

# The Waterford Chronicle

No. 2138.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1834.

Price 6d.

### TO THE ELECTORS OF DUNGARVAN.

**A COMMITTEE** of the House of Commons has declared my Election void. They have declared this pending the Repeal debate. The result has been that you are deprived of my vote on that vital question. This does not prevent my appearing before you again as a Candidate. The Writ issues to-night. I shall leave this to-morrow for Dungarvan, when I shall be prepared to render an account of my Stewardship, and ask you again for your votes. You shall have my address at length in a few days. In the mean time,

I am your faithful servant,  
**EBENEZER JACOB.**  
 London, April 28, 1834.

### TO BE LET, FOR THE SEASON,

**COTTAGE**, situated in LOWER GRANGE, on the Kil St. Laurence Road.  
 Apply to MICHAEL BUCKE, Quay, Corner of George's Street.  
 May 10, 1834.

### TO BE LET,

FOR such Term as may be agreed on, and immediate Possession given, **TWO GOOD HOUSES** in LADY LAKE, with or without COACH-HOUSES and STABLES.  
 Apply to TANDY & Co., Colebrook-street.

### NOTICE.

I DO hereby caution the Public not to give my Wife, MARY M. HARRICK, any credit, and I take this opportunity to disclaim any knowledge of Debts due by her.  
**PHILIP HARRICK,**  
 Waterford, May 9th, 1834.

### TO BE SOLD,

FOR PAYMENT OF DEBTS, &c.  
**THE** Interest in the Lands of LOWER FARRARE, (held under a Lease of Lives renewable for twenty years) situate in the Barony of Decies without Drung, in the County of Waterford, within nine Miles of Clonmel, seven of Dungarvan, and four of the navigable River, Black Water, between Yougal and Cappoquin, now producing a well secured Profit of £120 per Annum, regularly paid. Part of the Lease will be out of Lease in 18 Months, on which may be expected an advance of £30 and £40 over what it produces at present. Also, the Interest in the Lands of GURRANE in the same neighbourhood, producing a profit net of over £22 per Annum, and held also under a Lease of Lives renewable for ever.  
 The fullest information as to title, &c. can be had on application to JOSEPH LINDSEY CURTIS, Solicitor, 21, South Mall, Cork; or to Mr. JOHN MARRHAM, Yougal, April 28, 1834.

### GREAT REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICES OF WOOLLEN DRAPERY.

### FRESH ARRIVALS OF SUMMER GOODS.

**WATERFORD CLOTH FAIR**  
 The Proprietors have just received a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of every Article in their line, suited to the present Season. The immense supply of Goods which they laid in previous to the late extravagant Rise in Wool enabled them to obtain from the Purchase during the whole period through which the Advance continued; and in going into the Manufacturing Districts at this time, after a sudden reduction had taken place in prices, they were enabled to avail themselves of all the decided advantages which large Ready-money Purchases were sure to command at such a crisis. Of these advantages, as in the former instance, they are determined to give their Customers the full benefit.  
 The Stock just received comprises West of England Black Cloths, of indestructible Colour and finest Quality; Blue, Browns of every shade, Glazes, and Minberys; Adulies, Glazes, &c.—Green, Indigo, &c.—Mixtures of every Shade, Oxford, Cambridge, Steel, Landerer, &c. &c.  
 Refine and Livery Cloths, of every colour and quality; Superfine Cassimeres, Single, Double, and Treble Milled;  
 Diagonal ditto;  
 Mixed Tweed and Scotch ditto;  
 Polish mixed Merinos and Cashmeres, for Summer Traverses;  
 Lined Ribbed Webbs, for ditto;  
 A large variety of Marcellis, Silk, and Valencia Plaids, for Waistcoats.  
 Among this Stock will be found the newest London Patterns, which have not yet been received by any other House in the Trade.  
 The Waterford Cloth-hall, Michael Street, May 10, 1834.

### COMMUNICATION WITH BRISTOL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that in connection with the **NORA CREINA**, for Bristol, there are forwarding two departures weekly from and between each Port.

ORDER OF SAILING.	
CITY OF BRISTOL.	
JOHN HYDE—COMMANDER.	
From Waterford, Tuesdays,	From Bristol, Saturdays,
6 May 10 Morning.	10 May 2 Afternoon.
11 May 7 Morning.	17 May 7 Morning.
18 May 12 Noon.	24 May 12 Noon.
25 May 7 Morning.	31 May 7 Morning.
3 June 10 Morning.	7 June 12 Noon.

**NORA CREINA,**  
 J. BAILEY—COMMANDER.  
 From Waterford, Fridays,  
 2 May 12 Noon.  
 9 May 7 Morning.  
 16 May 12 Noon.  
 23 May 7 Morning.  
 30 May 12 Noon.

**THE KINGSTOWN,**  
 M. MORTARTY.  
 Arrives here from Dublin on WEDNESDAYS, and leaves on same day for Cork; arrives from Cork here on SATURDAYS, and sails on same day for Dublin, with Goods and Passengers. Cabin Fare, 7s.; Deck, 3s. (Steward's Fees included).

FEMALE'S 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.

### HOUSES AND LANDS TO BE LET.

**TO BE LET**, or the INTEREST in the LEASE of MOUNT NELL, the residence of the late WILLIAM O'NEILL, Esq., containing 12a. 0a. 15p., situated within One Mile of the City of Waterford, also, a Small Farm adjoining, containing 11a. 2a. 2p., on which there is a good Farm House.  
 Proposals will be received by LAWRENCE BOKKE, Esq., Neilstown House, Rathcoole, County Dublin; and particulars may be known from Mr. DAVID CONDON, Quay, Waterford, who will let the House, Furnished, with Garden, Coach House, and Stable, during the Season.

**TO BE LET FOR THE SEASON,**  
**BENVOY COVAGE**, near ANESTOWN, consisting of Four Bed-rooms, a large Kitchen, and Pantry, with a Loft for Servants, Car-house, and a small Stable.  
 Application to be made to M<sup>r</sup>. POWERS, of Dunhillodge, Patrick Walsh, the Steward at Benvoy, will show the Cottage.

### WATERFORD SHIP YARD AND PATENT SLIP.

**THE PROPRIETOR** WILL LET this valuable Establishment, or SELL THE INTEREST therein. He deems it needless to comment on the superior advantages of this well known and prosperous Concern, now at full work. To a competent Person or Company, with a moderate Capital, it would be found a safe and beneficial Investment.  
 The Ship Yard, Patent Slip, and Graving Bank, are all attached and well enclosed; also, Smith's Forge, covered Saw Pits, Blockmakers' Workshops, Mould and Sail Lofts, all complete, with every necessary appendage for Building and Repairing of Ships on an extensive Scale.  
 The Yard is sufficiently spacious to build three or four vessels at one time, and for an ample supply of timber, having a front to the River of 700 feet, and extending from front to rear 170 feet, with depth of water to allow large vessels to float near the Yard.  
**MORTON'S PATENT SLIP** is on the best construction, in perfect order, and capable of taking up vessels of 400 Tons register, two of which, or three smaller, can be accommodated at the same time.  
 It is considered that Steam Vessels can be built here to considerable profit, several proposals for contracts have been made to the Proprietor.  
 The Establishment is under the management of a very skilful and active Ship builder, who resides on the premises; his models have been eminently successful, and the Ships built in this Concern have a character equal to any in the United Kingdom.  
 Application to be made to STEPHEN SMITH, at the Ship yard; or at the Office of WILLIAM WHITE, King Street, Waterford, 4th of 4th month, 1834.

### HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

**BREAD, SWEET AND SOUR MILK, SHOES, AND GLAZING.**  
**THE** Regulating Committee will receive Proposals on the 13th of MAY, ONE O'CLOCK, for supplying the HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, with BREAD, SWEET AND SOUR MILK, and SHOES. Also, for GLAZING, for One Year, commencing on the 25th May. BREAD, Superintendant, apply at the House, to WILLIAM Waterford, April 22, 1834.

### EASTER DUTCH FAIR;

**BAZAAR** AT LA PARIS, Consisting of Three Hundred PRIZES and no Blank; TO BE DRAWN, AT THE LONDON COMMISSION BAZAAR, AND PARIAN SALOON OF ARTS, CUSTOM HOUSE QUAY, WATERFORD, ON THURSDAY NEXT, the 15th day of MAY, 1834.

### PRIZES.

**GRAND PRIZE.**  
**A SPLENDID MUSICAL CLOCK**, performing Eight different Tunes, strikes the hours, and self-performs any one at each, surrounded with four figures representing the "Tyroise Minstrels," playing and performing their respective parts on four different instruments, and going through their music.  
 Value—£13 15s. 0d.  
 A Magnificent Parisian 14-Day MUSICAL CLOCK, strikes the hours and quarters, performs two favorite Airs, stands on Pedestal, supported by four massive Ebony Pillars, and covered with an immense Glass Shade.  
 Value—£10 10s. 0d.  
 A Ditto Eight Day, surmounted with the figure of Neptune, from the illustration of Lord Byron.  
 Value—£8 8s. 0d.  
 A well finished GOLD WATCH, suitable for a Lady, or a Gentleman; in an elegant Turquoise Case, with Dial, Horizontal Escapement, Jewelled and Warranted.  
 Value—£7 7s. 0d.  
 An Eight Day CLOCK, in Mahogany Case, inlaid with Bull, and ornamented by "Decorative London."  
 Value—£6 6s. 0d.  
 A Double Barrel Percussion FOWLING PIECE, London made, and finished in a superior manner.  
 Value—£6 6s. 0d.  
 A Pair of Handsome GLOVES, suitable for a Family or Academy, by a first rate modern maker.  
 Value—£5 5s. 0d.  
 A small Double-Barrel Percussion GUN, by "Eggs, London," suitable for a Youth.  
 Value—£5 5s. 0d.  
 A set of Superior STANHOPE HARNESS, London built, and finished in the most superior style.  
 Value—£5 5s. 0d.  
 A Double-Cased highly finished SILVER WATCH, in English Turned Case, hard Enamelled Dial, and Seconds Hand, warranted.  
 Value—£4 4s. 0d.  
 Five different Prizes of value and utility, with such a diversification as must suit all ages, grades, and sexes.  
 11 ditto, ditto—£2 2s. 0d. each.  
 7 ditto, ditto—1 10s. 0d. each.  
 7 ditto, ditto—1 5s. 0d. each.  
 14 ditto, ditto—1 0s. 0d. each.  
 20 ditto, ditto—0 15s. 0d. each.  
 35 ditto, ditto—be 7s. 6d. each.  
 All of which are more particularly described in Catalogues, to be had at the Bazaar, gratis; and Tickets are now on Sale at 10s. 6d. each, and may be had of GEORGE CLARKE, Proprietor.

### EQUITY EXCHQUER

**PURSUANT** to the Decree of His Majesty's COURT of EXCHEQUER in IRELAND, made in this Cause, bearing date the 8th Day of FEBRUARY last, hereby require all Persons having Charges or Incumbrances affecting the Lands and Premises in the Headings in this Cause mentioned, prior to the 12th Day of MAY, 1789, being the date of the Deed of Settlement in said Decree mentioned, to come in before me, at my Chambers on the next, and prior to their respective demands, otherwise they will be precluded the benefit of said Decree.—Dated the 25th day of May, 1834.

A. R. BLAKE, C. R. Tandy & Co. Solicitors for Plaintiffs, Waterford, and 10, Mountjoy Square, South, Dublin.

### AUCTION OF SAILS, ROPES, COPPER, PATENT WINDMILL, &c.

**TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,**  
 On SATURDAY: the 17th MAY, INST., AT THE WATERFORD AND BRISTOL STEAM PACKET COMPANY'S STORES, ADELPHI, GREAT Variety of Articles, saved from the Wreck of the Water Witch, Steamer, consisting of a complete Suit of Sails, nearly as good as New, several Coils of New Ropes, Blocks, Patent Lifts, Tarpauling, Wind Sails, a Patent Windmill, and various other articles of various sizes; Leather Hose with Copper Pipes; Large Ship's Bell; Copper Wire Gratings; Cooking Apparatus; Fire Casks of Copper; a quantity of Curtains, Sheets, and some Articles of Plate.  
 Sale to Commence at TWELVE.  
 For particulars of Inventory, apply to WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer, Waterford, May 9, 1834.

### MILLINERY AND DRESS WARE-ROOMS, PARADE.

**M. FLYNN** begs to return her sincere thanks to her numerous Friends for the kind preference they have so long given her Establishment. She has the pleasure to inform them that she has commenced the sale of the Newest and most fashionable Goods from the First Depot in her line of business. From their variety, she trusts that her Friends who may favour her will not feel disappointed. She calls the particular attention of the Ladies to her collection of Millinery, and also her nice and fancy Straw Bonnets, from 7s. to 10s.  
 M. F. is enabled to promise that Millinery and Dress-making shall be executed in the most Fashionable manner, and on the most moderate terms.  
 N.B.—A Vacancy for TWO respectable APPRENTICES.

### PLAN FOR PROMOTING EMIGRATION TO NEW SOUTH WALES AND VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

The new Australian Bank has empowered me to lead to the Colonial Government one million sterling, to be advanced in four annual instalments, the interest and principal being guaranteed by Parliament.  
 That the sums thus borrowed be placed at the disposal of the Commissioners of Emigration, for the purpose of promoting emigration to these Colonies.  
 That the produce of the sale of Crown lands and the surplus colonial revenue, be applied to the payment of the interest of the debt due to the Bank and the liquidation of the principal.  
 That the Commissioners be empowered to grant aid to persons desirous of emigrating, on bonds recoverable in the colony, to be repaid in such instalments as may be agreed on; with interest, allowance being made for approval, home security.  
 That the selection of emigrants to whom aid is extended, be confided to the Commissioners on recommendations forwarded by their agents at the different ports of embarkation, assisted by local committees appointed by Government.  
 That the conditions on which pecuniary aid shall be granted, are in the first instance, when a portion of the passage money is defrayed either by the emigrants themselves, or by landlords, friends, charitable institutions, or parishes; but that the commissioners shall have a discretionary power to grant the whole of the expenses in such cases as they shall deem proper, under such rules and regulations as will tend to encourage industry, moral habits, and those social virtues which are indispensable to the advancement of civilization in a new country, and are peculiarly requisite in a penal settlement.  
 That the sums agreed on to be advanced by the commissioners be paid on the arrival of the vessel in the colonies, to the captain, or such other person as shall be authorised to receive the same.  
 That measures be adopted by the colonial authorities for the reception of the emigrants on their disembarkation, and arrangements made for their proper distribution in the different locations and townships. The charges for the agents and all other expenses to be paid out of the general funds at the disposal of the commissioners.  
 That the sums repaid by persons to whom advances are made, be appropriated to the purposes of emigration, in order to keep up a constant supply of new settlers, and that a regular and systematic course be maintained.  
 That all male convicts shall in future be placed at the disposal of the respective Governors, to be employed in making roads, erecting bridges, and other public works, and that they be no longer assigned to private settlers, whereby all interference with free labour will be removed, the increased produce of the revenue consequent on the general improvement of the colony being applied in payment of the additional charge incurred for their maintenance and support, under the proposed regulations.  
 If the principles of the foregoing suggestions be sound and the details practicable, there can be no reasonable doubt of success, should the plan receive the sanction of the Legislature and be carried into effect by an efficient department of the State. The plan is applicable to all branches of our social system the advantages to be derived from a new distribution of property and population. A fresh stimulus will be given to the shipping interests, an extensive market created for our manufactures, facilities afforded for the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act, by relieving the agricultural districts of superabundant labour, and the difficulties removed which occur in Ireland to prevent the judicious setting of land.  
 Emigration thus conducted as a national measure and supported on grounds of general utility, may be carried on to any extent to which it ought rationally be encouraged, little more being required of Government than the credit of its security and a superintending care. Under proper regulations it may be rendered not only the means of correcting an immediate and pressing evil, but become the instrument of great and expansive good. It may be part of the wise dispensation of Providence for accomplishing the further populating of the earth, and the more extended happiness of the human race. The elements for constituting well-organized societies will be transplanted at once into districts at present uninhabited. The improvements of ages anticipated in the colonies, next to those of their respective demands, otherwise they will be precluded the benefit of said Decree.—Dated the 25th day of May, 1834.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, MAY 5.

**PENSION LIST.**  
 Mr. D. W. HARREY rose to submit the motion, of which he had given notice, for an address to His Majesty, praying that he would be pleased to give directions for a revision of the civil list. The hon. member commenced by entreating the indulgence of the house, on account of indisposition, which would compel him to follow his original idea of being as brief as possible. The motion was not of a nature likely to be most satisfactory to government; but he could not avoid expressing his opinion that ministers had given every facility to its discussion. He had to thank them for allowing his motion to take precedence of the discussion upon the poor laws amendment bill, with which his motion had some relation, because the principle of that measure was mixed up with it. There was a large class of great paupers, and the object of the inquiry he wished to be made was to ascertain who had paid merely on account of idleness, and who had rendered some substantial service for his pension. He disclaimed any want to throw out the present ministry, although there were many rumours upon the subject, and it was said that if successful, it would lead to a consequence which could not be contemplated without horror and alarm. (Hear, hear.) In former times, on occasions like the present, it was always known when an amendment was to be proposed, but in this instance all he knew respecting it was founded upon rumour alone. (Hear, hear.) The honourable member then remarked, that in former times, when it was intended to submit a motion, it was usual to put the amendment into the hand of some man of talent, but nothing of the kind was done upon the present occasion. At the outset he would say that he neither desired nor dreaded the overthrow of any government. He hated the very name of party. The honourable member then stated that he should conclude with a motion to the following effect:—That an humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to direct an account to be laid before the House of Commons, for each year before it is presented in the House of Commons in 1833, with a view to enable the House to be assured that such pensions are royal benevolence, or have claims for a pension by reason of their attainments in literature or science, or in consequence of their public services, have claims to the consideration of the Sovereign or the gratitude of their country.  
 It appeared by the return to which allusion had been made in his motion, that at the time it was made in August 28, 1833, there were on the pension list 1303 individuals enjoying the fruits of the public bounty. Of these 1303, 281 were gentlemen, and 1,022 were ladies. Of these, 84 of the gentlemen were 912 titled personages in a list of the present reign the amount received by them was £159,170. Before the present government superseded the last, it was proposed, when the subject was brought under the consideration of the house, that the entire amount should be £144,000. He mentioned these circumstances for the purpose of leading the house to a right understanding of the view he had taken of the subject, and he referred to the recent period to show what the statements of His Majesty's present government then were on the matter, when they occupied the seats on one of which he had then the honour of sitting. It would be in the recollection of the house, that the overthrow of the Wellington government was on a motion of the present hon. member for Dundee, then member for the Queen's County, on the very subject of His Majesty's resolution of to-night. The then Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion with all his power; but the question was carried against him, and the government retired. (Hear, hear.) It was expected by all, that the successors of that government would have at once instituted an inquiry into that which had been the cause of the overthrow of their predecessors, and that the pension list would be subjected to a severe revision; but such, unhappily, was not the case. It was, therefore, that as a last resource he had come forward himself for the purpose of drawing the attention of the house to it. When the noble lord (Althorp) came into office he brought forward a motion that the pension list and civil list should be divided, and that £75,000 should be the permanent civil list of the country. That proposal excited much opposition at the time, because those who had expelled the names of the new ministry, and those on whose full hope of favour they had counted into power were not at all prepared for such a measure. They thought, very naturally, that the first thing which got them into office should be the first thing attended to; and they were grievously disappointed when they saw that it was not proposed to probe the evil to the quick by a strict and searching scrutiny. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord thought the reduction from £144,000 to £75,000 was sufficient; they, however, thought otherwise, and so did he (Mr. D. W. Harrey) too. He should take that opportunity of stating that his intention was not to meddle in the slightest degree with the civil list, placed at the disposal of His Majesty, for the reward of merit; but simply to institute an investigation into the pension list, with a view to investigation, according to the terms furnished him in the preamble thereto by His Majesty's ministers. He was aware that the opposition he should meet with was substantially, that the £75,000 pension list had been given by treaty of the house to His Majesty, but surely it would never be urged that our Parliament had not a right to reverse the act of another. On the occasion of the hon. member for Middlesex moving for a committee on this subject at a former period, he did not deny that a new King had a right to fix the civil list, and no one attempted to contest that principle then or now. All that was contended was that nothing should be given on account of the pension list, but what had received the sanction of that house. This was the principle advocated in 1830 by the noble lord (Althorp) and it was the support of this principle that overthrew the late government. When the noble lord brought the civil list before the house it amounted to £510,000, which was divided under five heads, one of which was the pension list, which was stated to be £75,000. The civil list was submitted to a select com-

mittee, but this committee was only a pro forma committee. The noble lord entered a protest against any alteration of the pension list, completely fettered throughout, for they were not allowed to send for persons, papers, and records. (Hear.) The report of the committee in respect to the pension list was, that the amount of this pension list was £370,000, applicable to England, Scotland, and Ireland. This amount was reduced to £141,000. No doubt the government had done well prospectively, by reducing the pension list to £75,000 per annum; but what he complained of was, that the promised examination of the list had never taken place, nor had this committee power to make such an investigation as they had looked for. He would not trouble the house with quotations, but in the report it would be seen that many of the right hon. gentlemen opposite contended that an appeal ought to be made to the people upon the matter. They were now told, however, that the present government, the distillation of the purity of Whiggism—(laughter)—would refuse all inquiry, in whatever form it might be asked. Upon a former occasion the right hon. member for Cambridge strongly resisted investigation, on the ground that it would be disgusting to those concerned in it. (Hear, hear, hear.) It was a great compliment to the names upon the list, and proudest families in the country, to say, that if the grounds on which their names appeared on that list were analysed, they would excite in the minds of those whose duty it might be to investigate them, such a shuddering sentiment of abhorrence, as could only be designated as peculiarly odious and disgusting. He was inclined to think that the opposition given by ministers to this motion was only an affected opposition; that they would be willing to have this list examined, inasmuch as they believed that the examination would lead to their own political importance. He contended, that if it turned out upon examination that a great portion of that £144,000 which formed the pension list was misapplied, the fund arising from this misapplication would go to the benefit of the people. If the present inquiry were refused by the government, they would do an injustice to the King. He contended that there were many names upon this list that had no right to be there whatever. He admitted that, for the sake of the wretched of debate, it was not advisable to advert to the names upon the pension list; but still he was prepared to encounter the difficulty arising from this course. They talked about vested rights; these, however, were not to be considered in the case of the poor pauper; for by the poor law bill, the rights which the pauper had were to be set at naught; but when it was the case of some venerable Duchess, or of one of those feeble shadows of pension that crowd the pension list, then the old cry of vested rights were set up, and they were scared with the consequences that would result from an invasion of those rights. (Hear, hear.) It was a disgrace to any one who had a claim on this list, and who had wealth of his command, to allow his relative to remain on it. (Hear.) They could, as quarter sessions, make sons and grandsons come forward and support their aged relatives; and why, he asked, was not the same principle acted upon in respect to the persons connected with this pension list? He had little doubt that when the tree of the pension list were shaken by the royal hand—(laughter)—the rotten fruit would be so numerous that scarcely a whole or sound one would be found to be taken from the ground. The hon. gentleman read a communication which he got in respect to several of the individuals on the pension list. There was Lord Aylmer, who, as a pauper peer, was receiving £350 a year from the pension list, was at the same time a captain-general, a governor of Canada, and Colonel of the 18th Foot. (Hear, hear.) Was this the fact or not? There, too, was Lord Aston, who had good church patronage at his disposal, and was otherwise well off—he condescended to receive £27 a year from the pension list—(Hear, hear.) Was this statement true or false? Lord Auckland, too, received £300 a year from the pension list. It was true that that noble lord did not accept this money while he held office. This was the very principle which he wished should be acted upon by others. By the way, he should like to know what was done with this £300? He took it for granted that the vote for the pension list was £300 less than heretofore—(Hear, and laughter.) The hon. member then adverted to the case of Sir J. B. Colquhoun, who in 1794, obtained pension of £1,072, and in 1834, as Baron de Blaquiere, another pension of £800. (Hear, hear.) There, too, was the case of Mr. Henry Bury, who had been secretary to the late Lord Londonderry, and who received two pensions of £200 each, under two different titles; and the service of this individual did not go in going upon a delicate mission to Milan to obtain evidence against the late Queen Caroline. (Hear, hear.) This was the list which the government found themselves obliged to uphold. There, too, was the Marchioness of Caermarthen, who, although her husband was heir to the dukedom of Leeds, condescended to accept a pension from the pension list. Next came the names of Miss Mary Ann Cooburn, or Cooburn—(loud laughter)—who, with her five sisters, were pensioned £150 a year each; and three ladies continued to receive these pensions, although highly related to some, enjoying from their maternal connections wealth and comfort. Then there was Thomas Knox Holmes, with a pension of £500, and the only merit of this individual was this, he was the son of Mr. William Holmes, the whipper-in to the late administration—(hear, hear)—and certainly he (Mr. Harrey) would say, that a better whipper-in could not be had. (Next laughter.) Lady Louisa Murray came the next; but he would say no more of her, for her husband had succeeded in another way—(hear, hear, hear)—and he congratulated the government upon the occurrence. (Hear, hear.) Then there was Lord Sturgesford, who, although he had £2,000 as a retiring pension for being ambassador at Lisbon, was kind enough to accept £88 from the pension list. The hon. and learned member adverted to a names on the pension list, particularly the Earl of Tyrconnell, the Archbishop of Westminster, &c.,

OF RICHARD LANDELL.  
 It is to be regretted that Mr. Rich. Landell, who has been murdered on a journey on the following particulars of his case, given in a letter from the late Fernando Po, dated Feb. 6, 1834.  
 sorry to be informed of the death of Mr. Landell, who left this place some weeks ago, on a journey on the following particulars of his case, given in a letter from the late Fernando Po, dated Feb. 6, 1834.  
 On his arrival at the Nunn, he proceeded on the river in a boat, with 2400 worth of goods, to join a vessel, which he had sent up a few miles to proceed about 300 miles, and which he had purchased from Mr. Landell. They had 100 miles up, the current being strong, they were in good spirits, and along shore, when they were about three miles from the Nunn, three men were killed and Mr. Landell was one of the latter. They were all of the same party, and at the time the boat was aground, and to save themselves they leaped into the water, and in their way; they were immediately rescued by six or seven canoes, full of a fine crew of five hours, when they lost sight of them, and on the 27th ult. Mr. Landell, who wrote me a letter two days since, would take charge of the property belonging to the African Company, with which I received the bill entered near his ship, and on the 28th ult. I was informed that they were all dead, and that there were many Brass, and that from these circumstances that some of the slaves, or other persons, had been murdered. Colonel Nicholls has forwarded a communication to government, and has taken the whole matter to the Admiralty, and a great deal of trouble with the new bill will be considerably increased by Fernando Po in all cases of this kind, and I shall now communicate information relating to this slave trade. On New Year's Day I was four vessels in sight, two of which, schooners rigged, in the case of the brig, one of them was the Renown, of Liverpool, M. Nabb, of Sir John Lubbock, three months afterwards the other large vessels anchored; they turned out to be the brig Trinidad, and 100 slaves and a crew of 100 men. The slaves were surveyed by the ship's vessels the *Carfax*, *Oriffin*, and condemned as unfit to proceed. Captain Warren, son of Admiral Colonel Nicholls, on service, allow the slaves to be landed there as immediately complied with—and was horrible; there were seven men who had been torn from the breast, and it was found necessary to give the women to take care of; on the island, that nest of practical devil Nicholls had three generations under his control; he would traffic on the coast in six months, and in the rivers. At present vessels only cruise about and pick up occasionally.

COUNTRY REPORTER.  
 On a situation more disagreeable alluded to. He is at all times in every company where he is to be seen, and he is turned towards him; and, like a whispering and bad man, his presence, however, has effect, that of suppressing calumny, and the retailer being exposed, and this is so far well. But there is a danger, which may find its way of a newspaper, that is not at all times, if it has reference to his own life, it is impossible for him to enjoy his life, but some one would do him more than he could retain. One good story, and every person in the company is silent, lest his report should be had just issued from the cave of his life. If he is grave and a danger of learning; if he is gay, and he is one of the cleverest fellows ever ready to pocket a bribe; with the most conscientious interest gain the character of being a politician, while he is the demagogue is looked upon as a dangerous man by another.—Glasgow Free





