The Weekly Waterford Chronicle

Agents for the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicles.

NEWTON AND CO., WARWICK-SQUARE, LONDON.
MESSRS. JOHNSTON AND CO., DUBLIN.
MR. WALTER RYAN, ROSS.
MR. JEREMIAH DUNN, MAIN-STREET, CASHEL.

MR. WILLIAM HEALY, CAPPOQUIN.
MRS. POWER, CIRCULATING LIBRARY, CARRICK.
MR. JAMES SWEENEY, MAIN-STREET, DUNGARVAN.
MR. MATTHEW QUINLAN, THURLES.

MR. MICHAEL COOKE, LISMORE.
MR. JOHN ANTHONY, PILTOWN.
MR. JAMES COONEY, TAGHMON.
MRS. MARY HEARN, KILMACTHOMAS.

No. 1,015 SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1836. PRICE 7*d*

SPIRIT OF THE PUBLIC JOURNALS.

PERSECUTION OF DR. HAMPDEN.

(FROM THE EXAMINER.)

The proceedings in Convocation against Dr. Hampden have been stopped by the veto of the Proctors. The manifestation is thus so far defeated, that the ordeal, by the fiat of the fractious *Non Placet*, promises a revival of the gentlemen who have restrained the insanity. The University are removed from office.

We have been just on this subject, and has labored, but in vain, to moderate the virulence of the persecutors, and to make them sensible of the flagrant indecency of their conduct; it sees, in the effect of the present eruption of malignity upon the mind, and it addresses this merited rebuke to the

We do supplicate of our reverend brethren that they will not suffer the *heart-burnings and deplorable animosities* by which Oxford has of late been the focus to disappear, and at least among the ministers of our holy religion, that question, however they have been, and will, we fear, continue to be, rejoiced at by the foes of that religion. We pray that an exemplary scholar and divine like Dr. Hampden may cease to be made a rallying point for political intrigue, and a butt for party persecution; and we conclude by beseeching our own estimable allies in the Senate, instead of stimulating, that professional and extraordinary zeal which it would be so much a meritorious service to the church to temper by charity and discretion."

Without going beyond the moderate expressions of the *Times*, we ask, what must be the state of a place of education for the Church of England, in which Clergymen plunge into political intrigue, and are fired with a zeal that wants the tempering of charity and discretion? What must be the system of education which bears such bitter fruits? The occurrence of the excesses in the very place of education, marks with emphatic precision the seat of the vice. When the bad passions of men, who should be models of temperance and charity, are displayed where their minds have been formed, there is the most glaring evidence of a fault in the mould of the institution, which will produce the same distortion and deformity till it is recast.

The University is betrayed and judged by its offspring. Alma Mater appears like Milton's Sin, horribly punished by her progeny ever coiling about her for her torment—

> "Hear yelling monsters, that with ceaseless cry,
> Surround me, as thou saw'st, hourly conceiv'd
> And hourly born, with sorrow infinite
> To me: for when they list, into the womb
> That bred them they return, and howl and gnaw
> My bowels, their repast; then bursting forth
> Afresh with conscious terrors vex me round,
> That rest or intermission none I find."

The late muster of the non-resident bigots at Oxford is most exactly described in that passage—

> "For when they list, into the womb
> That bred them they return, and howl and gnaw."

THE CHURCH VIGILANT.

We notice in the Irish journals the following circular, which has lately been issued from the Castle of Dublin:

"Dublin Castle, March 19, 1836.

"Sir—In reference to the circular letter of the 2d inst., I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, that it is his Excellency's order that the constabulary are under no circumstances to accompany Commissioners of Rebellion in the execution of their writs [illegible].

"I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"T. DRUMMOND."

This letter of course issued upon some clerical application for aid in a nocturnal foray. The militant genius of the Irish Establishment never slumbers or sleeps—Morpheus masters everybody but the parson. The disciplined sentinel of the line will sleep upon his post; the miser amongst his bags, and in all the anxiety of riches, will yield him to the drowsy influence; the carefullest mother will nod by the cradle of her infant, but the ecclesiastical eye-lid never closes. The parson is "The Unsleeping One." Darkness is the same as the day to the untiring energies of the thorough-bred Irish churchman, who is now your only peep-o'-day boy.—The glebe-house is the only mansion that is always up and astir.

> "Noctes atque dies patet atra janua Ditis."

How beautifully pastoral is the scene which the perusal of Mr. Drummond's short letter suggests to the fancy! Do we not at once recollect the words—

> "And there were shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flocks *by night*."

There is something inexpressibly tender and touching in this ministerial consideration, which ceases not when the sun goes down, and fowls roost, but lives through the gloom of a long night season, flitting with the bat, reaping with the wolf, and roving with the Whitefoot. How blessed is the lot of the Irish peasant, with the parson about his path, and about his bed, and spying out all his ways! There is no such wakeful providence in the clergy of England. Our parsons have easy chairs and down pillows, and when the feast is over, and the wine quaffed, there first seizes them a soft languor; then there succeeds a voluptuous relaxation of joint and limb; upon which ensues a state of being not perhaps sentient in strictness with lay slumbers, yet much analogous thereto, and not unaccompanied with sonorous strains of the nasal organ, in "long unmeasured tones" of a wild but sacred music. Which of our rectors has ever seen a sun-rise, or heard a lark at its matins? They have poor notions of the pastoral care:

> "They scarce know how to hold
> A crook-staff, or have learned aught else the least
> That to the faithful herdsman's art belongs."

We should send them to Ireland to be instructed in shepherd's lore, at the iniquity side of the Exchequer.

PROSPECTS OF THE ROCKITE INTEREST.

"Where art thou, Genius of Rest?"

The repose of Ireland at this moment is terrific. She is in all the horrors of unprecedented peace and quiet. Not a shot is heard, save where some gunpowder parson is at field, led by the "*amor dapis atque pugnæ*;" not a sound of discord is audible, save the croak of my Lord Norbury, or the dying growl of the lodges. The government of Lord Mulgrave may be very beneficial to the country at large, but it has ravaged Captain Rock's domains unmercifully. There is an actual famine of crime and outrage raging even in the provinces erst most fertile in all kinds of violence. The most moderate appetite for atrocity cannot get a reasonable mouthful in a whole county calendar. The Orange journalist is at extreme shift; and the lowest bird of invention has now to be contented to eke out a criminal column fit for the breakfast table of a dean or a dowager.

The Rockites and the Tory parsons (those allied powers of riot and sedition), are in despair at the pacific turn the tide of Irish affairs has taken since Justice resumed her long-dropped scales at Dublin Castle. One must never be rash in concluding that men are at enmity in earnest, because he sees them engaged in mutual skull cracking and throat-cutting. With the Irish it must ever be recollected that fighting is one of the elements of fun, not unlike and dancing; and black eyes and bloody coxcombs are as endearing tokens of affection as the fondest and kindest courtesies of other countries. There is no more obvious instance of this national peculiarity of our Milesian neighbours, than the close and cordial intimacy which subsists, and has ever subsisted between Captain Rock's people and the Tories. Always at war, like Eteocles and Polynices, they love each other, nevertheless, with the faith of Pylades and Orestes. They are tenants in common, with the same vested interest in hurly-burley. The "*idem velle, and idem nolle*," was never more conspicuous in any treaty of friendship. The love of riot is the bond of union, and they could not live happily asunder for a fortnight. The Whitefeet and the Orangemen are the ancient playmates at the game of "rogue and ruffian," one of the many pastimes which diverted the childhood of Gargantua. The Whitefeet, would be comfortless as the bravoes in the Roman streets, of whom Juvenal says, that they counted it a sore grievance to pass a night without a broil and a manslaughter. Without advancing any claim to the marvellous sagacities of such men as Sir Robert Inglis and Sir Harcourt Lees at smelling forth treasonable conjurations and bloody plots, we have uniformly been of opinion with Mr. Moore, that there exists beyond the channel a concert between the frieze coats and the black cossacks. In fact, it is our firm belief, that besides the order of St. Patrick, which is known to everybody, there has been privily established, in Ireland a Grand Order of Hubbub, of which the Orangemen and the Rockites are Knights Companions, and the illustrious subject of Mr. Moore's memoir, the Sovereign. The motto of the order is, probably "*Concordia Discors*."—Had we the confidence of some of our colemporaries it would be very easy to assert that we have actually been present in the body at recent meetings of this great anarchical confederacy, and have had ocular and auricular evidence of the horror with which all who have a true taste for riot and uproar, contemplate the unfeeling policy of the noble lord at the head of the Irish administration; but we have not been enacting Vindicius to get at the secrets of the Tarquins; we merely speak from the results of our old experience and long observation of the actions and characters of the two branches of the high church party in Ireland—the Rocks and the Beresfords—when we ascribe to them a perfect identity of opinion upon the present state of affairs in that part of the empire. It were much to be desired that the Whitefeet would put themselves forward a little more than they do into public life, and occasionally dine together, and meet to petition Parliament. Their speeches would differ extremely little from those of the Recorder of Dublin at Sheriffs' breakfasts; and their supplications to the senate would breathe the self same spirit that animates the petitions we have read lately from the Connaught clergy. Particularly would the Rapparees coincide with their Reverences upon the point of tithes, and press with the same ardour for a perpetuity of that jolly system.—An anonymous letter from Captain Rock in the *Record*, would, in all likelihood, be taken for a pastoral effusion of his Grace of Tuam.

And as the fears of the parties are the same, so are their hopes also. Now are the expectations of the whole hubbub order centered in the coronet and mitre: now do all who love the tumbling of the wintry waves better than the "smooth surface of a summer sea,' lift adoring and beseeching eyes to the Upper Chamber. Hereditary uproar depends upon hereditary wisdom. Nothing can avert the peace of Ireland if the Commons and the Ministry are not met with a timely resistance in the proper quarter. Let us not disguise from ourselves the alarming truth! The dynasty of the merry Captain tottters; and the seasonable interposition of the Peerage, with their constitutional veto upon measures of redress and justice, alone can save the venerable fabric of political confusion. While there are Lords, there is hope. Happy nation, where there is protection for all interests! Beautiful scheme of civil polity, where there is provision for the few as well as the many, and where even the midnight marauder, and the holy crater of swan-drops, have a public patron! We have a truly Catholic form of government in the classical import of the epithet. Its expansive benevolence embraces all its people: its benign visage shines with divine indifference upon the just and upon the unjust; or rather, like Janus, it has two visages, with one of which it beams upon the loyal and the peaceable, while with the other it irradiates and cheers the turbulent and the lawless. There are popular institutions to advance order, and there are oligarchic institutions to maintain and encourage riot. The House of Commons is for the people: the Lords are for the Rockites, and the clerks of St. Nicholas, or the Exchequer. Thus the benefits of the State are equally distributed among all parties; and the Constitution has the praise of the just parent, whose tenderness for her offspring is not proportioned to their respective beauties, but whose maternal kindness are shared alike by the fairest child and most ill conditioned urchin in the circle.

CREDULITY OF BISHOP PHILPOTTS.

(FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.)

The Bishop of Exeter, in his very elaborate speech upon the state of education in Ireland, brought some weighty accusations against the schools of the National Board, which he supported by statements, for the truth of which he made himself answerable to the house.

"He should now go into a case of even a graver kind—one, the statement of which, he had a right to suppose, would procure for him the vote of the Noble Marquis near him, though it related to a school on his own property, and under the sanction and patronage of his own agent. In that school, soon after the proceedings in the Queen's County, about two years ago, under the Special Commission, the master, in teaching one of the pupils to write, set him to copy these words, 'God be with the poor fellows who were hanged at Maryborough.' Surely the House must agree with him, that sentences of that sort were not given for the purpose of exciting sentiments of Christian charity and benevolence in the minds of the young persons whose education was thus conducted. Was there any Noble Lord who would get up, and, with an unmoved countenance, affirm anything of the sort! Did any one doubt for a single moment that the purpose of the master was in that case to imbue the infant minds committed to his charge with feelings of dissatisfaction and animosity, and to bring them up with the most predisposition to side with the violators of the law?"

Whoever may be the Irish informer of this easy credulous Divine—for we doubt not that he heard the story exactly as he relates it—we do exhort him not to give so greedy an ear to reports from the same quarter any more.

Such an occurrence as he has been imposed upon to retail, never took place in any school on the estate of the Marquis of Lansdowne; nor did the master of any school under the control of the National Board in Ireland ever set such a copy for any boy committed to his charge. The additional information supplied by the *Standard* is equally incorrect; for the agent of Lord Lansdowne's Queen's County property does not reside within ten miles of his Lordship's estate. Consequently, this "very grave case" turns out to be a most trumpery one, being untrue in all the capital accounts of the indictment.

The plain facts out of which this heavy charge against the National Board has been fabricated, were these—the gentleman who receives Lord Lansdowne's rents in the Queen's County went, about the time stated by the Bishop of Exeter, to inspect a school on the estate of the Ladies Fitzpatrick (whom he serves in the same capacity), at a distance of eight or nine miles from his own residence. He found the children very backward, and the appearance of the school in general neglected; which was not to be wondered at, seeing that none of the neighbouring gentry or clergymen appeared to take the slightest interest in the matter. But he saw nothing to induce him to believe that the minds of the children were "imbued by the master with feelings of disaffection and disloyalty."

After leaving the school, he went into the house of an under tenant on the estate, where he inquired what was the opinion of the people with respect to the school?—The answer was rather favourable to the master, and a copybook belonging to one of the children of the family was produced to show how well writing was taught there. It presented the usual appearance of a copybook, the performance of each day being registered in regular order on successive pages, and the sentences differing in no respect from those which are set down in the copybooks of all schoolboys. But on turning over some blank leaves near the end of the book, he found written upon one of them words to this effect, "Pray for the souls of the boys that suffered in Maryborough last week." The sentence was only once written, and not repeated, as sentences in copies are down to the bottom of the page, and it was obviously in the handwriting of the child to whom the book belonged.

This is the whole unvarnished truth of the [illegible] which supplied so grave a case to the Lord Bishop of Exeter. The leaf on which the objectionable sentence was written was instantly cut out and sent to the Commissioners of Education, by whose order a strict investigation was made into the circumstance, and it was proved to the satisfaction of every person who took the trouble to inquire that the obnoxious sentiment had been penned, not in the school, nor at the dictation of the master, but by the owner of the copybook, in his father's house, and under the excitement and commiseration which a recent execution is so apt to produce in a youthful mind.

(FROM THE COURIER OF SATURDAY.)

The public were last night taken by surprise when they observed in the *Gazette* the appointment of Lord Brudenell to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 11th regiment of Light Dragoons. Lord Brudenell was, it will be recollected, Lieutenant Colonel of the 15th Hussars, when he, in 1834, brought Captain Wathen, of the same regiment, to trial, before a court martial at Cork, on three charges, for conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman; on a fourth charge for imputing improper conduct to Lord Brudenell, his Commanding Officer; on a fifth charge for having addressed the men of his troop in an irregular and unofficer-like manner; and on a sixth charge for having refused to obey an order of Lord Brudenell, his Commanding Officer, such conduct being insubordinate, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and a breach of the Articles of War.

The Court Martial continued from the 23d of December, 1833, to the 19th of January, 1835, found Captain Wathen "Not guilty of any of the charges preferred against him, *honourably* acquitted him of each and of all the charges;" declared that "Whatever may have been his motives for instituting charges of so serious a nature against Captain Wathen (and they cannot ascribe them solely to a wish to uphold the honour and interests of the army), his conduct has been reprehensible in advancing such various and weighty assertions to be submitted before a public tribunal, without some sure grounds of establishing the facts."

His Majesty, on the 1st of February, 1834, confirmed the finding of the Court, and was pleased to "order that Lieutenant Colonel Lord Brudenell shall be removed from the command of the 15th Hussars."

MR. O'CONNELL'S VISIT TO HULL.

(FROM THE HULL ADVERTISER.)

The Reformers of this district will peruse with feelings of high gratification the powerful letter of Mr. O'Connell, which we subjoin, intimating his acceptance of the invitation to dine at Hull on the 6th of April. Ireland's dauntless advocate will find, every day, new and more convincing proofs that he has not appealed in vain to the justice and generosity of Englishmen on behalf of the land of his birth. In the native town of Andrew Marvell, Mr. O'Connell will receive renewed assurances of British sympathy with an oppressed people, to the rebukes of whose wrongs he has devoted his eloquent labours with resolution not to be shaken, and cheerfulness of hope not to be clouded with despondency or doubt.

The following is Mr. O'Connell's reply to the invitation to dine in Hull with the representatives of the borough, on the 6th of April:—

London, March 23, 1836.

SIR—I beg leave to acknowledge the honor of the invitation transmitted by you to me from the Reformers of Hull, to attend as a guest at a dinner to be given to the patriotic members of that borough on the 6th of April.

I accept the invitation with sentiments of combined pride and pleasure. It is indeed a high honour to me to be associated for one moment with the able and truly honest members for Hull. It is delightful to see that the principles of public liberty have so triumphed in that town, that even the admixture of a partially selected constituency has not enabled the friends of pecuniary corruption to succeed a second time in returning to Parliament a partisan of that Tory faction, whose object is to rule the land for the benefit of the few; and to the oppression of the many. To me who am a decided advocate for universal suffrage, it can not be imputed that I cherish any class of voters by reason of poverty.—What I cherish is the selection, by way of preference, of one class of less opulent persons and excluding the rest. I can also do justice and bestow the meed of unqualified approbation upon the number of the favoured class who, in your town, have rallied round the standard of perfect independence of principle. Honour to those who have made so excellent a selection as your present members!

Your invitation is also cherished by me upon another, and, permit me to say, a more endearing ground. It proves your sympathy for the green and loved land of my birth. It proves that you condemn that system of monopoly, bigotry, and every species of misrule by which Ireland has for six centuries been afflicted—and yet how little of the details of that misrule has reached you.—How little do you know of those periods in which the administration of the laws was a greater curse than even lawless violence could possibly be—when bigotted and partial judges addressed partizan juries, and had their wicked decrees executed by party sheriffs, when the criminal on the bench was a greater moral miscreant than the criminal in the dock, and when property, life, and liberty were disposed of not on the merits of each case, but in relation to the creed or the politics of the party. Those days are gone, or fast going by, and a wise and patriotic government acting with strict impartiality between all parties, are, beginning to consolidate all the parts of this great empire into one combined union of freedom and prosperity.

But there is a foul faction still existing in your country. England still continues a party so selfish, so unchristian so unjust, as to desire to continue the misery of Ireland, because with her weakness and wretchedness mere personal and party interests are intimately connected. I am glad to see that with me you appreciate that party, and taking up my motto and my purpose—"Justice for Ireland," cover me on, and assist me in my arduous and unremitting, though unrelented efforts to procure for Ireland an equality of British institutions and advantages, and to secure for Britain the necessary consequences—increased strength—augmented prosperity—and irreversible security. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very faithful and obedient servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

To Mr. William Noble, Secretary, &c. Hull.

THE CRISIS OF THE IRISH PRESS.

It is rather remarkable that the English Press, which has of late treated us with so many essays and articles on Irish affairs, which—for the last twelve months at least have been tendering us their advice, and undertaken to school us in the way that we should go—it is, we say remarkable, that "the best public instructor" on t'other side of the channel, chooses to maintain "a dignified silence." *The Sun*, indeed, in the hilarity of the moment, assured us, with a flourish of trumpets, that [illegible] would open the Irish Market to the British [illegible]—we forget whether our indiscreet contemporary said, that it would have the effect ultimately of [illegible] that Press, though, doubtless, some such stuff as this was in the Editor's mind, when he penned this, [illegible] to his London Brethren, most pleasing paragraph. But this is the only unlucky exception we find in the [illegible] society of British Journals daily received at this

Although we say this silence is remarkable from a Press which has a word to offer upon everything Irish—which will discuss you, at a column's length, the philosophical causes that produce an Irish Row, and preach to you common places, long ago familiar to the reader that runs, upon Ireland and "all that it inherit"—we do admit that it is not at all surprising. It is the *interest* of the British press to say as little as possible on the subject. It is their interest the measure should be carried as quietly as possible, and we dare say they contemplated that all the fine talk and splash paragraphs about an unshackled press, would have the effect of throwing dust into the eyes of our short-sighted generation, and that the enemy might march in under the cover of the smoke, and possess themselves of our entrenchments.

Now, in offering this observation, we do not certainly intend any thing offensive to our British contemporaries. It is needless to say, that for the editorial ability of most of them, and for the excellent spirit of many, we entertain a very high opinion. But, then, we take the distinction between the *proprietary* of the English press and its editors. An English newspaper—in truth, all newspapers—are in one sense, a *property*, and as far as its financial arrangements are concerned, must be managed with a view of profit. The editor is engaged to conduct the political department. He has neither the disposition, nor the *time*, to meddle in other affairs of the establishment. If he disagrees in political views with the proprietary, why there is an end of the connexion. The proprietor looks upon his concern as a mercantile article, and as a merchant he will conduct it with a view to a profitable return.

It may be very true that the share which any single proprietor can promise himself, of Irish circulation, may be inconsiderable. But in commercial matters, it is scarcely necessary to say that the smallest profits are regarded—that shillings make the pounds, and that, particularly when the competition is so great as that which exists in London, every competitor necessarily sets a value even upon a single subscriber.

We are not, therefore, we repeat it, surprised at the silence of the brethren of the Broad Sheet on the other side of the water. We might be pleased, indeed, if they deemed it fit to come to our aid, but we should be the no less surprised at their assistance. We might be gratified, too, if they met us in argument, for we are sure that, with our cause, we should defeat them. But they are prudently silent. Their silence alone should furnish us with an argument.—*Evening Post.*

HOUSE OF MERCY.

(FROM THE SOUTHERN REPORTER.)

A lady who for many years has been exerting herself in the cause of charity, has had occasion lately to apply to our celebrated bard, Mr. Moore, for his support to an institution now in progress at Clonakilty, for the relief of the sick, similar to these religious societies, called "The Sisterhoods of Charity," which were encouraged by the Emperor Napoleon, and which afforded so much consolation to his wounded soldiers. Although, perhaps, we are violating the strict rules of delicacy in publishing, without the consent of the writer, what was never intended for the public gaze we cannot prevent ourselves from inserting in our columns Mr. Moore's reply to his fair countrywoman's request.

Sloperton, March 12.

DEAR MADAM—Your interesting letter (painfully so) arrived here during my late visit to town, which has been the such a case as you describe, than to do justice to it in writing. Should there be a subscription for the purpose of facilitating your object, I shall be most happy to contribute to it; or indeed to assist in any manner that I could flatter myself would prove useful to such a cause.'

For your kind expressions towards myself, be assured I feel deeply grateful, and wishing every success to your amiable exertions.

I have the honour to be, dear Madam, your faithful servant, THOMAS MOORE.

To Mrs. Deasy.

THE CHURCH.

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Giles Eyre to the living of Kilmain, in the diocese of Tuam, void by the resignation of the Rev. C. Hargrove. The Rev. Francis Kirkead succeeds Mr. Eyre in the Curacy of Athenry.

The Jury impannelled to inquire as to the state of Mr. Patrick Marsh, of York-street, Dublin, have returned a verdict that he is of unsound mind, so as to be incapable of managing his own affairs, but that he became so subsequent to the transfer of property to Mr. Fannin.

Select Committee on the Royal Dublin Society.—Mr. W. S. O'Brien, Lord Acheson, Lord F. Egerton, Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Wyse, Mr. Jephson, Mr. O'Ferrall, Mr. A. Lefroy, Mr. G. Evans, Mr. Vesey, Mr. M. Bellew, Mr. Villiars Stuart, Lord Sandon, and Mr. R. Stuart.

SOAP FROM FLINTS.—Wonders will never cease. Mr. J. C. Sheridan, a native of Belgium, is the inventor of a process, and has obtained for it patents in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for the manufacture of soap from flints. Mr. Sheridan takes the common flint, calcined, and reduces it to powder by wet grinding; then mixes it with the caustic soda ley, or potash ley, and boils it till it attains sap inflexation. The muriate of soda obtained is added to the present materials, after the latter have been boiled to that state when they have become soap, and are ready to be poured into the moulds. The mixture, which has a high detergent quality, requires to be well crutched along with the soap materials; and when thus crutched together, the result is a soap of excellent quality. The mixture becomes intimately incorporated with the soap materials, and may be added in the proportion of from 40 to 50 parts of the mixture to 50 of the soap materials. Thus the common salex, which is obtainable at a very low price, takes the place of tallow, nor pursuasable under £40 per ton, to the extent of nearly one-half. This invention, which promises to come into very general use, will have the effect of diminishing the consumption of tallow, and consequently rendering less the production of a staple commodity of the utmost importance to health and economics, independent of the great [illegible] Advocate.—*Aberdeenshire Magazine.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past five o'clock.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

The Duke of WELLINGTON presented a petition from the Agricultural Association of Stafford, complaining of Agricultural distress.—Referred to the Committee.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

Lord HATHERTON presented a petition from Stoke upon-Trent, praying for the reduction of the stamp upon newspapers.

The noble lord also presented a petition from the merchants, traders, and inhabitants of East and West Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, in favour of Mr. Buckingham's claims.

MACCLESFIELD SMALL-DEBTS BILL.

On the motion of the Earl of Skelmersdale, the Macclesfield Small Debts Bill was read a second time.

CHURCH WORSHIP (SCOTLAND.)

The Earl of ABERDEEN understanding the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the best mode of promoting Church worship in Scotland had made their Report, he wished to ask the noble viscount when the report would be laid on the table?

Lord MELBOURNE was not aware the report had been made; but if it had, there was no doubt it would very speedily be laid on the table.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE moved for a return of the number of Roman Catholics in England. After the returns had been laid upon the table he would bring forward a motion upon the subject.

SCHOOL SITES BILL.

This bill went through a committee.

SPANISH SLAVE TREATY BILL.

On the motion of Lord GLENELG the Spanish slave treaty bill went through a committee.

IRISH BANKRUPTCY COURTS BILL.

This bill went through a committee without amendment, and the report was then ordered to be received to-morrow.

The other bills on the table were advanced a stage.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS BILL.

The Earl of LANSDOWNE, at the request of a noble friend, presented petitions from Teignmouth, Exmouth, and other places in Devon, against the ecclesiastical courts consolidation bill.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS BILL.

The NOBLE MARQUIS begged to take that opportunity of correcting an error that had crept into the public prints with respect to a petition he had presented ten days ago from the inhabitants of a large parish of the city of Limerick, which it had been stated prayed for a higher qualification than £1,000 to be inserted in the bill for regulating municipal corporations, whereas the petition, and as was stated by him at the time, was in favour of a lower qualification than £1,000. The mis-statement in the papers had caused some disturbance to the petitioners.

The Earl of WESTMORELAND presented a petition from Worcester and Newark upon Trent against the ecclesiastical courts bill, and the house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The SPEAKER took the Chair a few minutes before four o'clock.

NEWRY CANAL BILL.

On the motion of Mr. M. O'CONNELL, the above Bill was read a second time.

ULSTER CANAL BILL.

The same Hon. MEMBER moved that this bill be read a second time.

Mr. E. TENNENT presented petitions from owners of land, whose property would be interfered with, against the bill. He felt bound to oppose it.

Colonel VERNER said the proposed canal cut deep into his property, and he saw clauses in the bill for depriving him of a bridge. Now he doubted whether he had due notice. If he was satisfied that the Canal would be a public benefit, no one more zealous than he would be in its favour.

After a few words between the Hon. Members already named, the second reading of the bill was postponed till the 12th of April.

DUBLIN AND DROGHEDA RAILWAY BILL.

Mr. G. EVANS moved the second reading of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway bill.

The bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed.

Mr. MORGAN O'CONNELL presented a petition in favour of the bill. This was the last day for bringing up private bills.

Sir M. STEWART brought up the Glasgow Water Works Bill, the Dundee Water Works Bill, and several private Bills, which were read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Sir J. Y. BULLER brought up several private bills.

IRISH MUNICIPAL REFORM.

Mr. W. ROCHE presented a petition from Limerick in favour of the Irish municipal reform bill.

EAST INDIA PRODUCE.

Mr. CRAWFORD presented a petition from the owners and consignees of coffee grown in the East Indies, especially from Ceylon, and the country under the control of the Madras government, praying that all coffee so grown in bond, or that which had been shipped from India before the promulgation of the law which passed last session, should be admitted to home consumption at the duty of sixpence per pound. (Hear.) He was sorry that he did not see either the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or the president of the board trade, in their places, for a more important petition had never been presented to that house. He thought he had a right to complain of their non-attendance, as the petitioners complained of unequal taxation imposed upon them by the act which passed at the close of last session, and which he was informed would have no such effect. As these ministers were not present he would read the prayer of the petition to the house. During the last session of parliament the Chancellor of the Exchequer had hinted that an equalized duty should take place, now it was not until the close of the last session that a bill was brought in by the right hon. the president of the board of trade. (Hear.) That bill contained three enacting clauses; the first was that the duty should be relieved on East India coffee. [illegible] of the bill stated that those persons whose interests were most affected, were perfectly satisfied with the enactments of the bill. To whom was it unsatisfactory? Why, to the West India interest; they wished that the question of the exclusion of East India coffee should for a time be continued. He had felt it his duty to watch narrowly the progress of that bill, and by the course which was adopted on that occasion, a clause which he had intended to propose was rendered unnecessary: in this state of things he felt that no disappointment could arise to the interests which he advocated, but he was not pushed at the extraordinary manner in which the bill must be frustrated. A clause was introduced with regard to the production of certificates which could only come from India, which rendered a continuance of the duty by this act wholly unnecessary. In consequence of the bill passing last session, the petitioners [illegible] hundreds of tons of coffee, and they were placed in a most [illegible] position, and many other officers of revenue to [illegible] whether coffee duly would arise in [illegible] that coffee.—He [illegible] any would occur

respect to the coffee imported [illegible] was from any other coffee. The [illegible] was that he would have [illegible] had done right to the extent to [illegible] to ensure. The answer which [illegible] their recital, was to the [illegible] that the [illegible] legal authority to interfere. He would [illegible] any fixed measure for [illegible] to granting relief, but he could not [illegible] case with [illegible]

[illegible] Parliament [illegible] the Act [illegible] Act respecting [illegible] that it was required on British-grown [illegible] there was a want of legal authority [illegible] also an equal want of legal author[illegible] to foreign [illegible] in the other. The [illegible] the local regulation was that our East India[illegible] which was imported into the country, was [illegible] for exportation. He made this state[illegible] to take advantage of the presence of his right [illegible] the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that he [illegible] to be somewhat inaccurate, as he was sure no [illegible] of his statement would be contradicted. He was [illegible] aware of a former occasion when he brought this subject before the house, that his observations brought up the [illegible] of those interests in the Govern[illegible] to the attendance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He thought he [illegible] a right hon. gentleman [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible]

Mr. Lyall [illegible] [illegible] Court of the Exchequer, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

…nt, but he begged to state that h…
…adoption of such a principle

…ul I assure the house that its
…natever to prevent their …
…pper opportunity of doing …
At the same time it was the
…their places and prepared to go
…as sent up from the other
…wise, who thought it the most
…nt at all? There had been
…e present occasion; the bill
…d it was by no means a

…ught it would have been
…d yielded to the suggestion of
…d the sale and trading of the
…but, according to law, with
…was very important that some
…d be speedily passed into a
…the motion, that the bill be

…nd time, and ordered to be
…hursday" (as we understand it
…t after the holidays.
…RICARDO gave notice that
…l, he should move the second
…anchisement bill.
…hed to know whether it was
…marquess to move that word
…ar before the bill was read a
…ered in the negative.
…d, in answer to a question
…on, he intended to move to
…s rising do adjourn till Tues-
…djourned.

…MMONS—TUESDAY.

…R CANAL.
…ENT moved the revival of
…er Canal Bill.
…PORATE MAGISTRATES.
… moved that an humble ad-
…Majesty, praying that he would
…er to be laid before this house
…tter sent from the Under Se-
…ome Department, in October
…chief officer of any borough,
…mount of corporation magis-

…he believed this had reference
… proposed to put to the noble
…ppointment of justices of the
…Corporation Bill of last Ses-
… few remarks on the subject.
…nt on to contend that no poli-
…to influence the appointment
… A general opinion, however,
… appointments had been in-
…derations. (Hear.)
…PEAKING.)

…COMMERCIAL BANK OF …LAND.

…sure that we have to congra-
…n upon the establishment of a
… concern in Clonmel. From
… the Agricultural and Com-
…ved its progress with interest
… fulfil its own promises, for
…h the habit of witnessing in
… as to the possibility of a union
…d low, rich and poor, for the
…bject. The experiment, how-
…ith almost magical success;
…ed itself, a kind of vitality
… into the trading as well as
… It has taught struggling men
…f money, perhaps the best les-
…n political ethics. When an
…at he, even he, can be a holder
…oo much too infer, that he will
…on his own exertions and a
…es along with it the exciting
…an's character. Another a-
…his institution is, that it teaches
…nce upon themselves—we no
…thy waiting for the God-send
…epaid with profit to Britain
…we may thank the Agricultu-
…iscovered, that by calling out
…sbanding them with care, we
…we have been paying others to
…ed to give a true meaning to

…n, know ye not,
…meelves must strike the blow!"
…imply mercantile speculation
…rage like this—but then how
… such speculations bring with
…ges, such as binding of all class-
…mmon object—creating a na-
…making the interest of rich and
…situation of the latter without
…r. There must be something
… attaches alike to its support,
…rs, Landed Proprietors and Mer-
…s—which, while storm was all
…nd unostentatiously, and while
…to extract the venom from poli-
…ound banking system cannot be
…n such a foundation. Has Scot-
…r natural advantages outstripped
…We only intended to announce a
…elves getting into a dissertation
…sure at having a momentary
…al discussion—we are rejoiced
…at advent for which we have
…owever, we must not be led
…g we are certain, that the peo-
…s: for we can announce upon
… that upwards of two thou-
…been disposed of, 800 were sold
…by of our gentry and merchants
…sting large shares in this con-

…is a fact, well known to medical
… metropolis, that a confirmed
…an scarcely scratch his finger
…To whatever extent the publi-
…interfere with the interests of
…ther pious dealers in beer, it is
…ve it known that, whether from
…ondon beer-drinker is all one vital
…art upon his sleeve, bare to a
… a rusty nail or the claw of a
…ve heard or read, we cannot po-
…cture of Sir Astley Cooper, that
…t into the metropolitan hospitals,
…models of health, strength, and
…raymen. When one of those re-
…hink Sir Astley said, it was always
… you would give the patient the
…fe. The draymen, it is well
…ted privilege of the brewer's
…cise that privilege with bound-
…cture to which we have referred,
…effect of such indulgence upon
…cident that had a short time
…n his practice. He had been
…an, a powerful, fresh-coloured,
…ho had suffered an injury in
… splinter of a stave. Suppura-
…the wound, which appeared but
…Astley, of course, opened the
… lancet. Upon retiring, the
…on found that he had forgotten
…d to recover it, and saw his
… and dead the patient was in a
…, in a few hours, we cannot ac-
…ch. But the impression was
…and that which he evidently is—
…the minds of his pupils, was,
…, the most trifling surgical ope-
…ported to in the case of dray-
…kers, without considerable ha-
…t. Of course, where a surgical
… the injury calling for it must
… so that every medical man in
…s dreads a beer-drinker for his
…e.

	Shares	Paid.	Last price Paid.
	£.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	100	100 0 0	95 0 0
	100	25 0 0	22 15 0
	100	25 0 0	41 0 0
	100	25 0 0	35 0 0
	100	10 0 0	5 15 0
	25	7 0 0	5 15 0

…ATES. Market …

…dends	91½
…dends	1½
…dends	¾
…dends	91¾
…dends	2¾
…dends	90¾
…dends	87½
…dends	92¼
…dends	113

…ATES OF STERLING.

…aterford Chronicle.

…DAY, APRIL 2, 1836.

…LIGENCE.

…FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.)

…—MEETING OF THE CORTES.

…ish Cortes met on the 17th. The num-
…ers present was seventy-four; and Se-
… was elected temporary President—seventy-
…ing given to him and one to Senor Gon-
…s Orsi and Caballero, the Secretaries of the
…, were re-elected, the former by 72 votes and
…by 71. These proceedings are preparatory to
…final opening of the Cortes by the Queen, which
…s to take place on the 22d. In the meantime, however,
…t unanimous election to the Chair of M. Isturiz
…s that the Cortes is more decidedly liberal than

…It is impossible to deny the magnitude or extent of the
…ulties which have surrounded, and which still sur-
…round the Spanish Minister. But whatever the ulterior
…pment may be, it is certain that M. Mendizabal
…meet the Cortes in his present capacity, and that
…will not alter his position until after he shall have
…ascertained his views and ascertained the sentiments of
…t body regarding them.

…From the provinces the intelligence is more satisfac-
…ry than of late. The discovery at Barcelona of a plot
…to overthrow existing institutions, to burn the Pope in
…, and proclaim the constitution of 1812, occasioned
…excitement. But the alertness of the authorities
…and the prompt suppression of the conspiracy, and
…their confidence and tranquillity. Several arrests had
…been made of Carlists and foreigners implicated in the
…as well as of some agents, no doubt in the pay of
…, who had attempted to seduce from their allegi-
…to the Queen certain non-commissioned officers of
…troops in Arragon—with a view to the passage of the
…rman insurgents into that province. From the
…there is little news. Don Carlos, it appears, is
…to the efforts of Cordova's movements; for he has
…changed from Liberia, and reached Aspeitia, a village
…twenty miles from him. The Don probably
…it necessary for his safety to "keep a shoulder"
…the French frontier. Yet we hear every now and
…of his "certain success"—nay, some persons, with
…money than wit, are said actually to have lent him
…ney, payable on his reaching Madrid! Truly the
…onds of the new loan ought to be at a premium.

…OPERATIONS OF THE IRISH LEGION.

General Evans with his Staff, supported by a small
…dy of cavalry, had lately an accidental brush with a
…siderable body of Carlists, and drove them back with
…loss. We hope soon to hear of the General's
…ements on a larger scale.

…VITTORIA, MARCH 11.—I am happy to state that the
…ers is daily improving in efficiency, and that the con-
…ts are fully restored to health; we muster above
…ty-eight, with daily additions.

…ER has just arrived from Pampeluna, and it is
…ed that something serious will take place as soon
…the weather breaks up. Espartero, with a battalion
…cavalry and a squadron of hussars, had an affair with
…Carlists a few days since at La Pena de Orduna; he
…t 100 prisoners. Colonel Elio, of the Staff, was treacherously murdered by one of the prisoners, who approached him under the plea of giving informa-
…, and becoming a Queenite.

On the 9th of March the British Legion had a skirmish
…the factions at the village of Polloeca, on the Du-
…road; three of the 6th regiment were wounded,
…one of the 10th killed. Lieut. Inman, of the 1st
…Lancers, with six men, bravely attacked a party of the
…Carlist Lancers, consisting of one officer and ten men.—
…Lieut. Inman thus killed one of the men, two were
…en into the river and drowned, and one taken prisoner.
…poor Carlist officer was so closely pursued that his
…helmet was taken from his head. On the 10th, a
…affair took place, in which one of the British Rifles
…killed and two of the enemy.
…Captain Gilbert Hogg, of the 6th regiment, has had
…conferred on him for distinguished
…in the field. General Evans is in good health
…spirits.

…PORTUGAL—MIGUELITE DISTURBANCES.

We have advices from Lisbon to the 19th instant.—
…Duke of Palmella, it is reported, will resume his
…as Minister of Foreign affairs, the Marquess de
…la and Campos being dismissed.

…The Cortes has not proceeded with the discussion of
…, to need tariff; and as only ten days more were to
…, of its sitting, it is supposed the tariff will be passed
…, leaving to the government the power of modifying
…as may be thought advisable.

…Accounts from the interior represent the country to be
…much disturbed by bands of armed Miguelites; and an
…increased force of 5,565 men has been applied for to keep
…the malcontents in order.

…FRANCE.

The French Chamber of Deputies voted on Saturday
…the supplementary grant for secret service money de-
…manded by the new ministry, by a majority of 251 to
…, a majority larger, as the official *Journal de Paris*
…takes care to remark, than had passed any vote of confi-
…dence since the July revolution.

…INCREASE OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

The Brussels papers state that a great number of
…horse-dealers have lately arrived from France in Hainault,
…Brabant, and Namur, where they have purchased a
…great many horses, so that the prices have risen consi-
…derably. It is inferred that the French government is
…making extensive purchases for its cavalry and artillery.

…The King has not yet finally determined whether the
…ensuing birth-day is to be kept at Buckingham Palace or
…Windsor. The former is completely furnished, and
…all their Majesties' reception-rooms. Fires have been
…kept in all the rooms during the winter, until now.

…FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

…Rothschild of Paris, in consequence of in-
…s from the government of the United States,
…ed to the French Treasury for the first instal-
…of the twenty-five millions of francs voted as an
…of the sum so demanded, which amounted to
…, was duly paid. The remainder
…, with interest, will be liquidated in the course
…. Thus there is now an end to complaints
…preparations on both sides; and nations
…have to look at variance, will unite
…Great Britain for prompt interference.

…GREECE.—RUSSIAN INTRIGUES.

…Late accounts from Athens are to the 1st instant.
…had taken place in the Greek Cabinet, much
…dissatisfaction of the people. On the 6th of Fe-
…the foundation of the new Palace was laid—
…Otho and his Royal Father, the King of Bavaria,
…appeared, and embraced each other in the presence
…of an assembled multitude. Both wept aloud, as did
…the spectators. The principal Greeks also embraced each
…other and interchanged forgiveness of injuries.

…The French Government is greatly harassed in conse-
…quence of the intrigues which Russia is carrying on by
…means of bankers, parties, and factious chiefs in every
…part of the kingdom.

…EXCITEMENT IN SWITZERLAND—CHURCH PROPERTY.

The German Papers say that the contest in Switzer-
…land is continued in the public press, relative to the au-
…thority of the State and the Church, and the Church
…party seem to get the worst of it in argument, as they
…have previously been defeated in the Legislature. At
…Zurich to mark that party wished, by restricting a num-
…ber of monasteries, to obtain a gradual abolition of the mo-
…nasteries. The Catholics, however, who are a fourth
…part of the population, declared that the property of the
…monasteries belonged to them alone, which so incensed
…their opponents that they were ready forthwith to adopt
…the proposal of the Rev. Mr. Bonhaussen for the total
…suppression of the monasteries; and the moderate party
…only succeeded by great exertions in deferring the de-
…cision till another meeting, when the proposal to found
…a Cantonal School, to be chiefly supported out of the
…monasteries, was supported almost unanimously by the
…Great Council.

The necessity then of applying Church property to the
…useful education of the people is felt and acted on in
…Switzerland as well as in Ireland.—*Courier.*

…LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES.

By the Napoleon, New York packet ship of the 5th
…instant, which arrived in Liverpool on Sunday, we have
…American papers to the date of her departure from the
…other side of the Atlantic. We learn from them that
…the new British Ambassador, Mr. Fox, had just arrived
…at Washington, and that great preparations were making
…to bring the Indian war in Florida to a close, about five
…thousand men having marched from various points to
…the seat of war. Beyond this there is no public news of
…any interest.

…FIRE AT CANTON.

We have Canton papers to the 5th December. We
…regret to observe that the recent conflagration—which
…had not been quite extinguished—had again burst out,
…and destroyed several dwelling-houses and shops.

MEETING OF NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS—NEW STAMP ACT.

A very numerous meeting of the newspaper proprie-
…tors of Ireland took place on Tuesday, at Morrisson's Ho-
…tel, Dublin.

M. STAUNTON, Esq., in the Chair.

The most perfect unanimity prevailed amongst them as
…to the injustice of the proposed assimilation of the stamp
…duty on newspapers in England and Ireland, which
…they determined to oppose by every means in their
…power, as a measure calculated to ruin the Irish press.—
…The question of seeking for a substitution of a penny
…postage on each newspaper, instead of a halfpenny stamp
…on the sheet, was discussed and unanimously rejected.

The following letters were handed in by Mr. Lavelle,
…and read by the secretary, Mr. King:—

"Dublin FREEMAN'S JOURNAL Office,
March 19, 1836.

SIR—Allow me the honour of requesting a moment's
…attention to observations in the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL
…of this day and yesterday (which I have taken the liberty
…of sending to you) relative to your proposed measure for
…the future regulation of newspaper stamp duty. I do
…not hesitate to declare my conviction that a stamp duty
…of a penny on each Irish paper, while the London press
…is subject only to the same duty, would prove ruinous,
…if not to my establishment, at least to the majority of
…Irish papers, and deeply injurious to all. This is the
…unanimous opinion of every newspaper proprietor in
…Dublin, and of those in the provinces, as far as I have
…yet had an opportunity of learning their feeling upon the
…subject. If you fixed the duty in London at two pence, then
…we could not complain of one penny, although the advan-
…tage would be still in favour of the London press; but having
…reduced it to a penny, the only thing that would enable
…us to maintain a competition, even to the present limited
…extent, is a total abolition of the Irish duty. That,
…however, we do not seek, as we know it would, notwith-
…standing its intrinsic fairness, leave room for observation
…on the part of the English press. We do not demand
…more than a reduction to a halfpenny, and I trust you
…will admit—if you have time to read the articles on the
…subject—that the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, and the papers
…from which I have quoted, have made out an unanswer-
…able case for that concession. The only possible argu-
…ment in favour of the penny is uniformity; but there is
…a distinction already with respect to advertisements which
…in itself precludes uniformity. There is one fact which
…speaks volumes as to the inability of the Irish press to
…bear the same burden as the London press. There are
…twelve papers published in Dublin three times only, five times
…a week, and six of weekly publication—separate print-
…ing offices, and six printing machines—and the circulation
…of altogether is not equal to that of the first Lon-
…don paper, nor I believe to that of the first Scotch.

"Nothing but a deep sense of the ruinous effects
…likely to be produced by the proposed measure would in-
…duce me to trespass so far on your valuable time. I be-
…lieve the present government wishes to act fairly towards
…every interest, and it is therefore the duty of every man
…to submit the true state of things to its impartial consi-
…deration, as far as its measures are calculated to effect
…the pursuits in which he is engaged.

"I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient humble
…servant,

"P. LAVELLE.

"To the Right Hon. the Chancellor
of the Exchequer, &c. &c."

"Downing-street, March 22, 1836.

"SIR—I am desired by the Chancellor of the Exche-
…quer to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th
…inst., and to inform you that the representations con-
…tained in it shall meet with all due consideration.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"T. E. SPRING RICE.

"P. Lavelle, Esq., FREEMAN'S JOURNAL Office,
"Dublin."

A committee was appointed to draw up a petition to
…the House of Commons, praying that the same scale of
…reduction should be adopted in both countries—that in
…case a penny duty should be established in England, the
…duty in Ireland should be one halfpenny. A memorial
…to the same effect is to be presented to the Chancellor of
…the Exchequer, by a deputation selected at the meeting.

CRISIS OF THE IRISH PRESS.

(FROM THE EVENING POST.)

We refer to another place for extracts from our Con-
…temporaries on this subject. It will be seen that the
…Newspaper Proprietors have agreed to a memorial, and
…that one of their number is deputed to London, to join
…other Gentlemen in that City, to wait on Mr. Rice on
…the subject. It is singular enough, that a period like
…the present, when the State stands in such need of mo-
…ney—and when certain naval preparations are making
…that betoken anything but confidence in the continuance
…of peace, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should
…strike off a quarter of a million of taxes from Establish-
…ments which were not certainly looking for any reduc-
…tion. We do not say that the tax was not onerous, nor
…do we contend that it should not be reduced. But it is cer-
…tain there were no petitions from the British Proprietary
…against the existing impost. The truth is, the Newspapers
…had grown up under the present system, and it was natu-
…ral enough for those which were prosperous to prefer
…remaining as they were than incur the risk of a change.
…The fact cannot be disputed, that the Chancellor of the
…Exchequer yielded to what he considered a pressure from
…without—but which was no pressure, but only a clamour
…—and if he sees right, he may to-morrow, without rais-
…ing a dust about his ears, retrace his steps, and try to
…give relief to some interests which want his helping
…hand, and not to interests which never asked, and which
…would refuse, if it could, his kind interference. We
…have already indicated that one of the consequences of
…this reduction will be the attempt to establish Trash
…Newspapers everywhere, but more particularly in
…London. There will be a real, extreme, fanatic, and
…there will be others dressed out with particular
…attention to the Irish Market by a Joint Stock
…Company. But see a letter elsewhere on the subject.—
…Regarding the extracts we have inserted, we think
…some of them exaggerated and overwrought. But when
…men are struggling for their existence, and, we verily
…believe, this is the case with nine-tenths of the newspa-
…pers of Ireland, their expressions must be considered na-
…tural enough. Gentlemen on the other side of the
……ter may despise, or, more justly speaking, affect to des-
…pise this clamour. They may talk of the weakness and
…intemperance of the Irish Press, as things easily managed
…and which may speedily be crushed. We are quite sa-
…tisfied that they will be disappointed in their estimate.
…We know what it is to struggle for a few years with an
…adverse press. We know the extent of our sacrifices and
…sufferings in the campaign. But these were nothing,
…compared with the injuries which that press, on *both sides*, inflicted on the successive administrations for the
…last six years. They are now apparently, and, for a
…time at least, united again, on a good tangible substan-
…tial grievance, and, from the disposition of the parties and
…the stake for which they are struggling, we foresee, that,
…if a rational change be not made, the summer will be a
…hot one.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

If any consideration be capable of checking Mr. ——
…in his crusade against the Irish press, it must be the
…fact, the stern and melancholy fact, that at the present
…moment, with a bias of two pence in their favour, they
…are scarcely able to protract a struggling existence. The
…amount of stamps issued during the last year, amounted
…to 35,000,000, for the United Kingdom. Of these, how
…many do our readers suppose were taken by the press of
…Ireland? Just 1,000,000, or one-ninth of the entire.—
…This being the case when the duty is only one-half, what
…must the result be when they are assimilated? The
…press of London already completes successfully with
…its Irish brother on our own ground. Should this
…immense advantage be bestowed upon it then will
…the newspapers of this country be completely driven
…from the field. The lively interest which
…people take in the proceedings of Parliament and
…the vast importance which attaches to every thing
…connected with London from its being the seat of
…court and legislature—these considerations must ever
…case give to its press an almost overwhelming preponderance. In fact the circulation of the *Times* alone, previous
…to its abandonment of liberal principles, almost equalled
…that of the entire press of Ireland. From the zeal with
…which Irish members of all parties are taking up the ques-
…tion, we entertain sanguine hopes that the contemplated
…mischief may be avoided. Mr. O'Connell is, as usual,
…foremost in the good cause, and we doubt not that his
…opinion will have all due weight with that cabinet of
…which he is so powerful a supporter. We think that his
…plan of charging a penny upon such papers as pass
…through the post-office in lieu of the stamp, the best
…that can possibly be carried into effect. It is alike
…simple, practicable, and consonant with the strict-
…est justice. We regret to find one of our Dub-
…lin contemporaries making objections to this plan. The
…Irish press should, in this instance, unite to strengthen
…the hands of their parliamentary friends, and not be
…starting crotchets which mar and weaken the common
…cause. Besides, the arguments of our contemporary are
…of a personal and selfish nature, and, as such, must
…have the effect of injuring the party which they are ad-
…vanced to support. He demurs to the advantage which
…would accrue to the capitalist from circulating his pa-
…pers through London, free of expense. Now, this is un-
…fair. What we demand for ourselves, we should freely
…extend to all others, viz.—the right to employ our capi-
…tal to the best advantage, unfettered and untrammelled.
…But our contemporary flings aside the main consideration, and that is, the injustice of taxing those readers
…who do not require the convenience of the post-office, for
…the advantage of those who do. This was urged by Mr.
…O'Connell at a public meeting with overwhelming ef-
…fect. Why, said the Hon. Member, should the men in
…London be taxed for the advantage of those in Devon-
…shire? Simply we let those papers which pass through the
…post-office be charged with postage. This appears
…a just and reasonable measure, and one of which no fair
…person will complain. We would urge upon the people
…of this country with all earnestness not to remit in their ef-
…forts on this, to Ireland, most vital question. If we are
…not wanting to ourselves, if we give a long pull, a strong
…pull, and a pull altogether, we shall undoubtedly succeed, and baffle the wily scheme of our insidious foe,
…who under the guise of friendship would fain gag public
…opinion, and inflict upon Ireland a flagrant and cruel
…wrong.

IRISH CORPORATION REFORM BILL.

By the third reading of the Irish Corporation Bill it
…will be seen that Ministers have a majority of 61. The
…great number of their adherents who at this period of
…the year are unavoidably compelled to absent themselves
…upon judicial and forensic duties, diminished the majority
…which otherwise they might have safely reckoned on.—
…But this majority, diminished, as it was, is sufficient to
…prove the determination of the representatives of Eng-
…land and Ireland to give an equal measure of Municipal
…Reform to both countries. The speech of Mr. Shiel was,
…as usual, brilliant and energetic throughout, and con-
…trasted most favourably with the bigoted display affor-
…ded by Messrs. Shaw and Inglis, while the temperate and
…argumentative tone of the member for Tipperary, was
…poorly met by the abortive sarcasms of Sir Robert Peel.
…The same dull unvaried round of abuse against Popery
…and Catholics characterised the speeches of the opposi-
…tion speakers, who pretend to foresee the destruction of
…property, and the overthrow of the Protestant religion
…in the extension of those liberties to Ireland which have
…operated so favourably in the municipal towns in Eng-
…land. But these gentlemen might have spared themselves
…the trouble of expending their own stock of eloquence
…and consuming the time of the house, when the country
…knows that it is to the hereditary legislatures they look
…for support in their foul designs against the rights and
…liberties of Irishmen. No matter how indefensible the
…scheme of destruction appears to all rational and unpre-
…judiced minds, no matter what results are to be expect-
…ed from the justly exasperated inhabitants of the injured
…country, the House of Peers, strong in hereditary im-
…punity, will laugh at remonstrance, and pursue the even
…tenor of their way until chastisement comes home to
…their own doors.

The cry for reform in the upper house has lost nothing
…of its strength since last session, thousands who were
…then unwilling to join the crusade in the hope that reduc-
…tion would restore the constancy of its inmates, are
…now ready to lend their voices to the shout which is
…spreading from the centre to the utmost limits of the em-
…pire, and proclaims that the Peers itself be reformed. The
…awful sullenness of the present hour is but the presage to
…the storm, which, brooding before it bursts, is now ga-
…thering the steepest elements of agitation to its bosom.
…The issue, must and henceforth has it was, that the Irish
…Corporation Reform Bill, which is founded on justice, and
…only demands that which already has been bestowed on
…England, should not be rejected after a strong majority

FASHIONABLE MISCELLANY.

The season…
…[illegible] …
…[illegible] …
…[illegible] …

MILITARY FLOGGING.

[FROM MR. CHARLES DICKENS'S JOURNAL.]

[illegible] of the Duke of Wellington [illegible] to the Tory party this session, and we attribute the furious article on the application of the military system to prisons, in which our contemporary the *Standard* has dared to prove that the Duke of Newcastle was not only a greater soldier than the Duke of Wellington but also a wiser statesman, is nothing like a conviction that the latter half parts company with the more violent Ultras; but the threatened opposition to the Irish Coercion Bill by the Duke of Wellington in the chair as to indicate that in Grace is not to change his course, and the peers will receive his countenance in their assault on the measures of the Government. He has Grace moved a resolution of his motion by the *Standard*. Of this is determined to make the *Standard* knowledge to the Marquis of Londonderry by showing that he knows what [illegible] such cases, but can be as absurd as he could [illegible]

It is the Duke imagine that they will strengthen themselves by resisting all improvement, on the principle that every abuse is a source of strength to the popular party, and leads necessarily to [illegible] Duke is [illegible] are constantly increasing. But we are certainly true that the Tories have been [illegible] by reform which has been extorted from them [illegible] no further than if they had left out the [illegible] which [illegible] greater than it now is. They [illegible] circumstances which their own influence created Reform, and it is therefore folly to speculate on their resisting [illegible] reform while it was not in their power to oppose it. In the meantime, they cannot by arraying themselves against the people of England, do [illegible] except for a season, any of the necessary changes [illegible] by them; and by making the attempt they may greatly weaken their order, by producing in the public mind a conviction that a reformed House of Commons and an unreformed House of Peers cannot work harmoniously together. The greatest enemies to the Peers, therefore, [illegible] to [illegible] their own privileges, who seek to place them in a state of [illegible] hostility to all improvement.

On the part [illegible] *Morning Chronicle*, and our contemporary of the Irish Press, we have the gratification to find a [illegible] leader of the *Standard* in the opposite column, and [illegible] treated review [illegible] of robbery contemplated by the Government against the newspaper proprietary of the country, as well as for his eloquent advocacy of our interests and splendid defence of our cause, which will be found subjoined:—

"The announced intention of the reduction of the newspaper stamp duty has had the effect, by the various canvass in the case of Wing-field's projects, of giving a distinct value to property, except, perhaps, the party whom the scheme is [illegible] to relieve. The stupid schools of the [illegible] who [illegible] cry against "the taxes on knowledge," which compose that one penny tax is still [illegible] to cover the expense of transmission by post. [illegible] to forget that it is not by the population of London alone even the existing number of metropolitan newspapers are supported in their present power of supplying information to the country; and, consequently, that to taint the circulation of the London Press, by a heavy tax upon it, such as a direct postage duty would be, while the number of London new paper establishments may be, and is intended to be increased, can have no other effect than to lower our capacity of collecting and giving information, by starving those resources from which it is derived.—Limit the London Press to a London circulation, even without increasing the number of newspapers, and you put it completely out of our power to contribute each its respective staff of writers, reporters, foreign correspondents, express agents, &c., kept up by the most economical, at the cost of [illegible] thousands of pounds per annum. The effect to the public would be, of course, the loss of the daily, full and fact information, upon all [illegible] topics, such as hitherto it has been [illegible]

"Another necessary effect [illegible] every approach to the [illegible] of the press, such as a direct postage duty must create, would be the [illegible], as it were, of political feelings and political interests—a consequence which the enemies of freedom might desire, but which the Radicals, it they have the least sincerity in their professions, cannot fail to regard as the greatest of calamities. As we know to whom we are speaking, when we reply to the complaints of Radicals, we say nothing of the cruelty and injustice of ruining the whole body of newsmen, who have embarked capital, industry, and hopes, in a trade which a direct postage duty would at once extinguish.

"The next class of complainants is presented by the proprietors of the provincial journals. They say, that the many advantages possessed by the London press, must seriously interfere with their interests in so far as a reduction in the price of newspapers will induce many to prefer a London before a provincial newspaper. We think that the provincial newspaper proprietors of Great Britain are mistaken in their apprehensions. These journals are generally conducted with great ability—with a degree of talent which we, ourselves, often envy; but that to be sure does not prove much. Besides, the provincial journals always possess a local interest, even in their [illegible] columns, for which a London publication can offer no equivalent. The effect of the reduction, therefore, will probably be that while many take the local journal, who did not take any newspaper before many will also take it in addition to their London paper, but scarcely any will lay it down.

"The loudest expression of discontent, however, and the best founded, in our judgment, is that which we hear from Ireland. The proprietors of the Irish journals, more particularly those of Dublin, anticipate the most serious injury from the reduction, which also involves them in an equalisation of duties. As in Ireland scarcely any one reads a newspaper except with strong political feeling, and as London is the centre of political action, it is reasonably anticipated by the Irish journalists, that whatever their character or talent—and the pretensions of some, as of the *Evening Mail* and *Warder*, are of the very highest, in regard to both—they cannot enter into competition upon equal terms with the London press. Hitherto the stamp upon Irish newspapers has been but half of that imposed upon the journals of this country; and with all this advantage, such is the state of the people said to be qualified for all British institutions, with the advantage, too, of great talent and enterprise among some of the Irish journals, they have scarcely maintained their position beside us as commercial speculations. If such was the case where the contest lay between competitors *weighted*, to borrow the Newmarket phrase, the one fifty per cent. above the other, what chance can the Irish journals hope to have when we come to run upon equal terms? We never have been of the number who pretend that Ireland and England are fit for the same rule of government; but the reverse. We hold that the Irish press might with great advantage be subjected to a stricter police; we do not mean a stricter code of libel laws, but a stricter code of cautionary police, than is required for the press of this country. But, for the same reason, we think the Irish press ought to be subjected to a much lighter taxation. The great wants of the Irish populace are civilization and morals; they would derive both, in a great degree, from a press at once well conducted and cheap. We can imagine no better service could be rendered to the Irish people than by supplying them with wholesome food, for that curiosity, which is natural to all men, but which is almost the strongest of passions among a people just emerging from barbarism.

"The English stamp duty is to be reduced 3d., from 4d.; the Irish stamp duty is to be reduced 1d., from 2d.; that is to say, the English press is to obtain an abatement to 75 per cent. Irish an abatement of but 50 per cent. If we understand our Irish brothers correctly, all that they ask is, that the abatement in Ireland maintain the same ratio with the abatement in this country, viz., 75 per cent. This would reduce the Irish duty to one-halfpenny, possibly enough to cover the cost of postage in that cheap country, but at all events, as a question of revenue, the difference between one halfpenny and one penny in Irish newspapers is wholly unworthy of consideration. Let the Chancellor of the Exchequer make what sacrifices he can to the Irish press, and he will still have it in a worse condition than it is at present; because, reducing the English duty three pence, he can give an equivalent of advantage to the Irish press, which now pays but two thirds of that sum."

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

We had imagined that the Duke of Wellington would set an example to the Tory party this session, and we attribute the furious article on the application of the military system to prisons, in which our contemporary the *Standard* has dared to prove that the Duke of Newcastle was not only a greater soldier than the Duke of Wellington but also a wiser statesman, to [illegible] nothing like a conviction that the latter half parts company with the more violent Ultras; but the threatened opposition to the Irish Coercion Bill by the Duke of Wellington in the chair as to indicate that in Grace is not to change his course, and the peers will receive his countenance in their assault on the measures of the Government. He has Grace moved a resolution of his motion by the *Standard*. Of this is determined to make the *Standard* knowledge to the Marquis of Londonderry by showing that he knows what [illegible] such cases, but can be as absurd as he could [illegible]

JAMAICA JUSTICE.

The planters of Jamaica are [illegible] a new mode of preventing the due execution of the law in cases where they accredit [illegible] coercion and control. Actions have recently been brought against various special magistrates for false imprisonment and on other grounds, and some most astonishing and iniquitous verdicts have been found for the plaintiffs. In a case not long since tried at Morant Bay, which may serve as a specimen, the plaintiff had committed an assault upon an overseer, who was [illegible] and bridle, producing several contusions and a [illegible] effusion of blood. The defendant [illegible] this case, and [illegible] plaintiff's claim, but the [illegible] damages. The [illegible] the case, and [illegible] Mr. Chisholm, [illegible] book-keeper on the estate, [illegible] in a room on the estate until a [illegible] committed, assuring him that the old negro was in no danger of his life at all [illegible] Mr. Chisholm, refused [illegible] any place on the estate beside, to use his own words, a pit, or, as the plaintiff was [illegible] confinement of the [illegible] of the defendant. On his arrival [illegible] he demanded to be committed to the common gaol. The defendant [illegible] had at first the right to commit [illegible] but [illegible] persons whose bail he would take, but the plaintiff refused to be [illegible] The defendant also offered the plaintiff to remain in custody at his own house, but this was refused, and he was accordingly committed temporarily, to the House of Correction for St. Andrew's, with instructions that good bail should be taken on being offered. He was detained two days after. Subsequently he was found guilty of the assault on the negro, but judgment was deferred. For this detention of two days the action in question was brought. The [illegible] was Mr. Chisholm, the attorney and overseer before mentioned, under whom Mr. Mclean, the plaintiff, serves. The evidence evinced much ill feeling towards the defendant, and was, excepting as to the extent of the wounds, unsupported.

The Chief Justice, in summarising up, stated that Mr. Chisholm's evidence was apparently of little value, and that in his opinion the defendant was justified in holding the plaintiff in custody in the first instance. It was proved that the defendant had stated to Mr Chisholm that in any civil case he would take his security for £5,000; but, as he conceived this to be a case of life and death, he must decline accepting his bail.

The Jury, composed doubtless, of managers, overseers, and others in sympathy with the plaintiff, and interested in putting down the Magistrates, gave a verdict of £250 and costs against the defendant.

Thus two-thirds of the Magistrate's year's salary has been taken from him at "one fell swoop."

By such means the interested Juries of Jamaica are setting the law at defiance; and thus controuled and restrained, it is impossible that the Special Justices can protect the negroes or effectually discharge their important duties in any case where a white man is the criminal party. Unless upheld at home they must abandon their posts and return.

It is important fact, the fact of the thirteen magistrates who were first sent out to Jamaica to aid in carrying into effect the new law and a few days before the [illegible] left the island. The harrassing opposition of the planters, and the arduous duties of the special magistrates, have compelled the latter to retire, or carried them out of the early [illegible] Nothing but cordial and effective support at home can enable the special magistracy of Jamaica to maintain their position and do that part [illegible] carrying into operation the new system. We, however, have little [illegible] out by the authority and under the protection of the Queen's Government, the [illegible] will not [illegible] withheld. To send out [illegible] to them to the tender mercies of [illegible] planters, would be unjust and cruel in the extreme. [illegible] Hardiman remarks on the above case—"How [illegible] could be returned in what [illegible]"

SPIRIT OF THE PUBLIC JOURNALS.

[FROM THE COURIER.]

The [illegible] of a repeal press [illegible] in the army is almost incredible. The [illegible] has joined with that of the [illegible] in [illegible] with an unanimity that [illegible] in modern times. After [illegible] not [illegible] opinion against [illegible] the [illegible] The term of the law which [illegible] by this moral indemnity [illegible] Besides, how can soldiers be expected [illegible] after such a [illegible] by [illegible]

One [illegible] from its abolition to [illegible] pleased contemplation of the [illegible] Government of this country, upon [illegible] Reform Act, was essentially that of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] upon the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Weekly Waterford Chronicle

REGISTRATION OF VOTES IN IRELAND.

A BILL

[illegible] Law relative to the Registration of Votes [illegible] and to taking the Poll at Elections in that [illegible] United Kingdom, prepared by Mr. Sergeant [illegible] and Lord Viscount Morpeth.

1. After first of July next, no person shall have the [illegible] in any place in Ireland (except the Uni[illegible] Dublin) unless registered according to this act.

2. Clerk of the Peace for each county, shall, on or before [illegible] in every year, deliver to collector of [illegible] an alphabetical list of registered voters, [illegible] to register for such county

3. Any person unregistered on the fifth April in any [illegible] claiming to register as a voter for any county, [illegible] give to the clerk of the peace or col[illegible] on 5th April a notice of intention to register, [illegible] alphabetical list of such voters and claimants [illegible] made and published by such collector before [illegible] May in each year. Copy of such list to be depo[illegible] with clerk of session, and clerk of the peace.

4. Such collector shall notify in list any voters who [illegible] died or become disqualified. Copy of list to be open [illegible] inspection at the office of clerk of the peace on pay[illegible] of one shilling.

5. Town clerk and clerks of peace having custody of [illegible] lists relating to registry of voters for any city, town, or borough, shall, on the 10th of May in each year, [illegible] an alphabetical list of such voters and claimants [illegible] vote for such city, town or borough. Copy of such [illegible] to be deposited in the office of town clerk and clerk of the peace, and open for inspection on payment of one [illegible] shilling. When registry shall be formed, no voter [illegible] men, &c., shall be required to claim so long as he shall retain the qualification in respect whereof he shall [illegible] be registered, &c.

6. Compensation to assistant barristers for register[illegible] under 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 88. 67., to cease.—[illegible] Lieutenant may appoint eleven barristers of not [illegible] than five years' standing, to revise lists, &c., and [illegible] barrister to serve in parliament for any place in which [illegible] acted as revising barrister, within seven years.

7. The Lord Lieutenant may divide counties, &c., [illegible] districts, and appoint places therein for holding spe[illegible] sessions for revising said lists. Notice thereof to be [illegible] published in *Dublin Gazette*, and in a newspaper pub[illegible]lished in said county, &c., and to be posted.

8. Revising barrister shall attend at such places, and investigate claims to register. The lists to be called over three times. Clerk of peace, town clerk, or deputy, and [illegible] collector of cess shall attend thereat with lists.

9. Revising barrister shall examine objections to [illegible] qualification of voters occurring since former revision; [illegible] notice being served of the application on the voter.

10. Collector of municipal taxes shall attend at such [illegible] sessions, and produce books, &c., showing sums assessed [illegible] any city, town, or borough, and persons liable to pay [illegible] same. Defaulters for more than six months to be [illegible] struck off the register, &c.

11. Revising barrister to strike the names of voters [illegible] dying or becoming disqualified off the register. Not to [illegible] prejudice claims to register in respect of any other qualification.

12. Revising barrister shall cause corrected list, certified by his signature, to be preserved among records of county, and clerk of the peace or town clerk shall cause a [illegible] printed registry of voters to be made therefrom and published within six days after the revising session. A copy of the same to be given to any person applying on payment of a shilling.

13. No person allowed to object to voter or claimant, or to appeal against decision of revising barrister, who shall not be himself a voter. Costs may be awarded to voter or claimant, to be paid by person objecting or appealing [illegible]

14. Revising session shall commence on 20th May, and terminate on 1st July in each year, unless Lord Lieutenant shall direct its further continuation.

15. Persons duly registered under this act shall be entitled to vote at any election held before the first July in the next succeeding year, or at which polling shall have commenced before that day, unless previously disentitled by revising barrister, &c.

16. Salary of revising barristers £300 a year.

17. In the case of illness of a revising barrister, Lord Lieutenant may employ a locum tenens.

18. If revising barrister shall die, &c., during the session, the same shall be adjourned for not exceeding one week, and notice thereof transmitted to Lord Lieutenant, who may appoint another barrister or revising barrister to proceed thereto.

19. If no revising barrister attend at such adjourned session, the same shall be adjourned to the next revising session for such county, &c., or if in Dublin, then to the next commission of gaol delivery.

20. Persons objecting to right of any person to vote may appeal to next going judges of assize. Notice of appeal to be served on the voter within four days after the close of the session.

21. When revising barristers shall strike names off register or reject claims, they shall set forth the reason thereof in a book. Persons whose names may be so struck off and claimants rejected, may appeal in like manner. Notice to be served as above.

22. Individuals may appeal against decisions of revising barristers to superior courts in Dublin. Notice of same to be served on the voter two days before the hearing of the appeal.

23. A list of names of persons registered and of those appealing, to be published and posted within six days after the end of the revising sessions.

24. Clerk of peace and town clerk shall annex to list of voters, &c., to be produced at revising session, a certificate in form in schedule No. 1, and not to receive any fees, out of such as are named in the act, under penalty of £100.

25. Law in force as to registry of voters to continue, save as by this altered.

26. Persons struck off register, by barrister, by judge, or the committee of House of Commons, or claims rejected, may apply to register, notwithstanding at any revising session.

27. Appeal may be made against the right of being registered. Judge may order voter objected to 40s., to be paid by the person objecting.

28. Person appealing to give security for costs; or, in lieu of security may desposit the sum of 40s.

29. Oath required to be taken by £50 freeholders, under 2 and 3d William IV., c. 88, may be taken in any of the superior courts in Dublin.

30. Names of freemen by birth, &c., not to be registered, unless such right has been allowed for twenty years previous to March, 1831.

31. Poll at elections to commence on the day after the same shall be demanded, and to continue two days.

32. A polling place to be provided for each two hundred voters.

33. Clerk of peace shall before every election deliver to the returning officer so many copies of last revised register as he shall require.

34. No inquiry at the time of election, except as to identity of voter, and whether he has voted before at the same election. False answers punishable as perjury.

35. Oaths abolished, except the bribery oath.

36. Defines what expenses are legal—Be it enacted and declared, that no sheriff, under sheriff, returning officer, clerk of the peace, town clerk, assessor or legal adviser of returning officer, constable or other officer or person officially employed at any future election, shall demand or receive from any candidate or any other person any gratuity, fee or reward, or any money, security, or valuable thing whatsoever, for in respect of any service or work performed or to be performed or pretended to have been performed at any such election either by himself or by any other person employed by or under such directions demand to receive from any such candidate or any other person any gratuity, fee or reward, or any money, security or valuable thing whatsoever, in respect of any service or work performed or to be performed or pretended to have been performed at any such election, save as in this act mentioned; nor shall any of the officers or persons aforesaid, demand or receive from any candidate or any other person any money, security, or valuable thing whatsoever, for goods supplied or to be incurred or pretended to have been supplied, or for or in respect of any money advanced or paid, or to be advanced or paid, or pretended to have been advanced or paid, or for or in respect of any expenses or liabilities incurred or to be incurred or pretended to have been incurred in, about or relating to any such election or any proceeding thereat; nor shall any candidate or person acting as the agent of any candidate, or any other person in that behalf, either voluntary or at the demand or request of any other person, give, pay or deliver any such gratuity, fee, or reward, money, security, or other valuable thing, for or in respect of any such service or work performed or to be performed or pretended to have been performed, goods supplied or to be supplied or pretended to have been supplied, money advanced or paid or to be advanced or paid, or pretended to have been advanced or paid, expenses or liability incurred or pretended to have been incurred respectively in, about, or relating to any such election or proceeding thereat; and any such officer or other person as aforesaid or person employed by or under the direction of any such officer or other person aforesaid, who shall demand or receive from any other candidate or any other person any such gratuity, fee, reward, money, security or other valuable thing, for or in respect of any such service or work performed or to be performed or pretended to have been performed, goods supplied or to be supplied or pretended to have been supplied, money advanced or paid or to be advanced or paid, or pretended to have been advanced or paid, expense or liability incurred or pretended to have been incurred respectively in, about or relating to any such election or any proceeding thereat, save as in this act mentioned; or any candidate, or person acting for or as the agent of any candidate in that behalf, who shall voluntarily, or at the demand or request of any other person, give, pay or deliver any such gratuity, fee, reward, money, security or other valuable thing for or in respect of any such service or work performed, or to be performed or pretended to have been performed, goods supplied or to be supplied or pretended to have been supplied, money advanced or paid, expense or liability incurred or to be incurred respectively in, about or relating to any such election or proceeding thereat, save as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay treble the value of any such gratuity, fee, or reward, sum of money, security or other valuable thing so demanded, received, paid or delivered to any person who shall sue for the same in any of his Majesty's courts of record at Dublin; provided always that no such action shall be commenced after the period of years shall have elapsed from the time of such demand, receipt, payment or delivery.

37. Seat voided by payment of illegal expenses.

38. Returns not liable to stamp duty.

39. Houses may be used for polling instead of booths.

40. Persons voting twice at the same election guilty of a misdemeanor.

41. Writs of election, &c., to be free of postage.

42. Compensation to deputies and poll clerks, and returning officers.

43. Lord Lieutenant may withold salary from revising barrister in case of wilful neglect, &c.

45. A certificate to be given to any voter, on demand, by clerk of peace and town clerk; fee, sixpence.

46. Copy of register furnished to returning officer to be evidence of right of persons therein to vote.

47. Penalties on clerk of peace, town clerk, &c., for breach of duty.

48. Roll of freemen not to be called over at time of polling, nor any priority to them given.

Penalty on disqualified persons voting, £100.

49. Compensation to collectors of grand jury cess, high constable, and collectors of rates.

50. When there is no collector of grand jury cess, clerk of peace to fulfil the duties of such collector prescribed by this act.

51. Right of voting in boroughs, &c., to be enjoyed by joint occupiers of premises, when the clear annual value shall give a sum of £10 for each.

52. Revising barrister to estimate beneficial interest of voter in premises—10th G. IV. c. 9.

For the expense of the indenture, making proclamations, making the return, stationary, and all other incidental expenses	£5 0 0
Expenses of deputies, at two pounds two shillings for each	
Expenses of poll clerks, at one pound one shilling for each	
Expenses of booths or polling places actually erected, exclusive of the polling places in the court house or other public building	

THE REGISTRY AGAINST RUFUS, JUN., AND CO.

(FROM TUESDAY'S CHRONICLE.)

We feel it our duty to remind the Householders of Waterford that they should be on the *qui vive* to have the Registry properly upheld—this is the period for action, every man should be at his post—the enemies of the people are on the watch. The Corporation are about to make their inglorious exit, by admitting a band of the right sort to their freedom. Indeed within the last year they have been tolerably industrious at this work. But the time of ascendancy has gone by, and the machinations of the Corporation, and all such immaculate bodies, will prove utterly abortive for their exclusive purposes. What a pretty set of voters of this class were exhibited at the last election. To a man they drew up in regular order before Mr. Christmas, and demanded their price. When this respectable gentleman saw the clan by whom he was to be supported, and the sordid feelings by which they were actuated, he at once withdrew from the contest. The other day when the *Octogenerian* and *Rufus, Jun.*, with their worthy co-freres, held their first and last meeting, one of the deluded members of this impudent association rose, when a subscription was proposed, and stated that he never whuld contribute a single shilling to obtain the freedom of such persons as the filthy creatures who so signally disgraced themselves and the party to which they were attached, at the last election. These few, but rational, observations, though made by an humble man, nipped, in the *bud*, the Orange seed which had just been planted. Every member admitted the base delinquency of the *sans culottes* which had been created from time to time by the worthy Corporation of the *Urbs Intacta!*—To the honest people of all religious denominations, we again repeat the injunction—look to the registry, the time is fast approaching when you will be called on to exercise your suffrages as men desirous to benefit your country. Counteract the workings of the Corporation and *Cromwell*, and the *Norman* and *Rufus*, jun., and *Micky* and *Twig*. It is now too late to serve your notices for the ensuing sessions; but every man who has a vote to register should be in time for April. Let a committee of independent citizens be formed—admit every man of every religious denomination into that committee—no distinction should be longer known amongst Irishmen—to benefit the human race and extend the glorious principles of liberty should be our motto. The exclusive faction and the abettors of Tory misrule should be avoided as so many living pestilences. Again, we say, union amongst all classes of Irishmen for the benefit of our common country.

MR. BUCKINGHAM'S CLAIMS.

The *Sun* of Thursday has published a long and interesting document on the services rendered by Mr. Buckingham to his country—the long cruel and unmerited persecution to which he has been exposed, and the just claims which he possesses to compensation, for the severe pecuniary losses entailed upon him by the oppressive and arbitrary government of India. It appears that Mr. Buckingham has well nigh exhausted a long and honorable life, passed in incessant toil for the benefit and amelioration of his fellow-creatures, the close of which must be clouded with pecuniary difficulties occasioned by the plunder of his property, unless the public come forward and reimburse him to some extent, for the sacrifices which he has endured in the cause of liberty and social regeneration. Did Mr. Buckingham possess no farther claim upon national gratitude than what he derives from his successful efforts to open the eyes of the nation to the impolicy of allowing the East India Company a renewal of their monopolising charter?—were his services confined to this alone they would surely entitle him to an ample share of national bounty.—But this is only one of the many benefits conferred by Mr. Buckingham on the cause of civilization. The good and effectual service rendered to India, and indeed to the East, by the *Calcutta Journal*, of which Mr. Buckingham was the originator and the conductor, and which may be said to have pioneered the way for all the improvements that have since followed, ranks him high among the benefactors of the human race. The tyranny, the cruel and heartless injustice, the fierce and rampant despotism which banished him from his home, and trampled his well-earned property in the dust—this act of unbridled atrocity is one of the darkest recorded in the pages of Indian history, and calls aloud for indemnification, if not for punishment. We shall not at present allude to the Tory majority, backed by that little unstamped Mr. Roebuck, which defeated his just claims. We shall only observe, that justice and gratitude alike, require that the public should afford that redress for unmerited oppression, which has been refused by their representatives. The object of Mr. Buckingham's friends, is to purchase an annuity for his life, and that of his wife, most earnestly do *we wish* them all the success which their philanthropic intentions merit.

MR. HATCHELL, K.C.

The paragraph which first appeared in this journal respecting the above gentleman, and the case of Flannigan having been made the subject of remark, we deem it necessary, in justification, to observe, that what was there stated came not from ourselves, (and we said so at the time,) but was inserted on the authority and at the request of Mr. W. Phelan. Mr. Phelan called at our office, on Monday, and mentioned, nearly verbatim, what appeared the next day, observing, that as it was out of his power to have his statement in time for publication, he would esteem it a favour to have a few lines written in order to stop the rumour affecting his character. This was done according to his desire, and upon Tuesday, Counsellor Harris called to have the letter inserted, which bore Mr. Phelan's signature. We were at once struck with the different tone of the two statements, and, conceiving that we had been intentionally led into error, we considered it due to ourselves to receive no further communications through the same channel unless as advertisements, and as such we could not refuse them. This, we are quite sure, will be a sufficient explanation to the friends of Mr. Hatchell and the public for our *authorized* observations.

It is the duty of a journalist to abstain from every assertion affecting individuals, until he has what he considers a sufficient reference for their truth; with this safeguard he is entitled to deal censure or approbation as the subject merits. Seeing that the late paragraph has been copied into other newspapers, we lose no time in requesting that they will also copy its refutation. Mr. Phelan, in his conversation with us, never mentioned a single word respecting Mr. Hatchell's hesitating or declining to undertake the case; so far from it, he inveighed strongly against him for his non-attendance, saying that had he been made aware that such would have been the case, even an hour before the trial, he could have engaged Mr. Brewster.

Since writing the above, Michael Flannigan, the father of the executed man, Thomas Flannigan, and Edmond Kirwan, have called at the office to request, or rather, after what has occurred, to demand, as a right, the insertion of the subjoined statement. They have also added that, at the time of the agreement, Mr. Hatchell and Mr. Hassard were named as counsel for the prisoner.

"We hereby declare, and are ready to make affidavit, that Mr. Walter Phelan agreed, and promised to defend Thomas Flannigan, and to pay all necessary expenses, for the sum of seven pounds seven shillings. By this agreement he was to have two counsel engaged and to pay his own expenses.

his
"Michael ✕ Flannigan
mark.
his
"Thomas ✕ Flannigan
mark.

"I, Edmond Kirwan, certify that I paid Walter Phelan seven pounds on the above account.

"EDMOND KIRWAN."

STAMP DUTY ON NEWSPAPERS.

The more the eyes of the country are opened to the dark and insidious scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for burking the Irish Press, the more overwhelming is the torrent of public indignation, now directed in full force against the devoted head of that smooth and wily, but treacherous statesman. Mr. Spring Rice, in compliance with the demand of the English people, has consented to remove three-fourths of the burthen now pressing upon the newspapers of Great Britain, and yet kind and considerate Irishman that he is, he contrives a mode of conferring this boon that must inevitably annihilate the press of his native country. Alas, how true is the old saying, that Ireland's most inveterate enemies are her own recreant and unnatural sons. Yes, history will record that the attempt—we trust an abortive one—made in the Imperial Parliament, to put down free discussion in Ireland, and crush to the earth her already exhausted and paralysed press, originated with an Irishman. Had this stab been made by a Tory, and a declared enemy to the liberty of the press, we should have been better prepared; had a haughty Englishman, who at once despised and hated this country dealt the blow, we should have felt it less; but a professed Liberal, a member of the Melbourne Cabinet, himself too an Irishman—the thing is monstrous, and absolutely incredible. Good heavens! for what have we, the liberal party, been struggling and contending during the last year and a half. Why did we put forth our entire energies to hurl the Tories from their seats in Downing-street, and to replace them with their present occupiers? It was because we knew Sir Robert Peel's party to be the foe to popular liberty, the friends of arbitrary power, the strongest proof of which consisted in their former attempt to uproot the Irish press by assimilating th stamp duty. Well, our efforts have been crowned with success, Mr. Spring Rice has been restored to power and to place, and scarcely is he warm in his seat when he shews his gratitude, by an attempt to ruin those who were mainly instrumental in elevating him to his present eminence! We hazard nothing in affirming that to the Irish newspapers were the Whigs chiefly indebted for their victory. All the world knows Ireland was the field on which the battle of the constitution was fought and won, and but for the good service rendered by the popular press in exciting, concentrating, and disseminating, the might and enthusiasm of the people, but for this we say, will any one venture to assert that, the result would not have been otherwise. What other power we ask, could have discomfitted the conservative forces, flushed as they were by the recent change of administration, wielding the entire strength of the King's government, and backed by three fourths of the aristocracy of the country? We say then, that it is ingratitude of the deepest die, of the foulest and blackest nature in the present administration, to turn their backs upon the Irish press.

The character of Mr. Rice, has been drawn by two powerful though very different limners—Lord Stanley, and Mr. O'Connell. At a St. Patrick's dinner some years since in London, the noble driver of the Dilly, closed a high flown eulogium upon the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, by declaring that a better Irishman did not exist. Mr. O'Connell, on the contrary, has asserted, that the worst Irishman, the most inveterately hostile to his own country that he ever knew, was Mr. *Spring Rice*.

Need we ask our readers which of these is the better likeness? There is something ominous in this praise of Mr. Rice, by the man who has been truly designated as the curse of Ireland, and the calamity of Lord Grey's administration. It shews incontestibly that they possess a similarity of sentiment, and Lord Melbourne should lose no time in getting rid of so slippery and so treacherous a colleague. The administration can well afford to spare him, whilst to the Dilly he would prove a great and desirable acquisition. The patronisers of that far-famed vehicle are now almost reduced to Stanley and Graham—the driver and the cad, who would receive with open arms so distinguished a fellow-passenger as the wonderful West Briton, Mr. Spring Rice.

The *Chronicle* Office has been temporarily removed to George's-street, opposite the Bank of Ireland.

THE COURT FOR RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

The Petition of William Dunstan (having been filed in the Court), is appointed to be heard at the Court House, at Winchester, in the county of Southampton, on the 11th day of April, 1836, at the hour of ten in the morning precisely.

William Dunstan, formerly of Penryn, Cornwall, merchant, corn and flour factor; then of George's-square, Portsea, Hants, merchant, corn and flour factor; and late of King-street, Portsea aforesaid, merchant, corn and flour factor.

PROFESSION OF A NUN.—On last Friday Miss Eliza Hearn was received into the community of nuns established at Dungarvan. After a solemn procession from the choir to the sanctuary, the Novice was presented to the Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Abraham, for profession. A sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Cooke, and a more impressive or appropriate discourse was never delivered. The eloquent preacher dwelt strongly and beautifully on the nature of the religious vow, which was to separate the novice for ever from all communion with this world, and feelingly described the sacrifice she had made, and the duties upon which she was about to enter. The sensation produced upon the silent but affected auditory, shewed the preacher's power, and how fully they participated in his feelings. The lady herself went through her part of the ceremony in the most dignified manner, and appeared deeply affected with a sense of the solemn obligations she was about to sustain. There was a large attendance of the Laity of all grades, who seemed to participate sensibly in the feelings of the religious. Mass was celebrated, and the solemn vows were made by the newly professed lady immediately after the Post Communion.

The dead body of a girl named Ann Emmuele, daughter of a carpenter in this City, was found on Wednesday last in Catherine's Pill, near Hardy's Bridge, an inquest was held on the body. The Jury returned a verdict that they were unable to say whether the deceased was drowned by accident or by design.

There is no truth whatever in the report last week of Lords Palmerston and Glenelg retiring from office.

THE O'CONNELL ANNUITY.

LETTER OF THE LORD BISHOP OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

"Carrick-on-Suir, March 13, 1836.

"DEAR SIR—It is with no ordinary feelings of satisfaction that I am the medium of transmitting to you the sum of £136 15s. 3d. (local currency), collected in the patriotic city of St. John's, Newfoundland, in aid of the cause of liberty in the person of one of its most distinguished champions, Daniel O'Connell. I send with it the following communications and letters which I have had the honour and pleasure of receiving (per favour of Mr. Richard O'Dwyer), from an old and reverend friend, the right rev. Dr. Fleming. The readiness with which this tribute was offered greatly enhances its value. It was collected in a couple of hours previous to Mr. O'Dwyer's sailing, by the excellent citizens of the capital of that flouri-shing island. From the well known spirit and attachment to Ireland's Liberator of the inhabitants of that island, and particularly of my right reverend friend, Dr. Fleming, I have not the slightest doubt that the other towns and harbours will next session follow the noble example set them by the worthy people of St. John's.

"I have the honour to remain, dear Sir, yours very faithfully.

"EDMUND POWER.

"To Patrick V. Fitzpatrick, Esq., Secretary
O'Connell Tribute, 44, Dame-street."

"Episcopal Residence, St. Johns, Newfoundland,
"January 24, 1836.

"MY DEAR SIR—Notwithstanding that every year since the institution of that sacred fund consecrated by Irishmen to national gratitude, I felt increased satisfaction at contributing my mite as a small testimony of my estimation of the great advantages won for my country by Mr. O'Connell, and his extraordinary sacrifices in her cause, and his unremitting exertions to ameliorate the condition of her people; never did it afford me so much unmixed gratification as at present to unite with my fellow-countrymen in expressing our grateful sense of his distinguished services.

"On former occasions, whether in struggling for reform, or to abate coercion, or to annihilate tithes, or to abolish vestry cess, or to purify corporations, our offerings came to cheer him onward in the contest, when our encouraging shouts were drowned in the roar of the angry elements of agitation, while now is presented to us the delightful picture of our native land in peace—the ocean of society smoothed by the halcyon wing of kindly government.

"Shall Irishmen, then, not be ardent in gratefully returning favours so bountiful—favours due by Ireland to the indomitable spirit, persevering industry, and powerful talents of one man, who, with a singleness of mind unprecedented in the annals of history, rejecting every consideration of self, and sacrificing to the public interests a profession, which his abilities, knowledge, and great experience, had converted into a mine of wealth, devoted himself and his family for the redemption of his country.

"To Irishmen and their children in this country, it is peculiarly gratifying to contemplate the home of their fathers, in the enjoyment of that happy tranquillity under a fostering government, which through some unaccountable and blighting influence they are denied at Newfoundland, and as 'ardent hope' is amongst the most prominent virtues of Irish character, they do anticipate that as in the 'distant east' they perceive the day star of liberty appearing, the time is not far distant when the shadows of deception and mists of error having passed away, the 'full noon of freedom' will enlighten the country of their adoption. May I, then, trouble you to enrol my name amongst my old and valued friends, the excellent people of Carrick-on Suir, and at the same time, as several of my clergymen have requested me to signify their concurrence in these sentiments, and their desire to participate in the pleasure of thus expressing their respect and attachment to the father of his own country and the friend of mankind, Mr. O'Connell, you will be so good as to add their subscriptions as under; and were it possible at this season of the year, for the other reverend gentlemen of the island to communicate with St. John's, I am quite sure the sum would be much larger.

"I am, my dear Sir, your very affectionate friend,

MICHAEL ANTHONY FLEMING,
Bishop of V. A. of
Newfoundland, &c. &c.

"P.S.—Since I wrote the above, several persons having learned that I was about to transmit the subscriptions of the clergymen to the trustees of the National Tribute, have requested me to add their names, a request it gives me great pleasure to comply with, amongst whom you will find several members of our legislature and some of our most respectable citizens.

"Edmund Power, Esq., Attorney, Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland."

TITHES—TITHES.

The persecution of the people is every where producing an energetic and spirited, but at the same time, legal opposition—and to say truth, our countrymen would be unworthy of their name—they would be viler

"Than the rank weed
"That rots on Lethe's wharf"

if the insults that their chaste wives are obliged to submit to, under the auspices of commissioners of rebellion, did not prompt them to display their abhorrence of a system which countenances such atrocities.

At an Anti-tithe meeting held at CASTLETOWN-DELVIN, in the county of Westmeath, on Sunday last, the following determined resolution was carried:—

"Resolved—That we view with much concern and pain, the violent alternative resorted to by the Protestant minister of this parish, in the enforcement of his claim for tithes a few days since (the original amount being only—and in a *solitary instance* too, unpaid—£3 7s. 0d.) against a poor, peaceable, and industrious individual. Now in consequence of such very rigorous, and, we regret to add, unkind and oppressive proceedings, we feel called upon to proclaim now more than ever our fixed determination 'that our hatred to tithes shall be as lasting as our love of justice.'"

We expect to hear a spirited denunciation of the tithe system, together with its appurtenances of bailiffs, policemen, and commissioners of rebellion, from the counties of Wicklow and Kildare.—*Evening Freeman.*

CATHOLIC CHURCH—ROME.

We learn from the Roman journals, that the Very Rev. John Spratt, S.T.M., from Dublin, preached an English sermon in the church of *Gesu e Maria*, in the *Corso*, on Sunday the 28th February last, at three, p.m.; that the very reverend gentleman was conveyed to the church in the state carriage of his Eminence Cardinal Weld, and that all the Irish and English aristocracy and nobility then in Rome attended on the occasion, and were much pleased with the eloquent discourse.

It was announced that the Right Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, Bishop of Raphoe, in Ireland, was to have preached in the Eternal City on the following Sunday.

GREECE.

The latest letters from Greece detail a sad event of recent occurrence. The son of one of those distinguished in the Greek revolution, and who had himself fought nobly, and sacrificed his fortune for his country, the Hydriote Tzamados, has committed suicide; *misery* has done prompted him to the act. It is not long since one of the sons of Miaulis set the same exam[illegible]

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 25.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack at the usual hour.

The Duke of CUMBERLAND said he was instructed by the agricultural committee to move, that there be laid before the house a return of the quantity of stock, last returned by the various lords, and the quantity of diminishing the various lords, and the quantity of beef and butter imported from Ireland since 1826; also a return of the amount paid to the land-tax by every city and town in England and Wales for the last year.

The Exeter quay bill, and the Manchester improvement bill, were brought up from the House of Commons by Mr. M. Phillips and others.

Earl HOWE presented a petition from Leicester against the probate clauses of the ecclesiastical courts bill; also petitions from two associations in Leicestershire, complaining of agricultural distress.

Lord STRADBROKE presented a petition from an individual named D. Robinson, complaining of the duty levied upon legacies left for charitable purposes; also one signed by 1000 owners and occupiers of land in the county of Suffolk, complaining of agricultural distress.

Lord STRADFORD presented a petition from Poole in favour of Mr. Buckingham's claims.

IRISH CORPORATIONS.

Viscount DUNCANNON presented a petition from the city and liberties of Kilkenny in favour of the Irish corporation reform bill, and praying that it might be founded on the same principles as the bills for Scotland and England.

DISSENTERS.

Lord HOLLAND presented a petition from a place in the county of Brecknock, complaining of the grievances under which Dissenters laboured, and praying for relief.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE presented a petition from Barnstaple against the marriage clauses of the Ecclesiastical Courts' Bill. Also one from Southborough to the same effect.

BANKRUPTCY COURTS, IRELAND.

Lord PLUNKET moved the second reading of the Irish Bankruptcy Courts' Bill. There was no subject which required more than the Bankruptcy laws declaratory explanation and enactment, and accordingly various measures were passed on the subject. He now proposed to extend to Ireland the beneficial changes in the 6th Geo. IV., by which, in this country, a new jurisdiction was established for the purpose of deciding on all such cases, and he proposed to give to Ireland the provisions of that bill, so far as the circumstances in that part of the country required. In England it was found necessary, on account of the great quantity of bankruptcy cases, to relieve the chancellor from the duties connected with them which had been imposed upon him; but he was happy to inform their lordships, that there was not any great burden on the shoulders of the keeper of the Great Seal in Ireland in hearing the appeal cases in bankruptcy, on account of the small quantity of business in that branch of his jurisdiction. He did not, therefore, propose to establish a court of review. The laws were at present very badly administered, not that he meant to say the gentlemen who were Commissioners in Ireland did not fairly administer them so far as was in their power, but there were five sets of Commissioners, and the truth was that the remuneration allowed them was so trifling, that they could not abandon their avocations and devote their time solely to these matters. (Hear, hear, hear.) The noble and learned lord then went into a detail of the provisions of the proposed bill, and said it was intended to appoint one Commissioner to do the entire business that was at present executed by the twenty-five who now acted, and who should receive a salary of £15,000 per annum. He (Lord Plunket) had asked the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to name the person who, in case the bill passed, would be fit to fill the office:—but his Excellency was pleased to consult his (Lord Plunket's) judgement, and he selected Mr. Macann, K.C., a gentleman of great respectability, of more than twenty years standing in the profession, and who possessed the confidence of the bar and of the public generally. It was also proposed, in case the business increased considerably, and that it became considerably necessary to do so, to appoint a register of the court, with a salary of £300 per annum. The noble and learned lord having stated the means by which it was intended to compensate the present Bankrupt Commissioners, said there was a clause which it was not his intention to press, and which found its way inadvertantly into the bill. He proposed when the bill went into committee to strike out the objectionable clause.

The bill was then read a second time and ordered to be committed on Monday.

ECCLESIASTICAL LEASES.

The report of the committee on the ecclesiastical leases' bill having been brought up,

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY had consulted some of the highest legal authorities on the subject of this bill, and he was satisfied it would be most beneficial in its operation, as the objectionable parts had been remodelled.

The report was then ordered to be printed.

Some private bills on the table were then advanced a stage.

Viscount MELBOURNE moved for some returns relative to the number of criminal offences in Ireland.

On the motion of the Earl of SHAFTESBURY their lordships then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—March 25.

The Speaker took the chair at a few minutes to five o'clock.

NEWPORT HARBOUR.

Mr. HALL brought in a bill for making a harbour at Newport, which was read a first time.

PAPER DUTY.

Mr. FERGUSON presented a petition from the paper-makers, stationers, and others of the county of Aberdeen, praying for a reduction of the duty on paper.

DUTIES ON EAST INDIA SUGAR.

Mr. EWART presented a petition from the merchants, bankers, and tradesmen of Liverpool, praying for an equalization of the duties on East India sugar. The hon. member considered the subject of the petition one well deserving the consideration of the house; the claims on this subject were becoming stronger and stronger every day. The petition was signed, not only by all the merchants and bankers of Liverpool, but by a vast number of the shopkeepers of that town, who had begun to see that one mode of relief from taxation was removing it from the raw article.

Mr. HUME said that the hon. member had alluded to the merchants and bankers, but there was another class of more importance still—he alluded to the consumers generally. He thought the house would do well to take the subject under its serious consideration, looking at the material increase in the price that had taken place, and the consequent decrease in the consumption. He trusted that ministers would think it right to bring forward measures for the adoption of the house upon the subject; but if they did not, he hoped the hon. member would press forward this question, and not rest satisfied with this or that understanding, as he was sure the house and the country were with him.—(Cheers.)

Mr. M. PHILLIPS had been requested to support the prayer of the petition, which he did with the utmost cordiality. He had waited with the greatest anxiety till the question could be fairly mooted, as being one of those who had voted compensation to the West India interest. He had no wish, till that great question was settled, to vote a point of this kind. But he now considered that having fulfilled their engagements fully and honourably towards the West India interest, there ought to be no longer any delay in placing the important question on a proper basis. The honourable member for Middlesex had placed the question on a right footing, when he said that it was a question of equity towards the consumers. He begged leave to support the prayer of the petition.

Mr. A. CHAPMAN said that there were other parties interested in this question, viz., the shipowners.—He thought that the same advantages ought to be given to ships coming from the East, as well as from the West Indies. It was contrary to all rules of justice and sound sense that articles coming from the most distant places should pay higher duties than the same articles when brought from a less distant place.

Mr. WILKS—This was a matter of the greatest importance, and the subject ought to be brought immediately before the house. At that moment in France the people only paid one-fourth part for the sugar they consumed that we paid in this country. It would benefit the agricultural interests by directing their attention to the cultivation of beet-root here. (Cries of "Oh, oh.") He meant to say distinctly that as good sugar might be supplied from beet-root for 5s. as they were now paying 20s. for. (Cries of "Oh, oh.")

Major BEAUCLERK had been requested to press this subject on the attention of his Majesty's ministers, and he hoped it would be shortly brought before the house.

After a few words from an Hon. Member, whose name we could not learn,

Mr. EWART gave notice that on the annual duties being moved, he would move that the duties upon all sugars be placed on the same footing. (Hear, hear.)

Mr EWART presented a petition from the manufacturers of Warrington, praying for the repeal of the duties upon Soap.

TITHES.

Mr. SHAW presented a petition from the arch-diocese of Tuam, and another from the diocese of Ardagh, praying that any measure passed by that house, for regulating the collection of tithes, should be founded on principles of strict justice. The hon. and learned member also presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the city of Limerick, praying for an inquiry into the subject of the Carlow election. Also a petition from an individual of the name of Williams, complaining of being refused ordination by the Bishop of Gloucester, because he was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, only. The right hon. gentleman said he had also a petition from the Rev. Mr. Stoney, of Newport Pratt, in the county of Mayo, to which he would not more particularly allude at present, as he understood that the hon. member for Dundalk had a counter petition on the same subject; and he would not rest himself by stating that it contained charges against the Roman Catholic Clergyman and Bishop of that district.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD said, as the right hon. gentleman opposite had alluded to the subject of the petition entrusted to him (Mr. Crawford), he would take leave to state the substance to the house.

The SPEAKER interrupted the hon. member, and called him to order, as no question was before the chair.

Mr. CRAWFORD thought he might be allowed to mention that he held a petition from the Rev. Mr. Newport, the parish priest of Newport Pratt, which contained charges affecting the Protestant Rector, the Rev. Mr. Stoney; and he therefore felt it his duty to communicate the fact to that gentleman before he presented the petition. The result of that communication he believed was the petition presented by the right hon. the member for the University of Dublin. The one in his (Mr. C's) hand charged Mr. Stoney with having sent out persons as biblical teachers who made use of the most insulting expressions towards the professors of the Roman Catholic religion. He deeply regretted that such language should be used by any person belonging to the established church, or that such a course of conduct should be followed as was described in the petition. He would not, however, at present ask to present it.

The SPEAKER called on the hon. gentleman to bring up the petition to the table, which he accordingly did amid great laughter.

NAVIGATION OF THE SHANNON.

Mr. FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH presented petitions from places in the counties of Roscommon, Sligo, and Leitrim, in favour of the Shannon navigation bill. The petitioners complained of the system adopted of making the parishioners pay the expense of the survey.

PORT OF LIVERPOOL.

Mr. A. CHAPMAN moved for a return of the number of vessels from the United States and other foreign ports, which had entered the port of Liverpool from January 1835 to January 1836.

Mr. HARDY presented a petition from certain medical practitioners, praying for remuneration for their attendance at coroners' inquests.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Sir W. GEARY presented petitions from several places in Kent, complaining of agricultural distress; also a petition from licensed victuallers, complaining of the additional duty on spirit licences.

Colonel VERNER moved for a return of the number of persons committed to the gaol of the county Tipperary in 1832, 1835, 1834, and 1835, distinguishing the offences for which they had been committed. Also a return of the number of coroners' inquests within the same period.

ILLEGAL SOCIETIES.

The Hon. and Gallant Member then gave notice that he should move for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the illegal societies since the year 1793, held together by secret signs or tokens.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (IRELAND.)

Mr. S. CRAWFORD presented a petition from the inhabitants of Grey Abbey, in the county of Down, praying for the reform of the municipal corporations of Ireland, for the entire extinction of tithes and *regium donum*, and for a reform of the grand jury law, and that the cess payers shall be fairly represented in the representing body. The hon. member also presented a petition from the inhabitants of Sea-patrick, praying for a law to grant ejected tenants compensation for improvement, and for a more equitable principle of grand jury assessment.

TITHES—(IRELAND.)

Mr. JEPHSON presented a petition from Mallow, complaining of the provisions of Lord Stanley's bill, providing for the composition of tithes.

STAMP DUTIES ON NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. BROTHERTON presented a petition from Salford, praying for the total repeal of the duty on newspapers. As many hon. members had petitions to present, he should content himself with merely observing that he earnestly hoped his majesty's present government, who had every thing to hope for, and nothing to fear from an unshackled press, would comply with the earnest prayer of the petition.

IRISH TITHES.

Mr. HUME trusted that before the noble lord brought forward his motion on this subject, the house would allow hon. members who had petitions to present them.—The hon. member then presented petitions from the market-gardeners of London, and several other places, against the bill.

Captain YORKE presented similar petitions from the landowners of the Isle of Ely.

Mr. WARBURTON trusted the house would have no objection to meet one morning for the receiving of petitions on this subject.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL had no objection to the course suggested by the hon. member, and he would therefore propose that the house should meet on Tuesday for that purpose.

The SPEAKER deprecated the revival of the practice of the house sitting in the morning, thinking that much inconvenience would arise from it.

Lord J. RUSSELL entirely agreed with what had fallen from the chair with respect to the revival of the practice of sitting in the morning, but the suggestion was only with respect to one subject. The noble lord said, in moving that the house at its rising should adjourn to Monday, that on that day he should move that the house, at its rising on Wednesday, should adjourn to the 11th of April. If that course should be acceded to by the house, what he should propose was, that immediately after the Easter recess, with respect to Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—on Monday he would move the ordnance estimates, and two or three votes on the army estimates; on Wednesday the Secretary-at-war would move the second reading of the mutiny bill; and on Friday he proposed to move the second reading of the registration of marriages bill. In answer to a question, the noble lord proceeded to say, that it certainly was not his intention to include Ireland in the latter bill.—He would not say that it was not possible to introduce a bill with respect to a registration in Ireland, but he understood many Roman Catholic priests had objections to a bill of this nature.

TITHE COMMUTATION (ENGLAND.)

Lord J. RUSSELL (after there had been a good deal of desultory conversation) moved that the house resolve into committee on the tithe commutation (England) bill.

Mr. LENNARD moved that it be an instruction to such committee to insert provisions, enabling owners of lands, where there had been a compulsory commutation as regards the original owner of such lands, to re-open the valuation at successive periods of ten years, when it shall appear that the annual value (to be ascertained by valuation) of the tithes, if they had been taken in kind for the preceding five years, after deducting 25 per cent., would have been one-third less than the sums annually paid on account of such composition within the same five years. He spoke at considerable length in support of it; but it was suggested to him that it would come in a better form as a clause.

Mr. BLAMIRE spoke in favour of a voluntary commutation of tithes. All that the legislature ought to do was to place the two parties interested in the commutation of tithes in such a situation as to enable them to make a satisfactory arrangement between themselves.—It had been proposed to take the rent charge and farm the tithe upon it. What the operation of that principle might be in the south of England he did not know, but in the north of England he was sure that it would lead to the greatest possible confusion. He knew cases in which thirty per cent. was paid on some farms, and on others only one or two per cent., and there was no reason why, in a few years, those who now paid one or two per cent. might not be called on to pay thirty. He was of opinion that it was impossible to settle the question of tithe fairly between all parties by one general enactment; but what was desirable was, that a system of commutation should be established, which, while it protected the interests of both titheowner and tithepayer, should be carried into effect without favour to either party.

Lord HOWICK denied, from his own experience, that the disposition to enter into voluntary commutation of tithe was general, however strong it might be in parts of Cumberland and Northumberland. If they were to pass a bill for the voluntary commutation of tithe, the effect of such a measure would be in the end to produce the greatest possible injustice to many parties, and would be likely in a certain period of time, to produce the greatest inconvenience to the country at large. The principle of voluntary commutation, which was at first tolerable, is now quite impracticable.

Sir R. PEEL did not object to compulsory commutation; he was only desirous of rendering the machinery as perfect as possible. The noble lord had stated that there was a great advantage in the compulsory principle over the voluntary principle, and he (Sir R. Peel) admitted that opinion to be well founded, provided that the qualification of the compulsory principle should be consistent with strict justice; because, unless they gave satisfaction to all parties concerned, then he feared that adoption of the compulsory principle, however equitable it might be, would not practically speaking, be attended with success. But the noble lord would, in fact, prevent the voluntary arrangement from taking place, and he would hold out a compulsory power at the end of the stated period. Looking at the nature of property in lands, and the alterations which railroads and other improvements might make in its value, he deprecated any valuation now which might seem to be permanent, as injurious alike to the tithe-owners and tithe-payers.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he certainly had no wish to press this bill through the house in haste. The voluntary principle involved would not work beneficially, as he certainly did not feel the less strongly upon it at present. With the exception of the suggestion conveyed in the speech of the hon. member for Cumberland, he had scarcely heard a practicable substitute mentioned which could be acted upon. As regarded the general principle of the bill, it seemed to him to be calculated to accomplish an honest intention of doing justice to both parties. The clergy generally throughout the country had not complained of the bill.

Lord EBRINGTON fully coincided in the principle of the bill brought in by Lord Althorp, but he believed that bill could not, in the present temper of the house, now be passed. He thought the minimum of sixty per cent. objectionable, especially in Devonshire, where, from the forbearance and liberality of the clergy, and the nature of the landed interest, the clergy were worse paid than in other parts of the country.

The discussion of the bill in detail was then proceeded with, and the clauses up to 12, inclusive, were agreed to. The house then resumed.

PRIVILEGE.

Captain JONES took the opportunity of defending the solicitors to the corporation of Derry from a statement reported in the newspapers as having been made by the right hon. gentleman opposite, the Attorney-General for Ireland. The right hon. gentleman was reported to have stated that the solicitor for the corporation of Derry received a salary of £400 a-year, and had, in addition to that, obtained from the corporation costs to the amount of £4,000. The fact, however, was, that the solicitor's salary was only twenty guineas a-year, and the costs he was represented as having received, were the aggregate amount of costs for nearly twenty years.

Mr. O'LOGHLEN said, the statement which he had made rested on the authority of the commissioners of corporate inquiry. What he had stated was, that the solicitor of the corporation of Derry had received £440 salary during a period of nineteen years, and had, during the same time, received within a very small sum of £4,000 in costs.

TITHE BILL (IRELAND.)

Mr. SHAW asked the noble lord (Lord John Russell) if any determination had been come to with respect to the day on which the question of Irish tithes, which stood for the present day, was to be brought forward?

Lord J. RUSSELL could not give a certain answer.

Lord MORPETH would give an answer to the question of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Shaw) on Monday next.

IRISH MUNICIPAL VOTES.

Dr. LEFROY moved for certain returns specifying the number of voters at the last general election for the city of Cork, who had affixed their marks to the affidavits of registry. The right hon. and learned gentleman stated, that it would be recollected that his hon. and learned friend, Mr. Sergeant Jackson, had, in the debate on the Irish municipal bill, by way of showing the qualifications of the future municipal constituency, declared that no less than 600 of those who voted for the members for Cork were unable to write their names. That allegation was subsequently contradicted, and he moved for those returns for the purpose of verifying it.

Mr. O'LOGHLEN objected to furnishing the returns, on the ground that 40s. freeholders, as well as 10l. householders, were included in the parliamentary constituency, and they would not share in the municipal franchise. He believed that out of the £10 householders who had signed the affidavit of registry not one marksman would be found.

Dr. LEFROY said he should meet the objection of the right hon. gentleman by confining his motion to the ten pound householders—those who were to form the future burgesses of the new corporation, several hundreds of whom, he took upon himself to state upon information on which he could depend, would appear to be marksmen, incapable of writing their own names.—If his information were incorrect, complying with this motion would afford an opportunity of shewing it to be so; but if his Majesty's government were to avail themselves of their majority to defeat this motion, and shut out the truth, the house and the public would judge of the case and of the fairness of their conduct.

Doctor BALDWIN defended the constituency of Cork, and described them as being, if anything, over educated.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL must enter his protest against the return being ordered, for if even they made out all that had been said, disclosures of this nature must be very disagreeable to the persons affected by them.

Colonel PERCEVAL did not see how the hon. and learned gentleman could resist the motion, since by common consent no imputation could rest on the parties on account of their being unable to write their names.

After a few observations from Mr. Shiel the house divided—

For the motion	.....	9
Against it	.....	23
	Majority	—14

The house then, at half-past twelve, adjourned.

Living Catalogues.—Sir Henry Ellis says (Evidence No. 1775) that "librarians are living catalogues, and can usually be consulted to greater advantage than a printed catalogue for a continuance." If this be true the constant attendance of three or four of these "ambulatory catalogues" in the reading room of the British Museum would be very desirable. The discovery is important; and had it been made ten or twelve years ago, more than £5,000 might have been saved—the sum actually expended in preparing a portion of a classed catalogue, without a single page of it having been made available to the public.—*Edwards's Letter on the British Museum.*

THE ARMY.

(FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.)

EXCHANGES AND PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, March 25, 1836.

2d Regiment of Life Guards—Lieutenant John Roche, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Lord Deerhurst, who retires; and Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant Robert Blane to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Roche.

7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant General Sir Evan Lloyd, K.C.H. to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant General Sir Robert Bolton, deceased.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Captain Francis Dermot Daly to be Major, by purchase, vice Dyne, who retires; Lieutenant John Harrison to be Captain, by purchase, vice Daly; Cornet William Persse to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Harrison; Cornet Henry Wintle Knight to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Persse, whose promotion has not taken place; George Cornwall, Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Knight.

11th Regiment of Light Dragoons Lieutenant Colonel James Thomas Lord Brudenell, from the half pay Unattached, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Michael Childers, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

1st Regiment of Foot—Ensign Archibald Christie Sanderson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Vallance, who retires; Ninian Craig, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase vice Sanderson; and Surgeon Joseph Farnden, from the Hibernian Military School, to be Surgeon, vice Finnie, who exchanges.

12th Foot—Lieutenant Henry Aime Ouvry, from the 99th Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Dent, who exchanges.

21st Foot—Lieutenant Alexander Mackenzie to be Captain, without purchase, vice Daniell, deceased; Lieutenant Charles Lonsdale to be Captain, without purchase, vice Williams, appointed to the 21th Regiment; Second Lieutenant John Ramsay Stuart to be first Lieutenant, vice Mackenzie; Blackman Chichester Crookshanks, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Stuart.

28th Foot—Major Sydney John Cotton, from the 41st Regiment to be Major, vice Browne, who exchanges.

35th Foot—Lieutenant Theophilus Faris to be Adjutant, vice Blood, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

39th Foot—Humphrey Gray, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Morris, deceased.

41st Foot—Major Gore Browne, from the 28th Regiment, to be Major, vice Cotton, who exchanges; Lieutenant William Barnes to be Captain, without purchase, vice Ellis, deceased; Ensign Alexander Crie Meik to be Lieutenant, vice Barnes; and James Eman, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Meik.

52d Foot—Andrew Skene, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon.

62d Foot—George Mackay, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice M'Carthy, who retires.

99th Foot—Lieutenant Allen Dent, from the 12th Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Ouvry, who exchanges.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN SCHOOL.

Surgeon William Finnie, from the Royal Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Farnden, who exchanges.

COMMISSARIAT.

Deputy Assistant Commissary General Archibald Fraser to be Assistant Commissary General.

MEMORANDA.

The date of Lieutenant J. H. Shafforth's promotion, in the 57th Regiment, is the 1st of August, 1835, and not December 25, 1835.

[All the above are dated March 25, 1836, except otherwise expressed.]

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 59th, 72d, and 83d Regiments to bear on their colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices heretofore granted them, the words "Cape of Good Hope," in commemoration of the distinguished gallantry displayed by those Regiments at the capture of the town and garrison of the Cape of Good Hope, on the 8th January, 1806, when they formed part of two Brigades employed on that occasion.

Office of Ordnance, March 22.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—First Lieutenant George Rivers Luke to be second Captain, vice Mathias, retired on half pay; and Second Lieutenant George Drought Warburton to be First Lieutenant, vice Luke—both dated March 17, 1836.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant.

Royal Sussex Militia—Thomas Faulconer, Gent., to be Ensign, dated March 14, 1836.

British American Land Company.—The annual meeting of the proprietors in the Company established to promote emigration to Lower Canada, was held yesterday at the London Tavern for the purpose of receiving a report on the state of the affairs of the corporation; the Governor, G. R. Robinson, Esq., M.P., in the chair; who stated the object of the meeting, and said the report which the Directors had prepared would show that there was every prospect that the millions of acres they had in Lower Canada, would, by affording facilities for the settlement of emigrants, be of advantage to the proprietors as well as to the mother country. Two circumstances had retarded the operations of the company—the disturbed state of the Lower Province, and the improved condition of the labouring classes of this country, which necessarily checked the desire for emigration.—There could not be a doubt but that as the advantages possessed by the townships in Lower Canada became known, emigration would flow into them. When the Lower Province shall have become more settled, settlement in it would increase. A moiety of the sums paid to government for the land by the company had been laid out in making roads, bridges, &c., and some important roads had already been opened, and further sums would be expended in the same way, which would ultimately be of great advantage to the colony. The Secretary then read the report, which went into minute details of the proceedings of the company since the previous meeting.—The report having been approved of, and thanks voted to the Directors, the meeting adjourned.

Russian Jealousy.—The jealousy of this government is most notorious, yet to show that even a joke cannot be uttered with impunity, I shall relate an anecdote founded on fact. At a meeting of the Academy of Arts, three ministers were proposed as members, on which the vice-president, who was a man of talent, and more of the artist than the courtier, objected to their admission as being unqualified. In reply it was urged, that they were near the person of the Emperor, and might be of use to the institution. After the meeting had broken up, the vice-president, animadverting on the incligibility of those who had been nominated said, that the Academy might as well have elected the Emperor's *coachman*, as he was, too, near his person, and quite as much an artist as the individuals in question. This pleasantry did not fail to reach the ears of the governors, before whom the wit was summoned, who, disdaining any subterfuge, confessed when the question was put, that he had said so, but quite jocosely, without intending to reflect on those to whom it was applied.—But this availed nothing; he was ordered in twenty-four hours to leave St. Petersburgh, and proceed to enjoy the cool air of *Siberia*, as being best adapted to his lively temperament.—*Rae Wilson's Travels in Russia, Poland, and Finland.*

Protection from Fire.—A numerous and respectable meeting was held on Monday, at the London Coffee house to establish a society for the protection of life from fire, the Lord Mayor in the chair. His Lordship briefly adverted to the objects of the meeting; 14 human lives, he said, were sacrificed during the last year at fires. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, Mr. Sheridan Knowles, and others. Resolutions declaratory to the objects of the meeting were passed; and thanks having been given to his Lordship, the meeting separated.

The King of Holland has been pleased to approve a plan for giving assistance to young Israelites who desire to be educated as teachers of religion, preachers, and the like. The following is the substance of these regulations:—The person desiring to enjoy the assistance from the Treasury must be of the age of thirteen to twenty-three years, of good moral character, acquainted with the elements of the Dutch language, able to read and write it, have a knowledge of arithmetic, of the elements of geography and history, also of proficiency in the Hebrew language, and in the knowledge of the Bible.

MR. RUTHVEN, M.P.

There have been rumours during the day of the death of Mr. E. S. Ruthven, M.P. for this city; but, although the Hon. Gentleman has been for some days in a hopeless state, we believe that the statement of his demise is premature. The *Register* says—"Mr. Ruthven was seized with paralysis on Friday, and he was not expected to survive that night. His death has been hastened by that uncompromising zeal which he has ever evinced in discharge of his Parliamentary duties. He was strongly urged to pair off with some person on the night of the debate on the Irish Corporation bill. To do this he should show himself in the House. Several would have been glad to be asked to retire with him; but when he found himself in his place, his observation to a friend was, 'Since I have come to the field, I'll see the end of the battle.' He accordingly remained until four o'clock in the morning, and was one of those included in the memorable majority of 64. After this he declined so rapidly that his dissolution was daily expected."—*Evening Post.*

MEETING OF NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS—NEW STAMP ACT.

A very numerous Meeting of the Newspaper Proprietors of Ireland took place on Tuesday at Morrisson's. The most perfect unanimity prevailed amongst them as to the injustice of the proposed assimilation of the Stamp Duty on Newspapers in England and Ireland, which they determined to oppose by every means in their power, as a measure calculated to ruin the Irish Press. A committee was appointed to draw up a petition to the House of Commons, praying that the same scale of reduction should be adopted in both countries—that in case a penny duty should be established in England, the duty in Ireland should be one half-penny. A memorial to the same effect is to be presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by a deputation selected at the meeting. An adjourned Meeting is to be held at three o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday), when the petition and memorial will be submitted for approval.—*Evening Post.*

Edinburgh New Infirmary.—We understand that Mr. Chalmers, plumber, who died here last week, has left the bulk of his fortune, said to exceed £50,000, to establish a new infirmary. The will appoints the Dean of Faculty for the time being executor, with full power to carry the plan into effect.—*Scotsman.*

Orange Lodges.—The Lords of the Treasury have issued a general order to the respective boards and heads of departments under their control, directing them, without delay, to make it known to all persons acting in any capacity in their respective departments, that it is the express directions of the board that every party now a member of an Orange Lodge, or any political society excluding persons of a different religious faith, using secret signs or symbols, and acting by means of associated branches, should immediately withdraw from such society, and that no person in their service shall hereafter become in any way a member or connected with such a society.

Captain Samuel Jackson is appointed to the Bellerophon, 80 guns, and Sir Thomas Fellowes to the Pembroke, 74 guns.—*Ibid.*

A report has gone the round of the papers, that the Chimpanzee recently died at the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park. We are happy in being able to state that this interesting animal, although he has been slightly indisposed, is now almost in perfect health.—The mistake probably arose in consequence of his not having been seen by visitors for the last few days.—*Examiner.*

Servants of the Nobility.—The conduct of the servants of the visitors at the Duchess of Kent's banquet on Saturday is said to have been most disgraceful; and their conflict with the police such as could only emanate from persons accustomed to an audacious disregard of all control and decency.—*Globe.*

Deaths in Jamaica.—The last of the thirteen magistrates who were first sent out to Jamaica to aid in carrying into effect the new law, died a few days before the last packet left the island.

Interesting Foundling.—In the Liverpool workhouse there is a very interesting and beautiful female child, now conjectured to be between two and three years of age. She was found exposed on some steps in Ranelagh-street, in May last, when she was supposed to be about eighteen months old. She was dressed in an old lilac printed frock, a pink cotton bonnet, a fine linen chemise, marked "A." The only words she could articulate plainly were "papa" and "mamma." Every inquiry was made, but in vain, to discover her unnatural parents. She is of a fair complexion, stout, with blue eyes and fine curling hair. From the fineness of her linen, the mode in which it was marked, and the words she uttered, which are rarely used by children of the humbler or working classes of this part of the country, it is apprehended that she had been stolen, used for begging, robbed of her clothes, and exposed in the manner described. As several instances have occurred in London and other places of children having been stolen, we give this publicity to the facts in hopes that it may lead to some discovery; and to make the circumstance as extensively known as possible, we shall feel obliged if our contemporaries would copy the paragraph.—*Liverpool Standard.*

Singular Epitaph.—On a stone in a porch at the southern entrance to the Collegiate Church, Wolverhampton, is this singular epitaph:—

"Near this place lies Charles Claudius Phillips, whose absolute contempt for riches, and inimitable performances upon the violin, made him the admiration of all that knew him. He was born in Wales, made the tour of Europe, and after the experience of both kinds of fortune, died in 1732.

Exalted soul, thy various sounds could please
The love sick Virgin, and the gouty ease;
Could jarring crowds, like old Amphion, move
To beauteous order and harmonious love.
Here rest in peace till Angels bid thee rise
And join thy Saviour's concert in the skies."

Execution in the East Indies.—The *Times* gives the following extract of a letter dated Meerut, Oct 13, 1835:—"H —— has been ordered to Delhi on command with the regiment, to be present at the execution of the Newab Shunsooddeen, for the murder of Mr. Fraser, of which I gave you some account in one of my letters. I remained here, and it was expected there would have been a rescue, riot, &c., but the aid of four regiments of infantry, one regiment of native cavalry, sappers and miners, skirmishers, irregular horse, Fiez Mahomed Khan's troopers, 3,000 of police armed, had too imposing an effect to allow of any such thing. This is the first Newab that has been hung since the English have had sway, and is a great stretch of power."—An extract of another letter is subjoined, from the husband of the writer of the above:—"Delhi, Oct. 8, 1835.—We are just returned from the execution, which took place at half-past seven this morning, in the presence of all the troops drawn up in line.—We took up our position at about six o'clock, and after standing an hour and a half, the Newab was brought out in a palanquin, under a strong escort. On arriving at the foot of the gallows, he got out of the palkee, and instantly walked up the ladder upon the scaffold. I was so close that I could see everything. He was dressed in a plain muslin dress, and appeared about 28 years of age, very stout and fair. On reaching the drop, the executioners came towards him, when he held his arms to be tied, repeating prayers to himself, but not speaking a word to any one; on being pinioned, the red cap was drawn over his eyes, and the executioners having fixed the noose, descended. The civilian superintending then gave the word 'draw,' and down he went. His chest heaved, and his legs were contracted two or three times only; he must have died without the least pain, and never did man die yet with more courage, not a nerve or muscle betraying any emotion. The whole execution lasted two minutes. After hanging an hour and ten minutes, he was cut down and carried away to be buried. There was not the least disturbance, although it was said there would be attempt at rescue. He sent several messages to entreat that his execution might be hurried, as he wished it over—so much for Shunsooddeen."

HTE ARMY.

On Wednesday the entire of the 77th regiment arrived in Dublin from Liverpool, under the command of Major Wilson. One division immediately proceeded on its march for the head-quarters at Mullingar, the remaining left next morning for the same destination. Previous to sailing from Liverpool the regiment lost one of its men, who accidentally fell overboard and was drowned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE—REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.

The Paris Papers were almost wholly occupied with the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday on the subject of the reduction of the debt. The recommendation of the committee that the question should be taken, was carried by a large majority, and this decision, as our correspondent observes, has ensured the stability of M. Thiers's Ministry. Some of the French journals begin to talk of the propagation of the Chamber which they fix for the 1st of May.—*Courier.*

The Duke de Nemours is expected, it is stated in a letter from Algiers, to take part in a new expedition which will take place within a month, to Medea and Miliana. The Trocadero, a ship of 120 guns, has been burnt and destroyed at Toulon.

PORTUGAL—THE MINISTRY.

We have received advices from Lisbon to the 20th instant. The Ministers, though beaten upon every question, and plunged in difficulties from which they find it impossible to extricate themselves, still desperately cling to office. The Queen supports them, so that their retirement will not take place before the arrival of the Prince of Portugal.

SPAIN—THE NEW CORTES.

The new Chambers of Procuradores will be composed of 97 new members, and 58 members of the last. Of one member of the majority who voted against article 17 of the electoral law, and thereby brought about the dissolution of the Cortes, has been returned to the new Chamber. This speaks plainly enough as to the disapprobation which that vote has met with among the electors.

SANGUINARY ACTION WITH THE CARLISTS.

There has been a statement current this afternoon that official information has reached town that an action between the Constitutional troops and the Carlists, which commenced on the 15th, and was continued on the 16th inst., had taken place, the result being in favour of the Queen's forces. We have not been able to obtain any intelligence confirmatory of the report in question.

General Cordova (a professed gambler), says that the everlasting gossip, the *Messager*, lost, on the 3d of March at the Spanish game, called El Monte, 100,000 francs to General Evans.

TURKEY.

The German papers give, under the date of Bern March 18, the following:—"We learn that by an agreement of the several governments concerned, a number of subaltern officers of all arms, of the Prussian, Russian, and Austrian armies, are to go to Constantinople. The Sultan himself expressed his wish to this effect to the ambassadors at his court. Prussia will send 8 officers of cavalry, four of infantry, and two of artillery. A great number of officers have already offered themselves."

SIR R. MUSGRAVE, BART., M.P.

We have received the following from this truly patriotic representative. Most truly do we lament the cause which, so much against his wishes, compelled him to pair off:—

"Sir—I beg to be allowed to state, through your journal, that on the 24th I paired off, until after Easter week, with Mr. E. Stanley, of Cumberland. I did it with great reluctance, but the state of my health required me to leave London for a few weeks.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"Tourin, March 30th, 1836. "R. MUSGRAVE.

"To the Editor of the *Waterford Chronicle.*"

DUBLIN CORPORATION.

Their great, big, grand honors, such as Davy M'Cle and Alderman James, are following the example, it would seem, of the Blacksmiths, who boast of the popish protection of St. Low; that is to say, they are voting money to each other, under certain pretences. They forget that all this money is recoverable by the new Corporation, and that the parties now dealing with the public funds may have to appear in the King's Bench.—*E. P.*

THE SPANISH WAR.

(FROM THURSDAY'S CHRONICLE.)

The war in Spain is daily assuming a fiercer and more savage aspect, as if the sight of horrors, inevitable to the usual course of warfare, had converted human beings into demons. The Chiefs on both sides would seem to be rivalling each other in the pastime of butchering their fellow-creatures in cold-blood, and the massacre committed one day by order of Cabrera—the leader of the Carlists—is the next day surpassed by the butcher Mer—who still continues General of the Christinos. The father of Cabrera has been shot by the latter, and the filial piety of the son declares that twenty victims shall be sacrificed to her shade, and for every future life, he adds, that five of the enemy shall pay the ransom. Mer—on his part, determined not to be outdone, makes a vow of shooting twenty Carlist prisoners for each one executed by his opponent, and the nature of the cold-blooded Chieftain is too well known to allow us, for an instant, to doubt of his keeping his word. But, in the name of humanity, we ask, will the other European powers look calmly on without an attempt at stopping this mercenary effusion of human blood? Will there be no mediation, no intervention, or will France and England continue to behold their subjects, who are enrolled in either army, to be the victims of atrocities at which even the soul—Cannibals might shudder?

It is not easy in the conflicting accounts so actively circulated by partizan stock-jobbers and bigots, to form a true estimate of the characters of the leaders in Spain, the real force of their respective armies, or their different degrees of guilt; but of this no doubt can be entertained that Don Carlos is neither the fool or the adventurer which he was first represented, and that were it not for the assistance of the British soldiers, British arms, and British money, the Queen's troops would have been, long since, compelled to give over the warfare.

The public already know that in October, 1833, the friends of Don Carlos commenced operations with

…EN, M.P.

…uring the day of the death …or this city; but, although … for some days in a hope… …statement of his demise is …ays—"Mr. Ruthven was …y, and I he was not expected …eath has been hastened by …ich he has ever evinced in … duties. He was strongly …erson on the night of the …ration bill. To do this he …ouse. Several would have …e with him; but when he …his observation to a friend …e field, I'll see the end of …emained until four o'clock …of those included in the me… …ter this he declined so ra… …daily expected."—*Evening*

…R PROPRIETORS—NEW …ACT.

…of the Newspaper Proprie… …uesday at Morrisson's. The …led amongst them as to the …milation of the Stamp Duty …nd Ireland, which they de… …neans in their power, as a …Irish Press. A committee …petition to the House of … same scale of reduction …ntries—that in case a penny … England, the duty in Ire… …y. A memorial to the same …e Chancellor of the Exche… …d at the meeting. An ad… …at three o'clock to-morrow …ion and memorial will be …*ening Post.*

…ARY.—We understand that …o died here last week, has left …to exceed £50,000, to esta… … will appoints the Dean of …xecutor, with full power to …*Scotsman.*

…ords of the Treasury have … respective boards and heads …ontrol, directing them, with… …to all persons acting in any …epartments, that it is the ex… …that every party now a mem… …ny political society exclu…ing …s faith, using secret signs or …ns of associated branches, … from such society, and that …all hereafter become in any … with such a society.

…y is appointed to the Bell… …OMAS FELLOWES to the Pem…

…ound of the papers, that the …the Zoological Gardens in … happy in being able to state …al, although he has been … almost in perfect health.— …e in consequence of his not …*for* the last few days.—*Exa…*

…LITY.—The conduct of the …he Duchess of Kent's ban… …o have been most flagitious; …e police such as could only …stomed to an audacious dis… …ency.—*Globe.*

…he last of the thirteen mi… …t out to Jamaica to aid in … law, died a few days before …d.

…o.—In the Liverpool work… …esting and beautiful female …pe between two and three …d exposed on some steps in …t, when she was supposed …s old. She was dressed in a… …k cotton bonnet, a fine linen …he only words she could ar… …a" and "mamma." Every …in, to discover her unnatural complexion, stout, with blue … From the fineness of her … was marked, and the words …ly used by children of the …s of this part of the country, …ad been stolen, used for begg… …and exposed in the manner …nces have occurred in Lon… …ldren having been stolen, we …cts in hopes that it may lead …make the circumstance as ex… …, we shall feel obliged if our …y the paragraph.—*Liverpool*

…On a stone in a porch at the … Collegiate Church, Wolver… …epitaph:—

…arles Claudius Phillips, whose …s, and inimitable performances … the admiration of all that …n in Wales, made the tour of …rience of both kinds of fortune,

…ous sounds could please …nd the gouty ease; …, like old Amphion, move …d harmonious love. … Angels bid thee rise …s concert in the skies."

…ST INDIES.—The *Times* gives …letter dated Meerut, Oct 13, …n ordered to Delhi on com… …o be present at the execution …n, for the murder of Mr. Fra… …ome account in one of my let… …d it was expected there would …c., but the aid of four regi… …ment of native cavalry, sap… …rs, irregular horse, Flex Ma… …,000 of police armed, had too …y of any such thing. This is … been hung since the English … great stretch of power."—… …tter is subjoined, from the …he above:—" Delhi, Oct. 8, …ed from the execution, which …seven this morning, in the …ops drawn up in line.— …dition at about six o'clock, …r and a half, the Nawab was …n, under a strong escort. On …he gallows, he got out of the …ed up the ladder upon the … that I could see everything. … muslin dress, and appeared …y stout and fair. On reaching … came towards him, when he … repeating prayers to himself, …o any one; on being pinioned, …r his eyes, and the executioners …escended. The civilian super… …ord 'draw,' and down he went … legs were contracted two or …st have died without the least …die yet with more courage, not …ng any emotion. The whole …utes. After hanging an hour …cut down and carried away to …t the least disturbance, although …e attempt at rescue. He sent …at that his execution might be … over—so much for Shunsood…

…E ARMY.

…ival of the 77th regiment arrived …t, under the command of Major … immediately proceeded on its …ters at Mullingar, the remaining … same destination. Previous to …e regiment lost one of its men, …rboard and was drowned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE—REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.

… Papers were almost wholly occupied with the … the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday on the … reduction of the debt. The recommenda… … committee that the question should be ad… … carried by a large majority, and this deci… … correspondent observes, has ensured the sta… … M. Thiers's Ministry. Some of the French … seem to talk of the propagation of the Chamber, … for the 1st of May.—*Courier.*

… de Nemours is expected, it is stated in a … Algiers, to take part in a new expedition, … to take place within a month, to Medea and … The Trocadero, a ship of 120 guns, has been … destroyed at Toulon.

PORTUGAL—THE MINISTRY.

… received advices from Lisbon to the 20th in… … Ministers, though beaten upon every ques… … involved in difficulties from which they find it … extricate themselves, still desperately cling … The Queen supports them, so that their re… … will not take place before the arrival of the … of Portugal.

SPAIN—THE NEW CORTES.

… Chambers of Procuradores will be composed … members, and 58 members of the last. Only … number of the majority who voted against article … of the electoral law, and thereby brought about the … of the Cortes, has been returned to the new … This speaks plainly enough as to the disap… … which that vote has met with among the elec…

SANGUINARY ACTION WITH THE CARLISTS.

… has been a statement current this afternoon … official information has reached town that an ac… … between the Constitutional troops and the Car… …, which commenced on the 15th, and was continued … the 16th inst., had taken place, the result being in … of the Queen's forces. We have not been able … to any intelligence confirmatory of the report in … question.

… General Cordova (a professed gambler), says that that … collecting gossip, the *Messager*, lost, on the 3d of March, … the Spanish game, called El Monte, 100,000 francs to … General Evans.

TURKEY.

The German papers give, under the date of Berlin, March 12, the following:—"We learn that by an agree… … of the several governments concerned, a number … of staff-and subaltern officers of all arms, of the Prussian, Rus… …, and Austrian armies, are to go to Constantinople. … Sultan himself expressed his wish to this effect to … ambassadors at his court. Prussia will send five … officers of cavalry, four of infantry, and two of artillery. … great number of officers have already offered them… …"

SIR R. MUSGRAVE, BART., M.P.

We have received the following from this truly pa… … representative. Most truly do we lament the … which, so much against his wishes, compelled him … to quit off:—

"SIR—I beg to be allowed to state, through your … that on the 24th I paired off, until after Easter … with Mr. E. Stanley, of Cumberland. I did so … great reluctance, but the state of my health re… … me to leave London for a few weeks.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"Tourin, March 30th, 1836. "R. MUSGRAVE.

"To the Editor of the *Waterford Chronicle*."

DUBLIN CORPORATION.

Their great, big, grand honors, such as Davy M'Cleery … Alderman James, are following the example, it would … of the Blacksmiths, who boast of the popish pro… … of St. Loy; that is to say, they are voting money … each other, under certain pretences. They forget that … this money is recoverable by the new Corporation, … that the parties now dealing with the public funds … have to appear in the King's Bench.—*E. Post.*

THE SPANISH WAR.

(FROM THURSDAY'S CHRONICLE.)

The war in Spain is daily assuming a fiercer and more … aspect, as if the sight of horrors, inevitable to the … course of warfare, had converted human beings … into demons. The Chiefs on both sides would seem to … rivalling each other in the pastime of butchering their … fellow-creatures in cold-blood, and the massacre com… …mitted one day by order of Cabrera—the leader of the … Carlists—is the next day surpassed by the butcher Mina, … who still continues General of the Christinos. The mo… …ther of Cabrera has been shot by the latter, and the … filial piety of the son declares that twenty victims shall … be sacrificed to her shade, and for every future life, he … adds, that five of the enemy shall pay the ransom. Mina, … on his part, determined not to be outdone, makes a vow of … shooting twenty Carlist prisoners for each one executed … by his opponent, and the nature of the cold-blooded … Chieftain is too well known to allow us, for an instant, to … doubt of his keeping his word. But, in the name of … humanity, we ask, will the other European powers look … calmly on without an attempt at stopping this merciless … effusion of human blood? Will there be no mediation, … no intervention, or will France and England continue to … behold their subjects, who are enrolled in either army, … to be the victims of atrocities at which even the souls of … Cannibals might shudder?

It is not easy, in the conflicting accounts so actively … circulated by partizan stock-jobbers and bigots, to form … a true estimate of the characters of the leaders in Spain, … the real force of their respective armies, or their different … degrees of guilt; but of this no doubt can be entertained … that Don Carlos is neither the fool or the adventurer … which he was first represented, and that were it not for … the assistance of the British soldiers, British arms, and … British money, the Queen's troops would have been, long … since, compelled to give over the warfare.

The public already know that in October, 1833, the … friends of Don Carlos commenced operations with about … 90 men, unprovided with artillery, and unsupported by … ammunition or money beyond what they could expect from … the friendship of the inhabitants. The system of des… …troying the religious orders and confiscating their pro… …perty, was adopted by the Queen, and this not only sup… …plied her ranks with pay, but was a temptation to fo… …reigners and adventurers to enter the lists. Her forces … amounted to nearly 90,000 regular troops, and 300,000 … Provincs. Fifty million of dollars has already been ex… …pended, and so far from any likelihood of termination to … the conflict, it is in effect more equally balanced than … when it begun, while the hearts of the combatants ap… …pear to have forgotten every trace of man, and to be ani… …mated by a tiger-like ferocity. Neither do we think … that the detail of the hardships endured by the soldiers … under the command of General Evans, is calculated to … raise fresh levies of volunteers. It is equally certain … that the strength of Don Carlos is not confined to the … Basque provinces alone, he has gained advantages south … of the Ebro, and the fact of his sustaining his ground, … after the vast efforts to expel him from the kingdom, is … the only proof we should desire of the strong hold which … he has upon the affections of the inhabitants.

… upon this subject we cannot forbear noticing … passages from a late work, entitled, "A month's … with Zumalacarregui," and written by a cap… … of lancers, named Kennington, in the service of Don … The opinions of a partizan must be read with … suspicion, but there are some facts stated in his narra… …tive, so fully corroborated by our knowledge of the situ… …ation in which Carlos first stood, and the position which … it is evident, he now maintains, that we think they will be … read with interest. The military genius of the Carlist … leader, has never been appreciated as it deserved, the … dangers to which he was exposed, the difficulties before … which, ordinary Generals would have sunk in despair, … the disheartening state of his men, the total want of … weapons, ammunition, and the common necessaries of life, … all these conspired to overwhelm his energies, and are … now so many proofs, that having surmounted them, his … genius was of that kind which places him high on the … list of modern commanders:—

"When he placed himself at the head of the partisans … of the exiled prince, they had been defeated, dispersed, … or disarmed, in all the provinces. All that Zumalacar… …reguy could then rally off his discouraged followers, … scarcely exceeded 800 undisciplined and badly armed … men; and with this force he bade defiance to the usurp… …ing government, which had then on foot in the Peninsula … above 120,000 men, including the vetern army of the … constitutional war. For months, reinforcement succeed… …ed reinforcement, and our General followed another, even … to the redoubted Mina, each with new plans and great … prospects, till their renown shrunk successively away be… …fore that of the Carlist leader, like waves that shiver … against a rock. After destroying upwards of 50,000 … men, and a number of officers, which it is fearful to … think of, after nearly clearing Navirra and the … provinces,—and liking or causing the enemy to eva… …cuate sixteen fortified places—he died in the hour … when his fortune was taking those wide and rapid leaps … which we so often see in the career of great characters. … He found, as I have said, 300 badly armed peasants and … fourteen horses, and he left to the sovereign he had served … so well, on the day of his death, 280,000 men, of well … organized and disciplined infantry, and 800 horse, well … mounted and appointed, 28 pieces of artillery, 12,000 … spared muskets—all won by his own sword; for, al… …though the country offered him willing hands to wield … them, it had had been so completely disarmed, that every … weapon he gave them, he was obliged to take from … a living foe, and his arsenal, as he expressed it, was in … the ranks of the enemy. From thence almost all the … Carlist equipments—muskets, horses, and cannons, with … the exception of 1,500 muskets all that he ever received … from abroad), and 200 horses, which would about sup… …ply the place of those lost in the campaign—had been … taken. Whole battalions are armed with new muskets, … having the Tower proof on them, or the mark of the … French manufactories, supplied to the Queen, in virtue … of the quadruple alliance, by the Ministers of France … and England, who little imagined they were sending … them eventually to arm the partisans of Don Carlos."

We have before alluded to the popularity of Don … Carlos in those provinces where he made his first and … strongest demonstration. What is given in the follow… …ing extract will always be the case, where the affections … of the natives are leagued against the swords of invaders, … and may be assigned as an argument why the troops of … the Queen have been so frequently surprised, and put … into disorder by their opponents. It is also we think a … proof that Carlos cannot be the tyrant which a great por… …tion of the press of England has described him. Neither … can the feelings of the inhabitants be so inimical to the … religious orders with which Spain abounds; men are not … apt to crouch to oppressive exactions when the opportu… …nity of redressing themselves has arrived. If the hard… …earned toils of the poorer classes had to support a useless … and pampered priesthood, Don Carlos would not be now … guarded by the hands and hearts which environ his … standard. The revolution of 1534, which overwhelmed … so many religious houses in England, stood not in need … of foreign auxiliaries, and either great masses of the … Spaniards are debased by prejudice and below the stand… …ard of the human race which we do not believe, or the … state of monastic institutions has been grossly misre… …presented:—

"One immense advantage the Carlist army possessed … was the devotion of the inhabitants to their cause; … everywhere the Carlist found a home and succour, and … the Liberals better and determined enemies. Now is the … case only in the insurgent provinces. I would undertake … to go representing myself as a Carlist, from cot… …tage to cottage, within a day's march of Madrid, aided … and assisted by the peasantry at the peril of their own … lives. The intelligence and the orders which the Car… …lists wish to have conveyed to any distance; they can … always depend on having carried more rapidly than the … enemy could; their means are superior to what he can pos… …sess, the sturdy limbs of a mountaineer. The speed of a horse … in a country like the greater part of the north of Spain, … can be but very limited, as, on account of the shortest … roads being always so rough and irregular, the animal … can but walk, and often, rather creep along. A man un… …accustomed to the country can never rival the celerity … with which the inhabitants traverse the ground; they … seldom keep any path, they go almost as the crow flies. … The enemy never ventures, unless in a considerable body, … across the open country. In the ordinary routine of … things, a Carlist officer has but to give a paper into the … hands of any leader, or even a verbal message to be for… …warded in any direction; he immediately pitches upon … the householder 'vecino,' who must either go or furnish … the messenger—each house of the inhabitants being li… …able in their turn. On reaching the next village, he … may, if he finds himself fatigued, hand it over to another, … but if the words 'Luego, luego, luego' despatch, three … times repeated, should be upon it, when tired he may … give it into the hands of the first individual he meets—… …the herdsman must teach his flocks, the labourer his … plough, to carry it, and any man refusing or betraying … such a trust would be denounced by his neighbours, his … friends, or even his own family. Independent of the nu… …merous regular spies kept up by Zumalacarreguy, some … extending to the environs of Saragossa and Burgos.—… …Whenever he entered into action, the peasants might be … seen on all sides running breathless over the mountains, … to give him gratuitously the news of all the movements … which had taken place, often at imminent risk of being … shot by the opposite party. A confidant of the Royalists … will carry a letter twenty miles, at the greatest peril to … himself, and only receive half a douro, (2s. 6d.) for his … trouble, and is perfectly satisfied. The Christinos must … pay several ounces for the same services. In the … dispatches which were interpreted, they con… …stantly complained of the exorbitant prices at … which they were obliged to obtain their information, and … with such a singular nerve, their spies always discovered … by Zumalacarreguy, that those who might have been … tempted by gold to undertake that office, were directed … from it by the certainty of detection. When a column … of the Queenites was quartered in a town or village, not … a peasant dared, on any pretext, unless before witnesses, … enter the houses of the generals, or any superior officers, … lest he should be suspected by his neighbours of acting … as a spy. Much of this was owing to the admirable … manner in which Zumalacarreguy had organized every … thing. Such was the ascendancy he assumed over the … population, that when they were placed in the alterna… …tive of being shot by the Christinos or of disobeying his … orders, they have infinitely preferred the most imminent … risk of the former."

WATERFORD CORPORATION.

James Wallace, Esq. Collector of Customs in this … port, has resigned into the hands of his confreres of our … immaculate Corporation, his Aldermanic gown. This … important event took place at the meeting of the Council … on Tuesday last. The vacancy will be filled up, we un… …derstand, on this day sen'night. The resignation of Mr. … Wallace also causes vacancies among the Harbour Com… …missioners, and the "Committee of Seven."

At the above named meeting the subject of the hum… …bug promenade was again discussed by their High … Mightinesses, but whether they came to any decision … or not it we could not learn.

IRISH MUNICIPAL REFORM BILL.

This important measure has passed unscathed through … the lower house, and is now undergoing the ordeal of … the hereditary legislators. What may be its fate in that … temple of oligarchical misrule and intolerance we know … not, still we trust that an unwillingness to jeopardy … their own privileges, if no higher motive, may induce them in … this instance, to yield to the loud and oft-repeated wishes of … the nation. Should they venture to outrage the feelings … of the country, by throwing out, or altering the popular … clauses of this bill, the effect must be, to add ten-fold … force to the wishes already expressed for a reform in … their constitution. It can no longer be endured, that one … hundred landlings should possess the power, to thwart … the wishes, and refuse the just demands of twenty-four … millions of freemen, their equals in every moral and phy… …sical endowment. We earnestly hope the peers will, in … this instance, yield to reason, and spare the country the … agitation which must ensue from their obstinacy on this … question. An amendment, (we think, a mischievous … one,) was agreed upon in the Commons. The office of … Recorder is declared permanent in the persons of the … present possessors, where they are Barristers of six years … standing, and hold a quarter sessional court. In other cases … the office will either become extinct, or the appointment … will rest in the crown. By the original bill the ap… …pointment was placed in the hands of the town council. … Our Dublin cotemporaries are naturally extremely anxi… …ous that a bill should be introduced excluding Recorders … from parliament. They have before their eyes the bane… …ful effects produced by that anomalous personage, Mr. … Shaw, who in defiance of common sense, and the spirit … of the constitution unites in his own person the legisla… …tive and executive functions. It is, indeed, a reproach … and a scandal that such a red hot and intemperate par… …tizan as Mr. Shaw, should be permitted to disgrace the … judgment seat with his presence. A furious and fiery … supporter of the ascendancy, a bigot who scarcely opens … his lips, except to vilify either the creed or the clergy, or … the principles of the Irish people, to see this man after … his rabid tirades in the Commons taking his place on the … judgment seat, and affecting to administer impar… …tial justice to those Catholics who come before him.—… …The thing is monstrous, a judge should not only … be incorrupt, his character should be above sus… …picion, and such as to afford to those who are to be tried … by him a perfect confidence in his impartiality. Will … any one pretend to say that such is the case with Mr. … Shaw? What hope could an unfortunate member of the … Trades' Union entertain of receiving at his tribunal jus… …tice or mercy? The strongest incitement to breach of … law is want of confidence in those by whom it is admi… …nistered, and this incitement must continue as long as … Mr. Shaw is permitted to preserve his present hybrid … character. He should at once be compelled to choose be… …tween Green-street and the House of Commons.

ASSIMILATION OF THE NEWSPAPER STAMP DUTY.

In proportion as men direct their attention to the in… …quitous scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to … annihilate the press of this country, the more are they … struck with its foul and flagrant injustice. Were Mr. … Rice a dolt or an idiot we might charitably suppose that … he was ignorant of the effects of his contemplated … measure, and attribute his blundering policy to … to the defect of his understanding. But it is not so; … Mr. Rice is no fool, and we are led to the inevi… …table conclusion that his atrocious attempt is the result … of a deep-laid conspiracy to silence the public voice, and … consequently to strangle the infant liberties of his coun… …try. The conduct of the Chancellor of the Exchequer … must be the result of an innate hatred to free… …dom, and of an especial abhorrence to the land of his … birth. Alas, alas! for Ireland, still doomed to … suffer martyrdom at the hands of her own un… …natural children. When our domestic Legisla… …ture was to be annihilated, and our country … delivered over, bound hand and foot, into the power of … England, did not an Irishman stand forward the cham… …pion of the foul deed? And now when we hoped that … a better day was about to dawn, we again find a renegade … Irishman flinging his dark shadow across our path, and … converting our brightening prospects into murkiness and … gloom. Ever execrated and abhorred be the detested … names of Castlereagh and Rice, those twin recreants, … who, by the hostility they display towards their native … land, are already "damned to everlasting fame." … Who can forget the malignant exultation which this bad … Irishman displayed when the triumphant shouts of his … party drowned our prayer for a repeal of the union, and … yet with a recklessness bordering upon fatuity, he … plunges into a measure which must, if carried, render … that repeal as inevitable as the rising of to-morrow's sun. … The necessary evils resulting to this country from the seat … of the legislature being in a foreign land, could only be … counterbalanced by the publicity given to their proceed… …ings through the medium of a widely circulating Irish … press. Let us not be told that this publicity may still be … attained through the London newspapers. The English … public are comparatively little interested in Irish affairs, … and their journals accordingly pass them over with brief … notice. In illustration of this, we would direct our … reader's attention to a paragraph from the *Dublin Even… …ing Mail*, which states truly, that debates in the House … of Commons, of vital importance to this country, and … which occupy several columns of that journal, were dis… …patched in a few lines by the newspapers of London! This … too, is but one out of the many instances which might be ad… …duced in proof of the assertion. We may observe also … that the necessity for a cheap press will become every … day stronger in this country. The power which the mu… …nicipal bill gives to the people, to manage their own affairs, … may prove a curse instead of a blessing, if it be not used … with discretion; and we have the authority of Lord … Brougham for declaring, that the press is "the best pos… …sible public instructor." Is this instructor then to be … silenced, at the moment his lessons are most required?—… …Most assuredly not, if there be justice or fair play in a … reformed House of Commons, and if they be not wholly … deaf to the voice of a suffering and justly indignant na… …tion.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY—LORD BRUDENELL.

The evidence taken before the Commissioners appointed … to inquire into the most shocking of all practices, does … not appear to have thrown upon it any important light. … The evidence of the Duke of Wellington developes no … peculiar feature, though he affirms it as his belief, what we … cannot bring ourselves to believe is the fact, that the con… …tinuance or abolishment of flogging in the army is a mat… …ter of perfect indifference to the regiments on foreign … stations. He proposes, however, that exemption from … service should be the reward of the deserving soldier, and … declares that permission to retire on the smallest pen… …sion were granted to those who have distinguished them… …selves by a long course of good conduct, would produce … the most salutary effect on the morals and habits of the … army. His Grace is undoubtedly competent to give an … opinion on this subject—no one more so, but we can… …not by any mode of reasoning conceive why retirement … from the military service should be considered such a … boon, unless that the soldier feels he is thereby liberated … from a degrading system of discipline, and placed … under the protection of the civil law. It is absurd to … say that there is any thing in the ordinary routine of a … soldier's life more burthensome or oppressive than what … falls to the lot of thousands of labourers and artizans.—… …It is the consciousness that he is subject to a punishment … which degrades him in his own eyes, and renders him … incapable of again assuming his proper place among his … comrades; it is the knowledge that military discipline … and courts martial place him beyond the pale of that se… …curity which he experiences from the government of the … country, that makes him prefer being a citizen to being a … soldier. It is time that the disgusting exhibitions which … have created and must still continue to create, a deep … horror against the discipline of the army, should be abo… …lished; the punishment of dogging degrades the mind of … the sufferer, and for ever destroys his spirit of just pride … and independence.

Being upon this subject of army discipline, we must … refer to the announcement of Lord Brudenell's appoint… …ment of Lieutenant Colonel to the 11th Regiment of … Light Dragoons. The circumstances of his well-remem… …bered charges against Captain Wathen, are detailed … elsewhere, and our astonishment is mingled with indig… …nation to find that the man who was publicly dismissed … by his Majesty from the command of the 15th Hussars, … should, in face of that country which beheld his merited … disgrace with satisfaction, be now re appointed to one of … the first commands in the army. How the officers of the … 11th Regiment will look upon this accession to their … corps, we will not pretend to say, but, without hesitation, … we assert that a more shameful instance of corrupt in… …fluence has never met with the reprobation of the nation. … Had an officer in a subordinate station been guilty of … calumnious charges against a brother officer of one quar… …ter, the magnitude of those preferred by Lord Brudenell … against Captain Wathen, not only would he be dismissed … the service, but he would be considered as unfit to asso… …ciate with gentlemen. The court martial assembled to … try Captain Wathen, found that the charges brought by … Lord Brudenell, were not instituted "solely with a wish … to uphold the honour and interests of the army;" and … now we have this man in a situation where the honour and … interests of the army require that none but a gentleman of … integrity and moderation should be allowed to fill. It this … is the manner in which the character of the British army … is to be upheld, if the accident of being a lord is to confer … a station of high honour on the person possessing the … title, where an inferior officer would be irretrievably dis… …graced, the sooner that men possessed only of honour and … honesty quit the service, the better for themselves.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

It has not been our wont to make our columns the … vehicle of self praise, but we will be excused if we brief… …ly notice what has been effected during the last year—… A new font of type has been procured—the size of the … paper has been enlarged—and the Parliamentary reports … have been given with a fidelity and quickness unequalled … by any provincial paper. Of the principles of our jour… …nal, or the manner in which they have been advocated, … we deem it unnecessary to speak, the more especially as … the assurances that we have received from various quar… …ters convince us that both the one and the other … have given satisfaction to those whose approbation … we covet, and whom alone, we think it necessary … to please. Our friends and subscribers will perceive the … very great outlay which has been expended during the … last year in conducting a new and heavy establishment; … this reflection we hope will make them prompt in for… …warding their respective accounts. This is what we … should expect from their good taste in supporting a … journal which is honored by being the organ of their … sentiments. The task of calling on each of our sub… …scribers through the country is one of difficulty and ex… …pense, and can be rendered quite unnecessary by the … kindness of our friends. In one or two instances blue … covers have been sent to subscribers that had already … paid. They will please to excuse what inadvertently … occurred in the hurry of business.

MR. KEAN IN EDINBURGH.

THE THEATRE.—The benefit of Mr. Kean, on Mon… …day night, attracted one of the most brilliant and over… …flowing audiences that ever graced the Edinburgh Thea… …tre. At an early hour every avenue was beset by eager … multitudes, and when the doors opened, a violent pres… …sure ensued in the anxiety to gain admittance, but great … numbers had to retire disappointed. Mr. Kean played … Richard III., and highly as we have spoken of his perfor… …mance of this character, we were, if possible, still more … struck with his acting on the present occasion. The … crowded house, the brilliant company in the boxes, and … presence of one whose literary fame is spread far and near, … all seemed to combine in inspiring him to new and greater … efforts. It was really a great representation, and in the … splendour, the heroic daring, and the true energy that … he imparted to the concluding scenes, he fairly triumphed … over his audience. The house literally rang with plaudits; … and when he fell after the mortal encounter with Rich… …mond, which, by the way, was sustained with matchless … energy and character, the cheers of the audience burst … forth with renewed and impetuous vehemence. After the … falling of the curtain, the applause again commenced, ac… …companied with loud cries of "Kean, Kean." After a little … interval, the hero of the evening at last appeared, and was … again welcomed with rapturous greetings, the audience … standing, and the ladies in the box circles waving their … scarfs. Mr. Kean, when the applause had subsided, came … forward and addressed the house as follows:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN."—Pardon this delay, but … exhaustion must be my apology. It would be a task … far, very far, beyond my command of language to convey … to you any idea of the feelings that at this moment … possess me. To you I owe every thing—whatever fame … or fortune I may acquire, to you am I indebted—indeed … I feel that I am addressing, in the Edinburgh public, … the parent of my theatrical reputation. (Loud and re… …newed cheering.) I survey with pride the brilliant assem… …blage before me, and the recollection of the cares, anxie… …ties, and mental sufferings experienced in the earlier … part of my career—the billows of adversity on which I … was tossed—the unsparing lash of criticism bestowed on … the struggles of my youth, and which almost drove me … broken-spirited from my profession, are all forgotten, all … absorbed, in the pride of the present hour, and in th… … triumphal succession of crowded audiences, unparalleled … in the modern annals of this theatre. (Enthusiastic … cheering.) Since I last had the honour of appearing be… …fore you, fortune has smiled upon me in almost every … town I have visited. (Renewed cheering.) But what… …ever gratification such success bestowed, its chief source … emanated in the reflection that it sprang from your first … which has been my passport through the kingdom. (Loud … cheering.) Believe me, ladies and gentlemen, my aim … will be not only to maintain, but to advance in your … good opinion, and to achieve which will ever be the dear… …est object of my ambition." (Mr. Kean then retired … amidst the same enthusiastic plaudits.)

It was then intimated that Mr. Kean had been re-en… …gaged for six nights more, which announcement was re… …ceived with great cheering.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.—On the motion of Mr. Shiel, … a return has been ordered, "of the stamps issued to the … several newspapers of the city of Dublin, for the quar… …ters ending 5th April, 5th July, and 5th October, 1835, … and 5th January, 1836, and from that day to the latest … period."

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION IN IRELAND.

The official Return of the number of Stamps issued to … the several Newspapers in Ireland has been laid upon the … table of the House of Commons, and it presents the fol… …lowing result:—

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.—STAMPS.—(IRELAND.)

An account of the number of Stamps issued to each … Newspaper in Ireland respectively, from 1st January, … 1835, to 5th January, 1836:—

TITLE OF NEWSPAPERS.	Number of Stamps issued.
PAPERS PUBLISHED THREE TIMES A WEEK.	
Dublin Evening Mail,	424,624
Evening Packet,	222,500
Dublin Evening Post,	104,000
Evening Freeman,	53,500
Pilot,	152,000
Dublin Gazette,	11,000
PAPERS PUBLISHED DAILY.	
Saunders's News-Letter,	444,000
Freeman's Journal,	165,500
Morning Register,	247,000
Stewart's Despatch,	40,211
PAPERS PUBLISHED ONCE A WEEK.	
Warder,	109,489
Record,	28,340
Christian Journal,	12,500
Weekly Freeman,	194,000
Weekly Register,	
United Service Journal,	20,835
Satirist,	69,704
Mercantile Advertiser,	17,500
Observer,	100,697
Mooney's Circular,	3,500
Racing Calendar,	1,210
COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.	
Belfast Commercial Chronicle	120,000
Belfast News Letter,	114,000
Northern Whig,	88,550
Guardian,	60,529
Northern Herald,	51,825
Athlone Independent,	8,825
Athlone Sentinel,	9,100
Westmeath Guardian,	5,367
Cork Constitution,	150,675
Cork Evening Herald,	58,350
Cork Southern Reporter,	189,700
Cork People's Press,	12,628
Cork Mercantile Chronicle,	39,001
Ballyshannon Herald,	7,185
Newry Telegraph,	62,650
Newry Examiner,	50,311
Drogheda Journal,	25,248
Drogheda Argus,	4,345
Enniskillen Chronicle,	9,650
Enniskillen Impartial Reporter,	10,050
Enniskilleuer,	6,900
Connaught Journal,	3,300
Galway Weekly Advertiser,	20,685
Galway Patriot,	14,725
Galway Irishman,	1,100
Kerry Evening Post,	9,025
Western Herald,	5,900
Tralee Mercury,	12,400
Kilkenny Journal,	18,850
Kilkenny Moderator,	22,450
Carlow Morning Post,	1,525
Carlow Sentinel,	15,650
Leinster Express,	22,050
Leinster Independent,	17,825
Limerick Chronicle,	174,100
Limerick Star and Evening Post,	40,000
Limerick Evening Herald,	9,450
Limerick Times,	15,975
Clare Journal,	11,484
Londonderry Sentinel,	54,700
Londonderry Journal,	20,493
Ballina Impartial,	6,420
Mayo Constitution,	19,755
Mayo Telegraph,	24,025
Western Star,	725
Roscommon Gazette,	6,875
Roscommon Journal,	6,349
Sligo Journal,	7,975
Clonmel Advertiser,	18,950
Clonmel Herald,	7,850
Tipperary Free Press,	29,750
Tipperary Constitution,	6,000
Strabane Morning Post,	4,324
Waterford Chronicle,	42,050
Waterford Mirror,	21,000
Waterford Mail,	32,575
Wexford Freeman,	10,500
Wexford Independent,	33,000
Wexford Conservative,	21,000

J. S. COOPER,
Comptroller and Accountant General.

Stamp-Office, Dublin, 21st March, 1836.

PUBLIC DINNER TO MESSRS. O'CONNELL AND E. L. BULWER.—LIBERAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting on Tuesday last, the subject of a request lately made by the Society to members of the Town Council, (which request, from the late period of its being sent in, the municipal body had not been able to notice), relative to inviting Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Bulwer to a public dinner, was dis… …cussed. It was resolved that, since the council could do … nothing in it, the Liberal Society themselves would give … the invitation; and Mr. Hitchins, Mr. Paradise, and Mr. … Pennell were appointed a committee for corresponding … with Mr. O'Connell on the matter—Mr. Bulwer having … already informed Mr. Hitchins, by letter, that he would … cheerfully come down to Lincoln on the occasion. The … vote of the Town Council, in the former part of the day, … relative to the non disposal of the city regalia and plate, … was then animadverted upon. Mr. Dawber, who was in … the chair, said that, as a member of the Council, he … greatly wished such matters as these to be discussed at … the Society's meetings as members of the Council might … often derive some useful hints from them. After consi… …derable debate, a general opinion was expressed that the … city regalia ought not to be sold,—because, being of lit… …tle intrinsic value, it would fetch only a small sum, and … it would be a desirable curiosity, as a relic of ancient times … to be still kept as the property of the corporation, but … placed altogether in the Museum of the Mechanics' Insti… …tute for the inspection of antiquaries and *virtuosi*. The … plate being valuable, and forming a subject of likely temp… …tation to future misdoings, it was warmly and unani… …mously recommended that it be sold. Mr. Blyth, who … was present, said that, as next Tuesday was a Quarterly … Council-day and open to general business, he should … certainly again bring forward his motion for the sale of … the city plate by public auction. Mr. Blyth's avowal … was warmly cheered.—*Lincoln Stercury.*

Two satellites have lately been observed revolving round … the constellation Peleus. Some astronomers consider one … of these to be a comet, the tail of which is perceptible dur… …ing the night, the original brightness of the object it… …self has faded away. The second satellite is an opaque … body which derives all its brilliancy from the light of … the other. Both the satellites appear to be devoid of the … power of attraction.

We understand that Lord ELPHINSTONE is to be ap… …pointed Governor of Madras, in the room of Sir FREDE… …RICK ADAM, who is about to return to this country.—… *Courier.*

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN COLONY.—The *Cygnet*, with … the first party of emigrants for the new colony of South … Australia, sailed on Wednesday from Gravesend; eight … gentlemen have gone out as surveyors, taking with them … upwards of twenty artisans and labourers, a surgeon, … steward and harbour-master.

An appeal has been lodged in the House of Lords … against the recent decision of the Barons of the Irish Ex… …chequer on Writs of Rebellion.

TURKISH TOPICS.—According to advice from Sarajevo, … of the 3d of March an attempted introduction of reforms … has failed. All the districts have flushed to arms and … massacred the Sultan's troops. Such as have succeeded in … escaping, have sought a refuge within the citadel of Livno … where they defend themselves with energy. The com… …mander of the troops stationed in the vicinity has effected … a movement in order to succour the town; but the numbers … of the rebels have increased, and all communication with … the citadel is cut off. The intervention of Rumeli Wairs … is expected; but as it is not likely to be never dwindled … *Manchester Courier.*

SPIRIT OF THE PUBLIC JOURNALS.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.

(FROM THE MORNING POST.)

The impartial and judicious report of the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty to inquire into the system of discipline in the army, and the interesting and satisfactory evidence upon which that report is founded, are calculated to set the question of the abolition of corporal punishment completely at rest. Yet it is already evident that they will fail to do so, and they will fail not from any deficiency in the evidence itself, or from any inaccuracy in the reasoning found upon it, but simply because there are many persons whose interests will not permit them to forego the opportunities of agitation which the continued discussion of the subject may afford, and a still greater number—the willing dupes and slavish followers of the former artful and wicked class—who—

"Convinced against their will,
Are of the same opinion still."

For the condition of the public mind, in reference to this important subject, pregnant, as will prove, of calamity to the country, the leaders of the Whig and Radical parties, and especially some of the principal members of the present administration, are chiefly responsible. They have laboured throughout their whole political lives to inflame the passions and to pervert the understandings of their countrymen upon this as upon other subjects, when their object was merely to force their way into power by means of a cheap and vulgar popularity. And, now that they are in possession of power, and would gladly, if they dared, the performance of their unprincipled promises and the accomplishment of their daring and senseless projects, they at least have no right to complain if they should be held to the letter of their vicious compact, and be compelled to encounter the hazard of attempting what they so vehemently and recklessly urged upon their predecessors. The ministers of the crown must hazard all the consequences of an attempt to abolish corporal punishments in the army, or plead guilty to the charge of having heretofore, in their wickedness and folly, agitated the public mind upon a subject which ordinary diligence and activity in search of information would have enabled them to understand then as fully as they can understand it now—upon a subject of such vital importance that the man, professing to be a Statesman, who has once permitted himself to speak or write upon it in ignorance, is manifestly guilty of one of the highest of public crimes. We wish, by no means, however, the Whig and Radical Ministers of the Crown to steer their course as they may think fit between the opposite dangers of gratifying the expectations they have excited among their deluded partisans, and of attempting to legislate upon so important a subject as to put the discipline of the British army, in a position to such a Report and such evidence as now lie before us. A more interesting and a more useful employment than that of speculating upon the future conduct of such men, now demands our attention—that, namely, of describing the results of the laborious inquiry which has been pursued by the Commissioners appointed for the purpose by Sir R. Peel, and the character of the evidence upon which their conclusions rest. The Commissioners have the merit of having collected what may, without exaggeration, be termed a complete body of evidence upon the important subject committed to their investigation. They sought information from officers of all ranks in the British army—from privates of the British army, recommended for the general excellence of their characters as soldiers and as men—from four intelligent and distinguished officers of the French army, sent by the Government of France, at their request, for the purpose of being examined—from the most eminent persons in political and military life, who are most prominent in the eye of the world as the opponents of corporal punishment—from all printed and manuscript documents of an authentic character which could be expected to shed light upon any branch of the subject. They have challenged the world to compare their Report with this mass of evidence, by presenting, as was their duty, the two together; and they have done this in the just and well-founded confidence that the latter will fully and completely sustain the former.—The Report alleges, and the allegation is fully supported by the whole mass of testimony, that the mode of recruiting the British army by enlistment, as compared with the compulsory levies of other States, is a circumstance highly unfavourable to the character and discipline of a military force; and it asserts, what is, in truth, no more than a plain conclusion of common sense, that a military body so constituted requires a different system of discipline from that which is held to be necessary in the Continental armies, drawn, as the latter are, promiscuously from the various classes of society, and containing a smaller proportion of men who are induced to enter the army by the desperation of their circumstances, the result of antecedent improvidence or vice. The report of the evidence further show, what indeed scarcely required to be shown, since it is self-evident that the British system of recruiting by bounty cannot be exchanged for a conscription system, like that of the continent of Europe, and that the original material of which our army is composed cannot otherwise be improved without such an increase of the expense of our military establishments as the nation is not prepared to endure. Had the evidence stopped here, it would surely have been enough to dissuade from any alteration of the British system of discipline in deference to the example of other States, whose armies are composed of such materials as are not within the reach of the British Government, for this purpose. But it is a just subject of triumph and of pride to the country that the evidence does not stop here. It is proved by evidence uncontradicted and unimpeachable, that British subjects, who enter into the military service of their country, undergo a change in that service, and by means of its system of discipline, more beneficial than is imparted, in similar circumstances, to the subjects of any other State—that when in the army they speedily attain not merely to an equality with the military subjects of any other Government in those particulars in which they might naturally be expected to be permanently inferior, but that in those very particulars they greatly surpass every other army—that whether at home or in the colonies—whether stationed for a time in the dominions of a friendly Power, or acting in the face of an enemy—whether flushed by victory, or depressed by defeat—whether animated in an advance or harrassed in a retreat—in all positions, and in all circumstances, they invariably prove themselves to be the most orderly and best conducted of any military body on the face of the earth. These facts, uncontested and incontestible, are surely decisive against such essential and irrevocable change in our system of military discipline, as the sentimental pretenders to superior humanity and refinement urge with so much importunity and vehemence. It is notorious that the discipline of the French army is maintained by frequent recourse to the punishment of death, a severity scarcely known in that of Great Britain; and it is equally notorious that notwithstanding this habitual recurrence to this fatal extremity of punishment, and notwithstanding, also, the superior social elements of which the French army is, undoubtedly composed, the latter is unmeasurably inferior to the army of Great Britain in respect to the daily personal conduct of the troops, particularly in an enemy's country. Would it be gratifying to our humanity-mongers to know that in the next campaign in which British troops shall be engaged, for every man who but for their stupid interference would have been flogged, it will be necessary that a man shall be shot?—Yet this is the most probable result of their exertions.—Those who are ready to consent that the youths from our counting-houses, shops, factories and farms—from our grammar-schools and universities, from the laboratory of the chemist, and the studio of the artist—shall be forced into the ranks by an indiscriminate conscription, only, without absurdity or wickedness, insist on the abolition of corporal punishment in the British army. Those who are ready to consent that persons of the above mentioned classes shall be induced voluntarily to enter into the ranks by such inducements as must double the expense of our military establishment, may, without absurdity or wickedness, insist on the abolition of corporal punishment in the army. Those who are ready to consent that twenty soldiers should be shot by their comrades, for the preservation of discipline, in the place of each one who now suffers that extreme penalty, may, without additional absurdity or wickedness, insist upon the abolition of corporal punishment in the British army. After the full and conclusive investigation the subject has now undergone, nothing can be more just than to demand of every man, who continues to urge the abolition of corporal punishment, to which of the above classes he belongs.

(FROM THE MORNING ADVERTISER.)

With feelings of indignation, abhorrence, and disgust, too strong for language to express, we have lately referred to the revolting report of the commissioners, appointed to inquire into military punishments; however, it is but justice to the Commissioners to state that the atrocious nature of the evidence brought before them extenuates, to a certain extent, the enormity of the sentiments to which they have given expression. We have merely to take as a specimen the testimony borne by his Grace of Wellington, which for absurdity, inconsistency, and inhumanity, may serve as a model for all less eminent in the practice of tyrannical inflictions. His Grace appears to have but one principle of action in political and military tactics, and supports flogging in the army on the same grounds as he did Catholic emancipation.—"It is inflicted," says he, "because it is a matter of necessity." He denies that solitary confinement has produced any effect, unless in warm climates it may occasionally have saved the culprit from a fever, by keeping him from exposure to the heat and fatigue! Let any man who has endured solitary confinement corroborate, if he can, such an irrational assertion. There are few punishments from which men, and especially the unintellectual portion, shrink, more than from that of being left without companionship. But it would be as irksome as unnecessary to follow the evidence through its barbarities. His Grace, in a word, states "there is no punishment which makes an impression upon any body except corporal punishment!" What—is the British soldier so brutal and debased that the terror of the lash is his only incentive to action? In allusion to taking prisoners to solitary confinement, his Grace observes, "Moreover, you would soon require something to prevent what I should call the knocking-down system—the knocking-down the sentry or the non commissioned officer who is taking the man to the place of solitary confinement." But is there is no danger of the "knocking-down" system being acted upon in cases of flogging:—Is the man who would knock down the person who might take him in charge to confinement, likely to forbear from taking greater vengeance on them who might be necessary to inflicting on him a punishment from which the English laws protect the brute? And should he do so who would feel sympathy with the victim of a retribution which the law of humanity—a law that cannot be repealed by tyrannical legislation—proclaims, in the heart of every man, to be just, and consistent with the dignity and impulse of his nature?

NEW STRETCH OF RUSSIAN INSOLENCE.

(FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.)

It becomes our duty to call the immediate attention of his Majesty's Government, of Parliament, and the country, to a stament which has appeared in a Frankfort paper of the 16th inst., to the following effect:—

"St. Petersburgh, March 2.—By the Emperor's orders, a quarantine establishment is to be formed at the Sulinsky mouth of the Danube. It is to be in two parts—one for *pratiques*, and the other for suspicious vessels and goods; the first in the island of Leti, the second in the island of Georgiewsk. No goods are to be purified in the establishment, but they are to be forwarded to the Quarantine Establishment at Odessa, or that at Ismael. It will serve as a place of refuge for ships which are compelled by storms in the strong current of the Danube to touch at Sulinsky, to take in provisions, or to undergo repairs. Merchants, the clerks, and other travellers, will be received into it, who, after the expiration of their quarantine, wish to go by land to Ismael—a permission granted likewise to the crews of ships that may be wrecked in the vicinity of these islands."

Ever since the celebrated *cordon sanitaire* which was collected at the foot of the Pyrenees, under the pretext of preventing the plague of Barcelona from entering France, was converted by a simple ordonnance into an invading army, and marched into Spain for the purpose of putting down the Constitution of 1820, the quarantine system has become an engine in the hands of the despotic powers, to which they have resort whenever they have any political design to conceal. Thus, in the settlement of Wallachia and Moldavia, which was effected under the arrangements enacted by the treaty of Adrianople, Russia took good care that those provinces should remain under her sovereign controul, though they are nominally subject to the Porte. How was this done? A quarantine establishment was formed on the northern bank of the Danube, and the regulation and controul of this establishment were vested in the hands of the Russian Consul-General at Bucharest. The persons who were appointed to carry his orders into effect are not police officers, but military men, clothed in Russian uniforms, and armed in the usual manner. Thus, in fact, under the appearance of a quarantine system, which, at a distance sounds very innocently, there may be seen, on the Wallachian shore of the river well-organized troops of Russian soldiers, who owe allegiance only to the Autocrat.

For some time a question has been in discussion between Russia, Austria, and Great Britain, as to the right claimed by the former power to levy tolls upon merchant vessels passing into the Black Sea from the Danube, or *vice versa*. This alleged right is founded upon the treaty of Adrianople, by which the whole Delta of the river was ceded by the Porte to Russia. Treaties previously existing between Austria and Turkey provided that Austrian vessels should freely navigate the Danube, and under these treaties, which that of Adrianople could not repeal, as Austria was no party to it, exemption was claimed from the tolls demanded by the Russian authorities. The general treaty of Vienna, to which Russia was a party, expressly stipulates that the navigation of all the principal European rivers should be free, and that no customs or other imposts higher than those then established should be levied at the embouchures, or any other part of these great canals. No tolls of any kind were at that period exacted at any of the mouths of the Danube; consequently the British Government has claimed the right for his Majesty's subjects to pass up and down the Danube without paying any impost whatever to the Russian Authorities. It would appear that the Russian Cabinet has found its positions untenable upon this point; that the tolls cannot be levied according to the law of nations; and, therefore, it is that they have suggested the adoption of the quarantine system, to get out of the legal difficulty, but still to preserve their usurpation. An impost not payable as a customs' duty is to be changed into a quarantine charge.

But the new device goes much further than this. The opening of the Danube to the free navigation of the subjects of every State would seriously affect the commerce of Odessa. That commerce must be protected at all events; hence every possible impediment is to be thrown in the way of foreign merchant-ships ascending or descending the river. There are to be two quarantine establishments—one in the island of Beti, the other in that of Georgiewsk; but in neither of these places are goods allowed to be purified—they are to be sent to Odessa or to Ismael for that purpose. It would be much better, therefore, for a British ship, for instance, whose cargo is consigned to a port in Wallachia, to go to Odessa in the first place, and sail direct from Odessa to the Danube, than to go to the Danube, then to Odessa, then back to the Danube again. The ships sent for purification to Ismael, a port in Bessarabia which belongs to Russia, can only be those which descend the river. Consequently the whole object of the quarantine is plainly to prevent English and other foreign merchant ships from carrying on a direct trade with Wallachia or Moldavia, and to render it a matter of necessity that they should trade with the Danubian States only through Odessa.

The concessions apparently made to merchants, clerks, travellers, and crews of ships wrecked in the neighbourhood of the two islands, Leti and Georgiewsk, are to be set down as the most flourishes of "magnanimity," "disinterestedness," and "generosity" of every sort, usually found at the head or the tail of all Russian documents which mean mischief. All that we need add to what we have now said upon this subject is this, that if the notification above quoted from a Frankfort journal has emanated from Russian authority, and if the system of quarantine therein pointed out is to be really carried into effect, there is an end to British trade in the Danube. No precedent, we believe, exists for such a vexatious application of the sanitary laws to such a purpose as this declaration reveals upon the face of it. The quarantines of Ismael, Galacz, and Giurgevu, are already more than sufficient to protect Bessarabia and the two principalities from infection. Those about to be superadded at the Sulinsky mouth of the Danube, are utterly superfluous in a sanitary point of view, and are intended for no other purpose than interference with the rights of every trader who is not Russian. The British merchants, therefore, who have already established houses at Bucharest and Jassy, and who have embarked in them large capitals, may as well abandon their enterprises at once, and we may bid adieu to all the brilliant prospects which the steam navigation of the Danube opened to all Europe.—The trade of the river is to be monopolised by Odessa.

TORY LAMENT OVER THE SLOW MARCH OF REFORM.

(FROM THE TIMES.)

From some cause or other the Melbourne ministry does not seem to get much ahead with those great measures of which its chief boast is to have been the originator, and on the accomplishment of which, according to its advocates, the well being of the empire depends.—One of the first promises of the Whig government, five years ago, was a bill for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales; but it is no less edifying than curious that Sir Robert Peel, the conservative, who was guiltless of all ostentation or profession upon the subject, should have been the first to bring forward a tithe commutation bill which was deserving a second serious thought.

Sir Robert Peel grounded his measure of commutation upon a voluntary agreement between titheowner and landholder, to which he naturally took for granted that a sense of mutual interest would incline them both, and he engrafted upon this root a provision for perpetuating by force of law that same adjustment of their respective rights and obligations which at first they had spontaneously concurred in. It is to be presumed that wherever an agreement took place, each party would be previously satisfied of its fairness, and therefore, after two or three years experience of the beneficial working of such a voluntary system, that the authority of law might be employed for its continuance without hardship to either party, whose first assent to it, and subsequent acquiescence in it, had proved it to be reasonable and efficacious. The working of such a measure would obviously furnish the safest and the most satisfactory *data* for the details of a compulsory commutation bill, if one should be found necessary, as probably it would, in order to meet cases where parties from ignorance or interest could be brought to no agreement at all.

Now the delay of the Whig Ministers in proceeding with their bill, which substitutes immediate compulsion for temporary freedom in the bargain between the tithepayer and tithe-receiver, leads to the suspicion that something has gone wrong. The dissatisfaction it has produced is universal out of doors, nor do we believe that Lord John Russell can reckon upon even a strong minority in the House of Commons to support it. The country gentlemen, both Conservative and Whig, express themselves to be in the highest degree repugnant to the principles by which the future payments of tithe are to be regulated according to this "conciliatory" measure, which they say is open to many of the objections urged against the existing law of tithe, while the clergy are not a bit better pleased with it. It is probable after all, as we said when Lord John Russell first stated the nature of his bill, in asking for leave to bring it in, that the equitable rule which was recommended by the late administration, and by their adversaries sneered at and rejected, will yet become the corner-stone of the policy about to be preferred by the legislature.

THE APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

(FROM THE MORNING HERALD.)

The House of Commons have done well—the government have done well in agreeing to the motion of Mr. Buxton last night for a committee to inquire into the working of the apprenticeship system in the colonies.—Indeed our only surprise is that the government should have held back, as they appear evidently to have done, to the very last moment, before they signified their intention of acceding to a proposition which it was impossible that they could have resisted upon any thing like a reasable pretext. If such an idea had ever crossed their minds as that of refusing the committee, they ought to bless their stars for the good luck of having abandoned that intention before the overwhelming facts contained in Mr. Burton's eloquent statement had put them to route and to shame. As it is, the appointment of the committee will go forth to the West Indies as a proof of the determination of this country not to be trifled with. We have no objection that the Home Government should treat the Colonies and the Colonial Assemblies with all possible respect; but then it must be a respect consistent with the determination—ay, and with the expression of the determination to see justice done and contracts fulfilled in their straightforward and honest meaning.—The planters, be it remembered, have our twenty millions of money in their pockets. One part of the contract has, therefore, been performed. It is time that they should perform theirs. From the facts enumerated in Mr. Buxton's speech it is clear that the planters are willing enough to postpone the complete abolition of slavery, if the people and Legislature of England will allow them to do so. We are, therefore, disposed to consider the appointment of this committee as an important manifestation, declaring to the Colonies, and to the world at large, that there must be no delay, no trickery, no juggling in the case, but a plain, straight forward, *bona fide* discharge of obligations which cannot be violated without trampling upon the plainest principles of integrity, to say nothing of the other principles involved in the question. Amongst the number of gratifying facts disclosed in the speech of Mr. Buxton, and repeated by many of the speakers who followed that gentleman in the debate, there are none more gratifying than those which refer to the conduct of the abused and misrepresented blacks. Instead of violence and bloodshed, their conduct exhibited nothing but patience and industry. The reference, from the whole history of this great transaction of the law, is favourable not only to the character of human nature, but to the cause of freedom as a practical experiment. It is now manifest that the danger of knocking off chains and discontinuing atrocities is not so great as the prudence of statesmen had supposed. It is manifest that the great difficulty attending such important changes consists not so much in preparing slaves for freedom as in preparing tyrants for moderation or humanity. We do not wish to speak more severely nor to criticise more minutely than the circumstances of the case require, but we cannot help observing that the Government appears to us to have put the saddle on the wrong horse, when they directed all their efforts to take security from the blacks (by the intervention of apprenticeship) that they would not abuse their new-found rights, but forgot to take security from the planters, who had become demoralised under the same system of slavery, that they would respect the rights of their fellow-men, and keep their own engagements inviolate. The declaration of the Marquis of Sligo—that if the measure should fail it would owe its failure to the misconduct, not of the blacks, but of the planters, borne out as it has been by the events which have taken place, cannot fail to be attended with the most important consequences. But why should we dwell upon minor points? The final success of emancipation in our colonies may now be considered as certain. That success will be the death-blow of slavery all over the world. It will find its way into the Floridas and the Carolinas—into the hottest corner of the hottest hell of slavery; and the mighty truth will bring forth its proper fruits, in spite of all that the sordid and malignant passions of men can do to prevent its influence.

TORY v. WHIG ON THE WAR IN SPAIN.

(FROM THE POST.)

Only a few days ago the *Chronicle* was satisfied with Queen Christina's prospects, and felt assured that the Carlists would soon be put down through the prudence and vigour of her government and the efficiency of her northern army. The best plans, we are told, had been devised for the improvement of the national credit; that the money would soon be plentiful in Madrid, and that Cordova, by means of a blockade in front, and a combined movement on the rear of the "Pretender," would, ere long, bring him and his mad partisans to their senses. The chains and handcuffs which were to secure the captives destined to grace Christina's triumphal entry into Madrid had already been bespoken. Everything, in short, bade fair for an early termination of the war, and the consolidation of the Mendizabel government, abundant means being at hand; when, lo! the *Chronicle*, in an altered tone, and after a curious strain of argument, to which we shall advert, concludes a powerful exhortation with the following words:—

"Let it, then, be ended. Let England and France act and put this wretched, cowardly, and inhuman conflict beyond the pale of lawful war. Occupy the Bastan.—Nay, go further—to the Borunda—to Salvatierra. Seize upon the obstinate thickheaded fool who is the cause of all this bloodshed—disperse his ragged regiments—spike his artillery—and send his Colonel Fairman sort of government about their business."

According to their last accounts, Don Carlos was at Durango, and his army near Orduna, that is upwards of thirty-eight leagues from the French frontier, and yet his person is to be seized, his guns spiked, and his regiments dispersed by the occupation of the Bastan, the Borunda, and St. Sebastian, by a combined British and French Force. The *Chronicle* must thus suddenly have discovered that the last levy of 100,000 men, and the fresh mines of wealth opened by the Spanish Colbert, will not suffice to put down the ragged Carlists, and that an armed intervention is necessary, nay, urgently called for.

What change is this in the fortunes of the Queen Dowager of Spain! How humiliating must such an official organ, be to the man who in six months promised to terminate the war, and drive every Carlist in the land to perdition! We can tell our contemporary that there are many points to settle before Louis Philippe assents to an armed intervention, however much he may be pressed by our Foreign Secretary, who has made Queen Christina's cause his own. Many objections are to be overcome, as will show, however sanguine our contemporary may be, and however much his late advocacy of invention may have satisfied "the influential Journals in Paris," before a French army crosses the frontier, notwithstanding Lord Palmerston is sending marriners to the coast of Spain. Independent of the expense, other considerations are to be taken into account, in the discussion of which great perplexities arise.

To some of these we shall take another opportunity of adverting; but, in the interval, we think it right to tell the *Chronicle* that he is totally mistaken in his calculation of Don Carlos's strength and resources. He judges that the war is confined to the Biscayans and Navarrese, that Don Carlos has no friends beyond the Ebro, and no other than mountain dominions. These are premises assumed on the very day when it is known that Cabrera, at the head of 6,000 men, appears near Valencia, and the Captain-General, to save his neck, flies off to Madrid—when it is publicly confessed that Mina can scarcely stand his ground in Catalonia, that Lower Arragon is up in arms, that the insurrection in Galicia daily becomes more formidable, that the Carlists have 40,000 men and forty-two pieces of artillery in the northern provinces; and when, in short, it cannot be concealed that Batanero, for the two last months, with a flying party of 400 men, has been traversing the two Castiles, and reaching within a few leagues of the capital, with scarcely any other molestation than that of the Madrid Gazettes.

In October, 1833, the Carlists began the war with 500 men and one piece of cannon, totally destitute of money and ammunition. Let their present position be looked to. On the other hand, Christian entered the lists with 85,000 regulars and 300,000 Urbanos, amply provided, thanks to her good ally Lord Palmerston. In the contest she has expended fifty millions of dollars, and yet what has she done for the consolidation of her daughter's Throne?

The question at issue, we have often said, will be decided in the north. So we think yet. If, however, our contemporary's arguments in favour of intervention prevail, we also think that the solutions would be thereby hastened. Mendizabel could not stand before such a Chamber as that about to assemble in Madrid, and avow the necessity of intervention. He would be loaded with reproaches, and treated as an impostor. His late declarations and prognostics would be held up as evidence against him. In the end the Carlists would be gainers by intervention. This alone is wanting to undeceive the Christinos, and cause Cordova's soldiers to desert quicker than they do. The entry of a foreign army would drive the new levies to their homes, and spread distrust throughout the country. The presence of strangers would inevitably accelerate the *denouement* of Spanish affairs. Mendizabel will have to render an account of his stewardship, and state how he has used his vote of credit. His judges will be the Movement party, evidently on the eve of gaining the ascendancy in Madrid; and its leaders would at once condemn him were he to tell them that he had invited over the legions of either France or England. The employment of Evans and his auxiliary force has settled all doubts that might have existed as to the advantages to be derived from the aid of foreigners. A large force would only increase the Queen's difficulties.

POWER AT THE GREAT FALL OF NIAGARA.

The waterproof dress given to me I found still wet through; and, on the arrival of the experienced guide, I was not a little surprised to see the fellow, after a long stare in my face, exclaim "Och, blur an' oons! Mr. Power, sure it's not yer honour that's come all this way from home!" An explanation took place, when I found that our guide, whom I had seen some years before as a helper in the stable of my hospitable friend, Smith Barry, at Foaty, was this summer promoted to the office of "Conductor," as he styled himself, under the water-fall. And a most whimsical "conductor" he proved. His cautious and "devil a fears!" and "not a hap'orth o' danger!" must have been mighty assuring to the timid or nervous, and if any such ever make this experiment, which, although perfectly safe, is not a little startling. His directions—when we arrived at the point where the mist, pent in beneath the overhanging rock, makes it impossible to distinguish anything, and where the rush of air is so violent as to render respiration for a few seconds almost impracticable—were inimitable. Now, "yer honour!" he shouted in my ear—for we moved in Indian file—"whisper the next gintleman to follow you smart: and for the love of God, shoulder the rock close, stoop your heads, and shut fast your eyes, or you won't be able to see an inch!" I repeated my orders verbatim, though the cutting wind made it difficult to open one's mouth. "Now, thin, yer honour," he cried, cowering down as he spoke, "do as you see me do; hould yer breath, and scurry after like devils!" With the last word away he bolted, and was lost in an instant. I repeated his instructions, however, to the next in file, and, as directed, scurried after. This rather difficult point passed, I came upon my countryman waiting for us within the edge of the curve described by this falling ocean; he grasped my wrist firmly as I merged from the dense drift, and shouted in my ear, "Look up, Sir, at the green sea that's rowlin' over us!" Here we could see and breathe with perfect ease; and even the ludicrous gestures and odd remarks of my poetical countryman could not wholly rob the scene of its striking grandeur. I next passed beyond my guide as he stood on tiptoe against the rock upon a ledge of which he trod, and under his direction attained that limit beyond which the foot of man never pressed. I sat for one moment on the Termination Rock, and then followed my guide back to my companions, when together we once more "scurried" into day. "Isn't it illigant, sir?" began the "conductor," as soon as we were clear of the mist, "Isn't it a noble sight, intirely?—Cæps the world for grandness any way, that's sarten!"—*Power's Impressions of America.*

THE TEA TRADE.—The deliveries of teas last week for home consumption were very large, and an increased demand also exists for exportation. The total clearances last week were rather above 640,000lbs. The private trades sales will commence at the end of the month.

At Cork Assizes the lie passed between Captain David Deane, and an attorney of the name of Fitzmorris.—The parties were bound over in Court to keep the peace in £2,000 each.

LEAMINGTON STEEPLE CHASE.

This race came off on Monday week, at the village of Southam, about thirteen miles from Leamington. By twelve o'clock the line of country over which the race was expected to take place was literally covered with horse and foot, while the roads leading thereto were thronged with carriages. The fineness of the day added not a little to the animation of the scene. Indeed it was one of a most delightful nature. The line chosen for the chase was extremely well selected for the spectators. It was a heavy vale country, with hedge and ditch fences, moderate in character, and not rasping; except at the one coming in, and certainly that was a teaser; especially at such a point, when the horses were pretty well blown. At a quarter past two the word was given, and the following sixteen started:—

Marquess of Waterford's b g. Yellow Dwarf.
Lord Howth's b g. Carlow.
Lord Wilton's b e. Prince.
Lord Macdonald's b g. Fugleman.
Sir E. Mostyn's c g. Manuel.
Captain Lamb's b g. Vivian.
Captain Lamb's br g. by Manfred.
Mr. Phillipson's b m. Beatrice.
Mr. R. Greaves's c h e. Midnight.
Mr. Watson's ch g. Red Rose.
Mr. Cooke's b h. Placrow.
Mr. Barnard names b g. Lancaster.
Mr. Sadler's b g. Desperate.
Mr. Hall names Upas
Mr. Little's gr g. Apostate.
Mr. Hogg's b g. Cannon Ball.

The betting was brisk, at 6 to 1 against Beatrice, 6 to 1 against Yellow Dwarf; 8 to 1 against Vivian, and 9 to 1 against Red Rose.

At going off they formed a very beautiful sight. The first fence was cleared by about half a dozen simultaneously, after which Mr Crommelin, on Manfred, took the lead, and maintained it nearly throughout. The whole number, however, went tolerably well together for a considerable distance, taking the fences, as they occurred, in capital style. The last fence was charged by Vivian, Beatrice, and Manfred, nearly at the same time, but here Manfred fell, and was unable to recover in sufficient time to make fresh play. Vivian also got into trouble at this fence; nor was Beatrice any better off; but had her rider, Mr. Powell, sufficiently recovered from the accident he met with at St. Alban's, we think that he would have been enabled to assist the mare, and the result would have been different. However, at this critical moment Flacrow, who had been behind *before*, managed to come up first *at last*, and cleared the fence in splendid style, never touching; after which he ran in and won easily by about a dozen lengths. Vivian got up second, and Beatrice third; the others came tailing in successively, but in a very struggling manner. The distance, four miles, was done in fourteen minutes.

THE ARMY.

It is our painful duty to notice the death of a much-esteemed and useful individual, Captain Connor (71st Regiment) lately a special magistrate for this city. In his official capacity he was upright and impartial. He fearlessly administered justice to the master and the apprentice, and this way, promoted the public good. He was for some time past in declining health; hopes were at one time entertained of his recovery, but the disease, with which he struggled, baffled the skill of his medical attendants, and on Tuesday last his mortal remains were interred in the church-yard of this city with military honours. By this early death, a wife and two children have been deprived of the care of a fond husband and an affectionate parent.—*Royal Gazette, (Jamaica) Feb.* 13, 1836.

We (*Limerick Chronicle*) had letters from Barbadoes yesterday, to the 12th of last month. The 89th Regiment is destined for Trinidad, detaching two companies to Tobago. This movement will take place in June or July next. The 19th is considered very healthy—two men only died since its arrival, and both landed in a bad state of health. The 25th Regiment is anxiously looking out for the 14th Regiment to be relieved; on the arrival of the latter it is said they will immediately proceed to Demerara to allow the 85th to come up to Barbadoes for a few months, previous to going home.

THE NAVY.

It has now been announced that six ships of the line about to be commissioned, are to be commanded by

The Hon. Capt. Bouverie,	Post Captain of	1802.
FISHER, ..	..	1811.
FESTING, ..	..	1811.
SHARPE, ..	..	1813.
The Hon Capt BERKELEY,	..	1814.
T. B. SULLIVAN,	..	1814.

The general impression in the best informed naval circles is, that the Royal Board of Admiralty have begun with the year 1802, in order to include Captain Bouverie, and have made a leap of a dozen years, from 1802 to 1814, that they might also give a ship to Captain Berkeley, the brother of Lord Segrave, and the Member for Gloucester, who is only a Post Captain of 1814.—This may or may not be the fact, but it is impossible to conceive that patronage is fairly distributed, when the claims of so very many officers junior to Captain Bouverie and senior to Captain Berkeley, who have not served since the peace, are entirely overlooked—to their great permanent disadvantage both in point of rank and emolument.—*Courier.*

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS OF FRANCE.—A statistical table of the French colonies rates the population of Martinique at 114,260 individuals, 97,787 of whom are slaves; that of Guadeloupe at 124,849 of all sexes and ages, 99,039 of whom are slaves; the population of the Isle of Bourbon at 70,478 slave and 30,651 free inhabitants, among whom, at the end of the year 1830, were included 2,404 Indians; the population of French Guiana, at 2,970 free and 11,321 slaves. The population of the country occupied by the French establishments in India consists of 1,199 Europeans, and 151,931 Indians; and finally, about 905 constitutes the number of the free population of the island of St. Pierre and Miquelon. The military force, consisting of infantry, artillery, and gendarmerie, which forms the garrisons of these colonies, is 2,053 men at Martinique; 2,050 Guadeloupe; 571 at Bourbon; 435 at Senegal; and only nine in India.—The last despatches from the West Indies describe the amount of the budget of Martinique at 2,192,717 francs; that of Guadeloupe at 2,031,621 francs; and that of the island of Bourbon at 1,830,000 francs, for the year 1835. The English East India Company pays to France for the cession of certain rights, 2,000,000 francs per annum (£40,000 sterling). Out of this fund French Guiana receives 525,000 francs; Senegal 250,000 francs; St. Pierret Miquelon 105,000 francs; St. Marie de Madagascar 99,000 francs; and, finally, 30,000 francs are spent in France for the home service of the colonies. The navigation of France with her colonies employs one-fifth part of the number on board her vessels trading to foreign countries; the ratio of tonnage between these two branches is as 49 to 81. The importations from the French colonies amounted in 1833 to 64,361,450 francs, and the exports thither from France to 43,714,950 francs: but it is to be observed that the last sum is not the real value of the produce exported to the colonies, in consequence of its being the general practice on such occasions to declare the freight at a lower rate than it really is.

RESTITUTION.

66, Dame-street, March 24, 1836.

REV. SIR—With great respect and gratitude I acknowledge that you have this day handed me eleven pounds sterling as restitution money, for which I beg leave to return you my sincere thanks, and remain your most obedient and humble servant, &c.

JOHN J. SIMPSON.

To the Rev. Dr. Yore, Queen-street.

The King has appointed, through the interest of Lord Foley, A. Bunn, Esq., late theatrical lessee and manager, one of his Majesty's corps of Gentlemen at Arms, v. Bague.

To-day (Friday) spring has at length made its appearance. The weather is beautifully clear and mild.—*Morning Post.*

DRAMATIC MEN.—We understand a new comic piece of which the green-room folk speak in very favourable terms, written by the author of the "Phrenologists," is in preparation at the Theatre Royal, Hawkins'-street, and will be produced immediately after Easter.

12

The

NEWTON AND Co., WARWI
MESSRS. JOHNSTON AND Co
Mr. WALTER RYAN, Ross.
Mr. JEREMIAH DUNN, Ma

No. 9,215.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MARCH 28.

(CONTINUED FROM SATURDAY'S CHRONICLE.)

Mr. SHEIL said that the speech of the learned member would have been an exceedingly powerful one against Catholic Emancipation, or against the extension of the land of Parliamentary Reform; but that those measures having been carried, it was preposterous to rely on a policy utterly at variance with the principles on which they were founded. The hon. member had relied on the concession made by the government respecting the administration of justice. The appointment of the sheriffs had been transferred to the crown. This, said the hon. member for Exeter, established a distinction between England and Ireland, wherefore since you have made this distinction [illegible] abolish corporations altogether? He (Mr. S.) should answer, that the appointment of sheriffs was an incident to the existence of corporate bodies, and not one of its essentials. That did not require an exact identity in every thing, a general assimilation—that she did not ask for—but the details should be the same, but that the principles should be analogous; change the architecture of the building, let the foundation of popular control remain untouched. Although over courts of justice an influence will be allowed to be exercised by corporations, yet over corporations a safe and salutary influence will not cease to be exercised by the people. (Hear, hear, hear.) The nomination of sheriffs is taken away, but much is left behind; the care of a diversity of local concerns, the guardianship of the public peace, the security and convenience of public ways, the imposition of taxes, the apportionment and collection, and the management of corporate property. Is the latter of no consequence? Try it by this test. The drapers' company have property in Londonderry. Suppose that it were proposed to the company to transfer their estates to the crown, what would such a suggestion be received? How would it be then, is the project to leave to English corporations their Irish estates, and to strip Irish corporations of their sessions? I, (said Mr. S.,) acknowledge that I consider the transfer of the right to nominate sheriffs as no more a concession but a sacrifice; and I, for one, would not acquiesce in it, if I did not feel that something, nay much ought to be yielded, in order to adjust those questions without the settlement of which peace in Ireland impossible, and prosperity hopeless; and if, after a step towards a compromise has been voluntarily taken by the government, the bill shall be elsewhere rejected, there shall be substituted for it what Ireland must dictate, and if, by this expedient (for it is one) the [illegible] of corporations, the vitiation of justice, the plunder of corporate revenues, and political profligacy, shall be perpetuated, the people of England will know where the blame of that scandalous continuance ought to attach, and will determine between the men who are anxious as far as it is practicable, to extend the benefit of Irish institutions, and those who had so long and so [illegible] a cognizance of those abuses, but never applied to them a remedy; and, when with impunity they could no longer be palliated, in order to escape correction had recourse to mock demolition, and send up to the House of Lords a project to which the commons of Ireland or Scotland never can accede. I turn from the consideration of this question to the argument, the only one on which the opposition to this bill has been resisted. (Hear.) All that has been said against this good bill, and it has been insidiously insinuated, boldly stated, and obviously inferred, and against "old friends and colleagues" contumeliously quoted, can, into a very short and unfortunately familiar phrase, "No Popery," be condensed. [illegible] shall become unjust, arbitrary, and oppressive—that they shall follow the example given us—and that, by the catholic combination, Protestants from corporations would be excluded. It is not a little remarkable that two noble lords, the members for Lancashire, North and South, who have touched on this topic, should, by Roman catholics at the last election, have been proposed to their constituents. But it will be suggested that Catholic England and Ireland are very different. I thought property in every latitude was the same. You have it here, however, a very different priesthood, you will observe, and in Ireland you fear a sacerdotal ascendancy which in England you have no reason to apprehend. No man has enlarged more eloquently and pathetically upon this topic than the hon. member for Cumberland. That right the hon. member for Cumberland, removed from those high occupations from which formerly the illustrations of his eloquence were derived, has recently taken refuge in consolations of religion; and there is reason to apprehend, from the tone of his late oration, that the elevated Lord of the Admiralty has sought in "Fox's Martyrs" a manual of legislation, and that he reads the sins of the times by the light of the Smithfield fires. I cannot believe that the speeches of the Catholic priests to which he has referred are accurately reported; and if I should consider them as affording grounds for the estimates, and for establishing a higher class of rhetoric at Maynooth. But mark the inconsistency between the Conservative reasoning and assertion. We are told that there is no connection between parliamentary and municipal reform; yet all the argument against municipal elections, from the conduct of the Catholic clergy, in parliamentary elections is derived.—(Hear, hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Now, if the argument were good for one thing, it would lead to the abolition of parliament, but not of municipal institutions. For my part I avow that the interference of priests at elections if it gratify the noble Lord, the member for Lancashire, and the members for Cumberland, and, I will add, that in no instance has the Catholic clergy interfere with more effect than in the present, in order to carry the Reform Bill, when those honourable gentlemen were in office; and I do not, I observe, collect that on that occasion those distinguished individuals deprecated the sinister assistance to which the government, of which they formed a part, was ind