRINCIPLES of MECHANICS, and
TWO on ASTRONOMY.

To Commence on the Evening of WEDNESDAY, the 19th February, in the Lecture Room, TOWN-HALL, and to be continued on the evenings of FRIDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, until concluded.

To commence precisely at EIGHT o'Clock in the Evening.

A Ticket to the Course, Seven Shillings.
To a Single Lecture, One Shilling.
Young Persons who do not exceed 15 years of age, Half price.
Family Ticket to admit Four, £1 4s. To admit Six, £1 10s.

We, the undersigned, have examined the Testimonials of Mr. SMITH, a Lecturer on Natural Philosophy, which are of such a high character, and from such eminent individuals, that we anticipate much gratification and instruction to the people of Waterford, if he can obtain sufficient encouragement to give a course of Lectures here ; and we beg to recommend him to public patronage.

Waterford, February 12, 1834.

William M'Cance,	Joshua William Strangman,
Thomas Davies,	Edward Jones, M D.
William M. Ardagh,	Usher Lee, Dean of Waterford,
William Peet,	
Thomas Parsons,	John Greham, D. D.
R. Ryland,	

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

TARBERT ROCK LIGHT HOUSE.

THE CORPORATION for Preserving and Improving the Port of Dublin, &c , give notice, that a Light House has been erected on the TARBERT ROCK, River Shannon, from which a Fixed Bright Light will be exhibited on the Evening of the 31st March next, and thereafter will be lit from Sun-set to Sunrise.

TARBERT ROCK LIGHT HOUSE BEARS BY COMPASS,
From Kilkadraan Point,.. E.S.E. ½ S. distant 11½ Nautic Miles
" North Point of Beal Bar, E.S.E. ¾ S. " 9½ do do
" Scattery High Tower, S.E. ¾ E. " 5 do do.
" Rinnana Shoal S. Point, S.E by E ¾ E. " 3 do do.
" Coleman's Point........ N.W. by W. " 2 do do
" Bowlin Rock,.......... N.W. ¾ W. " 1½ do do

The Light is not shewn Landward from S. ¾ W. to E. ½ N.

The Lantern is 58 Feet over the level of High Water.

By Order,
JOHN COSSART, Sec.

Ballast-Office, Dublin,
30th Jan., 1834.

We understand that a couple living near the *Fighting Cocks*, in this County, (Carlow,) who had been just married on Friday week, on retiring to their room after the festivities of the day, were found senseless in their bed, about five in the morning, by some of the company who were retiring, and who had forgotten their cloaks, bonnets, &c., in the room. Some hours elapsed before they recovered. This resulted from a fire which had been made in the room in question, and there being no vent for the smoke, the parties would have been suffocated had they not been fortunately roused by their friends. We trust this will make people more careful in future, to see that proper vents are formed for the escape of smoke from such places as fires of any sort may be made in.—*Morning Post.*

TO PREVENT MICE FROM DESTROYING EARLY SOWN PEAS.—The tops of furze, or whins, chopped and thrown into the drills, and thus covered up, by goading them in their attempt to scratch, is an effectual preventure. Sea sand, strewed thickly on the surface has the same effect. It gets into their ears, and is troublesome.

THE Subscribers to the Relief Fund are particularly requested to meet at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, on TUESDAY at TWELVE o'Clock, to take into consideration the appropriation of the sum remaining in hand.

February 17, 1834.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, MONDAY, FEB. 17.

	Satur.		Mon.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.
Butter, per cwt.	70	75	70	75
Wheat, per bar.	20	24	20	24
Oats, do.	8	10	8	10
Barley, do.	11	12	11	12
Oatmeal, per cwt.	10	12	10	12
Flour, 2ds, per bag	29	30	29	30
3ds, do.	20	25	20	25
4ths, do.	13	16	13	16
Indian Corn, do.	0	00	0	00
Meal, do.	0	00		
Bacon Pigs, cwt.	25	27	25	27
Scalded Pork do.	20	22	20	22
Heads, do.	15	16	15	16
Offal, do.	13	14	13	14
Whiskey, per gal.	6	d	6	d
	d.	d.	d.	d.
Beef, per lb.	3	6	3	6
Mutton, do.	4h	6h	4	6h
Pork, do.	3	3h	3	h
Veal, do.	5	6	'	6½
Potatoes, per st.		3	43h51	
Coals, Newport,		34	3	
Swansea,		00	0	
Cardiff,	3	0		

Butter on Saturday—70s to 75s 0d per cwt. Weighed, 59. A few firkins of new Butter obtained 86s.

Monday—Butter, 70s to 75s 0d per cwt. Number of firkins weighed, 60.

No new Butter at market this day.

Bacon Pigs 24s 0d to 26s 6d per cwt. ; Scalded do. 19s to 22s ; Heads, 15s to 16s 0d ; Offal, 13s to 14s do, Flour (2ds) 28s to 29s 0d per bag ; 3ds, 20s to 25s do, 4ths, 13s to 16s do.

Wheat (shipping) rates from 20s 0d to 22s 6d per barrel ; do (miller's) from 23s 0d to 23s 9d per do ; Oats (shipping) 8s 0d to 8s 6d ; Heavy, 9s to 9s 6d ; Barley, 10s to 12s 0d ; Oatmeal per ton £10 10s to £11.

In other articles no alteration.

CLONMEL MARKETS—FEB. 15.

Butter, 72s to 75s per cwt ; Bacon Pigs, 23s to 24s per cwt ; Heads, 17s to 00s per cwt ; Offal, 15s to 00s per cwt ; Flour (seconds) 30s to 00s per bag ; Barley, 10s, to 13s per barrel ; Wheat 1s 2d to 1s 3d per stone ; Oats, 7d to 8d per stone.

KILKENNY MARKETS—FEB. 14.

Butter, 75s 0d to 78s per cwt. ; Wheat, 20s 0d to 23s 9d per barrel ; Barley, 9s 0d to 12s 0d per do ; Oats, 9s 0d to 11s 6d per do. Flour (per bag)—1sts 28s 0d to 29s ; 2ds, 23s 0d to 24s 0d ; 3ds, 13s, 0d to 15s 0d Bacon Pigs, 24s 0d to 25s 0d. Beef, 3d. to 4d. ; Mutton, 4hd. to 5d ; Veal, 5d. to 6d. per lb. ; Potatoes 3d. to 3hd. per stone.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FEB. 14.

There was a fair supply of all kinds of grain at market this week, which met a heavy sale at our quotations. Samples of prime Wheat being the only article sought for, whilst middling and inferior remain without inquiry, Oats has been exceedingly dull, and 3d lower, except in prime feeding lots. Barley has also been dull, and, in some instances, 6d lower. Vetches, Peas, &c. remain as last quoted. Flour has been heavy during the week, without any alteration in price. Oatmeal is a heavy sale. White Wheat, 26s 0d to 28s 0d ; red ditto, 21s to 25s 0d ; Oats, 8s 6d to 10s 6d ; Barley, 11s to 13s 6d ; Vetches, 15s to 17s ; 1st Flour, 16s 0d to 17s ; 2ds, 14s to 15s 0d ; Inferior, 10s to 12s ; 3ds, 6s to 7s 6d ; Oatmeal, 10s to 12s 0d ; Peas, 14s to 15s 6d.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 14, 1834.

	From		To		Aver.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1118 Wheat, per brl 20 St.	19	0	27	0	22	0
96 Bere, do. 16 do.	10	0	11	0	10	9
479 Barley, do. 16 do.	11	0	12	6	11	9
2582 Oats, do. 14 do.	8	0	11	0	9	0
12040 Flour, per cwt. 8 ..	5	0	18	0	0	0
468 Oatmeal, do. 8 ..	9	0	13	0	11	7
SOLD TO BAKERS ONLY.						
9032 Cwt of Flour	13	6	18	0	15	0½

Wheat and Flour, to form the Assize of Bread, at } 38s. 4d { per Sack of 20 Stone.

Receipts of Flour, 15014 } 1st, from 17s 0d to 18s 0d
Sales ditto, 12040 } 2d, from 13s 6d to 16s 0d
3d, from 6s 0d to 9s 6d

Quartern Loaf, 7½d.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

Our supplies of Wheat, Barley, and Oats was very abundant ; Norfolk and Essex chiefly contributing to the amount of those supplies. The condition of the samples was unexceptionable. Beans and Peas were in small supply. Flour was again in great quantity at market.— The transactions generally were very limited, and no symptoms of improvement shewed themselves in the slightest degree. No alteration whatever occurred in the quotations of prices. No enquiry after Bonded Grain now exists.

ARRIVALS.

	Wheat	Barley	Malt	Oats	Beans	Flour
English	7600	8440	—	7960	—	7000
Irish	—	—	—	10489	—	—
Foreign	—	4000	—	—	—	—

The French government has taken a leaf out of the book of the Castlereagh ministry. It has proposed the introduction into France of one of the six acts. A bill has been introduced for the suppression of cheap political publications. For some months past, there has been growing up, in Paris, a class of periodical and other tracts, sold by hawkers in the streets, at a price within the reach of the working people, to whom, principally, they are addressed. These publications are mostly republican. The object of the bill now introduced, is first, to require all venders of such publications to take out a license from the police ; and next, to subject the works themselves to a stamp.

bishops?" Now the latter clause of the hon. member he (Mr. O'C.) would take leave to say was the contrary of the fact. The Catholics of Ireland did not rejoice at the diminution in the number of the Protestant bishops, for this reason, that it did not afford them any relief from their burthens, while it lessened their resources, as the income of these persons would be no longer spent among them, and it would be remembered, be trusted, by the house that he had been one of the first to stand up and exclaim against it. This was the part he (Mr. O'C.) specially objected to—and why? Because it did not become a judge to be a politician in the first instence, and of all things did it least accord with the faithful and impartial exercise of the high functions he was daily called on to perform, to be a polemic as well as a politician. Why should the bench, sacred to justice and right, be made the arena for political and polemic discussion? Was it to be supposed that the interests of the Protestant wealthy and the Catholic poverty stricken portion of the community could be equally balanced by any man who, from the judicial bench, in his capacity of a judge, could propound such sentiments, and make such monstrous assertions? Would it be permitted by that house that any judge should sound from his high seat the tocsin of religious animosity; and excite, by his language, to strife of the worst, because of the most remorseless description—calumniating the Catholic clergy and the Catholic people, who were not before him. It was quite clear that the language was that of a scholar and a clever man, but it was just the sort of language which was calculated to revive the dying embers of religious animosity in Ireland. He would put it to the house what it would do, had a judge in England thus expressed himself. He would ask any member, how he would have voted upon a question for inquiry in such a case? Had it been the first, the ablest judge upon the bench, he would not have been screened from the consequences of such conduct. Had he deserted his duty to sound the tocsin of political and religious strife, no member in that house would have got up to defend or justify, or explain away his conduct. And should he (Mr. O'Connell) be told that this had occurred in Ireland? That it was only the liberty and lives of Irishmen that were affected by such charges as these? Would the house allow the government, on this plea, to stand between this man and inquiry? Upon what principle could that be resisted?—Would it be by denying the hon. [illegible] sat when this judge sat to try prisoners? That he pledged himself to prove—Would it be by affirming that politics, and such politics too, befitted a judge? That could not be, it was impossible to suppose such a case. (Hear.) The government and the house could not refuse to take away from the Irish people the notion that their liberty, and property, and lives were placed in the hands of these fierce political partisans. Would the house, he again asked, refuse him a committee of inquiry? It might be said that compassion should be shown to a gentleman of his (Baron Smith's) age. Why, if his (Mr. O'Connell's) complaint were one for mere neglect of duty, there might be some reason in that, but it was of the opposite description. His complaint was not against the judge for inactivity, but for his introducing activity where he ought to be passive, and shewing himself a partisan where he ought to be impartial. What was to become of the judges if conduct like this were to be tolerated? (Hear, hear.) The judges diffused the waters of healing through the land, when they administered justice with impartiality; but when they became the partisans of faction and the ministers of passion, they diffused nothing but streams of the most noxious and deadly character, producing infection and death. Oh! it made men reckless when they felt that there was no impartial protection for life and property. Come forward now with your coercion bill, said the honourable member, blame the poor peasant because he takes the law into his own hands, and inflicts that punishment which he cannot expect at the hands of his judges. Oh, could they blame the peasant for shedding the blood of his fellow man, though in an unjust, unjustifiable, and execrable manner? To whom were they to go? But, perhaps, the government would take another ground, and say that there was great partizanship in Ireland, that there was much rancorous feeling there. He would concede that. There should be one green spot kept sacred. What should be the conduct of the judge? It should be to put down such feelings—to judge impartially between parties—between those engaged in the bitter strife. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) But if, instead of that, the sacred functions of the judge, and the majesty of the law were to be desecrated, if the judge were to pollute his robes and then throw them off to doff the riband of partizanship, what could possibly be anticipated but the most fearful consequences? Let the house refuse the inquiry, however, and he (Mr. O'Connell) would taunt them with this—that he had brought a strong case before the house, and they had refused an inquiry into the facts, though, if true, they were most important in their consequences. But why should the house or the ministry object to inquiry?—(Hear, hear.) Why should the government steep their characters in the filth of this political disquisition from the bench? Perhaps the report of the speech he had referred to exaggerated the truth; perhaps it had not been sent to the newspaper by the judge himself, though that he (Mr. O'Connell) had pledged himself to prove, still he only asked for inquiry; a triumphant acquittal for the judge if he (Mr. O'Connell) was wrong; an adequate punishment for him if he (Mr. O'Connell) was right. The hon. and learned member concluded by moving for a committee of inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Baron Smith, and especially into his charge to the grand jury at Armagh.

Mr. O'DWYER, in seconding the motion, begged that the house would allow him to explain a part of the learned baron's charge affecting him. He had never accused the learned baron of deliberate falsehood, although it was possible that he might have used a word resembling that in sound. But he said, distinctly, that he had never made such an assertion. He believed the noble baron to be incapable of sacrificing truth or party.

Mr. LITTLETON said, that it had not been his lot, during the time that he held a seat in that house, to take part in a discussion which gave him so much pain as the honourable and learned member for Dublin had opened. When the honourable and learned gentleman gave notice of his motion, it was expressed in terms in which he (Mr. Littleton) could not be brought to accede to it. As entered upon the books, the honourable and learned gentleman's notice was to move for a committee of inquiry with a view to the removal of the learned baron from the bench. If the honourable and learned gentleman had persevered in bringing forward a motion in the same terms, he (Mr. L.) should have felt it to be his duty to oppose it. But after the motion had been made in such terms as the hon. and learned member now expressed it, it was due to the people of Ireland, to the character of the house, and to ministers, to concede the inquiry. (Hear, hear, hear.) In abstaining from all opposition to the motion, he felt the greater pain because his honourable and learned friend opposite (if the member for Dublin would allow him to call him so), animated, no doubt, by a feeling of kindness to Baron Smith, and having a full conviction that this was a case of unnecessary hardship, had asked him, what course he should take in respect to the motion of which the hon. and learned member for Dublin had given notice; and he (Mr. Littleton), looking to the terms in which the notice was expressed, did say that he would oppose the motion, although he spoke at the same time in terms, he would not say of severe, but of sincere animadversion of the conduct of Mr. Baron Smith—(Hear, hear, hear.) But after the evidence which he had heard, he could not now persist in that intention.—He was not then aware of the nature of the evidence contained in the return which had been alluded to by the hon. and learned gentleman, or how far the learned baron had carried his practice of sitting late. There could not possibly be any doubt that it was highly expedient for the due administration of justice that the sittings of judges on their circuits should begin early in the morning, and close early in the evening, and that no man ought to be put upon his trial at a late hour. (Hear, hear, hear.) He should not deem it necessary to say more on this subject. With respect to the charge of Mr. B. Smith to the Dublin commission at the commencement of Michaelmas, he must say that he was ready to subscribe in a great degree to the opinions expressed by hon and learned gentlemen. As the honourable gentleman had gone through that charge, he should not make the observations upon it that he had intended to do. It consisted of three closely printed columns filled with taunts of vituperation, which left no doubt of the spirit in which it was delivered. (Hear, hear.) They all knew that in Ireland crimes occurred of a description which might call for observations from the judge of a political character. Party processions, white-eet, and other outrages of that description might till the [illegible] made it imperative on the judge to give his charge something of a political character. Even the gentlemen who might most object to the nature of those observations, must, upon consideration, feel that such was the case. Perhaps, too, the frequent occurrence of such occasions in Ireland, had induced too much of a habit in judges there to mingle political feeling in the administration of justice; and it was the tone and language which was thus induced that constituted the chief difference between the conduct of English and Irish judges—(Hear, hear.) There was one part in particular of the learned baron's observations to which he could not help adverting. He spoke in sneering terms of the Roman Catholics, and alluded with reference to them to the appeals which had been made to the physical force and vulgar numbers of the people. Now, for a learned judge, on opening the commission, and in the King's name inaugurating the solemnity of the assizes, to make observations of that kind in a country, six-eighths of whose inhabitants were Roman Catholics, was certainly in the highest degree improper. Was it possible for any Roman Catholic gentleman, after hearing himself thus charged, to do otherwise than withdraw himself from the task of serving his country, as a juror? There was, he was convinced, no Roman Catholic gentleman in Ireland—and the Roman Catholics, he again repeated, formed six-eighths of the people of Ireland—there was no gentleman of that persuasion, nor was there a gentleman of any other persuasion whatever in that country, could avoid reprobating the judge who would make the bench the vehicle of political feelings. There was no one who more particularly reprobated any such allusion to political subjects from the bench than he did; and he was convinced that the government, with which he acted, had the same feeling. If every judge arrogated to himself the right to pronounce opinions on political subjects, he agreed indeed with the hon. gent. that there would be an end of the confidence which the people should have in the impartiality of the seat of justice. It was, therefore, his intention to oppose the motion of the hon. and learned gentleman, but it was so put, and the feeling of the house was so decidedly favourable to an enquiry, that he should not be disposed to throw any obstacle in the way. The calendar was evidently not of that description, it contained not those instances of political delinquency which might justify the judge in making the observations the hon. and learned member alluded to. He regretted that the honourable and learned gentleman had made those remarks with reference to the Irish peasantry which he had done. Whatever the character of the peasantry may be, he was convinced that they had a just sense of the administration of law, and he agreed that it was right that this sense should be nourished. He would not throw any impediment in the way of the inquiry sought for by the honourable and learned member. (Cheers.) But in making this concession, he begged it to be understood that he was convinced the inquiry would tend to the exoneration of the venerable judge from all political feeling inconsistent with his solemn functions as a judge.—(Cheers.)

[This debate will be concluded in our next. Mr. O'Connell's motion for an inquiry was carried by a majority of 93. The numbers being, for the motion, 167, against it, 74.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received several communications, prose, poetry, &c., &c. for which we had no room in this day's number.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS—Feb. 14

Government Consols, 3 per Cent.	88½
——— Stock, 3½ per Cent.	95½¾
——— Stock, Reduced	95½
——— Stock, New, (1830)	95½¾
Bank Stock	214½¾
Grand Canal Deb, 6 per Ct, red to £4 per An.	89½
Grand Canal Deb, 4 per Ct red to £2 13s 4d	60

The Waterford Chronicle

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1834.

SPAIN.

According to accounts from Spain, which we received through France, some fighting, described as being of serious moment, and two days' duration, has taken place near Burgos, or Lerma, to the disadvantage of the Queen's party. We have no details of this affair. In Madrid things are tranquil, and preparations are making for the assembling of the Cortes in the beginning of April. The financial affairs of Spain are in a situation of the utmost difficulty, and all the energies of the ministry are directed towards repairing them.—*Standard.*

PORTUGAL.

We hear that accounts have been received from Oporto this morning to the 4th instant, at which time the George the Fourth steamer, had landed a considerable supply of stores and ammunition. The inhabitants were in high spirits, having heard of the victory of Saldanha. The troops of Don Miguel were said to be marching from Soto Rodondo towards Coimbra.—*Globe of Wednesday*

SWEDEN.

The German papers bring the speech of his Majesty to the Hanoverian estates, and of the King of Sweden to his Diet. The latter is long, and of no importance out of Sweden. The Swedish King announces profound peace abroad, and prosperity at home, in spite of a partial failure of the harvests in the northern parts of his dominions. The army is fixed at 100,000 men, and we learn from other quarters that it is in a state of organization and discipline worthy of its old renown.

BELGIUM.

The Brussels papers of the 10th, mentioned a project said to be entertained by the Belgian government of investing some portions of its territory in the maritime entrepots, with all the characteristics of neutrality, allowing foreigners to go and come, and deposit and re ship their merchandize, without any formality or duty whatever.

DEMERARA.

By the Helen Nicol, arrived in the Clyde from Demerara, we have received letters to the 1st ult., which state that the Christmas holydays, which are always a period of some excitement amongst the slaves, passed over quietly, and the colony was perfectly tranquil when the vessel sailed.

Although no less than 25 vessels were loading for London, Bristol, Liverpool, the Clyde and Ireland, produce was so abundant that more ships were wanted.

The planters and others were busily occupied in completing their returns of the value of their negroes for the commissioners who required them to be made on the 11th ult.—*Globe.*

INDIA.

Papers from Singapore to the 4th of October, have reached us. Disastrous accounts seem still to prevail at Batavia relative to the progress of the war in Sumatra. Intelligence from Bencoolen and Padang had arrived on the 29th of August, stating that at the former place the resident, Mr. Knoerle, had been murdered at his country house, which the natives surrounded and burnt. He is said to have perished in the flames. A Mr. Van Grell, an assistant, is reported to have been there also at the time, and to have shared the same fate.

General Reisz has attacked and carried a village near Padang, called Campong Kaeaw, but with the loss of Major Du Bus, Lieutenant Deeca, and about ten European soldiers killed, and sixty wounded. It is said that the natives are more united than ever, that they muster about 25,000 fighting men, and are determined to oppose the encroachments of the Dutch to the death.

Letters from Batavia state that it is the intention of the government to make Batavia and two miles round it an intrenchment.—*Globe.*

POLISH REFUGEES.

The ship Marianne, Claassen, master, having on board 42 Polish refugees, bound to the United States of North America, has been detained in this port, wind-bound, for the last five weeks. This ship was taken up by the Prussian government for the purpose of conveying these men from that country to America, and on their arrival they were to be paid a sum of about sixty dollars each, and agreements to that effect were signed by them.—*Portsmouth Herald.*

MR. SHEIL.

We give the following extract relative to Mr. Sheil's acquittal, from a letter received last night from our London correspondent.

London, Saturday Evening.

Sheil has been triumphantly acquitted, and his slanderers and our bitter and relentless enemies, and the enemies of old Ireland—for they are the same—are laid prostrate. The best of the inquiry was, that the witnesses who were summoned to substantiate the charges not only totally failed to prove any part of them, but they proved exactly the reverse of the accusation. Mr. Hill, Mr. Stanley, and Lord Althorp, apologised to Mr. Sheil.

EBENNEZER JACOB, ESQ. M.P.

At an early hour yesterday morning this honorable and patriotic gentleman arrived in this city from Dungarvan, *en route* to his seat in the county Wexford. Shortly after his arrival a deputation, consisting of several repeal gentlemen of the *urbs intacta*, waited on him for the purpose of inviting him to a public dinner to be given yesterday evening. Mr. Jacob received the deputation with every demonstration of gratitude for the compliment paid him, and expressed his deep regret that he should be obliged to decline the honor intended him, as urgent business required his presence at home that evening, more particularly as he intended to set out in a day or two to attend his parliamentary duties. During his short stay here he received the congratulations of many patriotic repealers on the grand victory he had just achieved over the aristocracy of Waterford, in favour of Ireland. He left this city about 12 o'clock yesterday.

MAURICE O'CONNELL, ESQ. M.P.

This gentleman, accompanied by Edmond Power, Esq. of Carrick on Suir, left Dungarvan on Sunday morning about 8 o'clock, and arrived in Carrick about two o'clock the same day. The honest and truly patriotic men of Carrick-on-Suir, ever anxious to testify their regard for the great champion of universal liberty, assembled in great numbers to pay their marked respect to the brave hero of Repeal, in the person of his son, and for the purpose of hearing from him, *viva voce*, the particulars relative to the election. Shortly after arriving Mr. Power addressed at least 500 Carrickmen from his drawing room window, and was followed by Mr. M. O'Connell, who spoke at some length, and gave a glowing description of the Dungarvan election, and the exertions used by the honest repealers of that town. He concluded by calling for three cheers for Jacob and Repeal, to which call the thousands assembled responded with willing hearts and voices.—After dinner Mr. O'Connell proceeded in a chaise to Glenbower to meet the Dublin coach. He was loudly and enthusiastically cheered on leaving Carrick.

REPEAL AND ANTI-TITHE PETITIONS.

J. M. Rivers, Esq. of Tybrogney Castle, has forwarded five petitions from Fiddown, Owning, and the neighbouring parishes, to the Earl of Shrewsbury and W. F. Finn, Esq. M. P., on the subject of tithes and repeal, for presentation in the Houses of Lords and Commons. There are about 3000 signatures attached to them; so much for coercion and gagging acts. The same parishes united never sent more than 500 signatures on any former occasion.

PETTY SESSIONS—FRIDAY.

The Mayor, Alderman Poole, and Alderman Alcock, on the Bench. The first case called on, and which appeared to excite much interest, was Richard Shanahan, against John Dudley and James Carroll, two respectable young lads, for the alleged offence of obtaining valuable securities under false pretences. Though these were nominally the parties before the court, the principals in the case were a Mr. Thomas Shee, a distiller, residing in Cork, and Mr. Matthew Carroll, a merchant in this city. From the statement made by Mr. John H. Power, on behalf of Mr. Shanahan, and Mr. Shee, it would appear, that the valuable securities referred to were two account books, which were left at Mr. Shanahan's hotel, by Mr. Shee, and which were subsequently sent for, and obtained by Mr. Carroll, the two young boys being the messengers on the occasion. From the facts stated by Mr. Carroll, it appeared that he was the agent for a distillery in Cork, of which Mr. Shee was the manager; and that within the space of 2 years and a half, he sold whiskey for the concerns to the amount of £31,000; but that in consequence of some difference, he some short time since ceased to be the agent of the distillery; Mr. Shee subsequently demanded the two books in question, which Mr. Carroll refused giving him, as he had already furnished him with all the different accounts of the sales made, and if he gave up the books he would deprive himself of the only documents he had relating to his transactions with the distillery; but Mr. Shee afterwards induced him to give him the books, to inspect some accounts relating to empty puncheons, but having seen his error he sent for the books, and got them at Mr. Shanahan's. Mr. Carroll detailed the whole of his transactions with Mr. Shee, in a very clear and perspicuous manner, and showed that the distillery was largely indebted to him, and the court unanimously dismissed the complaint stating that the proceeding was altogether a vindictive one.

The decision seemed to give unanimous satisfaction to a very crowded court.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—Dublin, Thursday.

The gentleman connected with the Society of Friends, who applied for a dismissal on Tuesday, again demanded a release from the duties of a juror.

Baron Foster—Mr. Attorney General, it is my opinion that any member of the society of Quakers cannot be obliged to act as a juror.

Attorney-General—I looked particularly over the Act of the 19th of George the Second, and there find it, that it distinctly exempts gentlemen of that persuasion from attending either as jurors, or in civil bill cases.

The gentleman was then informed by the Learned Judge, that he was by Act of Parliament exempt from attending in the capacity of a juror.

A Bad Relation.—In the Court of King's Bench, London, a man named Richard Mountgrivat, who had married a sister of the Countess Cornwallis, was convicted on Monday of publishing libels in which the Countess was charged with unchaste conduct before her marriage. The reason alleged for circulating those libels was, that the Earl and Countess Cornwallis would not continue to administer to his demands for money. The same individual was subsequently indicted with Stockdale, the publisher of works of a certain description, with having conspired together to extort money from Lord Cornwallis, under the threat of publishing libels against his lordship's wife. The London papers of Monday do not state the result of the second trial.

Great Bank Robbery.—We learn that the banking house of the Philadelphia Bank was entered by means of false keys, between Saturday evening and yesterday morning, and robbed of small notes amounting to about sixty-three thousand dollars. How a robber could gain admittance to the vaults of an institution which keeps constantly in pay an outside watch, we cannot imagine; but this has been done twice within a year in Philadelphia, and was twice done since in New York. The cashier of the bank has offered a reward of three thousand dollars for the robbers.—*United States Gazette.*

DUNGARVAN ELECTION.—GLORIOUS VICTORY.

The Dungarvan election has terminated, as we anticipated from the commencement of it—Mr. Jacob has been returned by a triumphant majority—all considerations except the *one* having been thrown overboard by the spirited electors, and all opposition borne down by the omnipotence of Repeal. Mr. Barron, as a supporter of the Whigs, has tried his fortune in the field of politics and he has been triumphantly defeated, not for any want of those qualities which constitute the private gentleman, but because he has been tried in the scale of patriotism and was "found wanting." He was unwilling to go to the extent which the magnanimous repeal constituency of Dungarvan required, and the result is now seen. In declaring his opinions he spoke of "discussion" to those whose sentiments have already been taken, and whose determination admits of no further change; no half measures would do for them, and, addressing Mr. Barron as a candidate, they said—"Thus far shalt thou go and no further"—the result shews they were true prophets. We have been attentive, though not noisy, spectators of the recent contest—we have viewed it as pregnant with vital consequences to the entire country, and no doubt government will view it in the same light. There was on the one side, all the influence that could result from high rank and character, and a resident landlord, while on the other was wanting the last and perhaps greatest desideratum; and government perceived that if the popular question, labouring under these disadvantages, could afford to be triumphant, there could be but little doubt that the rest of Ireland would fix their eyes on the example of Dungarvan, and that all succeeding elections would be followed by the same result. Doubt has now been converted into certainty, and apprehension into real fear, on the part of the viceregal powers, while the Repealers have gained, as it were, a new life by this strong accession to their cherished cause. Of Mr. Jacob's abilities we can as yet say little—as far as our knowledge goes this is the first occasion on which he has been cast upon the theatre of public life; but his avowed principles are before the public, and from those principles we speak; let him strictly adhere to them—of which we have not the slightest doubt—and he may depend upon retaining the suffrages which he has already received in confidence, and which the honest men of Dungarvan have bestowed with so much credit to themselves. If we were to particularize those of that town who devoted themselves, heart and soul, to the cause of Ireland during and previous to the contest, we should be obliged to give a long catalogue of names—we cannot however pass by some of them who were most conspicuous on the occasion, and deserve their country's gratitude for the manly, zealous, and upright conduct with which they supported their Repeal friend, and preserved the peace and tranquillity of the town. We allude more particularly to Messrs. John Dower and Andrew Carberry, the proposer and seconder of Mr. Jacob; Messrs. M. Mahony, Andrew Brennan, James Sweeney, Martin Kelly, —— Keating, &c. &c. &c. We were eye-witnesses of the good humour and tranquillity that prevailed throughout the town, even amongst the friends of both candidates—among the lower classes, no rioting, no violence, no bloodshed—the electors seemed determined on achieving the best of victories, a victory unsullied by the slightest crime, and in doing so they have completed their triumph by leaving no room for the reproaches of their opponents.

It is natural that the Castle should feel a little sore at finding itself so much out in its calculations, which we judge were pretty much those set forth by the *Evening Post*; hence we may account for the sudden appearance of the Solicitor General's name among the list of candidates—the *ruse de guerre* of polling six voters, and the subsequent threat and doughty resolution of the *clique*, to petition against the returned member on the score of bribery. From what we can learn, however, the attempt if indeed persisted in will prove as impotent as it was ill conceived; the men of Dungarvan gave their unpurchased and unpurchaseable suffrages to the candidate who pledged himself to advocate the reinstatement of an independent legislature in their native land, till which time Ireland cannot expect to have her interests promoted, her disabilities removed, or peace, happiness, and prosperity established among her sons. As to the foolish threat about the petition, we know that as it regards the repeal candidate, it will, if persevered in by the castle hacks, turn out no more than a wild goose chase, and will only bring more odium, contempt and deserved obloquy on the misguided Whigs.

The concluding proceedings of this eventful and interesting contest will be found in another column. We should not omit to mention that the highly honorable, honest, and impartial conduct of Mr. Hudson the Seneschal, as returning officer, elicited throughout the whole contest, the marked thanks of all parties and all classes, as did that of his son who acted as one of the deputies. The other gentlemen professionally engaged acted their parts with zeal, gentlemanly feeling, and good humour.

There have been four cases of cholera during the last week in Duncannon, one of which proved fatal. We have heard great praise bestowed on Doctor Long for his attention and care of the persons attacked with this malignant disease.

The Assistant Commissioners appointed to inquire into the condition of the poor in the several large towns in Ireland, are to leave Dublin on the 17th. The Commissioners for the City of Waterford are Robert Johnston and ——— Moylan, Esqrs.

It is stated that the man *Hibbert*, who lately proclaimed himself an Atheist in a Court of Law, and whose sudden death at Hampstead, from apoplexy, has been announced to have left £20,000 to *Carlisle*.

DUNGARVAN ELECTION.

We published in a second edition of Saturday's *Chronicle*, the concluding proceedings of Friday. As several of our subscribers did not receive that edition, we re-publish the article to-day for their gratification:—

FRIDAY EVENING, EIGHT O'CLOCK.

At the usual hour this evening the day's poll was announced on the hustings by the Seneschal, as follows:—

BOOTH NO. 1.

Mr. Jacob	33
Mr. Barron	9
Majority	—24

BOOTH NO. 2.

Mr. Jacob	36
Mr. Barron	7
Majority	—29

Majority for Mr. Jacob on this day's poll —53

GROSS POLL.

Mr. Jacob	307
Mr. Barron	260
Majority for Mr. Jacob	47

On the majority being announced for Mr. Jacob, the people assembled in the Court-house gave repeated rounds of the most enthusiastic and deafening cheers I ever heard.

Mr. Ronayne then addressed the electors at great length, and with his usual ability. Time will not permit me this evening to send a full report of his excellent speech on the occasion. Suffice it to say, that it was uttered by him, and received by the people, in the greatest good humour, when alluding to Mr. Jacob's opponent. He regretted that Mr. Barron was ill-advised in prolonging the excitation by not resigning that evening, particularly when there was not the smallest expectation of success on his part.

There are now, as will be seen on reference to the above statement, 567 electors polled. The number at present unpolled at this election does not amount to more than 30 or 40; it is therefore evident that if Mr. Barron were to poll every man of them to-morrow he could not pull up. This is a great triumph to Repeal—to O'Connell, and to Ireland. The men of Dungarvan have done themselves immortal honor on this occasion, not alone for their conduct in ousting an anti-repealer, but for the quiet and orderly demeanour observed by them throughout the whole contest, even after they were certain of having achieved such a grand victory. I have no doubt but the contest will terminate early to-morrow (Saturday.) It is intended by the patriotic merchants and shopkeepers of Dungarvan to chair Mr. Jacob after the close of the election, and also to entertain him to a public dinner.

SATURDAY—FOURTH DAY.

The booths were opened this morning at nine o'clock, but the agents were the greater part of the day resting on their oars as neither of the candidates seemed inclined to poll a man. The surprise occasioned by Mr. Barron declining to resign on Saturday was very great; and the circumstance caused a good deal of conversation, as it was suspected he must have had some ulterior object in view. The question, "why doesn't Barron resign?" was repeated a thousand times during the day, but no satisfactory answer could be given. About half-past four o'clock in the evening the plot which had been hatched during the day, was announced at the hustings by Mr. Rode Greene, (Mr. Barron's conducting agent) coming forward and without further preface proposing Mr. Crampton, the Solicitor-General, as a new candidate; after the proposition was seconded, the friends of Mr. Jacob put two other candidates in nomination, namely, Mr. Blackburne, the Attorney General, and Mr. Dominick P. Ronayne, of anti-tithe notoriety. This new feature in the business excited considerable merriment, and also astonishment as to what Mr. Barron's object could be.—It was whispered about immediately that it was the intention of the Whigs, or some of their agents, to petition against Mr. Jacob's return, on the score of having bribed some of his voters, and as it was supposed Mr. Barron could not come clear from a similar charge, they put Mr. Crampton in nomination. We have given some observations on this subject in another article; we shall, therefore, in this place confine ourselves to the facts that came under our observation. Immediately after the nomination of the new candidates, the agents and deputies repaired to their respective booths, and resumed the polling of the few voters that remained. At five o'clock precisely, the court-house being crowded to excess, and the utmost anxiety manifested by the people, Mr. Hudson rose and requested silence, as he was about to announce the final state of the poll, which he would do with as much pleasure as they (the electors) would hear it. Mr. Hudson was then loudly cheered.

GROSS POLL.

Mr. Jacob	307
Mr. Barron	260
Mr. Crampton	6
Mr. Blackburne	0
Mr. Ronayne	0

Majority for Mr. Jacob, over Mr. Barron, —47

Mr. Hudson then said—It is now my duty to inform you that Ebennezer Jacob, Esq. is duly elected to represent the borough of Dungarvan in the Imperial Parliament. (Tremendous cheering.) Mr. Jacob will have an opportunity of addressing you in a few moments, as soon as the indentures ratifying his election are executed, you will therefore have the kindness to preserve silence while we are doing so.

After the indentures were signed and proclamation was made, Mr. Jacob rose and was received with the most enthusiastic cheers, which were several times repeated before the hon. gentleman commenced. As soon as the plaudits had ceased, Mr. Jacob said—Electors of Dungarvan, you have achieved a noble victory in favour of old Ireland and Repeal. (Cheers.) You have achieved a glorious victory despite of the base and contemptible aristocracy of this county. When I speak thus of the aristocracy of the county Waterford, I must make one exception in favour of the Marquis of Waterford, whose conduct as regards the contest just ended, I hope will not be forgotten by the electors of this borough. (Cheers.) From day to day the agent (Col. Curry) of an absentee landlord was stuck in the booths, for what purpose it is easily to divine. How dare he be there to intimidate, by his presence, the honest electors. What! was it for the purpose of brow beating them that he so assiduously attended every day where his master could not come, according to the constitution of this country? (Hear.)—We have conducted this election with a spirit that became Irishmen. How were we rewarded? We were insulted by the opposite party in every way they possibly could.—They say I bribed you—I polluted you with money.—(Cries of "No, no.") Mr. Barron says I am prevented from sitting in parliament because I bribed you; and as a substitute for me they have brought forward a man whom the very old women would hiss from amongst you—a man that would, as your representative, be a greater curse than even the cholera morbus. (Cheers and laughter.) It shews the feeling that actuates my opponents, when they are obliged to have recourse to the tool of the whigs, the man that does the dirty work of the Whigs, Mr. Crampton, the Solicitor-General, who recently prosecuted the *Pilot* newspaper for its liberal principles.—Can anything prove more strongly the delusion and humbug of those persons in stating that the Duke of Devonshire was neutral on this occasion. (Hear, hear.) The thing is not worth losing a thought on. (Cheers.) It is the last kick of a base and dying faction. (Great cheers.) You have kicked them out of the borough, and they will never venture to come in again. (Cries of "they never will.") I am proud of the high and honorable situation you have placed me in. I am the first representative you ever had—(hear)—you never had one of your choice before, but the result now has proved that you won't be so henceforth. (Loud cheers.) You always had some minion thrust on you despite of your feelings and wishes but they must be blind indeed if they ever venture to do so again. (Hear, hear, hear.) I hope the person you have now selected to represent your wants and wishes in the Imperial Parliament will not disappoint you, or prove unworthy of your choice. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the localities of the town, I shall always feel happy to receive communications and instructions from you, and I shall use every exertion to forward the interests of the town in general, and those of the brave fishermen in particular. (Loud cheers.) The Tories

gave you a bounty for th[illegible]
ries, and the Whigs were [illegible]
they deprived you of it. [illegible]
faithfully to vote for a Re[illegible]
extinction of Tithes a[illegible]
care whether they taunt [illegible]
nell's tail or not; at all [illegible]
his than a joint of the [illegible]
laughter.) I again tha[illegible]
have conferred on me, a[illegible]
sure of seeing you again. [illegible]
the choice you have ma[illegible]
majority of the electors [illegible]
with pleasure, but I do [illegible]
it is my firm and determ[illegible]
the people; on the contr[illegible]
for them, and by my ex[illegible]
to do all in my power t[illegible]
happiness, and prosperi[illegible]
You had great obstacles to [illegible]
mies to contend against. [illegible]
the victory is ours. (Che[illegible]
the men of Dungarvan; i[illegible]
integrity and noble patrioti[illegible]
reflect back on them in [illegible]
of every honorable mind, [illegible]
of their posterity. (Chee[illegible]
out returning thanks to o[illegible]
son, who has performe[illegible]
neatly; (cheers)—I hav[illegible]
soldiers who acted during [illegible]
soldiers; a better conduc[illegible]
they were patient, at the s[illegible]
as our opponents would [illegible]
as soldiers. (Loud chee[illegible]
townsmen will not have [illegible]
here, I request you will [illegible]
and all will there have [illegible]
friends address you from [illegible]
down amid enthusiastic a[illegible]
According to Mr. Jacob[illegible]
ed to the Square, and Mr. [illegible]
them from the balcony [illegible]
which the people retired [illegible]
thus ended, without riot. [illegible]
the greatest, if not the g[illegible]
achieved for the question [illegible]

The following are the sp[illegible]
dates on the first day of [illegible]
posers and seconders had [illegible]
the respective merits of th[illegible]
Mr. Pierse George Barr[illegible]
friends and hissed by the [illegible]
fore the electors as indepe[illegible]
man, and he hoped he vo[illegible]
wanted no more. Much [illegible]
upon him, in consequence [illegible]
addressed to the electors o[illegible]
his knowledge of Mr. O'[illegible]
character, that the hono[illegible]
what he said against him, [illegible]
ceeded from erroneous imp[illegible]
Mr. O'Connell had styled [illegible]
he need only appeal to [illegible]
ple of this county to refute [illegible]
ported the popular candid[illegible]
In 1826 and 1832 he gave [illegible]
interest also. O'Connell s[illegible]
in this county that refused [illegible]
O'Connell, previous to his [illegible]
time solicited his inter[illegible]
in Dublin, and he be told him [illegible]
none but ascendancy gen[illegible]
not then, when the ele[illegible]
grave and Power? (Chee[illegible]
supported Mr. Christmas [illegible]
the late election for the c[illegible]
Barron) denied that Mr. [illegible]
(Oh, oh.) Before emancip[illegible]
C. to be a most liberal m[illegible]
He was accused, too, of s[illegible]
could also refute this alle[illegible]
years since, when the p[illegible]
about to be greatly enha[illegible]
ment of their tithes, he, [illegible]
gentleman, became their [illegible]
became defaulters—proce[illegible]
them—and he asked any [illegible]
called a supporter of the [illegible]
not pay out of his own po[illegible]
he never owed?
Mr. Carbery—Could n[illegible]
Mr. Barron, in continu[illegible]
being an Orange Cathol[illegible]
professed not to know the[illegible]
himself to see Mr. O'Co[illegible]
he thought he could the[illegible]
could be any such thing i[illegible]
Catholic? No man mor[illegible]
present tithe system, and [illegible]
he shall exert all his ene[illegible]
adjustment, in order that [illegible]
as speedily as possible re[illegible]
make charges, and it is [illegible]
and he trusted he had with[illegible]
every statement that h[illegible]
their opinions. As for the[illegible]
it would be enough for h[illegible]
discussion of the quest[illegible]
either side. He would [illegible]
arguments for and aga[illegible]
upon his own conscienti[illegible]
he could not foresee w[illegible]
if practicable, could acco[illegible]
be as impartial in form[illegible]
sure as any other ma[illegible]
no pledges, because h[illegible]
never supported agitat[illegible]
produce any practical g[illegible]
to do all in his power to [illegible]
country, and of Dungar[illegible]
ment. Mr. B. thanked [illegible]
had favoured him with. [illegible]
end as good humouredly [illegible]
them commence. (Chee[illegible]
Mr. Carbery hoped th[illegible]
an anti-repealer.
Mr. Dower asked, why [illegible]
sent at the election, alth[illegible]
(the Col.) would not inte[illegible]
Mr. Barron disclaimed [illegible]
of Devonshire, or being [illegible]
dually; however, if Col. [illegible]
the proceedings, of co[illegible]
him. (Hear, hear.)
Mr. Jacob came for[illegible]
which he hoped for the s[illegible]
garvan. He was a thoro[illegible]
vocation, delusion, or [illegible]
He should exert all his e[illegible]
cursed measure that [illegible]
blood and treasure to Ir[illegible]
not now enter into the d[illegible]
were circumstances suffic[illegible]
mat to pourtray the [illegible]
entailed on Ireland. Lo[illegible]
greatest afflictions of this [illegible]
union—which operated [illegible]
here, to leave their n[illegible]
parliament. (Hear, he[illegible]
member were ever so [illegible]
Stephens, where the re[illegible]
would pledge himself to [illegible]
because he was convinced [illegible]
that the people of Ireland [illegible]
to any other represent[illegible]
However, he should re[illegible]
a private gentleman, fo[illegible]
derogatory to his ch[illegible]
He (Mr. J.) was his w[illegible]
and branch, not like [illegible]
promised an extinction, [illegible]
bayonet to collect the[illegible]
He had himself seen [illegible]
Newtownbarry, in cons[illegible]
He could not abide the [illegible]
had shed more blood a[illegible]
than any Tory admin[illegible]
that the people did n[illegible]
to the Whigs. (Cheers.[illegible]
Devonshire would be n[illegible]
he did not believe it—[illegible]
the town, and was tha[illegible]
But if the Duke did no[illegible]
der any individual ob[illegible]
support a Whig. It w[illegible]
of O'Connell. He beg[illegible]
was not the nominee of [illegible]