

MR. O'CONNELL'S BILL TO SECURE THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The following is the bill brought into the House of Commons by Mr. O'Connell, on this important subject:

Whereas the freedom of the press is the chief promoter and best safeguard of the liberties of the people, and ought to be effectually protected against all vexatious prosecutions and frivolous suits; and the law of libel ought to be made as clear and distinct as possible; he it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that no offence or other information, at the suit of his Majesty's Attorney General or of his Majesty's Counsel and Attorney of the Court of King's Bench, whether with or without the leave of the court, shall be filed on account of any libel after the passing of this act.

And be it further enacted, that no indictment shall be prosecuted for any public libel, upon any allegation merely of the criminal intentions of the publisher thereof, but that it shall be necessary to every such indictment to allege, and to prove at the trial, that the libel therein set forth was published to aid or abet or counsel or advise or procure the commission of some crime for which a person may now by law be indicted as an accessory before the fact.

And be it further enacted, that it shall not be necessary to allege in any such indictment for a public libel, or to prove at the trial, that the crime to which such libel was accessory, was actually committed; and the indictment shall be valid without any such averment.

And be it further enacted, that no indictment shall be prosecuted for any personal libel save by the party aggrieved thereby; and if such party shall allege in the indictment that such libel was false as well as malicious, such indictment shall not be sustained unless the prosecutor shall give some evidence to prove the falseness of the libel; and if the allegation of falseness be omitted in the indictment, then the indictment shall not be sustained unless either the prosecutor shall give some evidence to prove express malice, or the libellous matter itself shall appear to the jury to be, from its own nature, or under the circumstances of the case, malicious.

And be it further enacted, that no civil action shall be maintained for any words, merely because of the same being printed or written, or for any other words, save for such as would be sufficient to sustain an action when spoken; neither shall any indictment be sustained for any personal libel, save for such words as would sustain an action according to this act.

And be it further enacted, that at the trial of any indictment for a libel, whether public or personal, or for words whether written or printed, or spoken, it shall be competent for the defendant to give in evidence and prove the truth of his allegations of matter of fact stated in such alleged libel or words, in order the better to enable the jury to determine whether or not the same was or were published for the criminal purpose imputed thereto in such indictment.

And be it further enacted, that at the trial of any indictment for a personal libel, it shall be necessary for the prosecutor to prove the service on the publisher thereof, either personally or at his place of abode, one week at least before the indictment found, of a notice in writing, calling on him to retract and contradict the libellous matter; and unless such notice be proved, or if the defendant shall prove that he, before the indictment was found, fairly and unequivocally published a retraction and contradiction of such libellous matter in the same mode in which it was originally published, such publisher shall be acquitted.

And be it further enacted, that if such publisher shall, within one week from the service of such notice as aforesaid, disclose the name of the author of such alleged libel, and furnish the prosecutor with sufficient evidence to sustain the prosecution against such author, so far as relates to the framing and publication of such alleged libel, and shall also disclose the residence of such author, so that he may be proceeded against with effect, then it shall not be competent for such prosecutor to sustain an indictment against such publisher until he shall have failed, by reason of any deficiency of evidence of the framing or publishing such libel, to convict such author of such offence, or unless such author shall not be amenable to justice for the space of ten days after such disclosure of his name; but it shall not be necessary to serve any notice to retract upon such author.

And be it further enacted, that if such prosecution against such author shall have failed by reason of any such deficiency of evidence, then such publisher as aforesaid shall pay to the prosecutor all the costs of the proceedings against such alleged author, and shall be liable to imprisonment until he shall have paid the same; and such costs shall be recoverable, with the costs of recovering the same, either by summary order of the court in which the prosecution was instituted, or by action.

And be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any prosecutor for any libel, either public or personal, to have a special jury, unless with the consent of the defendant; but the defendant may, if he please, have the case tried by a special jury.

And be it further enacted, that in no prosecution for a libel, whether public or personal, shall the counsel for the prosecution be heard in reply, unless some evidence be given to the jury by the defendant, and if any such evidence be given, and the counsel for the prosecution shall afterwards speak to the case, the counsel for the defendant shall be heard again, and shall have the ultimate reply.

And be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any court to proceed by attachment against any person for any publication amounting only to a constructive contempt of such court; or for any other publication than one containing a direct and actual contempt of such court.

And be it further enacted, that in any action for a libel, where the jury shall give damages not exceeding forty shillings, the defendant shall be entitled to recover his costs as if a verdict had been found for him; and if the jury shall give damages exceeding forty shillings, and not exceeding twenty pounds, neither party shall be entitled to recover costs from the other; and if the jury shall give damages exceeding twenty pounds, and not exceeding fifty pounds, the plaintiff shall not be entitled to more costs than damages; and if the jury shall

also damages exceeding fifty pounds, the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover his full costs, to be taxed as between attorney and client.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall extend to any prosecution for a blasphemous libel, or a libel on Christianity, or to any prosecution for a libel on his Majesty the King, or upon the Queen Consort, or Queen Dowager, or to any prosecution of any libel for obscenity, save so far as relates to the abolition of proceedings by information, and the substitution of proceedings by indictment in lieu thereof.

And be it further enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall extend to diminish or in any manner affect the privileges of either or both houses of Parliament, to be used or exercised by either or both of such houses.

And be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any court to sentence any person convicted of a libel, whether public or personal, to any greater length of imprisonment than a term not exceeding six months, nor to any greater fine than a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds, nor to any other punishment than to imprisonment, or to the payment of a fine.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that this act shall not extend to limit the punishment of any accessory before the fact, when the principal crime has been committed, and such accessory could be convicted according to law if this act had not passed.

And be it further enacted, that this act shall not extend to any prosecution for a misdemeanour, in a direct excitement or provocation to the commission of any crime whatsoever by words written or printed, which prosecution could be sustained according to law if this act had not passed, for so exciting or provoking by words spoken.

And be it further enacted, that this act shall not extend to that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Scotland.

And be it further enacted, that so much of an act passed in the parliament of Ireland in the fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty King Geo. III, intitled, "an act to revive, amend, continue or make perpetual certain temporary statutes," as made perpetual an act to amend an act passed in the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty King George III, intitled, "an act to secure the liberty of the press by preventing the abuses arising from the publication of traitorous, seditious, and scandalous libels by persons unknown," shall be and is hereby repealed; and also that an act passed in the sixteenth year of the reign of his said late Majesty King George III, intitled, "an act for the more effectual prevention and punishment of blasphemous and seditious libels;" and also that so much of another act passed in the same sixteenth year of the reign of his said late Majesty King Geo. III, intitled, "an act to prevent delay in the administration of justice in cases of misdemeanour," as deprives any person prosecuted in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, or in the court of King's Bench in Dublin, of his right to implead to a following term; and also so much of said act as restricts or limits the time to plead to any indictment for a misdemeanour at any session of the peace, session of Oyer and Terminer, great session or session of goal delivery, within that part of Great Britain called England or Ireland, to a shorter or other time than was by law allowed before the passing of the said act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted, that in any prosecution for a libel, whether public or personal, it shall be lawful for the defendant to give in evidence that such libel was made and published without his privity, consent, or knowledge, the better to enable the jury to decide whether or not, under all the circumstances of the case, the defendant be guilty.

And be it enacted, that throughout this act, wherever the following words or expressions occur, they shall have the following constructions, except there be something in the subject or context manifestly repugnant to such constructions; that is to say, the words "public libel" shall be construed to include any matter, written or printed, reflecting upon his Majesty's government, or his Majesty's ministers, or upon either or both houses of parliament, or upon any constituted authority in the state, or upon the conduct and management of public affairs in any department of the state, whether foreign or domestic, or upon the administration of justice; and shall also include any matter, whether written or printed, that may be accessory to the commission of any felony whatsoever; and that the words "personal libel" shall be construed to include any matter, written or printed, reflecting on or injurious to any individual whatsoever, whether in a public or private station, or rank, or office or employment, or trade or profession, or business or occupation; and that words in the singular number shall be construed to include the plural number; and that words in the masculine gender shall be construed to include the feminine gender; and that words in the feminine gender shall be construed to include the masculine gender.

And be it enacted, that this act may be altered, amended, or repealed, by any act or acts to be passed during the present session of parliament.

IRELAND AND FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the Standard, advertising to the King of England's Speech on opening Parliament, says:—"The only passages which attracted any attention here are those relating to Ireland and to the march of the O'Connell faction. Frenchmen rub their hands and say, 'Well, some of these days we shall land 100,000 in Ireland.' In the Gazette of Saturday night, Hugh Browne, Henry Hagan, John Ellis, Robert Lennox, Henry Lennox, William Pickram, and Francis Pickram, give notice of their having surrendered themselves to abide their trials at the ensuing Derry Assizes, for the alleged murder of Joseph Read.

PERIOD OF SITTING LATE.—On a case being called on before Lord Lyndhurst at Hereford a few days ago, one of the counsel suggested that the case would be one of some length and would detain his Lordship much beyond the usual hour of sitting. "Then," said Lord Lyndhurst, "we had better not run any risk of that kind; you know there is some peril in these times in a judge sitting late."

Messrs. Friend and Gough, Juniors, hunting near Fethard, County Tipperary, last week, met with untoward accidents, one having his horse killed under him by leaping into a quarry, and the other his leg broken.

DEFEAT OF THE WHIG ATTORNEY-GENERAL AT DUBLIN.

The Dudley election has terminated by the return of a Tory, and the rejection of Sir John Campbell, recently appointed Attorney General.—Sir John resigned on Thursday evening, when his adversary had a majority of 80, the numbers being—Whigs, 222; Campbell, 242.

The *Trac Sun* announces this result as a signal triumph. It says—"The Whigs last night collected with the Tories in the House of Commons, to defeat the Radical. An hour or two before, as if in anticipation of what was meditated, the Radicals had collected at Dudley with the Tories, to defeat their late friends the Whigs." The defeat of Sir John Campbell excited a powerful sensation in London, on Friday evening, as will be seen by the letters of our correspondents. At the election in 1832, Sir John was returned for Dudley by a majority of 90. This is a striking proof of the rapid decline of the Whigs in public opinion. The *Globe* attributes the defeat of the ministerial candidate to the refusal of the Dissenters to support him; but one of our correspondents mentions that his discomfiture is attributable to the government prosecution of the *Trac Sun*, which he conducted. Large placards, announcing the fact, had been posted through the town of Dudley previous to and during the contest.

VOTING OF IRISH MEMBERS.

Those Irish members who are representatives of the popular interest are naturally anxious to explain their motives for having voted with ministers on Thursday night. One of the most trustworthy and estimable of them has written the following letter to one of his constituents:—

As I know that the votes of such Irish members as voted last night against Sir W. Ingley's motion are liable to misrepresentation, I wish to inform you of a few of the reasons which influenced me and others to oppose it. In the first place, Sir W. Ingley very unwisely changed his *substantive* motion into the humbering one of a committee of the whole house to inquire merely—this in order to catch a few Tory votes. Next, we were aware that a partial repeal would be of no use to any one, except to a very small class of consumers, and that in a very small degree, leaving all the expense and vexation incident on collecting the reduced tax in full operation. Then it was also evident and admitted that either a large reduction or a total repeal, must be accompanied by the substitution of another tax to make up the deficiency of revenue, the most tax being four and a half millions, and the practical reduction of taxation being £1,200,000, not quite a quarter of the malt tax.

Now, what that new tax was to be, not two persons could agree. Some were for a property tax—some for a revival of the beer tax, and an increased duty on whiskey and wines. Thus, the consumer was to be relieved with one hand as far as the malt, and burdened on the other by a tax on the article to be consumed. Other advocates for the repeal of the malt tax admitted they did so, knowing it must be followed by the repeal of the corn laws, or at least a free admission of foreign barley, neither, in my opinion, of service to our agriculture.

Again, the tax on whiskey, if high, must increase smuggling. The tax on brewers' beer would only serve the rich man who had accommodation in his own house for home brewing, while the poor consumer without such accommodation must still deal with the public tax collector, and the brewer would lose those rich men as customers who brewed at home. In fact, it appeared to many most anxious for the good of agriculture, that the remedy was worse than the disease, and that the shifting of interest would injure those who had their capital invested in the different trades. A small reduction would give no relief—a total repeal must be accompanied with new taxes.

FARMER'S CALENDAR FOR MARCH.

Lay up, dress, and roll meadows. Lop and top trees. Plant quicksets, oaks, &c. Sell off fat sheep from your pens. You may still sow vetches. Turn ewes and lambs to grass. Set the tails of young hares. Plough for corn, and sow oats, if clover is to be sown, it, about the 23rd is the best seed time. Dung the ground for potatoes. Sow winter, artificial grasses, beans and peas, broom and flax seeds, artichokes, and cress. Plant potatoes, free from rot, water-bunch-rates, &c. Plant potatoes. Towards the end of this month, if the weather be good, sow barley and clover. Sow hares and vetches for seed. Sowing winter vetches. Sow hemp and flax. Watering meadows at this season is worth to be done. Cows should be kept close to the farm yard this month, as their feeding on new grass will prevent their making use of dry food. Kill no bacon pig after this; or hang beef or hams.

GRASSES.—Sow cauliflower, spinach, and salad, every week. Finish pruning; dig between raspberries, and clear plantations of strawberries. Sow onions and leeks for the main crop. Sow asparagus, brocoli, and all sorts of flowers seeds. Plant slips or cuttings of sweet herbs, Jerusalem artichokes, and potatoes. Sow stocks and peas. Sow red and white cabbage for winter, and savoy for autumn. Sow the Jettie Chou, transplant into boxes, and water in winter abundance of small heads of choice favour. Graft, if you have any, on the lettuce. Sow cucumbers, turnips, and celery. Plant out cabbages, in drills, a foot asunder, in dry, rich, sandy soil. Make plantations of pines. Sow perennial flowers—nobler choice flowers from wet.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.—Capt J. M. Kierley, Lieut. R. Day, D. Woodroffe, C. Hill, Mr. R. Conter, Purser, Messrs A. Sanderson and S. Brooks, Ass-Surgeons, Purser to the Salamander, St. V. Duffell, to the Medea, Mr. W. Couell, Purser, to the *Flamer* steamer. Mr. R. Ellis, clerk, to H. M. S. Rainbow. Lieutenant C. H. Norington, to command the cutter *Speely*, v. Henderson.—Mr. J. Browning, Master, to H. M. S. *Belvidere*. Dr. D. King, Surgeon, to the Salamander, St. V. Duffell, Surgeon, to the *Firebrand*, St. R. Wilson, Chap. to H. M. S. *Belvidere*. Lieutenant A. Kortright, Coast Guard, Sussex.

Lord Seymour, eldest son of the Duke of Somerset, on his marriage with Miss Sheridan, resigned on behalf of her ladyship, the peerages which had been granted to her on the English civil list.

We learn on good authority that Mr. Leslie, son to the Lord Bishop of Ely, will shortly be sent to the Lyonesse altar the Hon. Miss King, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Lord Viscount Lorton, of Rockingham, county of Rutland.

Carrick Moore, Esq. brother and heir of the lamented General Sir John Moore who fell at Corunna, has voluntarily resigned his pension of £1000 a year.

Kilney Castle and Mount Melpas, comprising 150 acres, near the town of Melpas, and adjoining Dublin Bay, were sold on Wednesday for £7,000.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—PARIS, FEB. 21. REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. Augustin Giraud presented the tribune and said he wished to put a question to the tribune. The President—Of what nature?

M. Augustin Giraud—Upon the state of the country.

The President—But it is necessary to know if the Chamber will permit the question to be put. (From the centre, "Yes, yes.")

The Chamber being consulted, a great number of the centre and both extremities rose in favour of the question being put.

M. Augustin Giraud—The Chamber will excuse me for interrupting the course of the debate, but our minds are too pre-occupied to permit us to discuss tranquilly the project before us. (Signs of dissent from some parts of the Chamber.) An alarm, and not an ill founded one, troubles the public mind. The general question is, where we are; and whether we are proceeding? In this state of things I call upon the Ministers to declare if they feel themselves sufficiently strong to put a check on the passions that are struggling to burst forth on every side? If the Ministers are not in a position to do this, let them show their impotence, without which a grievous responsibility will rest upon them. (Great agitation.)

The Keeper of the Seals said, gentlemen, the circumstances to which allusion has just been made are no doubt serious. They have fixed the attention of government, and have been meditated upon. To-morrow a project of law relative to the associations will be presented to you. (A long continued agitation followed this announcement, and the sitting was suspended for several minutes.) Business then proceeded.

EXTRAORDINARY COURT MARTIAL.

A court martial is to be held at Chatham in the course of a few days; the charges preferred are against Assistant Surgeon Molyneux, of the 61st regiment. There are nine charges, the whole of a very serious nature; they principally relate to a neglect of duty, undermining the character of a medical gentleman and officer towards his patients. The first relates to a child of Captain Bornele, and the second is not so affecting, but sufficient to attract attention to Ensign Alexander Gerrard, in consequence of which he was obliged to call in to other medical aid; but the principal charge which appears in the report is that which charges him with intentionally and knowingly administering to one of his patients, Ensign Hay, medicine which rendered him so weak as to require assistance to be put to bed; and which also accuses him of improperly extracting from the sick list the name of a patient then under his care, and getting himself leave of absence. He is also charged with taking copies of the reports containing accusations against him, contrary to the orders of his commanding officer, at the same time stating that he had obtained an order for so doing.—*Medical Gazette*.

CHESS BETWEEN LONDON AND PARIS.

The match at chess between the Westminster and Paris chess clubs has begun, and excites great interest among the lovers of the game in both countries. The following are the conditions upon which the match is to be played, and we give them believing that they may be adopted on similar occasions by the various provincial chess societies:—

The match to consist of two games, to be played alternately, and the stake to be fifty pounds sterling. Should both games be drawn, or each party win one game, the match shall terminate, and each party will draw their stake.

The games to be played according to the laws of chess laid down in the second edition of "Walker's Treatise on Chess."

A letter once posted cannot be retracted or altered, but the moves shall be considered as played on the letters being posted.

Should either party delay longer than a fortnight from receipt of the last letter to dispatch their moves they shall be adjudged to have lost the match. Provided always that should the delay have arisen from circumstances beyond the control of either club no penalty shall be inflicted.

No letter shall be considered authentic unless signed by the secretary, or sec. pro. tem, appointed by him. It is further agreed on between the clubs that the game to be begun by the English shall be called the English game in conjunction to the French game which is called by the Paris chess club. The following moves are already played.

ENGLISH GAME. 1. K. P. TWO SQ. 2. K. F. ONE SQ.

FRENCH GAME. 1. K. P. TWO SQ. 2. K. F. ONE SQ.

The move next now with the English, and we shall give them when adopted, afterwards continuing the moves regularly.

BANK ROBBERY.

A confidential Clerk in the Provincial Bank of this City, has absconded with £3,000 and upwards, the property of the establishment in which he was engaged.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

His Grace the Lord Primate is expending £15,000 on repairs and improvements in Armagh Cathedral.

Dr. England, R. C. Bishop of Charleston, was at the island of St. Thomas, West Indies, by the last accounts, after visiting several of the neighbouring isles, he was proceeding to Hayti.

On the 11th instant there died at the Hague a Jew named Samuel Heyman Lebon, aged 101 years. As he was a very obstinate old man, say the French Papers, the King of Holland honoured him with his entire confidence.

William P. Cruise, Esq., Chairman of this County, is the only Roman Catholic Barrister who signed the address to Baron Smith.—*Limerick Paper*.

THE BLOODHOUND.—The old method of tracing the perpetrators of crime, by means of bloodhounds, is about being revived in England. In the case of some incendiary fires, the plan has proved eminently successful, the dogs having traced out the offenders with the utmost exactness.

The funeral of a female disciple of the St. Simonians took place at Lyons a few days ago. There was nothing wrapped round the corpse but a piece of light blue calico, and the coffin was borne by four women. Upon the pall there was the following inscription—"New Faith—Eternity."

IMPORTATION OF BRANDY.—As it appears to have formed part of the presumed policy of Ministers, that in increasing the duty on wines and spirits, a corresponding deduction was to be made on that of brandy, the additional quantity imported has been very considerable. In the London and St. Katherine docks the spirit quays are completely covered.

Tartoli, a celebrated violin player, is said to have composed his famous *Devil's Sonata* from the inspiration of a dream, in which the Devil appeared to him, and challenged him to a trial of skill upon his own fiddle.—*Philosophy of Sleep*.

GENERAL MINA.

If the Spanish Government are desirous to inspire the English with confidence, they ought to recall General Mina from exile. What a slight Labrador (or yeoman, as we should call it in England), Mina was the first Spaniard who began the guerilla warfare, so fatal to the armies of Napoleon. Through the whole of the Peninsula he was the most active and successful of the Guerilla chiefs, and the first who taught the French Generals, by severe retaliation, to respect in the armed peasants of Spain, the defenders of the country. When the Duke of Wellington entered France, Mina accompanied and exerted for him, by his military talents and exertions, the praise of being a good General. Humiliated by the ingrateful Ferdinand, he returned again to Spain after the revolution of 1820, and in the struggle that followed the French invasion, he was the only Spaniard who fought with energy and success. While some were treading upon about liberty, independence, the glory of a generation, and what not, and others secretly plotting to betray their country, Mina alone maintained its honour; and had the Spanish Generals acted as he did, the Duke of Anguleme would have had no more reason than Napoleon to boast of his success. Since the downfall of men who believe that they can yield or bow to resist, Mina has remained an exile. That he should have been in that situation is discreditable to the present Government of Spain, and still more so to the former, which was in vain for any zeal or enthusiasm, their high military character, from fear of offending the Ministers, from petty feelings of personal prejudice against the man of the people, or from jealousy of his labours in the cause of his country, which ought to be the strongest reason for his recall, their conduct is equally reprehensible, and destructive of all confidence in the spirit and principles by which they are so unfortunately guided.—*Morning Chronicle*.

SPECTRAL ILLUSIONS.—The visions of angels, and the communications from above, with which religious enthusiasts are often impressed, are the result of optical illusions. They do not form or bear sounds which have no existence, and believing in the reality of such illusions, they consider themselves highly favoured by the Almighty. These feelings generally very much excite the persecutions in Scotland. Nothing more common than for the Convalescent to be loudly told to have what he supposed a message from God, and when he has the angel who brought it standing before him, and reproaching him to stand fast in his religious convictions. Much of the crazy fanaticism exhibited by the disciples of Campbell and Irving, undoubtedly arises from a similar cause; and it is probable that but of these individuals some visions and hear supernatural voices, as well as many of their infatuated followers.—*Macmillan's Philosophy of Sleep*.

EXPLOSION AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.—At the Majesty's drawing-room on Monday the whole company were thrown into a state of alarm by a noise similar to the firing of a large cannon, which occurred in one of the upper apartments. A number of the nobility rushed into the room from whence the noise proceeded, and found several tables in a state of the greatest alarm. The accident was the result of the explosion of a gas lamp, which was standing near the fire place in one of the upper apartments. The explosion took place near the fire place, and the fire which burst out from the lamp, and the explosion took place from an accumulation of fuel air, which had ignited in a hollow pipe under the fire pipe.

TEMPERANCE AND COERCION.—Temperance confirms a man's health and preserves his soul, even amidst contagion. Thus Soerates, and the good Bishop of Marseilles, escaped the plague which decimated their respective cities; and the Philanthropist prevented a pestilence from afflicting the Greek camp. Temperance is a powerful aid to philosophy.—*Essex's Independent Mirror*.

Another part of his work, the author observes, is that he is praiseworthy for his temperance; and it is recorded that he escaped the plague's consequences; but it is strangely known that Dr. Hodges administered medical aid to hundreds in London, while they were perishing by the plague, yet retained himself unscathed by the disease; and all the world has heard of the catastrophe of Soerates; and it meets universal admiration; but few have heard that three hundred of the Philanthropists died in a goal abandoned by the world.—(Philanthropists have yet got to make the world what it ought to be. Let us be satisfied that the world is getting on, and that philanthropy in the meanwhile has its consolations, even amidst the greatest suffering.)

At Roubaix, in the Nord, on the 10th instant, the cast-iron boiler of the steam-engines at the manufactory of M. Prouvost Dufresne burst, carried off the head of the man who had the charge of the fire, and did immense damage to the building.—*French Paper*.

DEATH.—Dr. Wilson, Phillips, observes that before death the action of the amygdalæ vesicæ is the first to fail; the sensitive function is the last, the vital is the last.

The Rev. James Mansergh, of Lisnalla, Tipperary, while sitting in his parlour a few nights ago was fired at through the window, and wounded in the forehead. Happily the wound is not dangerous.

The answer which Drosses gave to an ardent friend who wished to know if he was a free thinker, he promised him to dispose in such a manner the apartments of his house, that nobody should be able to overlook him.—Rather, said he to the architect, build it so that every body may be a witness of what I do at home.—*Basil*.

No one of the sons of Adam ought to think himself exempt from labour, or industry; those who are born idle or fortune may seem to make some application unnecessary, ought to find out some calling or profession, that they may not be so burdened upon the species.—*Adams*.

At the sale of Admiral Bickerton's wine at Bath last week, pert foetida 4 guineas per dozen, sherry 4 guineas, Madeira, £4 8s. Claret £5 17s.

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No. 2
IN PUBL.
The following is the list of names of the subscribers to the present volume of the *Philosophy of Sleep*, published by Messrs. G. and J. B. Whittaker, 10, St. Paul's Church-yard, London. The names are arranged in alphabetical order, and the amount of each subscription is given in pounds, shillings, and pence. The list includes names such as Mr. A. B. C., Mr. D. E. F., and Mr. G. H. I., with their respective subscription amounts. The list is extensive and covers many pages.

prisoner with large... He said it was such cases. After the observations of the court was given up by the Crown...

FASHION AND TABLE-TALK. Lease of a room from the House of Commons for six weeks has been given to Mr. Flen, the O'Conor Don, and Colonel Butler...

WINE STORES, LADY-LANE. IMMENSE REDUCTION IN FURS, MERINOS, NEW PRINTS, DARK SILKS, CLOAKS, &c. JAMES CARROLL (LATE CARROLL AND GRAVES) COMMERCIAL QUAY.

THE AUCTION OF VALUABLE FURS, consisting of Beas, Musks, and Tippets, Lynx, Chinchilla Ermine, Fox and Squirrel, Fur Linings, Cirrassian Cape, and Palmerine Dresses, Gloves, and Calceos, Perfume, Work and Dressing-boxes...

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT. Notice is hereby given, that JOHN LLOYD, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Ireland, will hold a Court for the Discharge of Insolvent Debtors at Waterford, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th Day of March next, at Nine o'clock in the forenoon of said day...

THE AUCTION OF VALUABLE FURS. THE CITY AUCTION MART. After which there will be a Sale of Plated Ware, Cutlery, Sautilery, Hardware, &c. &c. in great variety, which will be continued also in the EVENINGS...

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