The Waterford Chronicle

No. 2114. SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1834. Price 6d.

IMMENSE REDUCTION

IN FURS, MERINOS, NEW PRINTS, DARK SILKS, CLOAKS, &c.

JAMES CARROLL,

(LATE CARROLL AND GRAVES.)

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, QUAY.

RESPECTFULLY announces to his numerous Customers, that in consequence of the advanced Season, he will commence Selling his entire Stock at a CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION in PRICE, in order to make room for his Spring Purchases,

AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Filled and Plain Shawls, of French and English Manufacture,
Furs, in Boas, Mantillas, Cloak Linings, &c,
Printed, Twilled, Silk, and Muslin Dresses,
Opera Cloaks in Plain and Figured Merino and Silk,
Rich, Plain, and Figured, Silks, Plushes, Velvets, Satins, &c,
Shawl Dresses, of the Newest Designs,
British and French Merinos,
300 Pieces of Figured Gauze, Satin, and Lutestring Ribbons,
Rich Figured Blond Gauze Dresses, Shawls, and Scarfs to match,
Gentlemen's Merino and Silk Cravats, Stocks, Stiffners, &c.,
Real French Blonds, Black Lace Veils, Laces, Edgings, &c.,
Evening Dresses, in the greatest variety,
Ready made White and Coloured Shirts and Collars, 7-8 and 4-4 Linens, warranted free of Cotton.
Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c,
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas,
Worked Muslin and Lace Collars, Caps, &c.
India Matting, in a variety of sizes.
Hosiery, Gloves, Haberdashery, &c, &c,
In the MILLINERY and DRESS WARE-ROOMS will be found a very extensive variety of Bonnets, Caps, and Children's Dresses, which will also be disposed of at a considerable Reduction in Price.

PRIME CORK WHISKEY.

JOHN POWER

HAS just landed, per *Susanna*, Captain Daily, from CORK, FORTY SIX Puncheons of PRIME CORK WHISKEY, full strength, and particularly Fine Flavour, which he offers for Sale, either duty paid or in bond, at the Distillery Prices.

Application to be made in WATERFORD to Mr. SAMUEL MORRISSON, who will shew the Samples and make Sales.

Ross, March 11, 1834.

AUCTION OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,

AT THE HOUSE OF MR. BRAMISH, IN CATHERINE STREET.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

AT THE HOUSE OF THE PROPRIETOR,

Who is about to Reside in England,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 17th, and DAY following,

THE entire FURNITURE of said House, which is modern and has been but little used, consisting of Drawing Room Chairs, in Crimson Moreen, (these are perfectly new); Window Curtain with Rings, Arms, and Poles, to match; Fawn Moreen and Chirtz Curtains; Parlour Chairs, in HairCloth; Grecian Sofa and Lounger; Circular Loo Table on Pillar and Claw; a fine set of Dining Tables, with additional leaves, capable of dining 20 persons, cost 20 guineas; Venetian and Kidderminster Carpets, Brussels Rugs, Brass Rods, and Stair Carpeting; Hall Globe; an Eight-day Clock, by Dillon, quite new; Mahogany Wardrobes and Nobbies; Bedsteads, with Moreen hangings; Feather Beds, &c; several Children's Bedsteads; appropriate Bed room Furniture; Dressing Glasses; Fenders and Fire Furniture; Plated Ware; Glass; Delft; Kitchen Furniture, &c.

To commence at 12 o'Clock precisely.

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, March 7th, 1834.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE,

AT THE HOUSE OF

MRS. HOBBS, ON THE MALL.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY next, March 19th, and day following,

THE excellent FURNITURE of said house, consisting of Parlour and Drawing-room Chairs; Pillar and Claw Dining Tables, in superior condition; Two Pair of fashionable Card Tables; Loo and Work Tables; Square and Grecian Sofas; a splendid suit of three rich Chintz Window Curtains, with poles and drapery; Two magnificent Chimney Glasses—one 58-37, and the other 53 28; Convex Mirror; Carpets, Rugs, Fenders, and Fire Furniture; a large quantity of Cut Glass, and Sheffield Plated Ware, including a fine Epergne set of Covered Dishes; Tea and Coffee Urns; Bedsteads, Feather Beds, and appropriate Bed room Furniture; Hall and Stair case Globes, Chairs, and Oil cloth; Stair Carpetting, Rods, Kitchen Furniture, Delft, &c. &c. &c.

WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Also, to be disposed of by private Sale, a fine-toned PIANOPORTE, (by Broadwood,) only a short time in use, cost 55 guineas, with metallic plate.

Waterford, March 14, 1834.

WATERFORD BRIDGE.

THE PROPRIETORS will meet at the TOLL-HOUSE, on TUESDAY, the First of APRIL, at ONE o'Clock, to receive Proposals for Letting the TOLLS of said BRIDGE for ONE YEAR, from the First of MAY next. Such persons as are desirous to send in Proposals will please attend, prepared with sufficient Security.

A Chairman and Committee will then be elected for the ensuing year, and other necessary business transacted.

CHARLES AMBROSE,
Chairman.

Wateford April 10, 1834.

GRAND CONCERT,

Under the patronage of the MAYOR, Colonel BOOTH, and the Officers of the 43d Light Infantry; and several of the most respectable Families in and about town.

CAPTAIN GUSTAVINSKI,

(An Officer of the Polish Army,)

WHO has been obliged to seek refuge in Great Britain, in consequence of the late calamities of his Nation, has the honor to announce to the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford and its vicinity, that a CONCERT for his benefit, will take place at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Mall, on FRIDAY, March 22d instant, the Mayor having kindly granted the Room for the occasion.

Captain GUSTAVINSKI has been honored by many of the gentry of this and the neighbouring country, as a performer on the GUITAR and VIOLIN. His own performance at the ensuing Concert, will be relieved by a FULL MILITARY BAND, and several Vocal and Instrumental Musicians. The Entertainment will comprise the most approved pieces.

Tickets to be had at TYRRELL'S Hotel, (where Capt. G. gives lessons on the Violin and Guitar, &c. &c.,) and at the Booksellers' Shops. Ladies, 4s—Gentlemen, 5s—Children, Half-price.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

MARCH 11.

1554—Torquato Tasso, the Italian epic poet, born at Sorrento.

1820—B. West died.

1832—Clementi, the composer, died in his eighty-first year

DUBLIN CASTLE.

MARCH 10, 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 last 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 Majesty 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.*
Rev John Bury Palliser,	Rector and Vicar,	Faithlegg,	Waterford,	Waterford,	Police Station at Passage.
Rev John Bury Palliser,	ditto,	Kill St. Nicholas,	ditto,	ditto,	do ditto.
Rev Percy S Smyth,	Vicar,	Kinsalebeg,	ditto,	ditto,	do Clashmore.
Rev Percy S Smyth,	ditto,	Grange alias Lisgenan,	ditto,	ditto,	do Ardmore.
Rev John Cooke, junior,	ditto,	Kilmacleague,	ditto,	ditto,	do Callaghan.
Rev John Cooke, junior,	ditto,	Kilmacombe,	ditto,	ditto,	do ditto.
Rev Paris Bradshaw,	ditto,	Kilmoleran,	Lismore,	ditto,	do Carrickbeg.
Rev Paris Bradshaw,	ditto,	Fenoagh,	ditto,	ditto,	do ditto.
Rev Paris Bradshaw,	ditto,	Dysart,	ditto,	ditto,	do ditto.
Very Rev Usher Lee,	Rector,	Kilbreen,	Waterford	ditto,	Mayor's Office.
Rev Richard Ryland,	ditto,	Reiske,	ditto,	ditto,	do Annestown.
Rev Henry Archdall,	Vicar,	ditto,	ditto,	ditto,	do ditto.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

HOUSES AND FIELDS TO BE SET.

TO BE SET, for such term as may be agreed upon, that large commodious HOUSE, on the Quay of BALLYHACK, lately held by Mr. JAMES WALSH, Publican and Shopkeeper, with Yard, Offices, and fine Spring Well; also, several other SLATED HOUSES, with Yards fit for Bathers, Fishermen, or respectable Families, opposite to the Town of PASSAGE, in the County of Waterford, and convenient to the City of Waterford, where market Boats ply to daily. Solvent improving Tenants will meet with good encouragement.

Apply to RICHARD ROACH, of Ballyhack, who will show the Premises, and treat with persons wanting said Houses.

Ballyhack, February 22, 1834.

MOST EXTENSIVE SALE BY AUCTION,

AT THE BRIDGE HOTEL,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH INST.

And following Days, until all are disposed of,

THE Entire of the Very Elegant and Useful Furniture of the above Establishment, together with Horses, Carriages, Tax Car, Gig, Outside Cars, and Common Ditto, all with Harness. The Furniture consists of the following:—Four Dozen of fashionable Mahogany Parlour and Drawing-room Chairs; Three very superior Side Boards; Patent, Northumberland, and other Dining Tables; Breakfast, Card, and Pier ditto; Brussels Parlour, Drawing Room, and Stair Carpetting, with Brass Rods; Fenders and Fire Irons; Grecian and Square Sofas; Merino Curtains, with Brass Poles and Rings; Twelve Mahogany Bedsteads, with Feather Beds and Bedding; Wardrobes; Nobbies; Dressing Tables; Ditto Glasses; Bason Stands; Commodes, &c., &c.; a very large Assortment of China, Cut and Plain Glass; two Choice Eight Day Clocks; a variety of Framed Engravings; with the entire of the Kitchen Utensils. Also, Beams, Scales, twenty-four Half-Hundred Weights, &c, &c; four Hand Cars; a Winnowing Machine, with Shop Utensils suitable for the Grocery and Spirit Business. This Sale will be worth the attention of the Public as the entire has been purchased within the last two years, and will be sold without Reserve.

P.S. Several Articles of Plate will be disposed of on the second Day.

Sale will commence each Day at 12 o'Clock.

GALWEY, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON MONDAY, the 17th MARCH, and following Days, until all is disposed of,

AT THE HOUSE,

THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE ALDERMAN COTTOM,

BLENHEIM HILL,

THE entire of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and FARMING STOCK, comprising Mahogany Chairs; Dinner Table; Breakfast, Card, and Loo ditto; Sideboard, Nobbies, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, ditto Glasses, Basin Stands, &c. &c.; Bedsteads, Feather Beds, and Bedding; Drawing Room, Parlour, and Stair Carpetting; Brass Rods, Fenders, and Fire Irons; a variety of beautiful Engravings, with the entire Kitchen utensils.

The Stock—Cows, Horses, Cars, Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, and about Six Tons of the choicest upland Hay, a five year old HUNTRESS, equal to 14 stone.

This Sale will be found worthy of attention, as the whole will be sold without reserve.

A great variety of BOOKS, consisting of Ancient and Modern History.

Sale to commence each day at TWELVE o'clock.

GALWEY, Auctioneer.

THAT VERY STRONG, HIGH-BRED HORSE,

PAUL PRY,

WILL STAND THIS SEASON

AT BONMAHON.

Thorough-bred Mares—Two Pounds, and a Crown to the Groom. All others—One Pound, and Half a Crown to the Groom.

HE is a dark bay, with black legs, standing full sixteen hands high, now in his prime, without a blemish, in full bloom and vigour, with very great bone and sinew, a well-trained hunter, and equal to any weight with the fleetest fox-hounds, having proved himself a very speedy horse by running a good second for the Warblers, (*vide racing calendar,*) beating five others.—His sire, Adonis, was got by Mr. Whayley's celebrated horse, Buffer, on his well known mare, Bess, by Swindler, dam, (the dam of Nooney, &c. &c.) St. Bridget, by Bagot; grand-dam, Harmony, by Eclipse, &c. &c. His dam was got by Cocoa; grand-dam by Soldier, the sire of Recruit, Yedman, Fly-by-Night, Billy the Beau, &c. &c.

Paul Pry was bred by Walter Mansfield, Esq. County Kildare, and sold with three others from the same dam, for upwards of Five Hundred Guineas. Mr. Mansfield has another, now three years old, got by Roller, considered one of the strongest Colts in Ireland.

LAW CALENDAR.

County Waterford Sessions—Waterford, April 4; Lismore, 7.

County Tipperary Sessions—Thurles, March 31; Clonmel, April 7,

County Kilkenny Sessions—Kilkenny, April 1; Thomastown, 7.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Wicklow, March 13; Wexford, 17; Waterford, 19; Clonmel, 21; Cork, 24; Tralee, 31; Limerick, April 4; Ennis, 7; Galway, 9; Philipstown, 12; Maryborough, 14; Kilkenny, 16; Carlow, 18; Naas, 19.

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

TO BE LET.

MR. LAWSON would let the HOUSE in CATHEDRAL-SQUARE in which he now resides. It is in perfect repair and fit for the immediate reception of a Family—there is a STABLE on the Premises.

Waterford, March 11, 1834,

WINES, TOBACCOS, PRIME NEW CLOVER AND TREFOIL SEEDS, &c.

MATTHEW CARROLL

IS this day landing, from on board the *Clonmel*, DAVIS, Master, from London, a Superior Assortment of First Quality VIRGINIA TOBACCOES, which, on inspection, will fully prove his determination of importing none but a superior Article. He will, as heretofore, dispose of his Stock on the most libera l and encouraging terms.

He also daily expects FIFTY SACKS of

PRIME NEW CLOVER AND TREFOIL SEEDS.

These have been selected with particular care, and are well worth the attention of buyers, it being a well-known fact, that most of the Seeds imported into Ireland are old and bad; and which, by a particular process of dying, look so well that many of the best Judges are deceived by it. M. CARROLL having purchased none but GENUINE NEW SEEDS, of the best description, will give an engagement with every Parcel he sells, and will dispose of it at the lowest possible profit.

He begs to submit a list of his WINES, as follows:—

CLARETS—(Warranted 1st & 2d Growth, 1825.)
La Fitte,
La Tour,
Mouton,
St. Julien,
St. Estaphe,
Chat. Margx,
Leoville,
Rawson,
Siscours,
St. Laurent,
St. Emelion,
Pichoo,
Dulue,
Ducasse.

SHERRY'S—
Pale, .. 1 .. 2 .. 3 .. 4
Ditto Golden, .. 1 Seagrave, .. 2 Cavezs, .. 3 Pecoes.
Ditto Brown, No. 1 .. 2 .. 3 .. 4

CHAMPAGNES—
Sparkling,
Still,
(Moets' and Ruienarts.)

PORT—White,
Red.
No 1 bottled in Oporto, 1826.
No 2 three years in bottle.
No 3 one year ditto.
No 4 New.

BURGUNDY—
Chambertin,
Cloderoge.

MADEIRAS—
West India,
East India ditto,
Do do Fine and Old,
Do London Particular; went the rounds twice; 13 years old.

TENERIFFE—
Good,
Old and Fine.

LISBON—Dry,
Rich.

MOSSELLE,
BARSAC,
VIN DE GRAVE
HAUT SAUTERNE,
BUCCELLAS,

MALAGA,
PONTAC,
CAPE MADEIRA,
GOOD.
Do. EAST INDIA.

With a Large and Superior Stock of
FRENCH COGNAC BRANDY,
SCHEIDAM HOLLANDS, and
JAMAICA RUM.

In addition to the above, he is now landing, ex *Emerald*, FLETCHER, Master, from Bourdeaux, 10 Hhds. and 30 Cases PALE CHAMPAGNE BRANDIES, very Old and Fine—and ex *Clonmel*, 10 Pipes, 6 Hhds., 4 Quarter Casks, HIGH WINES, and 2 Hhds. of SCHEIDAM HOLLANDS.

He confidently submits that his WINES, on trial, will be found very superior to those usually imported to this Country, and of equal quality to any Sold by the first West End London Wine Merchants.

His CLARETS are part of a Lot of 150 Hhds, 1st and 2d Growth, bought in 1827 in Bourdeaux; and he can satisfy his customers, by Custom House Certificates, that he does not hold a single Hogshead which is not 1825 Wine, and which is now very difficult to procure, no matter at what price.

He highly recommends his SEAGRAVE'S SHERRIES, which, he is confident must give satisfaction.

*** A CASE, (193 lbs.,) of HAVANNAGH CIGARS.

Waterford, Custom-House, Quay,
March, 5, 1834.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—A letter from Rome states lately, that a great sculptor, Thorwaldsen, was standing on the top of a very high ladder, engaged in forming the head of a collossal horse, he became so absorbed in his work that he made a step backwards in order to see better the effect of his chissel, and lost his footing; fortunately, however, he had sufficient presence of mind to seize the ear of the horse, and thus, in all probability, saved his life.

Captain Andrew Patterson Carlisle, late of the 91st regt., committed suicide on Wednesday last, in Well street, London, during a fit of temporary insanity, induced by distress.

The Board of Control have under consideration certain arrangements respecting honours to be conferred upon Officers of the Indian Army.

Fifty-four persons now in Cork gaol, seek to be discharged under the Insolvent act, on the 24th instant.

COMMUNICATION WITH BRISTOL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that it is intended to sail the CITY of BRISTOL, in conjunction with the NORA CREINA, for Bristol, thereby affording two departures weekly from and between each Port.

ORDER OF SAILING.

CITY OF BRISTOL,

JOHN HYDE—COMMANDER.

From Waterford, Tuesdays.	From Bristol, Saturdays,
4 March 12 Noon.	1 March 9 Morning.
11 .. .. 12 Noon.	8 .. .. 4 Afternoon.
18 .. .. 10 Morning.	15 .. .. 8 Morning.
25 .. .. 12 Noon.	22 .. .. 3 Afternoon.
	29 .. .. 8 Morning.

NORA CREINA,

J. BAILEY—COMMANDER.

From Waterford, Fridays,	From Bristol, Tuesdays,
7 March 12 Noon.	4 March 1 Afternoon.
14 .. .. 7 Morning.	11 .. .. 7 Morning.
21 .. .. 12 Noon.	18 .. .. 10 Morning.
28 .. .. 7 Morning.	25 .. .. 6 Morning.

☞ FEMALES' attend the LADIES' Cabin.

Refreshments may be had on Board at moderate rates. Carriages and Horses carefully Shipped. Berths secured, and every information given by

JOHN BOGAN,
Steam Packet Office, Waterford,
or at the General Steam Packet Office, Quay, Bristol.

THE FOOD OF PLANTS.—Dung or any other manure is not the food of plants, because we see that crops can be raised for any successive number of years, from the same land, the last equalling the first, in quantity and quality, without the use of dung. That dung is not the natural food of plants any person may prove for himself, in a manner the most conclusive and convincing. Take some pieces of rock, of a fine grain and of a rough grain; or it would, perhaps, be better to procure a piece of rock, composed of different kinds of stone, which may easily be done. Having procured the requisite material, break it into powder, and mix it together. On ascertaining it to be of a proper texture, by a comparison with other soils, put a seed into it, and you will find that it will not vegetate. The reason is, that the earth is not impregnated with certain fine particles, by exposure to the atmosphere; but expose it to the open air for some months, keeping it in incessant agitation, by continually stirring it, and then you will find that it will nourish plants with as much vigour as the most fertile soil. The food of plants is in the atmosphere, the soil absorbs it, and supplies it to vegetables in an equal and regular manner, and it is on the capability of the soil in absorbing, and retaining in a moderate quantity, that the fertility of the soil depends. It matters not if there be not a particle of dead vegetable or animal matter contained in it, and in the attempt to improve soils, the operator should examine the texture, and not attempt to improve it by loading it with dung, which is merely a transitory amelioration, lasting only till the dung is evaporated; whereas, by making the soil of a proper texture, by the addition of more earth, the improvement lasts for ever. The characteristics of a good soil, I consider to be a blackish colour, but not too black, a gritty feel, and heavy in weight. Rotten bog is of a black colour, but it is very black; it is also light in weight, and impalpable to the touch; therefore, there can be no deception as to that. Manure, on being applied to the soil, produces a vigorous vegetation; but that is not in consequence of the food which it supplies. Salt, on being spread on the soil, if applied in a moderate quantity, has the same effect: and, certainly, salt is not the food of plants, for if it come in contact with the roots it will destroy them. Take a spade and dig about the roots of a growing plant, and the ground have been hard, the digging will cause the plant to grow with a tenfold rapidity, but it certainly would not be the spade that the plant derived its extra food from.—Just the same with manure; it is not that which is the food, it only loosens and pulverizes the soil, and so opens a magazine of nourishment to the plants. The soil can be pulverised and enriched by the plough or spade, and in more effectual manner, at a much less expence; and, secondly, that some of the noxious juices of the manure are absorbed by the plant, which deteriorates the quality of the produce; and in perennial plants, may tend, by producing unwholesome sap, to shorten their lives. Further, when putrefaction itself is absorbed, and made a component part of the plant, it is not likely that the plant, or whatever part of it is intended to be preserved, will keep free from decomposition, so long as that which has been nourished on food, which is more pure. That manure does deteriorate the quality of the produce, I cannot quote a better proof than the well known fact, that in most of the vineyards of France, they do not use manure, because it injures the quality of the wines manufactured from the grapes.—*British Farmer's Calendar.*

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.—DIED, Feb. 14, at Burnham, Essex, aged 69, Peter Crush, Esq., proprietor of the extensive oyster grounds there, worth about £10,000, which he has devised to a young carpenter, residing at Queenborough, a Mr. John Auger, whose son, about two years of age, is the devisee of two freehold farms and a large windmill. Mr. Crush's property is supposed to exceed £100,000 in value.—*Kent Paper.*

The remark of Polonius, "There is foul air and foolery near the court," has been confirmed by the explosion of a fire-place, and the recent appearance of a maniac on the same day at St. James's Palace.

UNFORTUNATE FORTUNE-TELLERS.—At the Limerick Assizes, on Friday, Johanna Sweeney, Bridget Hayes, and Johanna Galvin, fortune-tellers, were found guilty of stealing money and apparel from John and Anastatia Carthy, and sentenced to be transported for seven years each.

PUNISHMENT OF GAMBLING IN THE UNITED STATES.—Dyer, a gambler, was convicted in the Hustings Court, of unlawful gaming and sentenced to be imprisoned three months and to pay a fine of three hundred dollars. If the fine be not paid up, he will remain in gaol three months longer. We congratulate the public upon this evidence of the existence of the laws. Things are on the mend.

THE TEA TRADE.

The squabbles at the tea sales are worth a thousand speeches in favour of throwing open the tea trade. They are the struggles of an expiring party who had monopolised the market for ages, and charged what price they pleased to the community. Independently of the high duty of 100 per cent., the price of tea here was much higher than in Holland or the United States, or indeed in any countries which imported teas directly from China. How could it be otherwise? The East India Company had no rivals, and they would have been great simpletons indeed, if they had not, like all other merchants, tried to make the most of their advantages, granted them a monopoly—in other words, allowed them to levy a tax upon the people, amounting, probably, to little less than a million sterling a year. The fact cannot be disputed. The average annual amount paid for teas has been for some years above £3,000,000; the duty about the same; making together £6,000,000 which the people of this country paid for tea.—Taking the surcharge at 17 per cent., or one sixth, no great profit in the estimation of monopolists, we are under the mark in stating that we have paid a million a year for tea more than we should have paid had the trade been free. Well, the corn laws still remain—at least for another year, but we have got a set off in another necessary of life, and may count on a reduction of one third of the price within a very short period. The high price is gone with the exclusive system.—*Sun.*

BALL ROOM TACTICS.

(FROM THE METROPOLITAN.)

It is really surprising that in these *march of intellect* times, when useful information is offered, propounded, and promulgated in a thousand shapes no one has thought of opening a school for the acquisition of a most valuable branch of human knowledge, which for want of a better name I have denominated as above. Every one knows, or ought to know, that a ball-room is a *bona fide* mart for the disposal of that valuable commodity, woman—that a knowledge of the goods is first acquired there, and that many a bargain is struck after the whirling of a waltz, or the trotting of a gallopade. A ball-room is indeed a locality of far higher moment than the country at large is apt to imagine. To simple country folks a ball-room is nothing more than a ball-room; and a dance is merely a dance, and so forth. Preposterous error!—To the ball-room three-fourths of the guests repair, with certain settled views, and plans of operations in their wise noddles. The other remaining fourth may be divided into martyrs and the *danseuses.*

The martyrs are those who go, because they cannot help themselves—they *must* go, and so they go.

The *danseurs*, or idlers, are those who go to kill time, and because they have nothing else to do.

Few persons attend a ball-room for the mere sake of passing a few hours in social intercourse.

The motives for giving dancing parties are the following:—

1. Parties are given for the sake of vanity and ostentation, should no other more imperative interest counsel such a course.

The dancing-party world may be divided into the party-givers and the party goers; both are influenced by much the same motives, interest and vanity.

We subjoin a correct list of both classes.

PARTY-GIVERS.

1. A mother with one, two, three, four, &c. daughters to settle. The dancing fever is more or less strong in proportion to the number of disposable damsels.

2. A lady gives a dancing party to exhibit her splendid apartments to her acquaintance, to dazzle the eyes with her plate, and to show her taste and liberality in the general arrangements of music, wines, and supper.

3. A lady gives a dancing-party, because her friend, or her neighbour, or her enemy, gave one some days before; and of course she has no notion of being less than the said friend, or enemy, or neighbour. Indeed we see no reason why Mrs. Smith should not give a party as well as Mrs. Jones, or Mrs. Browne as well as Mrs. Green.

PARTY-GOERS.

1. Mammas and chaperons, who have daughters, or nieces, and *protegees*, to settle.

2. A fashionable lady to display her diamonds, and excite a world of envy and spite.

3. A would-be fashionable lady to *get on* in her profession.

4. Ladies and gentlemen of capacious appetites, and most inordinate demolishers of lobsters, salad, sandwiches, jellies—and unconquerable takers of ices—insatiate swallowers of tea and coffee—incorrigible bibbers of champaigne, heck, and moselle—ardent admirers of pastry, fruits, and preserves. All these may be classed in the general denomination of *crammers* and *swallows.*

5. Young ladies go to parties to catch a *good* husband.

6. Some gentlemen go to *procure* a *desirable* wife.

Richard Hawkshaw, Esq., of Millbrook, James Maher Ryan, Timothy Callaghan, Richard Shea, Richard Fogarty, Thomas Lonergan, Michael Maher, James Hehir, William Clancy, John Lonergan, Thomas Tobin, Michael Ryan, John Tobin, Thomas Coman, and Michael Dorgan, now in Clonmel gaol, have applied to be relieved from their debts under the Insolvent Act, in that town, on the 21st inst.; and Fitzgerald O'Brien, jun., of Nenagh, at Dublin, on the 27th inst.

The following is a remarkable instance of the forwardness of the present season:—Mr. P. Jones, general basket maker, &c., corner of High-street, Cardiff, had willows cut at Christmas, which he had prepared for whiteuing, and which seldom come to be fit for use before May, as they must shoot out in buds before they can be dressed. They are now, (nearly three months before the usual time) quite ready for working, and the shoots are from two to three inches in length, bearing from ten to twenty leaves, of an inch or more long.

A VENERABLE COMPANY.—A clergyman in the vicinity of this city (the population of whose parish exceeds 600 souls) a short time since invited 27 of his parishioners, 70 years of age and upwards, to partake of roast beef and plum pudding. Twenty-one attended, whose united ages amounted to 1549 years; an average of 78 and a fraction.—*Hereford Journal.*

LITTLETON'S TITHE BILL.

The following is an abstract of the bill proposed by the Secretary for Ireland, for changing the name of tithes in country. It is called "a bill to abolish composition for tithes in Ireland, and to substitute in lieu thereof, a land tax, and to provide for the redemption of the same." The preamble says, "it is expedient to abolish composition for tithes in Ireland," and it provides that on and after the 1st November, 1834, "the right, title, and interest of all persons in and to tithes, or composition for tithes, shall cease," saving the arrears and compositions payable to landlords, under the 2d and 3d of William IV, ch. 199, sec. 24. It then goes on to enact, that persons in receipt of compositions for tithes shall be relieved from payment of instalments under 3 and 4 William IV, c. 100, s. 19.—The third clause is important, and we, therefore, give it in full. By it it is enacted "that there shall be raised, collected, and levied to and for the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, *an annual land tax, equal in amount to the compositions for tithes by this act abolished*; and that such land tax shall be *payable* on the *first* day of *November* in each year, *by the same persons, in the same proportions*, and for in respect of the same estates or interests by, for, or in respect whereof the said *tithe compositions would have been payable if this act had not been made*, and that *any additions made to the said compositions* for tithes by the said recited act of the last session of parliament, shall, during the period for which such addition may be payable, *be paid, together with such land tax*, as part thereof, and that the payment of such land tax shall be due on the said *first* day of *November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four.*" This land tax is to be placed under the management of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. Any two commissioners may act under this, and also any three Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. They are to have the power of appointing and dismissing officers, and in all that such commissioners do under this act, they are to be relieved from *personal responsibility!* Monies arising under this act are to be vested in those commissioners, and their accounts are to be audited as the other accounts are which relate to the revenues of the crown. They are to lay before parliament accounts of their receipts and payments, and their acts and proceedings under this act. Persons entitled to compositions for tithes are to deliver up to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests the attested copies of certificates and apploiment books. Clerks of the Peace are to deliver up the memorials, schedules, accounts and returns lodged in their offices, and Registrars of Dioceses the certificates of agreements for payment of compositions. The commissioners are to have the power of amending the present applotments, or of ordering new applotments to be made. The commissioners, after having compared and amended the several returns made to them, are to compare rentals, showing what amount of tax the respective lands now paying tithes are to pay as a land tax. The copies and certificates of these documents are to be delivered to the Irish Ecclesiastical Commissioners. These rentals are to be enrolled in the office of record in this country—to these maps may, if the commissioners please, be annexed.—The commissioners can appoint such and so many persons as they please receivers of this land tax. These receivers are to enter into bonds, for faithfully accounting for the money they receive, and the effectual discharge of their duties. These receivers are to perform such duties as the commissioners may require from them; they are to be paid by a salary, or by a poundage not exceeding *one-twentieth part* of the sums they collect. As each receiver procures £500, he is to transmit it to the commissioners, and in default to be charged £10 interest for every £100 from the time received until transmitted. Receivers are to give receipts to persons paying the land tax, and also enter receipts given by them for the land tax in a book in presence of the parties paying, to which these parties can set their names without payment of a fee; such to be a full discharge to the subject.—Receivers are to account, when required, and accounts are to be verified on oath. "The land tax may be recovered by all the same ways and means *as any composition for tithes*, under the laws now in force in Ireland, and *also by all other ways and means by which any debt of record due to the King's Majesty may be sued for and recovered*: provided always that in any suit, process or proceeding which may be taken for the recovery thereof, costs shall be awarded and paid or received to or by either party, in like manner as in any suits, process or proceeding taken by, or which may issue for or against any subject." Receivers can distrain in cases where the tithe composition might have been distrained for. Collectors are to keep an office open for the receipt of land tax, for twenty-one days after 1st November in every year, and allow five per cent. for payment within that time. The land tax is to be applied—first, in defraying all expenses attending its management—next, in repayment of the sums advanced under the late act of parliament—then to the payment of the demands of tithe-owners, and the surplus, if any, to go to the consolidated fund. Persons liable to land tax, and not paying the same, are to be liable to interest of six per cent. on the amount.—The commissioners are to keep an account with the Bank of Ireland, to be called, "The Land Tax Account." The money received is to be paid into the Bank of Ireland one day after its receipt.—Money can be drawn out, on drafts, signed by any two commissioners. Commissioners can retain £3,000 to answer casual payments.—They can, if they think fit, depute a person to draw sums required for casual payments.—Commissioners are to attend to orders given them by the lords of the treasury in furtherance of this act. Land-tax and rent charges are to be *variable*, in the same manner that *tithe compositions now are*; and three or more persons in a parish, charged with the payment of £3 or upwards, can apply for an increase or diminution of the land-tax *as if they were liable to the payment for the commutation of tithes!!!* The ecclesiastical commissioners are, on each first of November, to take an account of the composition for tithes, then falling due, and issue warrants to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for the amount, subject to certain deductions.—In cases of doubt as to the rights of the parties entitled to payment, the ecclesiastical commissioners may apply by petition to the Court of Chancery or Exchequer for its direction. A time is to be appointed in each year by the commissioners, for the payment of warrants: these warrants are to bear interest at the rate of 1¾d. a day per cent. The persons acting as inspectors are to be paid by money collected under this act. The warrants are to be current with collectors of revenue and exchequer, and the interest on these warrants to be allowed to the persons paying the same. A commission of five to issue, to determine rates of reduction on annual payments, and also for determining the rates of redemption of land tax proper for each county or district. These commissioners are to be sworn and paid. The manner in which these deductions are to be ascertained is pointed out in the act; it is this:—"The commissioners shall ascertain, as nearly as may be possible, the average amount per cantum of the costs, expenses, and losses, and all other deductions and outgoings whatsoever, attendant upon the receipt or recovery of tithes or compositions for tithes in each county, or such other smaller district or division as the commissioners shall find to require a separate classification; and such average shall be taken upon the ten years next preceding the year 1831; and where any lease of tithes, or compositions for tithes, shall have been made during such period, or any contract or agreement entered into by any ecclesiastical person for his incumbency, the commissioners shall examine into the terms upon which such lease, or contract, or agreement, may have been made; and where any tithes or compositions have been let to any tithe farmer or tithe proctor, they shall inquire into the profits of such tithe farmer or tithe proctor, so as to ascertain the income actually and *bona fide* resulting to or enjoyed by the person entitled in chief to such tithes or compositions in either of such cases; and for the purpose of such inquiry, the commissioners shall have power to require from the incumbent and impropriator, &c., entitled or interested in tithes, a full and particular statement in writing, under the hand of such incumbent, &c., the nature, amount, and value of the tithes or compositions claimed or paid, in kind or otherwise, during such period of ten years, and of all costs to which the same may have been subject; and it shall be lawful for such commissioners to summon and examine upon oath any person whomsoever as to the truth of any fact of which such commissioners may require to be satisfied, for the purpose of obtaining the information requisite; and all such refusing to give evidence to be convicted in a penalty not exceeding *twenty* pounds, and in default of payment to be committed to gaol, for any period not exceeding three calendar months.' For the purpose of determining the number of years purchase at which the land tax granted by this act ought to be redeemable, the commissioners shall ascertain, as nearly as possible, the average number of years' purchase of the full improved yearly rental at which the fee-simple and inheritance of lands situate in the respective counties of Ireland, or such smaller districts as they may deem to require a distinct and separate classification, may have been commonly sold, or might have been purchased in such counties or districts respectively during the period of ten years next preceding the year 1831, and for such purpose shall receive such evidence upon oath. Commissioners are to form a table of rates of deductions, and a table of rates of redemption. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests can contract for the redemption of the land tax. The consideration for a redemption of the land tax to be the number of years' purchase of land tax fixed in the table of deductions, with such an additional sum as they may think necessary, with an interest of 2½d a day per cent. to make up the land tax for two years. The consideration for the redemption of additions to composition, made by 3d and 4th William IV, ch. 100, are to be computed separately at 4 per cent. When landlords shall have undertaken the payment of compositions, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. the consideration for redemption of land tax shall be computed on the original amount, without regard to such deduction. Parties redeeming entitled to make a previous application for variation of land tax, according to the price of corn. When several assessments shall be redeemed for one entire consideration, the commissioners may make an abatement, not exceeding £10 per cent. on the amount of redemption money, in consideration of the multiplicity and minuteness of such assessments. The persons paying redemption money can, where it exceeds £100, pay it into the Bank of Ireland—a less sum can be paid to the commissioners. A contract can be made with the commissioners for paying the land tax by instalments; notwithstanding such a contract, the whole or residue, may be paid off at any time. Trust property directed to be laid out in land, or to pay off charges, may be applied to redeem land-tax with like consents as would have been required for a different appropriation. Full powers are given for redemption in different cases; timber even can be cut down, with the approbation of the Court of Chancery, to raise redemption money. Land tax redeemed to be extinguished, or subsist as conveyance shall express; and if to subsist, the same shall be recoverable by all such ways and means as tithe compositions. When corporations or persons shall have redeemed land tax, and be afterwards desirous of reimbursing themselves by money raised under authority of this act, they may use the powers hereby given for that purpose. All sales, mortgages, and charges, made under authority of this act, shall be valid and have priority over all other incumbrances. Where land tax shall be redeemed by instalments, the commissioners of public works may, after payment of the first instalment, advance the money required to complete the consideration. The persons receiving these advances are to enter into recognizances for repayment, with interest, and if there be default, an extent to be issued in the first instance. Lands can be conveyed in redemption of the land tax. Conveyances shall be made according to direction of the ecclesiastical commissioners for Ireland, to the corporation or person entitled to tithes, out of the lands on which the land tax was charged. If conveyance made to any ecclesiastical corporation sole, the lands shall be annexed to his dignity or promotion for ever. If conveyance made to any other corporation, sole or aggregate, the lands shall be subject to the uses expressed in the conveyance. Where the lessees of tithes are to be entitled to the lands granted in redemption of land tax, as they would have been to the tithes or annual payments in lieu thereof, and no corporation or person can be evicted from lands so granted for defect of title. The lands that are thus granted to an ecclesiastical corporation can be exchanged or sold. There is to be no eviction out of lands received in exchange; but the remedy to be against lands granted in exchange. The purchase money of lands, sold by ecclesiastical persons are to be applied as redemption monies.—Sales and exchanges are to be made under the authority of ecclesiastical commissioners. Where the land tax charged on lands shall be unredeemed on 1st November, 1839, the first estate of inheritance or other equivalent estate shall become charged with a yearly sum equal to four-fifths of the land tax. An estate of inheritance, for the purpose of this act, to be deemed an estate of which 100 years shall be unexpired on 1st November, 1839. When any lease shall, under the laws now in force, be made free from the payment of tithes, the estate held thereunder shall not be liable to rent charge. On determination of any estate chargeable with rent charge, the next estate shall become chargeable. Annual payments are to be made on the 1st November in each year, and to be accounted due as rent charges to the King. When the rent charge is in arrear, the occupying tenants may be required to pay the rent to his Majesty, or other person entitled to such rent charge. When the notice requiring tenants to pay this rent charge has been served, the King, or the person entitled to the rent charge, can enforce payment from the occupying tenants, and to "*have all such rights, powers, and authorities for recovering and enforcing the payment as the immediate landlord of such occupier might have had!*" The land tax is to be payable to the person entitled to the rent charge. If person liable to land tax hold mediately or immediately under the person entitled thereto, such land tax may be recovered as rent from next tenant, and so downwards. The commissioners can sell the rent charges to any person after the 1st November, 1839. No rent charge is to be redeemable for a less sum than the consideration fixed for the redemption of the land tax. At the desire of the owner of the land, the land tax may be converted into a rent charge, any time before the 1st Nov., 1839. The redemption or sale of the land tax is not to prejudice the recovery of arrears. The owners of estates, having rent charges, are to be enabled to raise money for the redemption of such charges. Personal property can be applied to this purpose. Surplus money arising from sales of property for the redemption of the land tax can be applied to the purchase of rent charges. In case of death of person who shall have contracted for redemption of land tax, or purchase of rent charge, his personal representatives shall complete the contract, or assign it. In case persons neglect to complete contracts, land tax to revive and a penalty to be levied. All money received by Commissioners of Woods and Forests on account of the redemption of land tax and rent charges are to be paid over to the ecclesiastical commissioners; but the redemption of quinquennial instalments are to be paid into the Exchequer. The ecclesiastical commissioners are to pay the interest on instalments of redemption money among the parties interested in the principal. The sale or redemption-money arising from lands subject to impropriate tithes are to be paid over to the impropriator, if absolutely entitled to it; but if not, to be applied under the direction of the court of Chancery. In cases of tithes belonging to any spiritual person the redemption money shall be transferred to the commissioners for reduction of the national debt.—Where compositions are mixed, ecclesiastical commissioners shall apportion redemption money.—Commissioners for reduction of national debt to invest monies so paid over to them. Monies so paid over shall yield 2½d per cent. per diem. This interest, as it accrues, to be paid to the ecclesiastical commissioners, and they can draw principal and interest at pleasure. The ecclesiastical commissioners are to keep accounts with the persons entitled to tithes, to pay over the interest to the parties entitled, and from time to time to apply the principal to the purchase of lands. Where money has come to the credit of the tithe owner, it may, on his application to the ecclesiastical commissioners, be applied to the purchase of land. Lands annexed to spiritual promotions may be demised with consent of the ecclesiastical commissioners.—The act then provides for the enrolments of deeds. Permission is given to the treasury to advance a sum not exceeding £100,000 on the credit of the land tax granted by this act. It then says, that as doubts have arisen how far the former tithe composition act extend to tithes forming part of the crown revenues, it is declared that "the said acts shall be deemed to extend to the King's Majesty." Under this act, it will be sufficient as a notice to any person to be affected by it, that it is left *at his last* or most usual place of abode, if the person be in Ireland, or to be published in the *Gazette*, if the person be in any other part of the united kingdom, or beyond the seas. No stamp duty nor office fees upon deeds. The act then makes the usual provisions contained in other acts as to "forgery," "perjury," "interpretation of words," &c., and concludes by limiting actions against persons acting under this bill to six months, and *treble costs* to the defendant, if the plaintiff be non-suited.

FRIGHTFUL MURDERS IN THE COUNTY OF MEATH.

A letter was received in town yesterday, conveying the intelligence of a barbarous murder, perpetrated on Wednesday evening, near Rathkenny, the seat of Edward Thomas Hussey, Esq., in the county Meath. A man named Bunn, a confidential servant of that gentleman, drove his master in a gig across the country, for the purpose of meeting the Monaghan coach on its way to Dublin; they did meet it, and Mr. Hussey proceeded in it to town. On Bunn's return, it is presumed that he took up a tenant of his master's, named Cudden. About seven o'clock in the evening, the inhabitants of an inn upon the road leading to Rathkenny were horrified at beholding the horse and gig entering their yard, with the dead bodies of the unfortunate men in question, who had been shot dead on their return. Mr. Hussey, who is stopping at Morrisson's hotel, received a letter yesterday from the brother of Cudden, informing him of the melancholy fact; and he immediately waited on Sir William Gossett with a statement of the circumstances.—*Dublin Paper.*

ELIGIBILITY OF RICH AND POOR TO EMPLOYMENTS.—What is it that makes a man fit for business, but application? Who applies most—the man with a large fortune, or the man with a small one? Which is most likely to devote himself to dissipation—he who has the means for it, or he who has none? Which to lay in the greatest stock of merit—he who sees nothing but merit that can give him consideration, or he who has already in hand that of which merit could give him but a chance?—*Bentham.*

THE REV. DOCTOR THOMAS D. HINCKS.—The Rev. Mr. Hincks, Professor of Hebrew and teacher of Classics, in the Royal Belfast institution, has been presented with the degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Glasgow.

MOST TRAGICAL OCCURRENCE AT SEA—MURDERS ON BOARD A VESSEL AT COVE!!

We (*Cork Herald* of Monday) have received this forenoon an express from our correspondent at Cove, announcing a tragical occurrence—similar to that which took place a few years ago in the *Mary Russell*—on board the *Martha*, from Lagnona, Captain Drummond, laden with mahogany for Liverpool, which was brought into Cove last night at eleven o'clock, by four pilots, who found her in a helpless state at a considerable distance off our harbour. It seems the vessel had been on her voyage *seventy days*, and on some occasions during that time the Captain manifested slight symptoms of derangement, but not in any marked degree that would excite feelings of personal safety by any of the crew, and consequently he was allowed the full range of the ship, without any measures being taken by those on board to protect themselves. However, on Saturday last he suddenly seized a tomahawk, and rushed upon the mate, who was on deck by the side of the vessel, and struck him such a blow as tumbled the unfortunate man into the sea, never to rise again! This deed seemed only to increase his ferocity, for instantly he rushed on the next man to him, whom he also killed; and following up his work of destruction he attacked two more of the crew with the same desperate weapon, and inflicted most grievous wounds on them—at a blow having severed the arm of one poor fellow! In this state they succeeded in making off, and those of the crew who escaped proceeded to arm themselves for protection, which the wretched man perceiving, he threw himself exhausted on the companion, and fell asleep! The remainder of the crew then went forward, and having secured him so as to prevent further mischief, had him conveyed to his cabin, where they tied him in his berth, and in that distressing situation were the parties discovered by the pilots and brought into Cove. At an early hour this morning an express was despatched by that active and vigilant officer, Nicholas Seymour, Esq. Surveyor at Cove, to his worship the Mayor, acquainting him with the particulars of this tragical affair, and requesting the attendance of the coroner; and measures have been taken for a full Inquiry by his worship.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—The Captain has been brought to town in the steamer from Cove, and has been committed to Bridewell. HE IS NOT INSANE—It is thought that the crew mutinied.—The vessel was short of provisions and had four feet of water in the hold—all is mystery—but our reporter is in attendance at the inquiry.

The men—eight in number, have also been brought up, and are in a most dreadful state of exhaustion from starvation. When the vessel was brought in she had only 6 lbs of rice on board.

QUARTER PAST FIVE O'CLOCK.—The men have been brought on a car to the bridewell—their names are—Nicholas Daly, American; William Pullen, Bristol; Edward Garve, Whitehaven; Thomas Beadal, mate, London; Isaac Lenton, black, Philadelphia; Anthony Charity, Bristol, Italian; George Bennett, Chester; Thomas Cohen, Kinsale; Captain John Drummond, Dartmouth; married in Liverpool; William Ridley, South Shields, the mate, who died yesterday; the other deceased man was a Swede and expired a fortnight ago.

NEW YORK.

Besides the great failure in New York of S. and M. Allen, brokers, for 5,000,000 dollars, we have accounts of the failure of Cephas Miles and Co., general merchants and agents, of the same place, for 3,500,000 dollars. In all there have occurred, including those above mentioned, eleven failures in New York, three in Philadelphia, four in Boston, one in Salem, and one in Glocester. None of them, taken separately, are to so large an amount as those referred to above, but they are all on a large scale, and in the aggregate do not fall, probably, much short of 20,000,000 dollars. The calamity has chiefly fallen on the money-brokers, whose trade necessarily exposed them to the first shock of it, but the merchants and shipowners and manufacturers have come in for a large share of its effects. In forming a true judgment of a crisis like this, it must be borne in mind that at such a time the failures do not necessarily imply insolvency, for in fact most houses which are hard pressed upon, in so tremendous a difficulty, or rather impossibility, in realising assets of any kind, must stop payment, though it may turn out, when matters return to their natural state, that there is a large surplus in hand, after all claims are satisfied. Until this occur, however, much anxiety and doubt will prevail as to the result. A very general misapprehension exists here relative to the rate of exchange, which, being at 98, is described as two per cent below par; but the par of exchange between New York and London being, in effect, about 108, the exchange is ten per cent. below par. In considering the possible action of this state of things on America in the monied interest of London, we do not find that much apprehension as yet exists. Several houses are making preparations for the transmission of bullion to New York, and it is calculated that from 500,000 dollars to 1,000,000 dollars will be shipped in the course of the next week, but in other respects no influence is apparent in the general transactions of the money-market. The shock is likely to be felt more seriously in the manufacturing districts of the north of England, and more in the woollen than in the cotton trade. It unfortunately occurs, however, that the opening of the trade with China, now near at hand, is directing commercial enterprise to that quarter, in a degree which may more than compensate for the blow it has sustained in the United States, and thus avert all material injury from this country.—*Times.*

PRIZE MONEY.—A return has just been laid on the table of the house of Commons, of the vessels engaged in the expedition against Algiers, and the amount of shares of prize money. From what we see that the Commander-in-Chief's proportion was £7,480, each seaman's was £4 10s. 2½d. Really Sir James Graham's regulations raising the seaman's share to £15 has not come too soon. The Rear Admiral's share was £3,740 0s. 4d., and the Captains got each £1,068 11s. 6½d., the lieutenants each got £94 5s. 8½d., and so on down to the boys, who got each £1 10s. 1d.

An Irish gentleman having purchased an alarum clock, an acquaintance asked him what he intended to do with it? "Och," answerd he, "sure I've nothing to do but to pull the string and wake myself."

At Hertford Assizes on Thursday, a little urchin aged 14, was found guilty of stealing 3½d. from another child who was returning from a shop on an errand. He was sentenced to seven years, transportation.

FREEMASONRY.

We have not for some time witnessed a more splendid scene than that which took place in the grand masonic lodge of Ireland on Thursday evening last. The lodge was specially convened on the occasion by his grace the Duke of Leinster, for the purpose of installing into office the Rev. Archdeacon Mant, who had previously been appointed provincial grand master of the district of Cay and Dunluce, in the county of Antrim, and for the further purpose of electing grand chaplains for the order. Previous to the business of the evening having commenced, the brethern gave a superb and elegant entertainment to the provincial grand master elect, at the commercial building rooms, Dame-street. At eight o'clock his grace the grand master arrived, and was conducted by the deacons in attendance to the lodge rooms, where the lodge was opened in due form in the presence of nearly 200 members of this most ancient society. The provincial grand master was introduced, and presented to his grace by the deputy grand master, who pronounced a handsome eulogium on the new provincial grand master. The charges having been read by the secretary, his grace invested him with the collar and other insignia of office; after which, the usual lecture been given, and other ceremonies performed, the election of grand chaplains then took place, when the Rev. Thomas Flynn and the Rev. Smith W. Fox having been chosen, were presented to his grace, and installed in like form. A solemn prayer concluded these imposing spectacles. We regret that, from the nature of the society, we are prevented from describing further particulars, or of gratifying our readers with abstracts of the speeches delivered at the meeting. The business of the evening having terminated at eleven o'clock, his grace closed the grand lodge.—*Dublin Paper.*

TRANSPERENCE OF VITAL POWER.—A not uncommon cause of loss of vital power is the young sleeping with the aged. This fact, however explained, has been long remarked, and is well known to every unprejudiced observer. But it has been most unaccountably overlooked in medicine. I have, on several occasions, met with the constitution of the following case:—I was, a few years since, consulted about a pale, sickly and thin boy, of about five or six years of age. He appeared to have no specific ailment, but there was a slow but remarkable decline of flesh and strength, and of the energy of all the functions—what the mother very aptly termed, a gradual pining. After enquiring into the history of the case, it came out that he had been a very robust and plethoric child up to his third year, when his grandmother, a very aged person, took him to sleep with her; that he soon after lost his looks; and that he had continued to decline progressively ever since, notwithstanding medical treatment. I directed him to sleep apart from his aged parent, and prescribed tonics, change of air, &c. The recovery was rapid. But it is not in children only that debility is induced by this mode of abstracting vital power. Young females married to very old men suffer in a similar manner, though not to the same extent.—These facts are often well known to the aged themselves who consider the indulgence favorable to longevity, and thereby often illustrate the saliency which, in some persons, increases with their years.—*Dr. Copland.*

VENERABLE PEERS.—There are at present between sixty and seventy peers, exclusive of the Irish and Scots, who have attained the Methuselah age of 70 and 80. Amongst the most venerable are Lord Wodehouse, 93; Lord Lyndhurst, 84; Lord Scarsdale, 83; Lord Stowell, 89; Lord St. Helen's, 81; Earl of Eldon, 83; Earl of Rosslyn, 80; Lord Carrington, 82; Earl Powis, 80; Lord Middleton, 80; Earl Fortescue, 81; Lord Ardee, 76; Earl of Derby, 83; Earl of Chatham, 79; Earl of Egremont, 83; Earl of Clarendon, 77; Viscount Sidmouth, 77. The youngest peers are the Earl of Pomfret, and Lords Dover and Ribblesdale.

ENGLISH INTELLIGENCE.—The active driver of a public conveyance from Leeds, through Doncaster, to London, was asked on the road, at a short distance from that town, on Saturday night, by some persons anxious to learn the result of the late very severe contest at Leeds, "who was the successful candidate?" The facetious wight replied, "I doant kno; but its some printer feller." "What's his name?" "I doan's kno; I never heard 'n name; but it's some printer feller." "Is his name Becket?" "Noa, that's not 'n name, I think it's some printer feller, I tell ye." "Is it Baines?" "I doant kno," he repeated, proceeding on his journey, "I never heard 'n name; but 'tis some printer feller."

"LIGHT-FINGERED WORK."—Last week a wild Highlander of this county was detected in the perpetration of a *petty* theft—having succeeded too in carrying off his booty two or three miles. The article stolen was—*a millstone!* Let the "light-fingered" gentry try to match this feat.—*Perth Paper.*

Sir Charles Vaughan, the British Minister, has addressed a letter to Mr. M'Lane, notifying him of his intentions of returning home before an American Minister is sent to the court of St. James's forthwith. Upon the strength of the secretary's answer, Sir Charles has invited Mr. Stevenson to dine with him. Mr. S. will leave for England soon.—*Washington Moderator.*

It was rumoured at the Head-office yesterday that a gentleman named Hussey, (a resident of the county Meath), with his servant man, were shot dead near Slane, about 9 o'clock on yesterday morning, while they were proceeding in a gig to meet the Londonderry mail coach on its way to Dublin.—*Dublin Paper of Friday.*

MURDER OF CAPTAIN SKIRLING.—The *Athenæum* says a letter has been received, announcing the melancholy news of the murder of Captain Skirling, who was engaged under the direction of the Board of Hydrography, in surveying the West coast of Africa.

Sir John Campbell, the discarded Member for Dudley, is to be returned forthwith as the representative of the Earl of Carlisle's borough of Morpeth. Captain Howard, who was elected a few weeks ago on the death of his brother, will vacate his seat for that purpose.

The venerable Earl of Westmoreland had a narrow escape of his life last week—his servant having administered laudanum, in mistake for the medicine prescribed for him.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—An old lady who died a few days ago at Wakefield, left her dog £30 a year for life.

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...ARVAN ELECTION.

...a copy of the petition which has been ...eturn of Ebenezer Jacob, Esq. M. P. ... Dungarvan. We have so recently al... in this farce, we do not think it ne... to refer particularly to it, a... something more to say on this su... frustrate the wishes of our Repeal ...nds of Ireland :—

...bert Longan, Beresford Boate, Henry ...ry Barron, Matthew Longfield God... Stephen Baker, Thomas Longan, ... Patrick Dower, electors of the town ...garvan, in the county of Waterford, ...lves and others, claiming a right to ... to serve in parliament for the said ...red in, and read ; setting forth, that ..., at and during the last election of a ...parliament for the town and borough ...he county of Waterford, electors of ...d had, and claimed to ha... ... member to serve in par... ... said borough ; that at ... ..., and Ebenezer Jacob, Ph... Philip Ronayne, Esqrs., ... the said borough ; that a ... ... was granted and proce... ... Esq., acted thereat as ... ...er ; that the said Ebenezer ... ...nts, friends, and managers, ...n his behalf, did, after the ... election, and at and during the said ...his election, to serve in the present ...id town and borough of Dungarvan, ...llow to various persons, having or ...es in the said election, money, meat, ...t, and promises, agreements, obliga...nts to give and allow money, meat, ...ards, and entertainments to and for ...r to be elected, and for being elected, ... in this present parliament for the ...ough of Dungarvan ; that the said ...himself, his agents, friends, and ma...ns employed on his behalf, before, ...he time of said election, was guilty ...e bribery and corrupt practices ... ...rsons having or claiming to ha... ...aid election to vote for the said ...id election, and to forbear to vo... ...e Barron, and in order to procure ... to be returned to serve in this pre... ...he said town and borough, and that ...orrupt practices of the said Ebenezer ...ts, friends, and managers, were open ...e said town and borough, and well ...s ; that the said Ebenezer Jacob, by ...riends, and managers, and by persons ...lf, before and at, and during the time ...as guilty of various corrupt acts, and ...uence, threats, intimidation, and ...roper means, and gave, and caused ...ms of money, and gave and entered ... be made, given, and entered into, ..., agreements, and engagements, to ...ng and claiming to have a right to ...cure them to vote at the said elec...enezer Jacob, and to forbear to vote ...George Barron, and in order to pro...or Jacob to be returned to serve in ...nt for the town and borough afore... Ebenezer Jacob, by the said cor...ices, was and is wholly disabled and ...igible to serve in parliament for the ...n of Dungarvan, and that the return ... Jacob was and is wholly null and ...eral illegal ways and means afore... obtained a colourable majority of ...rge G. Barron, and procured himself ...e for the said town and borough ; ...rs show that the said Pierse George ...ajority of votes at the said election ... Jacob, and ought to have been re... which said several unlawful and ...d Ebenezer Jacob, and other his ...anagers, are contrary to the free... violation of the standing orders of ...ws and statutes of the realm for ...nd corruption in the election of ...parliament, and have rendered the ...of the said Ebenezer Jacob wholly ...ore the said Pierse George Barron ...uly elected, and ought to have been ...tion to serve in parliament for the ...gh of Dungarvan ; the petitioners ... the house to take the premises into ...eclare the said election and return of ...b wholly null and void, and that the ...Barron was duly elected and ought ... to serve in parliament for the said ... Dungarvan, or that the house will ...uch further and other relief in the ...se shall seem meet and fit."

...RLES POLICE.

...In Thurles states that on Sa... the house belonging to the ... of Thurles was broken into ...ho, after taking all the money ...xcellent men, amounting in all ... papers in the place, which ...ly consumed the premises, but ...which was given by some men, ... in the jail, which is near the ...is fact we consider extremely ...police stationed in the town— ...ve, not less than thirty of ...ble and a stipendiary magis... wished to make themselves ...ake care of the property of ...t less than two hundred boys, ...ra raged in the town, gave up ...tients.—*Dublin Register.*

...EENTH HUSSARS.

...lonelcy of the 15th Hussars in ...ous reports are in circulation ...ry delay in filling up the ap...ok, however, with confidence ...anding-in-Chief, and are sa...ll resist any undue influence, ...the good of the service. We ...Brudenell has applied for a ... Court Martial, and has been ...ther stated, that he has ex...ess to serve in the Colonies, ...Majesty's dominions. As re...d upon half-pay, it is unde... have been made by the S... *...ited Service Gazette.*

...UMSTANCE.—At Duncannon ... a number of stares, or such ...d in several of the rooms, ...e chimnies, as well as into ...upposed to have been caused ...vapour at that time hovering ...s were found in the vicinity. ...eighbourhood are now free *...erford Mail.*—[Fudge.]

...s.—Although several of the ...re summoned as jurors at our ...tice Doherty did not insist ...es called over for attendance, ...bt upon the mind of the ...ay be compelled to act as ... of an old Irish act clashing ... the recent statute.—*Lime...*

...rsday last, several persons ...d of Ballyheige, were con...wn, under an escort of mili...mmitted to the county gaol, ...rescued distresses for tithes ... P. Chute.—*Tralee Mercury.*

KILKENNY ASSIZES.

At one o'clock on Monday the right hon. the Lord Chief Baron, and the Hon. Justice Johnson arrived in Kilkenny from Waterford, and at two their Lordships proceeded to open the Courts—the Chief Baron in the City, and Judge Johnson in the County.

COUNTY GRAND JURY.

The Hon. Pierse Butler, of Ballyconra, MP., Foreman.
Sir Jonah Wheeler Denny Cuffe, of Lyrath, Bart,
William Fownes Tighe, of Woodstock,
John Flood, of Floodhall,
Henry Wemyss, of Danesfort,
William Bayley, of Norelands,
William Morris Reade, of Rossenara,
Richard Cox, of Castletown,
John Power, jun. of Kilfane,
James Kearney Aylward, of Shankil Castle,
William Izod, of Chapelizod,
Thomas Neville, of Annamult,
John Baker, of Kilcoran,
Arthur St George, of Kilrush,
William De Montmorenci, of Uppercourt,
Peter Conellan, of Coolmore,
William Stannard, of Grange,
John Shee, of Sheestown,
Michael Warren, of Sandford Court,
Joseph Hayden, of Greenville,
Abel John Caulfield Warren, of Lowhill,
Robert Neville, of Marymount, and
Ambrose Lambert, of Ballynakil, Esqrs.

His Lordship, in a short charge to the grand jury, expressed his deep regret at the very heavy state of the calendar.

The only trials that took place on Monday, were Thomas Loughnan, for stealing notes from the desk of Henry Flood, Esq., of Paulstown Castle; he was convicted, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. Margaret Murphy, for deserting her child, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment from date of committal.

CITY GRAND JURY.

Aldermen: Charles Madden,	Thomas Connel Duffy,
Samuel Matthews,	Henry James Loughnan,
Henry Gore,	William Preston Leeche,
William Robertson,	James Burnham,
William Grace,	Edward Smithwick,
Ambrose Shearman,	Michael Sullivan,
Par Kingsmill,	Joseph Wood,
Calyton Bayly,	Peter Smithwick,
Edward Cooke,	John Tresham,
John Barwis,	Andrew Johnson, and
George Paul Helsham,	Luke Butler, Esqrs
William Knaresborough,	

KERRY ASSIZES.

GRAND JURY.—Arthur Blennerhassett, Ballyseedy, foreman, Hon. Edward Mullins, Pierse Crosbie, William D. Godfrey, John Bateman, Thomas Herbert, William Denny, John O'Connell, John Hickson, Thos. W. Sandes, Charles Fairfield, David Fitzgerald, William Meredith, F. C. Bland, Francis Chute, George Gunn, Thomas Ponsonby, Arthur Blennerhassett, David Peter Thompson, Dennis M'Carthy, James Butler, Christopher Gallwey, Humphry Moynehan, Esqrs.

Chief Justice Doherty addressed the jury, and expressed his regret at finding a greater number of cases of a serious nature on the calendar, than he was led to expect from the general character of this well regulated and peaceable county ; at the same time, he felt assured that when those cases came to be investigated, there would be nothing found in them to alter the character which the county has always maintained of peace and good order.

ARMAGH ASSIZES—MARCH 8.

GRAND JURY.—Viscount Mandeville, M.P., foreman ; William Verner, M.P., Hon. H. Caulfield, M. Close, Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart., Roger Hall, W. Blacker (Carrick), James Johnston, Alexander Hamilton, George Ensor, Joseph Atkinson, John Whaley, J. Eastwood, A. J. Kelly, Robert Harden, H. C. Bond, Thomas Dobbin, Hugh Harris, Lee M'Kinstry, W. J. Handcock, W. Blacker (Gosford), William Irwin, and John Barnes, Esqrs.

ROSCOMMON ASSIZES.

John and Patt Perse were placed at the bar, charged with way-laying Thomas Kelly, and robbing him of 10s in silver.

Thomas Kelly examined—Had a quarrel with prisoners and convicted them of assault, for which they were fined 5s; he met them afterwards and they demanded 10s from him to replace the money paid as a fine; he refused, and they then knocked him down, and took from his pocket 10s in silver.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blakeny—You are a county Galway bird, eh ?
Witness—Yes, Sir.
Counsel—And a pretty bird you are for a goose, eh ?
Witness—I don't know, Sir.
Counsel—What an innocent animal ! What trade, profession, or calling are you of ?
Witness—I drive for my master.
Counsel—What do you drive ?
Witness—I drive cattle for tithes.
Counsel—Oh ! then you are a tithe proctor ?
Witness—No, Sir, I am only a driver.
Counsel—Well, Mr. tithe proctor, or driver, how many brothers have you ?
Witness—I had two.
Counsel—Oh ! then, you havn't them now.
Witness—(With a sigh) No, Sir.
Counsel—What became of your elder brother ?
Witness—What, Sir ?
Counsel—Come, Sir, answer me, you know the drop ?
Witness—Troth I'll tell the truth.
Counsell—Well do, like a good fellow, though it may come strange to you, but mind the drop ?
Witness—He was hanged.
Counsel—Oh ! the poor fellow. Well, the other brother, what became of him ?
Witness—Oh ! he was *only* transported. [Bursts of laughter.]
Counsel—Oh, dear, what a pity. But your daddy, what became of him ?
Witness—Oh ! wirra, wirra, what will I do ?
Counsel—Tell the truth, Sir.
Witness—Well, he was transported too.
Counsel—And yourself, my poor tithe proctor, what happened you ?
Witness—Oh ! that was all a lie.
Counsel—What was a lie ; what they charged you with, I suppose ? Come let us hear what it is.
Witness—Sure I wasn't found guilty.
Consel—Of what ?
Witness—Of burning the house.
Counsel—Oh what a pity that you were not found guilty of burning a house. Go down out of that, Sir ; are you not ashamed to show your face to the jury, and to think they would believe you.
Verdict—Not Guilty.

LIMERICK ASSIZES.

DICKSON *v.* YIELDING.

This case was resumed on Thursday, and after hearing a variety of evidence similar to what has been already published, it was agreed by the counsel at both sides that a verdict should be taken against the defendant, on all the counts, for the sum of £100, of which £25 only should be demanded, and these the plaintiff insisted should be applied to charitable purposes.

PARTY RIOTS.—Two Catholics were found guilty, at the Fermanagh assizes, of taking part in a riot at Maguiresbridge, on the 17th of January. Three Orangemen were indicted for an assault on them at the same place—two were acquitted and one found guilty, who was sentenced to one month's imprisonment—a similar punishment was inflicted on four of the Catholics—the fifth was sentenced to two months imprisonment.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—On Friday, an inquest was held at the Star and Garter, Abingdon-street, on Mrs. Jane Oakley, an aged widow, late housekeeper to the House of Lords. She had for many years held the situation of head housekeeper, and was much respected. She fell from the leads of the gallery (a height of nearly 50 feet) while watering some flowers. Verdict, "Accidental death."—*London Paper.*

The English and Irish Reform Bills are to be amended by Ministers this Session.

MR. F. O'CONNOR—TITHES.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Feargus O'Connor, by a Protestant clergyman of the county Cork, upon which Mr. O'Connor intends to ground a motion for a breach of privilege.

The following are the terms in which this "elegant epistle" is couched :—

Harriet Ville, Mallow, County Cork,
March 1, 1834.

SIR—In reference to a motion made by you in the House of Commons for the production of papers relative to the "collection of composition rent in the parish of Kilshannick, as also for the memorial of the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe," I presume you, in moving for these papers, are actuated by a wish of investigating openly and honorably the nature of these proceedings—conducting yourself as becomes a representative of this great county, and not as a feed advocate of an interested party. Supposing such to be the line of conduct you intend to pursue in this business, I feel myself entitled to call upon you for a copy of Mr. O'Keefe's memorial and the documents accompanying it, giving me time to forward either my confession or denials of the assertions contained therein. If, however, a *portion of your constituents* insist on your making a violent and declamatory speech against me and my father, totally indifferent as to whether your statements be true or false, I have only to regret that these persons are not satisfied with the number of clergymen who have been murdered, and that their cry is—blood—more blood !

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,
EDMOND LOMBARD.

To Feargus O'Connor, Esq., MP.,
Parliament House, London.

CHURCH PROPERTY IN IRELAND.

A STATEMENT of the LANDS and REVENUES of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Irish Established Church, taken from the First Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Ireland, made on the 1st March, 1833, and laid before the House of Commons on the 28th August, 1833.

SEES.	Estates in Statute Acres.* Profitable Land.	Unprofitable Land.	Total Land	Total Income specified.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£
Armagh	87,809	12,754	100,563	14,210
Dublin & Glandelagh	23,926	7,099	34,040	7,459
Cashel and	20,406	..	20,046	
Emly, Waterford, and Lismore	13,189	..	13,189	8,476
Tuam	26,337	27,906	64,683	
and Ardagh	13,194	9,021	22,216	7,241
Meath	20,286	9,003	29,269	4,902
Clogher	18,851	3,740	22,591	9,157
Down	6,411	..	6,411	
and Connor	23,833	..	23,833	5,190
Derry	39,621	37,481	77,102	12,200
Raphoe	1,392 The Town Parks only.	..	1,392	4,948
Kilmore	28,531	..	28,531	6,070
Dromore	18,422	..	18,422	4,223
Kildare, and	911	..	911	
Christ Ch. Deanery	4,163	..	4,163	4,826
Ossory	21,730	..	21,730	2,978
Ferns	13,370	..	13,370	
and Leighlin	12,924	..	12,924	4,341
Limerick, Ardfert and Aghadoe	4,171	183	12,985	4,205
Cork	3,298	8	3,306	
and Ross	8,179	..	8,179	3,979
Cloyne	12,482	..	12,482	2,515
Killaloe	6,795	733	7,528	
and Kilfenora	2,350	5,093	9,237	
Clonfert	3,844	1,294	7,794	4,599
and Kilmacduagh	1,673	739	3,930	
Elphin	29,235	13,608	42,843	6,238
Killala	10,176	23,492	33,668	
and Achonry	8,391	3,483	11,814	2,937
Grand Total	485,532	155,643	669,247	£120,691

* Besides the lands classed under the heads "Profitable and Unprofitable," there are also 28,072 Acres, not distinguished in the Returns which, with those that are specified, give the Grand Total of 669,247 Acres.

LAW POINTS.

(FROM STEWART'S DESPATCH.)

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO SHOPKEEPERS.

Statute of Limitation—Effect on certain items of account.

Question—A owes a book debt to B for goods sold and delivered, cash, &c., commencing July, 1826, and ending November, 1827 ; no payment made on account. A *capias* is served on A, 26th August, 1833—quere, is *the entire debt* kept within the statute of limitation by said service, or only that part of it contracted within six years retrospectively from the date of the service of *capias.—Hotel, Wexford.*

Answer—We know of few questions involving matter of more real importance in the every-day occurrence of life, or upon which a more universal misapprehension is entertained. amongst traders and shopkeepers, than upon the very quere submitted by our correspondent who, by the bye, should have paid the postage of his letter.

The general impression is, that if there is any *one* item at the *Debit* side of an account, coming within *six* years, that *that* item takes all the others out of the operation of the Statute of Limitations, and to such extent did we know this impression to go, that we heard a shopkeeper gravely assign as a reason for giving credit to "a rum customer," as he termed him, for a coat, the other day, "that it would revive an old debt for goods otherwise barred by the statutes."

In this case all the items, excepting those within SIX YEARS from the day of issuing the *capias*, are barred by the effect of the Statute of Limitations.

We have already repeatedly pointed out the simplest, readiest, cheapest, and most inoffensive possible mode of barring the operation of the Statute, and if people won't follow our advice, they must blame themselves, and themselves only.

ARREST—UNDERTAKING TO APPEAR—LIABILITY OF SHERIFF.

Question—The defendant was arrested upon mesne process ; the Sheriff let him go, upon an undertaking of a third person to appear for, or surrender the defendant on the 15th April ; no rule for bail has been entered —is the Sheriff liable to an action ?—*Ennis.*

Answer—Certainly not, if the defendant be in custody at the return of the writ, or give bail in due time, no liability is incurred.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, ON THE AVERAGE OF THE THREE MONTHS ENDING THE 4TH MARCH, 1834.

Liabilities		Assets.	
Circulation..	£18,700,000	Securities..	£25,547,000
Deposits....	14,418,000	Bullion....	9,829,000
	£33,118,000		£35,376,000

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

MARCH 9 AND 10.

1413—Bajazet Sultan of the Turks, died a short time after being defeated and taken prisoner by Tamerlane.
1566—David Rizzio, an Italian musician, private secretary to Mary Queen of Scots, assassinated in Holyrood House, by the Earl of Darnley.
1822—Dr. E. D. Clarke died.
1825—Mrs. Barbauld died.

MARCH 10.

1308—The inhabitants of Switzerland threw off their allegiance to Austria.
1668—Sir John Denham, the Poet, died.
1793—The revolutionary tribunal organized in Paris.
1820—Benjamin West, the great Historical Painter, died, aged eighty-two ; he was born of Quaker parents in the state of Pensylvania, in 1738 ; he studied at Rome, and about the year 1763 came to England, where he passed the remainder of his days.
1826—John 6th, King of Portugal, died, aged sixty ; he was father of Don Pedro and Don Miguel.

FASHION AND TABLE TALK.

The Very Rev. Lord Arthur Chichester has arrived in Dublin, from the Deanery house, Raphoe.

General Sir Thomas Reynell, K. C. B., has arrived in Dublin, from his Grace the Lord Primate's, Armagh, on his way to Bert-house, the seat of Lord Downes.

Earl and Countess Albemarle entertained the King at dinner on Monday.—*London Paper.*

It is stated that Sultan Mahmoud has had the vine planted in the gardens of his Harem.—*Court Journal.*

David Roche, Esq., M.P., arrived in Limerick, on Thursday night, from London.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford and family, after paying a short visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, at Bentley Priory, left Belgrave square on Friday for Woburn Abbey, there to remain until after Easter.

The Earl of Dunraven is re-elected President of the Royal Western Yacht Club for the current year ; Poole Hickman, Esq., of Kilmore, Commodore of the Club ; and the Vice Commodore is to be elected by the Galway division of the Club, at a meeting in that town on the 25th instant.

The Duke of Norfolk gave a grand dinner on Thursday at his house in St. James's-square, to a distinguished party, among whom were the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Grey, Lord Holland, Lord Stafford, Lord Duncannon, Lord Durham, Lord Cawdor, Lord Surrey, Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. Motteux, Mr. Blount, Mr. Creevey, &c.

THE COUNTESS GREY'S ASSEMBLY.—On Thursday evening her Ladyship's official *soiree* was attended by 150 fashionables.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Marchioness Wellesley, entertained the following distinguished persons at dinner on Saturday :—

Duke and Duchess of Leinster, Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire, Earl of Hillsborough, Lady Charlotte Hill, Master of the Rolls and Lady Mary Mahon, Dr and Mrs Radcliffe, Most Rev Dr Murray, Sir Compton and Lady Domville, Attorney-General and Mrs Blackburn, Sir Patrick Bellew, Mr and Mrs Ball, Major and Mrs Stanhope, Mr and Mrs Farrell, Mr Barnwell, Lord Geo Hill, General Ellice, Miss Caton, Miss Montgomery, Mr Montgomery, Colonel Dundas, Captain Grey, Colonel and Mrs Talbot, and Captain Williams.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, MARCH 5, 1834.—The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Eaton Travers, Esq., Captain in the royal navy, Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, MARCH 5.—The Rev. John Bathurst Schomberg has been appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, in the room of the Rev Henry John Woolaston, deceased.

ENGLAND IN THE REIGN OF GEORGE IV.—It was admitted by every foreign Ambassador who visited England, that its surface of things was wrought to the highest pitch of polish. They admired its Parliament, matched in eloquence like the hounds of Theseus, with mouths "each under each" its public virtue, so symmetrically diminutive, "small by degrees, and beautifully less"—its army, so well flogged—its architecture, if not marble, so well stuccoed—its opera with so well-dressed an audience—its national theatres, each one so chatty and conversational ! The French Ambassador swore that he came to London to dine, where every peer might be a professor of cookery ; the Neapolitan protested that it was only in the Haymarket a cantatrice could sing, or figurante dance, where the House of Peers legislated behind the scenes ; while his Austrian Excellency declared, it was only in James's-street a man could gamble, where, to gain admittance into a club required as many quarterings as for a chapter of the Empire ! Vice was so exceedingly decorous that it might have taken its seat on the Bench of Bishops—and corruption in phosphorescent rottenness, sent forth a shining light—England was as the beautiful Savannah—where rattlesnakes are hidden among the flowers ; and pestilential vapours lurk in every entanglement of verdure.

THE MOON.

LADY—"Do write in my Album." "Give me a subject, then." "The Moon."

Dear object ! ever old, yet ever new ;
Dear object ! ever new, yet ever old ;
Why do I love thee with a faith so true,
Though thou art changeable, far off, and cold ?

Is't that thou'rt like the sex I love so well ;
For ever varying—never still the same ;
Now full of light, as if but bliss could dwell
Within a breast of soft reflecting flame :

Now sharp and pointed, like a little shrew,
Eager to cut, or hang upon a horn ;
Woman has learnt, O ! Lady Moon ! from you,
To look so beauteous e'en mid pet and scorn.

Now nought but cloud and storm are to be seen,
And all to rack is driven—hopes into fears ;
And now, with temper calmed, and face serene,
Thou smilest us into happiness through tears.

Anon the cloud, the storm, the tears are gone :
'Tis joys and rapture beaming fill our sky ;
We feel we would but live for this alone :
We feel for this alone that we would die.

Dear object ! ever old, yet ever new ;
Dear object ! ever new, yet ever old ;
Is't strange I love thee with a faith so true,
When old, or new, or dark, bright, warm, or cold !

BIRTHS.

In George's-street, Limerick, the lady of John Thomas Devitt, Esq., Barrister-at Law, of a son and heir.

At the Royal Barracks, Dublin, on the 8th instant, the lady of Town Major White, of a daughter.

On the 6th instant, the lady of Henry Boxwell, of Lyngstown Castle, county Wexford, Esq., of a son.

On the 8th instant, in Great George-street, Westminster, the lady of Dr. Lushington, M.P., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Youghal, on Friday the 7th instant, the Rev. J. B. Grey, to Miss Mary Allin, daughter of the late John Allin, Esq., of Youghal.

At Lismore, Samuel Maunsell, of Ballybrood, county Limerick, Esq., to Phœbe, daughter of the late Henry G. Houghton, of Wexford, Esq.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday last, at his residence in the Parish, the Rev. Patrick Wall, P.P., of the Parishes of Stradbally and Ballylaneen, in this County, much and sincerely regretted by all who were well acquainted with him.

On Monday evening, at the Manor, Mr. Joseph Dudley, formerly a most respectable trader in this city. He has left a widow and large helpless family to mourn their loss.

Yesterday, at the Parade, after a protracted illness, during which she shewed that patience under suffering which is the fruit of a truly christian life, Miss Catherine Flynn, aged 17 years.

Friday, of the bursting of a blood vessel at a heavy leap while hunting in the neighbourhood of Maryborough, Sir Walter Dixon Burrowes, Bart. He was not married, and his title and estate devolve upon his next brother, who is, we believe, a Clergyman.

On Saturday the 8th instant, Miss. M'Dona, of 31, Kildare-street, Dublin, aged 20,

On the 10th instant, at an advanced age, Richard Bolton, sen. Esq., of Ballyduffe, county Wexford.

On the 14th ultimo, at Clonskeagla Castle, Mrs. George Thompson.

On the 22d ultimo, the Rev. John Mulgrew, 22 years parish priest of Erigal Kieran.

On the 28th ultimo, at an advanced age, John Daly, Esq., Captain in the Galway Militia.

At Cork, Maria Carr Cogan, daughter of Fitsmaurice Cogan, Esq., late of the city of Cork, solicitor.

At Bridgetown, Skibbereen, in her 65th year, of cholera, Barbara, wife of Charles Clarke, Esq.

At Stapleton, near Bristol, of a brain fever, George Home Sharpe, Esq. This melancholy event was accelerated by his being deprived, in a single day, of a beloved wife and twin children.

On Sunday last, at Glin, aged 28 years, Mary, wife of J. Bevan, Esq.

LAW CALENDAR.

County Waterford Sessions—Waterford, April 4 ; Lismore, 7.

County Tipperary Sessions—Thurles, March 31 ; Clonmel, April 7,

County Kilkenny Sessions—Kilkenny, April 1 ; Thomastown, 7.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Wicklow, March 13 ; Wexford, 17 ; Waterford, 19 ; Clonmel, 21 ; Cork, 24 : Tralee, 31 ; Limerick, April 4 ; Ennis, 7 ; Galway, 9 ; Philipstown, 12 ; Maryborough, 14 ; Kilkenny, 16 ; Carlow, 18 ; Naas, 19.

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

At the City of Limerick Assizes, Mr. James Caulfield, a very respectable citizen, and of previous good character, was found guilty of having in his possession three brooches and a ring, he knowing them to have been stolen ; the articles had been stolen from Mr. David Davis, of the Brighton Bazaar. Caulfield was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

1

PRIME CORK WHISKEY.

JOHN POWER

HAS just landed, per *Susanna*, Captain Daily, from CORK, FORTY SIX Puncheons of PRIME CORK WHISKEY, full strength, and particularly Fine Flavour, which he offers for Sale, either duty paid or in bond, at the Distillery Prices.

Application to be made in WATERFORD to Mr. SAMUEL MORRISSON, who will shew the Samples and make Sales.

Ross, March 11, 1834.

2

TRAMORE BATHS.

M. O'NEILL

TAKES leave to inform the Inhabitants of Waterford, that the BATHS will be open on SUNDAYS and THURSDAYS, till 1st MAY next, and from that day, or every succeeding day.

Tramore, March 7, 1834.

MOST EXTENSIVE SALE BY AUCTION,

3

AT THE BRIDGE HOTEL.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH INST.

And following Days, until all are disposed of,

THE Entire of the Very Elegant and Useful Furniture of the above Establishment, together with Horses, Carriages, Tax Car, Gig, Outside Cars, and Common Ditto, all with Harness. The Furniture consists of the following :—Four Dozen of fashionable Mahogany Parlour and Drawing room Chairs ; Three very superior Side Boards ; Patent, Northumberland, and other Dining Tables ; Breakfast, Card, and Pier ditto ; Brussels Parlour, Drawing Room, and Stair Carpetting, with Brass Rods ; Fenders and Fire Irons ; Grecian and Square Sofas ; Merino Curtains, with Brass Poles and Rings ; Twelve Mahogany Bedsteads, with Feather Beds and Bedding ; Wardrobes ; Nobbies ; Dressing Tables ; Ditto Glasses ; Bason Stands ; Commodes, &c., &c. ; a very large Assortment of China, Cut and Plain Glass ; two Choice Eight Day Clocks ; a variety of Framed Engravings ; with the entire of the Kitchen Utensils. This Sale will be worth the attention of the Public as the entire has been purchased within the last two years, and will be sold without Reserve.

P.S. Several Articles of Plate will be disposed of on the second Day.

Sale will commence each Day at 12 o'Clock.

GALWEY, Auctioneer.

X

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

X

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.—Dated this 24th Day of February, 1834.

PETER BURROWES, Chief Clerk.

WINES, TOBACCOS, PRIME NEW CLOVER AND TREFOIL SEEDS, &c.

4

MATTHEW CARROLL

IS this day landing, from on board the *Clonmel*, DAVIS, Master, from London, a Superior Assortment of First Quality VIRGINIA TOBACCOES, which, on inspection, will fully prove his determination of importing none but a superior Article. He will, as heretofore, dispose of his Stock on the most liberal and encouraging terms.

He also daily expects FIFTY SACKS of

PRIME NEW CLOVER AND TREFOIL SEEDS.

These have been selected with particular care, and are well worth the attention of buyers, it being a well-known fact, that most of the Seeds imported into Ireland are old and bad ; and which, by a particular process of dying, look so well that many of the best judges are deceived by it. M. CARROLL having purchased none but GENUINE NEW SEEDS, of the best description, will give an engagement with every Parcel he sells, and will dispose of it at the lowest possible profit.

He begs to submit a list of his WINES, as follows :—

CLARETS—La Fitte,	SHERRY'S—
.. La Tour,	Pale,
.. Mouton,	.. 1
.. St. Julien,	.. 2
.. St. Estaphe,	.. 3
.. Chat. Margx,	.. 4
.. Leoville,	Ditto Golden,
.. Rawson,	.. 1 Seagrave,
.. Siscours,	.. 2 Caveza,
.. St. Laurent,	.. 3 Pecoes.
.. St. Emelion,	Ditto Brown,
.. Pichon,	No. 1
.. Duluc,	.. 2
.. Ducasse.	.. 3
(Warranted 1st & 2d Growth, 1825.)	.. 4
CHAMPAGNES—	PORT—White,
Sparkling,	.. Red.
Still,	No 1
(Moets' and Ruienarts.)	bottled in Oporto, 1826.
BURGUNDY—	No 2
Chambertin,	three years in bottle.
Cloderoge.	No 3
	one year ditto.
MADEIRAS—	No 4
West India,	New,
East India ditto,	TENERIFFE—
Do do Fine and Old,	Good,
Do London Particular ; went the rounds twice ; 13 years old.	Old and Fine.
	LISBON—Dry,
	Rich.
MOSSELLE,	MALAGA,
BARSAC,	PONTAC,
VIN DE GRAVE	CAPE MADEIRA,
HAUT SAUTERNE,	GOOD,
BUCCELLAS,	Do. EAST INDIA.

With a Large and Superior Stock of

FRENCH COGNAC BRANDY,
SCHEIDAM HOLLANDS, and
JAMAICA RUM.

In addition to the above, he is now landing, ex *Emerald*, FLETCHER, Master, from Bourdeaux, 10 Hhds. and 30 Cases PALE CHAMPAGNE BRANDIES, very Old and Fine—and ex *Clonmel*, 10 Pipes, 6 Hhds., 4 Quarter Casks, HIGH WINES, and 2 Hhds. of SCHEIDAM HOLLANDS.

He confidently submits that his WINES, on trial, will be found very superior to those usually imported to this Country, and of equal quality to any Sold by the first West End London Wine Merchants.

His CLARETS are part of a Lot of 150 Hhds, 1st and 2d Growth, bought in 1827 in Bourdeaux ; and he can satisfy his customers, by Custom House Certificates, that he does not hold a single Hogshead which is not 1825 Wine, and which is now very difficult to procure, no matter at what price.

He highly recommends his SEAGRAVE'S SHERRIES, which, he is confident must give satisfaction.

*** A CASE, (193 lbs.,) of HAVANNAGH CIGARS.

Waterford, Custom-House, Quay,
March, 5, 1834.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—MARCH 12.

ARRIVED,

10th—City of Bristol (steamer,) Bailey, Bristol.
11th—None.
12th—Nora Creina, (steamer,) Bailey, Bristol, m g ; William Penn, (steamer,) Keay, Liverpool, m g.

SAILED.

10th—Rebecca and Mary, M'Carthy, Liverpool, wheat, from Bantry ; Lord Nelson, Laughrane—and William Brown, Sutton, Newport, coals, from Cork ; Dolphin, Cadogan, Gloucester, porter ; Margaret, Organ, before mentioned

11th—Gipsy, (steamer,) Owen, Liverpool, general cargo ; City of Bristol, (steamer,) Hyde, Bristol, ditto.

John Blake, collector to the Mendicant Asylum, acknowledges to have received, from Mr. Charles Ambrose £1, as foreman to a record jury, for the above institution.

The Treasurer to the Mendicant Asylum, acknowledges to have received for the above institution £12 3s., from the city grand jury, per Thomas M'Cheane, Esq.

AUCTION OF PRIME SHETLAND LING.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, without reserve, at Mr. BAINE'S Store, Hanover-street, on SATURDAY, MARCH 15, at TWELVE o'Clock, a few Tons of PRIME SHETLAND LING.

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, March 12, 1834.

5

IMMENSE REDUCTION

IN FURS, MERINOS, NEW PRINTS, DARK SILKS, CLOAKS, &c.

JAMES CARROLL,

(LATE CARROLL AND GREAVES.)

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, QUAY.

6

RESPECTFULLY announces to his numerous Customers, that in consequence of the advanced Season, he will commence Selling his entire Stock at a CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION in PRICE, in order to make room for his Spring Purchases,

AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Filled and Plain Shawls, of French and English Manufacture.
Furs, in Boas, Mantillas, Cloak Linings, &c,
Printed, Twilled, Silk, and Muslin Dresses,
Opera Cloaks in Plain and Figured Merino and Silk,
Rich, Plain, and Figured, Silks, Plushes, Velvets, Satins, &c,
Shawl Dresses, of the Newest Designs,
British and French Merinos,
300 Pieces of Figured Gauze, Satin, and Lutestring Ribbons,
Rich Figured Blond Gauze Dresses, Shawls, and Scarfs to match,
Gentlemen's Merino and Silk Cravats, Stocks, Stiffners, &c.,
Real French Blonds, Black Lace Veils, Laces, Edgings, &c.,
Evening Dresses, in the greatest variety,
Ready made White and Coloured Shirts and Collars,
7-8 and 4-4 Linens, warranted free of Cotton.
Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c,
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas,
Worked Muslin and Lace Collars, Caps, &c.
India Matting, in a variety of sizes.
Hosiery, Gloves, Haberdashery, &c, &c,

In the MILLINERY and DRESS WARE-ROOMS will be found a very extensive variety of Bonnets, Caps, and Children's Dresses, which will also be disposed of at a considerable Reduction in Price.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12.

	Satur		Mon.		Tuesd		Weds	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Butter, per cwt.	70	73	00	00	90	96	90	96
Wheat, per bar.	19	24	19	24	19	23	19	23
Oats, do.	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10
Barley, do.	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12
Oatmeal, per cwt.	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12
Flour, 2ds, per bag	28	29	28	29	28	29	28	29
3ds, do.	20	26	20	26	20	25	20	25
4ths, do.	13	16	13	16	13	16	13	16
Indian Corn, do.	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	00
Meal, do.	0	00			00	0	00	
Bacon Pigs, cwt.	22	25	22	25	24	26	24	26
Scalded Pork do.	18	22	18	22	18	20	18	20
Heads, do.	14	15	14	15	15	16	15	16
Offal, do.	13	14	13	14	13	14	13	14
Whiskey, per gal.	6	d	6	d	6	d	6	21
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Beef, per lb.	3	6	3	6	3	4h	3	6
Mutton, do.	4h	6h	4	6h	4h	5h	5	6h
Pork, do.	3	3h	3	3h	3	3h	3	3
Veal, do.	5	6	5	6h	5	6h		6h
Potatoes, per st.		3	43h	53	3	4	33	3
Coals, Newport,		34	3		3	34	29	32
Swansea,		00	6		30	08	28	34
Cardiff,	3	0			3h	3h	29	31

Butter on Tuesday—00s to 00s 0d per cwt. Weighed, 82. New Butter, 90s to 96s.

Old Butter sold at very low prices this day.

Wednesday—Butter, 00s to 00s 0d per cwt. Number of firkins weighed, 33. New, 90s to 96s.

Old Butter sold at very low prices this day.

Bacon Pigs 22s 6d to 24s 0d per cwt. ; Scalded do, 18s to 20s ; Heads, 14s to 15s 0d ; Offal, 13s to 14s do, Flour (2ds) 28s to 29s 0d per bag ; 3ds, 22s to 26s do, 4ths, 13s to 16s do.

Wheat (shipping) rates from 19s 0d to 21s 0d per barrel ; do (miller's) from 22s 0d to 23s 6d per do ; Oats (shipping) 7s 9d to 8s 3d ; Heavy, 9s to 9s 6d ; Barley, 10s to 12s 0d ; Oatmeal per ton £10 10s to £11.

In other articles no alteration.

KILKENNY MARKETS—MARCH 7.

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.

CLONMEL MARKETS—MARCH 12.

Butter, 72s to 73s per cwt ; Bacon Pigs, 22s 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.

WEXFORD MARKETS—MARCH 11.

Butter, 67s 0d to 00 0d per cwt ; Flour, 30s 0d to 32s, per bag ; Wheat, 20s 0d to 22s 6d per brl ; Barley, 12s to 13s 6d per do ; Oats, 7s to 9s 3d per ditto ;

CORK BUTTER MARKET—MARCH 11.

The Merchants.—First quality, 76s ; Second do, 72 ; Third ditto, 52s ; Fourth ditto, 40s ; Fifth ditto, 30s ; Sixth ditto, 22s.

The Country—First quality, 66s ; Second ditto, 60s ; Third ditto, 42s ; Fourth ditto, 30 ; Fifth ditto, 20s ; Sixth ditto, 12s.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—MARCH 11.

The supply of Wheat continues very scanty, and prime met a ready sale at late currency, but middling and inferior samples hang heavy on the market, scarcely supporting the price of last week ; and the same observation applies to middling and inferior Oats, in good qualities no change. Barley, both grinding and malting, continue dull at former rates.

Wheat, white, 25s 0d to 26s 6d ; Millers' red, 23s 0d to 25s 0d ; Inferior, 18s 6d to 21s 6d ; Barley, malting, 13s to 13s 6d ; Grinding, 11s 6d to 12s ; Bere, 10s 0d to 10s 6d ; Oats, common, 8s 3d to 9s 3d ; Feeding, 9s 6d to 10s 6d ; Oatmeal, 9s 6d to 11s 6d ; Second Flour, 13s 0d to 15s per cwt.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—MONDAY.

The supply of all descriptions of grain fresh up to this day's market from Essex, Kent, Norfolk, and Suffolk, was short, and there being very little left unsold on Friday, the display of samples was consequently limitted.—Fine dry samples of wheat met a tolerably free sale, and fully supported last Monday's quotations; but the major part of the arrival was in bad condition and was difficult to dispose of, even at a reduction in price of full 1s per qr. There was a good deal of enquiry for fine malting barley, and rather more money was obtained ; other sorts, including chevalier, supported the currency of the past week. Maple peas are 1s per quarter dearer with a brisk demand, but grey and white peas, oats, beans, and other articles, remain unaltered.

Wheat	52s to 58s	Grey Peas	36s to 38s
Rye	—s to —s	Beans, small ..	36s to 38s
Barley	24s to 26s	—— Tick ..	28s to 32s
For malting ..	28s to 32s	Oats, Potatoe..	21s to 24s
Ditto new	—s to —s	—— Poland ..	20s to 22s
Pease, white ..	36s to 38s	—— Feed	18s to 20s
Ditto boilers ..	40s to 42s	Flour, per sack,	48s to 50s

ARRIVALS OF THE WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Malt	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour
English	3386	7624	6201	5838	1092	344	5898
Scotch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	—	—	5408	—	—	364
Foreign	—	—	—	—	—	—	1756

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

COUNTY WATERFORD—12, Ballyduff ; 17, Cappoquin.

COUNTY KILKENNY—14, Ballyragget ; 17, Kilkenny, *frize*, Rathkerran, Thomastown, Urlingford.

COUNTY TIPPERARY—17, New Inn.

COUNTY WEXFORD—12, Caim ; 13, Clonroche ; 15, Gorey ; 17, Wexford, New Ross, Kiltealy, Monamullin, Ramsgrange.

COUNTY LIMERICK—15, Drumcolober ; 17, Ardpatrick, Herbertstown.

COUNTY CARLOW—12, Hacketstown, Kilcdmond.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS—MARCH 11.

Government Consols, 3 per Cent	90¼
——— Stock, 3½ per Cent	96¾
——— Stock, New, (1830)	96¾
——— Debentures, (of £92 6s 2d	89½
Bank Stock	215
Royal Canal Stock	40½
Grand Canal Deb, 6 per Ct, red to £4 per An.	90½
Hibernian Bank	23¾

The Waterford Chronicle

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1834.

FRANCE.

The French papers of Wednesday are as barren of news as those of the preceding day. They contain no news from Spain nor, indeed, from any quarter of the continent. It appears that the French government has given directions to prevent the landing of some Polish generals, said to be on board of an Austrian vessel from Dalmatia. The banking house of Rouliand and Co., of Rouen, stopped payment on the 3d instant, but to what amount is not stated.—SUN.

SPAIN.

The Paris papers of Thursday are wholly uninteresting. Among other advices they include from Spain, Madrid letters to the 22d ultimo, appear; but they contain not a word about M. Burgos having resigned, and as this date appears to have been the latest of any accounts received in Paris from Madrid, the news of M. Burgos's retirement has not received the confirmation of which it stood in need. A Correspondent of the TIMES, however, has confirmed the intelligence relative to General Valdez's removal from the command of the army employed against the rebels in the North, and the appointment of General Quesada to that command; and it is said in a letter from Behobia, that Don Carlos, who lives in retirement in a convent near the Spanish frontier, had appointed the priest Merino to be Commander in-Chief of "all his armies."—TRUE SUN.

PORTUGAL.

The Royal William Steamer, in the service of the Queen of Portugal, has arrived at Portsmouth from Lisbon, having performed the passage in five days. The Captain of the steamer reports that every thing was perfectly tranquil in Lisbon, and that no doubts were entertained of the result of the next engagement between the contending armies; as, according to the accounts from Santarem, after the last battle, upwards of 3000 of Don Miguel's army were missing, many from desertion; and the remainder having been cut off in their retreat to Santarem, had dispersed into the interior of the country.

General Sahlanha, during the action of the 18th, is stated to have had three horses shot under him. The health of Don Pedro had much improved, in fact he was considered to have completely got over his late indisposition.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS.

German and Brussels papers to the 6th instant, have been received. They contain some notices of the late revolutions of the Congress at Vienna, but they are generally uninteresting. It would appear that the Pope and the Emperor of Russia were looking with some anxiety to the turn which affairs were likely to take in Spain. His Holiness has his fears for the integrity of the Church possessions, and the Autocrat somewhat naturally doubts the stability of a liberal government. Meanwhile his Majesty the Emperor Francis is well nigh on his legs again. We observe that the INDEPENDENT, quoting the JOURNAL DES DEBATS, says—

"We are able to confirm this news. Accounts from Vienna, received at Brussels yesterday, say that the Emperor Francis had been attacked by the grippe, and that for a time his life was thought to be in danger, but the same letters add that he was much better and out of danger."

RUSSIA.

We presume that the affairs of the East are now settled, and that we are not to hear any more of French and English remonstrances. Indeed the French and English nations might consider themselves very happy if the difficulties of the rest of Europe could be as peaceably arranged as those of the Porte have been. Yet we hear of no protests in the Spanish and Portuguese affairs, and the removal of M. Zea from the administration shows the length to which the Movement party is going. The Russian court had waited to see the system of M. Zea established and consolidated before it would acknowledge the Queen; it has, however, been deceived in these expectations, and cannot so soon come to a resolution to acknowledge a government when the kingdom appears lost, or only to be restored by a sanguinary conflict. Till this is the case Russia can do nothing in favor of the Regency, and it is probable that the Russian Ambassador will quit Madrid.

TURKEY.

The German papers contain news from Constantinople of the 4th of February, at which time tranquillity prevailed; the Sultan appeared daily in public, and pursued his favourite plans of reform. A continuance of peace was anticipated, and the affairs of the Porte were going on more favourably than usual.

LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

(FROM THE COURIER OF MONDAY.)

We have just received the following from Falmouth:—

"FALMOUTH, SUNDAY MORNING, 11 O'CLOCK.

"The Pike has this moment come in, having just left Lisbon on the afternoon of Tuesday last. The account she brings is of a much more cheering character to the Constitutional cause than what has lately been received.

"An engagement took place on Sunday afternoon with the outposts of the two armies, which brought on a general engagement, the result of which was a complete defeat of the Miguelite force that lay outside Santarem. The few that remained from of the dreadful slaughter retreated within the walls of the city, upon which it was expected an immediate attack would be made, as Don Pedro left here yesterday, accompanied by the Duke of Terceira, for the army. I have no time to say more, as other expresses are about leaving."

Courier Office, Half past Six, p.m.

The preceding bulletin was received at this office a few minutes before three o'clock, p. m., apparently in the same hand writing with former bulletins from Falmouth. We therefore did not hesitate in communicating it to the public, but as the other Evening papers contain no important information from Lisbon, the *Standard* alone announcing the arrival of the Pike at Falmouth, we recommend to our readers in the mean time not to give implicit belief to any part of the news contained in the bulletin.

AMERICA.

We learn from the *New Brunswick Courier*, of Feb. 1, which we have received, that our North American provinces are suffering from the state of their currency, the crisis, as they call it, having been probably brought on by the conduct of the United States' Government in relation to the deposits. A meeting was held at Halifax, on the 20th of January, at which it was resolved—

"That the principal cause of the present distress in the trading community is in a great measure owing to the depreciated and degraded state of the paper currency, which is at a discount of seven or eight per cent., and in the sister province at a discount of ten or twelve per cent.; and the only mode to remove the evil is an immediate return to cash payments."

And a Committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature on the subject.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

As we stated in Tuesday's *Chronicle*, at the evening sitting in the House of Commons on Friday, the debate on Mr. Hume's motion on the corn laws was resumed by Mr. Ewart, who supported it, as did Mr. Poulett Thomson, Mr. Whitmore, Mr. Fryer, Lord Howick, and others. It was opposed by the Earl of Darlington, Mr. Baring, Lord Althorp, Lord Palmerston, and others. The debate continued till a late hour, when the house divided, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 157—the numbers being 312 and 155.

The following Irish members voted for Mr. Hume's motion:—

William O'Reilly, George Evans, A. Carew O'Dwyer, Daniel O'Connell, Maurice O Connell, Morgan O'Connell, John O'Connell, E. S. Ruthven, E. Ruthven, P. Lalor, and N. A. Vigors.

The following Irish members voted in the majority against Mr. Hume's motion:—

Garrett Sandish Barry, Richard More O'Ferrall, Henry Lambert, Richard Sullivan, James Talbot, J. D. Talbot, Charles Walker, J. H. Talbot, Frederick Shaw, Martin James Blake, Thomas Wallace, C. D. O. Jephson, Captain Jones, Hon. Cornelius O'Callaghan, Lord Marcus Hill, Lord Belfast, E. Tennent, Colonel Connolly, Thomas Fitzgerald, Richard M. Bellew, Ralph Howard, Leonard Dobbin, Feargus O'Connor, Dominick Browne, John Browne, Lord Castlereagh, Hon. J. Knox, Hon. C. Blaney, J. Maxwell, Thomas Gladstone, and R. L. Sheil,

Lord Althorp moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the mode of raising county-rates in England and Wales, and to report their opinion to the house whether any and what regulations should be adopted to diminish their pressure on the owners and occupiers of land. After some conversation, which terminated in Lord Althorp consenting to include highways-rates, the committee was appointed.

On the motion of Mr. Tennent, a select committee was appointed "to take into consideration the evidence already before the house relative to the borough of Carrickfergus, and to receive further evidence, if necessary, and to report to the house the result of such consideration and evidence—more particularly with reference to the practicability of procuring in the said town a sound and competent constituency, in the event of the disfranchisement of the present freemen, and all others connected with the late bribery and corruption.

At the early sitting of the House of Commons on Monday, Lord Granville Somerset moved that the great Western rail road bill be read a second time; the Earl of Kerry seconded the motion. Mr. Robert Palmer moved as an amendment, that the second reading of the bill should take place that day six months; the Marquis of Chandos seconded the amendment. Mr. O'Connell said, he should support the bill, if it were only because it would be the means of a more speedy communication with Ireland.—After several hon. members had expressed their opinions on the subject, the house divided—

For the second reading	182
Against it	92
Majority	90

The Dublin cemetery bill, on the motion of Mr. O'Connell, was also read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The Speaker left the Chair at 3 o'clock.

At the adjourned sitting, Mr. Hardy brought in a bill for the prevention of bribery and certain charges at elections. Bill read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Pease presented a petition from (as was understood) certain inhabitants of the city of London or Dublin, praying that the clause in the punishments of death, (Ireland), directing the penalty of hanging in chains, should be expunged.

Mr. Littleton had not the slightest objection to amend the bill in the way proposed. (Hear.) The bill had merely been brought in to assimilate the laws of Ireland on this subject with those of England. It was, however, desirable that all obnoxious clauses should be omitted. If it were the general opinion of the house (the bill had not been printed) that this clause was objectionable, he would withdraw the bill in its present form, and introduce a new one with the clause left out.

Mr. O'Connell observed it was because the bill had not been printed that opposition had not before been offered. It was the worst way to assimilate the laws of the two countries by introducing into Ireland the barbarous clauses which still existed in those of this country. If the laws of England possessed anything that was good, by all means take them to Ireland but not otherwise.—(Hear.)

Mr. Littleton said a few words, which were inaudible, and the petition was laid on the table, with the understanding that the bill in question was to be withdrawn and amended.

Mr. O'Connell begged to withdraw his motion, notice of which he had given for to-night, on going into a committee of supply, "to move the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the state of the currency and of the national debt, with a view to ascertain whether real property and productive industry be not unjustly oppressed; and also, whether there be any mode, consistent with justice to all interests, by which substantial relief may be given to the people from the burden of taxation;" and to renew it for the 18th April.

A conversation then took place between Mr. O'Connell and Lord Althorp relative to some returns he had moved for last session, which were ordered, but not having been made he obtained a renewal of the order on the 5th of February this year. On the 28th of that month the returns, which were connected with the amount of taxes remitted in England and Ireland, he again brought the subject before the house, but notwithstanding the orders had not yet made their appearance.

[Lord Althorp's answer was inaudible in the gallery, as was the noble lord's reply to the question from the same honourable member, as to when his lordship proposed to bring the bill for the repeal of the two objectionable clauses in the stamp act.]

CAPTAIN ROSS.

On the order of the day being read for the house to resolve itself into a committee of supply on the army estimates.

Mr. C. Fergusson presented a petition from Captain Ross, praying for compensation. The hon member after enforcing the claims which Captain Ross had upon the country, and that the house should resolve into a committee of the whole house for the purpose of considering the expediency of humbly praying his Majesty to confer upon Captain Ross some mark of his royal favour.

The Speaker said such a motion could not be proposed in a committee of supply unless the petition had previously been submitted to the royal sanction.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

In answer to a question,

Lord ALTHORP said it was his intention to propose a bill respecting composition for assessed taxes.

The house went into committee on the army estimates, and were left sitting.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES.

NOTICES GIVEN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ON THURSDAY, MARCH 6.

Mr Spring Rice—On the 11th of March, to move a call of the house, (on occasion of the motion 17th April) for investigation of the Union with Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell—On going into committee on the bill to abolish composition for tithes in Ireland, to move, as an instruction to the committee, that having regard to the vested rights of the existing incumbents, they have power to make provision to reduce the number of beneficed clergymen to the number necessary for the spiritual wants of the persons who are, or may be, in communion with the established church; so as to place the surplus of the land tax specified in that bill, or of the produce of the land tax, at the disposal of parliament.

Mr. Sheil's motion for copies of communications with the Russian government relative to treaties between Russia and Turkey, was deferred till the 14th March.

SHIPWRECK.

The Shannon, Swinburn, from Whitehaven to Dublin, was driven on shore near Braystone on the 5th inst.

We have received Calcutta Papers to the 20th of October. A letter from Batavia confirms the account of the destruction at sea of the ship Grand Duquesnes, but contradicts the report of the loss of Mr. Charles Lyall, or that of any other person on board.

One of the Edinburgh steamers lately made the journey from London in 40 hours.

On the 23d ult, a man residing at Chamily exchanged his wife with an inhabitant of Alluze for a cow, and agreed to forfeit 50f. if he rescinded the bargain.—*French Paper.*

There is no estimate for the Yeomanry force of Ireland this year.

Lord Manderville is detained in Ireland with a violent attack of influenza.

The *Leicester Journal* observes, Sir W. Ingilby's financial motion was only calculated to bring Parliament to a level with the old debating clubs when they mooted "Which is better, to oil a man's wig with honey or mustard?"

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.—Extract from the *Hull Advertiser*—Nothing in nature seems torpid with us this winter; frogs have been observed already proceeding about their *domestic* duties, and *plants* appear to have enjoyed *no rest* at all.

DEBATE ON THE CORN LAWS.

The majority against Mr. Hume's motion on the Corn Laws is not surprising, the wonder is that it was not greater. The vast and uncertain consequences it involves, the immense number of persons concerned in any change, and the justifiable apprehension of an innovation, which may be either as life or death to the national prosperity, might well account for even a greater proportion of the House of Commons being contented to remain in their present state rather than adventure on the risks with which a Repeal of the Corn Laws is full.—And although we again repeat our conviction that justice, that common equity, that the interests of both the legislature, the manufacturing classes, and even the agriculturists themselves, loudly and imperatively demand a removal of the existing restrictions, still we would not wish to see such a mighty change brought about until the public mind becomes more generally prepared for the event. Sir James Graham, the ministerial speaker, on last Friday night, gave but an echo to the ideas of the great body of the agriculturists, but he had no trifling opponent in Mr. Poulett Thompson whose masterly speech, in length, argument, and influence, was perhaps the most powerful production delivered during the present session. Months and years may elapse before the object of that speech be gained, but sooner or later, we cannot help feeling convinced that the duty on foreign corn will be removed. The majority against the motion in the House of Commons was two to one; but if the question continues to progress as it has hitherto done, that majority will rapidly fade away. Corn is the universal support of at least the English population, and millions will not continue calmly to look on, and see the means of their existence taxed, merely to enhance the profits of a single class. Silks, and stuffs, and cottons, and even malt itself, may be justly taxed, because they are in some degree articles of luxury, and are not indispensable adjuncts of existence, not so the grain on which man eats and lives, and which he should be suffered to procure in the easiest and cheapest manner he is able. An English journal draws an ingenious parallel between the claims of the agriculturists, and the case of a person who demands sixty pounds for his house, when others equally good may be had for forty. An enquirer (who holds the place of the non-agriculturists) is naturally surprised, and asks the owner who does he think will give him sixty for what may be had for forty?—"But my debts," replies the other, "I have this house mortgaged for fifty-nine pounds, and consequently cannot let it less than sixty pounds, making allowance for interest." "Debts, indeed! you and your house may be * * * before I give you sixty pounds for what can be got for forty, merely because you have a mortgage!" The moral is clear, and does not require illustration.

THE CORPORATION AGAIN!!

"STILL HARPING ON MY DAUGHTER."

There is nothing more mortifying than an exposition of a weak point. Ask a man a pertinent, yet a ticklish question which he cannot answer, and ten to one he will think you mean to affront him. Having heard great talk of a certain Union petition, and its "respectable signatures," we made bold to ask, on the part of the public, for a "shew up;" most humbly and submissively did we enquire for the names and residences of these nameless worthies, and we received no answer. Perhaps our curiosity was impertinent, at least the *Unionists* considered it as such; not disheartened by disappointment, again we put the question, but with no better success—the Corporation was mute—their organ was dumb-foundered—not a tongue was wagged, nor a pen uplifted, to answer our reply—and all for a simple reason, that our question was unanswerable. The "respectable signatures" were contented "to blush unseen, and waste their sweetness on the desert air," for darkness is sometimes a wonderful cosmetic to respectability. But as if to indemnify themselves for this retiring bashfulness, a writer comes forth, with half a dozen thoughts, and half a column of newspaper declamation in which "torches," "hoarded filth," "contempt" and "indignation," are flung in one unsparing hurricane upon our poor devoted heads, already bowed down with fasting and penitential works! This *young* gentleman (are we right) whoever he may be, is the Hercules who is to hold the torch to what he calls a "den" and let in a *new light* on the "hoarded filth," which his sensitive imagination no doubt vividly conceives. But he will forgive us our irreverence of his ability, when we say that not till his arm is able to uphold a falling house, will his pen be able to prop up a decaying corporation. "They may laugh who win," and we, therefore, can afford to pardon the pointless arrows which are discharged at random and without effect; we now bid adieu for a while to a topic which it was with indignation and contempt we took up; we have in some degree unmasked the "Unionists," and shewn them to be "men of straw," so now "let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung."

MURDER—INQUEST.

On Monday and Tuesday last, Thomas Gamble, Esq., held an adjournment of the inquest on the body of John Quinlan, black smith, who was so unmercifully beaten on the night of the 28th of February, at Portlaw, that he died the next day. After examining several witnesses, the jury found a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against nine persons, on the clearest and most satisfactory evidence. One of the persons charged with this barbarous act, named William Mullins, is in custody, and has been committed to the county jail by Mr. Gamble. The jury was most respectable, being composed of the neighbouring gentry and farmers. The Rev. Mr. Condon and the Rev. Mr. Harvey, to whom too much praise cannot be given, gave every assistance in procuring evidence on this occasion, as well as on former ones of a similar nature.

THE YEOMANRY.

The circular of Sir William Gosset, intimating the discontinuance of the yeomanry corps in this country, states, that the arms "in charge of the permanent sergeant are to be deposited in a depot."

"THE MILLION ACT.

Not one shilling of this million, voted by Parliament, has yet been received; nor can the slightest information be obtained, as to the place where, or the time when.—This is monstrous."—*D. E. Mail.*

We have a short answer to give to this "monstrous" assertion, and we shall give it in the words and figures following: The gross amount for which warrants are already issued is £33,395, 18s 0½d.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

This morning, at about two o'clock, the house in Great George's-street, occupied by Mr William Forbes, Linen Draper, was discovered by the watchmen of the neighbourhood to be on fire. Owing to the unceasing efforts of the people, the fire was confined to the house in which it commenced, which now presents nothing but the bare walls. Mr Forbes was partly insured. The amount of property consumed is said to be over £6,000.—*Cork Reporter.*

DR. MACHALE.

Again we are enabled to present to our readers a letter from this venerated prelate, whose compassionate feelings and fervid enthusiasm for his unhappy country shine forth in the purity of his diction, and the vigour of his thoughts. We are glad to find that his sojourn in a classic land, (for Dr. Machale has not very long returned from Rome,) far from effecting any change in his ideas respecting the country of his birth, has rather impressed more strongly on his mind a sense of the misfortunes under which she labours, and the remedies which ought to be applied.—He takes occasion to allude to the vile and disgusting calumnies uttered against his order, by men whose own bosoms alone supply the picture, and refutes the aspersions reported to have been uttered by Mr. Brown, the member for Mayo, in his speech in the house of Commons. The Rev. Gentleman, in addressing Earl Grey, says—

"Your Lordship may inquire how the petitions for repeal of the Union from Mayo are got up, and thereupon will judge what credit is due to the parliamentary reporters of the House of Commons. These petitions contain the spontaneous signatures of a people sensitive to their distress, and sincerely desirous for a restoration of their native legislature. And however numerously signed these petitions may be, they will not include one tenth of the names of those who would invoke parliament to grant this measure."

Important as is the testimony of such a man as Dr. Machale to the "spontaneous signatures" of the Irish people, it was scarce necessary to convince all who were capable of a rational opinion, how little reliance ought to be placed on the foul statements of such representatives as Mr. J. D. Browne.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF CARRICKFERGUS.

From the last debate upon this question, it appears probable that the original notion of disfranchising the Borough will be commuted into the disfranchisement of such of the electors as have been convicted of corruption. These are confined almost exclusively to the freeholders, no proofs having as yet appeared to criminate the householders.—The number of electors in the borough exceeds 800, above one-fourth of whom seem perfectly free from any political predilections, the only object of inquiry being who gives the most money. It must be borne in mind, however, that their "poverty rather than their will consents" to this criminal traffic, a vast number of the electors being so utterly destitute, that their vote is their only equivalent for rent, and that it is *they* who know their situation and yet tempt them beyond their strength, that should bear a three-fold, nay, a ten-fold weight of execration. Perhaps, however, this Augean stable of bribery may in a great measure be cleansed; if so, the broom would be preferable to the sponge, for if the corruption of two hundred and forty electors were to be the standard for disfranchisement, the precedent of Carrickfergus might hereafter be unwisely followed when there would not be similar motives for imitation.

DUTY ON WHISKEY.

The decrease in the consumption of legal whiskey in this country is a subject of general observation. Some of our contemporaries ascribe it to the increased supply of illicit spirits, which, it is alleged, has nearly driven licensed distillers out of the market in the interior. If the fact be so, it would afford a strong argument for the immediate reduction of the duty. Indeed, we have heard that such a measure is in the contemplation of government.

ORANGE PROCESSIONS.

At the Fermanagh assizes, 285 Orangemen, against whom bills had been found for taking part in illegal processions, pleaded guilty. The crown, which was represented by Mr Schoales, of Derry, called for no punishment, and the Orangemen having been lectured by Mr Justice Jebb, retired peaceably from court.

THE POST OFFICE.

Every person in the Post-office employment is required to take the oath prescribed by the Act of the 9th Queen Anne, c. 10, that he will not open or delay any letter that shall come into his hands by reason of his employment in the Post-office. Whenever it is noticed that a letter has been put into the Post-office unfastened, it is invariably sealed with the official seal, for security.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

Friday evening, pursuant to general notice, a meeting of the London Repeal Association was held at the Doctor Johnson Tavern, Bolt-court, Fleet-street. The Secretary read the minutes of last meeting which were unanimously confirmed. Several members were enrolled, after which the association adjourned to Tuesday, evening when some important matters relative to the repeal will be discussed.

WATERFORD ASSIZES—RULE OF COURT.

COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Brennan, Patrick Moore and John Greene, convicted of sheep stealing, to be transported for life.

Michael, Thomas, and Patrick Honan, for an assault on Mr. Croker, chief constable, to be transported for seven years.

Ellen Cotter, for manslaughter, to be imprisoned twelve months and kept at hard labour.

James Carthy and John Farrell, for larceny, six months imprisonment and hard labour.

Thomas Gordon, manslaughter, six months imprisonment.

William Butler, Thomas Wall, John Power, Charles Quinlan, James Power, and John Molony, for a riot and assault, to be imprisoned two years.

William Mannin, Patrick Mannin, James Mahony, and Patrick Mahony, for riot and assault, to be imprisoned three months.

Edmond Morrissey, Michael Burke, Laurence Cronin, and Daniel Fitzpatrick, charged with seizing fire arms, are to remain in jail for trial at next assizes.

John Hickey and Anne Harriet, charged with larceny, are to be tried at the next quarter sessions.

William Carroll, for a misdemeanor, and William M'Grath, for perjury, are to find bail themselves in £30 each, and two sureties in £15 each, to appear at the next assizes, if called on.

CITY COURT.

John Mackesy, convicted of a violent assault, to be transported for seven years.

John Delahunty and Nicholas Power, manslaughter, to be transported for seven years.

James Walsh and Judith Scully, for uttering base coin, twelve months' imprisonment.

Anastasia Martin, larceny, twelve months' imprisonment.

Catherine Doyle, larceny, three months' imprisonment.

Daniel Meehan and John Walsh, presented as vagrants and vagabonds, to find bail, or be transported for seven years.

An order in Council appears in the *London Gazette*, dated March 5, abrogating the duties on British Ships, and goods on board, trading to Canton by the late China trade act.

DUNGARVAN ELECTION.

The subjoined is a copy of the petition which has been lodged against the return of Ebenezer Jacob, Esq. M. P. for the borough of Dungarvan. We have so recently alluded to the actors in this farce, we do not think it necessary just now to refer particularly to it, and shall ere long have something more to say on this [illegible] potent attempt to frustrate the wishes of our Repeal friends, and the friends of Ireland:—

"A petition of Robert Longan, Beresford Boate, Henry Bagge, William Henry Barron, Matthew Longfield Godkin, James Dower, Stephen Baker, Thomas Longan, Edward Barron, and Patrick Dower, electors of the town and borough of Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford, on behalf of themselves and others, claiming a right to vote for a member to serve in parliament for the said borough, was delivered in, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners were, at and during the last election of a member to serve in parliament for the town and borough of Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford, electors of the said borough, and had, and claimed to have a right to vote for a member to serve in parliament for the last election for said borough; that at [illegible] Pierse G. Baron, Esq., and Ebenezer Jacob, Philip Ronayne, Esq., were candidates to represent the said borough; that a poll was demanded, the same was granted and proceeded [illegible] and John Hudson, Esq., acted thereat as sheriff and returning officer; that the said Ebenezer Jacob, by himself, his agents, friends, and managers, and by persons employed on his behalf, did, after the teste of the writ for the said election, and at and during the said election, and before his election, to serve in the present parliament for the said town and borough of Dungarvan, give, present, and allow to various persons, having or claiming to have votes in the said election, money, meat, drink, entertainment, and promises, agreements, obligations, and engagements to give and allow money, meat, drink, presents, rewards, and entertainments to and for such persons in order to be elected, and for being elected a member to serve in this present parliament for the said town and borough of Dungarvan; that the said Ebenezer Jacob, by himself, his agents, friends, and managers, and by persons employed on his behalf, before and at, and during the time of said election, was guilty of open and extensive bribery and corrupt practices in order to procure persons having or claiming to have a right to vote at the said election to vote for the said Ebenezer Jacob at the said election, and to forbear to vote for the said Pierse George Barron, and in order to procure the said Ebenezer Jacob to be returned to serve in this present parliament for the said town and borough, and that the said bribery and corrupt practices of the said Ebenezer Jacob and of his agents, friends, and managers, were open and notorious in the said town and borough, and well known to the electors; that the said Ebenezer Jacob, by himself, his agents, friends, and managers, and by persons employed in his behalf, before and at, and during the time of the said election, was guilty of various corrupt acts, and employed undue influence, threats, intimidation, and other illegal and improper means, and gave, and caused to be given, divers sums of money, and gave and entered into, and caused to be made, given, and entered into divers gifts, rewards, agreements, and engagements, to several persons having and claiming to have a right to vote, in order to procure them to vote at the said election for the said Ebenezer Jacob, and to forbear to vote for the said Pierse George Barron, and in order to procure the said Ebenezer Jacob to be returned to serve in this present parliament for the town and borough aforesaid; that the said Ebenezer Jacob, by the said corrupt and illegal practices, was and is wholly disabled and incapacitated and ineligible to serve in parliament for the said town and borough of Dungarvan, and that the return of the said Ebenezer Jacob was and is wholly null and void; that by the several illegal ways and means aforesaid, the said E. Jacob obtained a colourable majority of votes over the said Pierse G. Barron, and procured himself to be returned to serve for the said town and borough; whereas the petitioners show that the said Pierse George Barron had a legal majority of votes at the said election over the said Ebenezer Jacob, and ought to have been returned for the same; which said several unlawful and corrupt acts of the said Ebenezer Jacob, and other his friends, agents, and managers, are contrary to the freedom of election, in violation of the standing orders of the house, and the laws and statutes of the realm for preventing bribery and corruption in the election of members to serve in parliament, and have rendered the election and return of the said Ebenezer Jacob wholly null and void; wherefore the said Pierse George Barron ought to have been duly elected, and ought to have been returned at such election to serve in parliament for the said town and borough of Dungarvan; the petitioners therefore humbly pray the house to take the premises into consideration, and to declare the said election and return of the said Ebenezer Jacob wholly null and void, and that the said Pierse George Barron was duly elected and ought to have been returned to serve in parliament for the said town and borough of Dungarvan, or that the house will afford the petitioners such further and other relief in the premises as to the house shall seem meet and fit."

THURLES POLICE.

A correspondent in Thurles states that on Saturday night last, the house belonging to the Monks in the town of Thurles was broken into by some ruffians, who, after taking all the money belonging to these excellent men, amounting to all to £5, left burning papers in the place, which would have inevitably consumed the premises, but for an alarm of fire which was given by some men, at the time confined in the jail, which is near the Monks' house. This fact we consider extremely discreditable to the police stationed in the town—there are, we believe, not less than thirty of them—a chief constable and a stipendiary magistrate! If these men wished to make themselves useful, they would take care of the property of men, who educate not less than two hundred boys, and who, when cholera raged in the town, gave up their place for the patients.—*Dublin Register.*

THE FIFTEENTH HUSSARS.

The Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 15th Hussars is still vacant, and various reports are in circulation as to the extraordinary delay in filling up the appointment. We look, however, with confidence to the General-Commanding-in-Chief, and are satisfied his lordship will resist any undue influence, and consider only the good of the service. We believe that Lord Brudenell has applied for a Court of Inquiry or a Court Martial, and has been refused. It is further stated, that he has expressed his willingness to serve in the Colonies, or in any part of his Majesty's dominions. As regards his being placed upon half-pay, it is understood that objections have been made by the Secretary at War.—*United Service Gazette.*

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—At Duncannon Fort, on Sunday last, a number of stares, or such like birds, were found in several of the rooms, having fallen down the chimnies, as well as into the barrack-square, supposed to have been caused from the pestilential vapour at that time hovering over the place—others were found in the vicinity. Duncannon and its neighbourhood are now free from contagion.—*Waterford Mail.*—[Fudge.]

QUAKERS—JURORS.—Although several of the Society of Friends were summoned as jurors at our city assizes, Chief Justice Doherty did not insist upon having their names called over for attendance, as there is still a doubt upon the mind of the judges whether they may be compelled to act as jurors, in consequence of an old Irish act clashing with the provisions of the recent statute.—*Limerick Paper.*

TITHES.—On Thursday last, several persons from the neighbourhood of Ballyhelge, were conveyed through this town, under an escort of military and police, and committed to the county gaol, charged with having rescued distresses for tithes due to the Rev. James P. Chute.—*Tralee Mercury.*