The Waterford Mail.

This PAPER has a general circulation in the Counties of WATERFORD, WEXFORD, TIPPERARY, KILKENNY, and CARLOW.

"This is not the Cause of Faction, or of Party, or of any Individual, but the Common Interest of every man in Ireland."

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.] SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1825. [VOL. II.—No. 70—PRICE 5d.

EMANCIPATION.

(From the Courier.)

Without doing more by way of preface, than referring to the article in our last, we shall proceed at once, in our endeavours to disembarrass the Catholic Question of the untenable arguments with which it is encumbered. The first, which is put prominently forward, rests upon a comparison of numerical strength. This argument, we are not at any time, disposed to consider with much attention; but, in the present instance, we have less to do with the argument than with the facts. The "six millions" on the one side, and the "handful" on the other, when restored to their due proportions, turn out to be 4,900,000 to 1,900,000, or in round numbers, *five millions to two millions*. Certainly, there is here a great disproportion; and, did the proposed alteration affect only Ireland, it is one which might be put in the scales against some theoretical objections. But, when the whole political frame of Great Britain, is sought to be remodelled, these Five Millions dwindle into a minority, infinitely less respectable—and this, their favourite argument, rebounds against themselves. Another argument rests upon the Catholic being, as alleged, the more ancient faith. Passing by the theological unsoundness of this allegation, we meet it on its own ground. If it prove any thing, it proves too much. Were all innovation to be opposed, merely because it is innovation, Christianity itself would never have been established; we should still have been immersed in the gross evils of judaism and idolatry. These were more antient still. A third, and favourite argument is the inconsistency, as well as injustice, of disqualifying those, who merely follow the tenets of the illustrious individuals by whom the desired privileges were obtained.

We have no wish to undervalue the great achievements at Runnymede. It was the foundation stone of our liberties. Without it, the rest of the fabric might never have been erected. But it was *only* the foundation, and it was reserved for later days and another race to complete the glorious work. From the time of John, down to the second James, was but a series of struggles, between the caprices of ignorant power and the undigested resources of popular strength. That the Barons, who extorted Magna Charta from the fears of a weak and wicked Prince, did not anticipate the progress of events—that they did not imagine to themselves what it required the course of many centuries to mature—can neither be imputed to them as a fault, nor be boasted of by their successors as a merit. There was, then, but one form of Christianity in existence. The accumulated filth of ages had not then been wiped from her brow. The glorious sun of the Reformation had not then dispelled the mists of bigotry and ignorance. "driving far off each thing of sin and guilt." The brave spirits who then threw off a tyrant's yoke, would, doubtless, have been found equally ready to break the more degrading bonds of spiritual slavery, had the progress of events given them the opportunity, which, in another age, was, happily for mankind, presented.

It is further alleged, that there is injustice in punishing the Catholic for his belief in points of mere speculative doctrine; and, collateral to this, is the imputed absurdity of excluding *him* alone, whilst the Jew, the Deist, and even the Atheist, have no such incapacity attached to them. The civil incapacity of the Catholic has never had reference to points of mere doctrinal opinion, but was founded on their civil insubordination to powers not subordinate to Rome; while points of religious speculation were never considered as of more consequence than as convenient and effective tests, whereby to detect that from which danger was apprehended. That Catholics *alone* were so guarded against was a natural consequence, from the fact that they *alone* were spiritually, conscientiously, and actively, opposed to the safety and integrity of every other church but their own. The Jew, the Deist, and the Atheist, have neither hostile feelings nor intentions towards you; against them, therefore, no precaution, no guard, is necessary.

There may be some minor arguments, of an equally untenable nature, occasionally advanced; but they are so trivial in themselves, and are now so seldom put forward, that we shall pass on to the only other one worthy of notice; and only worthy of notice, because it has been latterly revived, and urged with an unblushing confidence, which calculates deeply on the ignorance, the indolence, or the credulity, of those who are addressed. Of all the grounds on which the moral character of England is attempted to be impeached—of all the grounds on which the Catholic cause is attempted to be advanced—there is not one so ridiculously gratuitous as that resting on "the Treaty of Limerick." It is not necessary for us now to discuss, whether a Military Treaty (which is merely an honourable mode of saving a useless effusion of blood,) can in any case, be considered as settling for ever, a great question of national policy—can tie up the hands, not merely of the present Sovereign and Parliament, but of all future Sovereigns, and all future Parliaments. It is not now necessary for us to discuss, whether William, having endeavoured to procure from Parliament a ratification of that Treaty, did not do all which, even on the face of it, was required. It is not now necessary for us to descend to minute points of special pleading, or to detail the grounds upon which coercive measures were, from paramount necessity, resorted to, and abandoned when that necessity ceased; but we will give the Roman Catholics the full benefit of that Treaty, (unratified as it was by Parliament); and what will be said, when it is more generally known, that, as to the political privileges, which are *now* sought for, *upon the ground of that Treaty*, the Treaty is totally silent! And, what is still more conclusive, *these very privileges* were the terms at first proposed by the Irish to General De Ginkle, and by him *peremptorily refused*! upon which refusal he drew up the present Treaty, being the only terms he would grant, in which *there is only one article of a general nature*, and that merely provides for the security of the Roman Catholics in the exercise of their religion. It is as follows:—"The Roman Catholics of this kingdom shall enjoy such privileges *in the exercise of* THEIR RELIGION, as *are consistent with the laws of Ireland*, or as they did enjoy in the reign of Charles II.; and their Majesties, as soon as their affairs will permit them to summon a Parliament in this kingdom, WILL ENDEAVOUR to procure the said Roman Catholics such further security, *in that particular*, as may preserve them *from any disturbance upon the account of their said Religion*."

We need not remind our readers that it was during the reign of Charles the Second, that the several disqualifying statutes were passed; that the Roman Catholics now justly enjoy innumerable privileges which were then withheld; and, that nothing would be considered (and with reason) as an act of more flagrant tyranny, or would be more likely to raise a flame in the country, than any attempt to confine the Roman Catholic Body only to those rights which were granted by that treaty. The second article of it relates merely to removing the taint of blood consequent on the then position of the Irish officers; and though a quibble has been sometimes raised about some words in the following enumeration:—"They shall enjoy, &c. their estates of freehold and inheritance, and all the rights, titles, interests, privileges, and immunities," &c. yet it is impossible to imagine that the word "privileges" could mean other than those civil privileges dependent on the possession of their estates, or could in any case mean those political privileges which had been just before demanded of, and refused by, De Ginkle. All doubts on the subject, however, are removed by the fact, that Parliament, in ratifying the treaty, omitted the above phrases, as well as the *whole of the first article*. We trust, therefore, we shall hear no more of "*The Treaty of Limerick*."

AFFAIRS OF GREECE.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Constantinople. It gives what we believe to be a perfectly correct view of the state of that capital, and of the more than probable issue of the contest with the Greeks—

"CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 26.

"I cannot give you an accurate idea of the opinions which are entertained here relative to the ensuing campaign, as they vary according to the diversity of interests which influence the inhabitants of this capital. The Franks, the greater part of whom are even more inimical to the Greeks than the Turks themselves, have no fixed opinion, as they readily give credit to any rumour which accords with their way of thinking, from whatsoever quarter it proceeds.

"The Government endeavours to inspire its subjects with zeal and patriotism, but it succeeds very badly. There is not union enough among the Turks to give them hopes of success against the Greeks. The Government is expending a great deal of money in building fire ships, on a new plan, but when they are built, I cannot imagine who is (or rather who will be able) to direct them. The natural apathy of the Turks, and the experience which the four past years have given them, prevent them from feeling that ardour and that courage which the Government endeavours to spread among them. They do not second the wishes of the Government, and their blind belief in predestination induces them to think that the combat is vain, if Allah has ordained that the Greeks are to be separated from their empire; and if he has not decreed so, they imagine he will take care of their interests, entirely forgetting that 'God only helps them who help themselves.'

"The Government has issued orders to every Pacha to levy troops, with the greatest expedition; but the numbers that arrive by no means answer the wishes or the necessities of the Government, for those who have already served in the Morea must absolutely be driven there again, and spread the same spirit of reluctance and pusillanimity among their friends. The Janissaries find pretexts sufficient to prevent their making the sacrifice *requested* from them, and should the Government employ force, they are more ready to repel it by force, than to march to Greece.—In the meantime the murmurs continue, and all intelligence, whether slight or confirmed, which arrives, of a reverse experienced, increases the general discouragement. The true Mussulmans themselves, blame the conduct of the Ministers, and accuse them of a want of energy, and ridicule even the Sultan.

"In the meantime the Sublime Porte conceals its plans under an impenetrable veil, but seems to calculate on artifices, promises, and the passions of the Greeks—on the assurances of the peaceful disposition of Russia, and on the energy and means of the Viceroy of Egypt, who, it thinks, will attempt to bribe the Greeks, and thus effect a landing in the Morea. Be these conjectures true or not, it is certain, that if the Turks experience any signal defeats this year, as during the last campaign, the consequences may be very serious for them. The Government has sent orders to different ports of the Archipelago, forbidding all communication with the Greeks, and enjoining the Magistrates to prevent any Rajahs from embarking for any place in the Grecian Archipelago. Some Tartars arrived here yesterday, and brought intelligence that Omer Vrione, who had been removed by the Porte to Salonichi, has refused to give up his post to Mehmed Reschid Pacha, whom he had even attacked and defeated. It is not known what plan the Porte will adopt in this disastrous affair. I shall not add any of the reports which are circulated concerning recent engagements between the Greeks and the remains of the Egyptian fleet, as we cannot depend on the news brought here by different Captains; suffice it to say, that these reports are favourable to the Greeks."

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXECUTION.

On Saturday last, *John Regan*, for the highway robbery and attempt to assassinate Mr James Wallis, near Youghal; and *James Lynch*, for the rape on Julian Kiely, a married woman, residing near Kanturk, underwent the awful sentence of the law at Gallows Green.—The conduct of the wretched culprits, since their condemnation, was exemplary, and becoming the dreadful situation to which their aggravated offences consigned them. Lynch, though a very young man, was engaged in the disturbances in this County, and had considerable influence on the misguided people in that part of the country, which enabled him on many occasions, to elude the officers of justice who were in pursuit of him; he fully admitted his guilt. Regan (a mason by trade), was a well looking young man, and conducted himself with much firness and resignation; before ascending the platform, he denied any participation in the robbery and firing at and wounding Mr Wallis; he said that he was not made acquainted with the outrage until some time after it was committed; and he accounted for having the pocket book in his possession, by saying, that *he got it* from one of the party, whose name he did not mention. When on the platform he implored forgiveness of his crimes, in an earnest and feeling manner; and, while both were joined in prayer with the Rev. Mr O'Keefe, the Roman Catholic Clergyman, the drop fell, and they expired almost without a struggle.

Regan's brother, who is now in the Gaol without any hope of his recovery, we understand, admits that it was he who fired the shot.—*Cork Paper.*

CLONMEL, APRIL 13.—On the 5th inst. some houses, the property of the Earl of Clonmel, were maliciously burned at Lisduff. The present tenant was in possession of the house only since the day before. It was falsely stated that the former tenant was dispossessed the day before. The *truth*—which we were anxious to discover before we should publish the transaction—is, that the former tenant was dispossessed a year ago, and that the lands were ever since in possession of the Noble Earl to whom they belong.—After these houses were consumed, the Rockite party proceeded to the dwelling-house of the present tenant, Robert Fox, in the County Kilkenny, and set fire to the house and some out offices.—In the latter one cow was burned to death, and another severely scorched.—*Herald.*

Yesterday, two troops of the 10th Hussars, on their march from Gort, County of Galway, to Waterford, arrived here, and this morning marched hence for that city, where they are to remain until the arrival of the 14th Dragoons, when they will embark in the same vessels for Brighton.—On Thursday two troops more are to arrive in this town, and are to remain here until further orders.—*Ibid,*

WEXFORD, APRIL 13.—On Sunday morning the lifeless body of a man named Daniel Murphy, of Weddingstown, was found in a ditch at Kilscoran. It was half covered with water.—He was in town on Saturday with his son, and when he reached Tagoat on his way home, he stopped and took a tumbler of grog at Stewart's public house, but sent his son on before him.—He rode off rapidly from Stewart's door. At 10 o'clock he left another public house, where he drank some spirits, but not in such quantity as to render him incapable of managing his horse. The horse having gone home without its rider, the family became alarmed, and after a diligent search, discovered the body as already mentioned. Same morning an inquest was held before the Rev. Mr Eastwood. The body was examined—no marks of violence were discernible, and the Jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

SUPPORT OF THE CHURCH.

A few days back a Vestry was held in the Parish Church. We had not an opportunity sooner to notice its proceedings. It was numerously attended, but the majority were Roman Catholics. Mr Campbell's salary, as organist, was reduced from £50 to £2; and the salary of Mr Matthews, the Clerk, from £30 to £20. On the propriety of the reduction in the case of Mr Campbell, we shall not offer any observation; but with respect to the other reduction we cannot but remark that, considering the individual being advanced in years, the character which he has maintained, and the duties which he performs, it was not, in our opinion, decorous conduct on the part of the R. C. Parishioners to make use of their superiority in number for the paltry consideration of reducing by £10 the salary of the Protestant Parish Clerk! To accomplish this mighty purpose the very butchers were taken from the market to swell the majority. One Roman Catholic, indeed, protested against it, and openly declared that, from what he saw, they were making a party business of it.—*Waterford Herald.*

Yesterday morning the Church doors were thrown open for the important purpose of uniting in the bands of matrimony, James Scott to Martha Fortune. The bridegroom was in attendance precisely at half past eight o'clock, but the bride who was a servant in the house of R. Hughes, Esq. of Ely-place was absent. Minute after minute passed away, and no bride appeared. Poor James, impatient at the delay, left the Church, and went over the bridge to inquire for her at Ely place; but it was his mis-fortune that Miss Fortune had left him, having, as he learned, gone off in the night with another man!—*Ibid*

At the Sessions of Thurles, which terminated on Saturday, between 1,400 and 1,500 Civil Bills were disposed of.

Three convictions took place under the Insurrection Act at the Sessions held by Mr BLACKER, at Cashel, on Thursday week. Two men were found guilty for being out at unlawful hours, and a third for administering unlawful oaths.

The Ordinary Visitation of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ossory is to be held at the Cathedral Church of St. Canice, Kilkenny, on Thursday, the 5th of May next.

A Catholic meeting was advertised to be held in Carlow on Friday.

LONDON—TUESDAY.

A letter, dated Panama, Jan. 13, mentions the arrival there of the British frigate, *Tartar*, Captain Brown, from Peru, having on board "fifteen Generals, and all the Spanish troops."

The new Bishops of Barbadoes and Jamaica arrived at Barbadoes on the 28th of January. The Bishop of Jamaica, with his suite, sailed thence for Jamaica, in his Majesty's ship *Herald.*

The new Bishop of Jamaica, with his family and suite, arrived at Port Royal on the 11th February.

The following is an extract of a letter from Jamaica, dated 21st Feb.:—"A vessel arrived at Jamaica from Carthagena, which sailed nine days after the packet. The latter having it is supposed £100,000 on board, it is feared she has been taken by pirates, as bodies have been washed ashore at Curacoa without their heads."

Brussels Papers to the 10th inst. were received yesterday, from which we subjoin extracts. There is an article dated Vienna, which means either nothing, or a great deal; and we acknowledge our inability to decide the question. Most of the Ministers, we are told, of the German Princes to the Austrian Court, will return to their respective countries while the Emperor is in Upper Italy; but the Ministers of the "Great Powers, such as Russia, France, and Prussia," have received an invitation to go to Milan about the time that the Emperor will arrive in that city. How quietly the name of England is here thrust out of the list of the Great Powers! What are we to infer from this? That the remaining four—Austria, Russia, Prussia, and France, have some business in hand, with which they are well assured England will have nothing to do, and, therefore, they do not think it necessary to mention her at all. Perhaps this Vienna article should be appended, by way of explanation, to another article in the *Quotidienne* of Friday last, which we have given in our extract from the Paris Papers, where there is some talk about "a quadruple Alliance, to watch over the tranquillity of Europe." The idea of these Royal and Imperial conservators of European tranquillity, electing themselves into such an office (supposing so absurd an intention to exist) with a perfect disregard of what England may approve or disapprove, would be like school boys giving themselves a holiday without the consent of their master! They might have *their* day; but the master would be sure to have *his* also.—*Courier.*

Captain Franklin, Dr. Richardson, and the other persons composing the Artic overland expedition, arrived at New York on the 16th of March, in the packet ship *Colombia*, Lee, after a passage of 28 days from Liverpool.

The Hon. E. G. Stanley, Mr. Denison, and the other Members of Parliament, who accompanied them on their visit to the United States, are returning to England in the *Canada*, which it was expected, would reach Liverpool on Sunday.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, MARCH 5.—Yesterday, agreeable to the provision of the Constitution, the Hon. John Quincy Adams took the oaths of office, as President of the United States, for the ensuing four years.

Arrangements for the due celebration of this auspicious event, made in numerous cities, towns, and villages, throughout our country, were yesterday executed, as far as we have learnt, with the best effect. The day was mild and fair.

In this city, the dawn was announced by repeated salutes of artillery, echoed from the adjacent town. They were repeated at noon and sun setting. The national flags floated at high mast and staff, from the vessels, forts, gun houses, &c. The day was a festival. A number of gentlemen kept open house, and were "at home" to numerous guests. The best feelings prevailed, and nothing occurred to mar the general harmony.

The projected commercial Alliance between some States of Southern Germany, on the principles of reciprocity and freedom of trade, will, it is hoped, be soon brought to a conclusion. Conferences on this important object have been held at Mayence, between the Ministers of Baden, Nassau, and Hesse. What a contrast to this liberal policy does the conduct of the French Government afford, as will be seen by the following article!—

GHENT, APRIL 7.

While the English Government is departing from the system of Commercial prohibition and intolerance which it has hitherto followed, and when all other Governments are applauding its liberal views, and will probably lose no time in following its example, the French Ministry alone perseveringly continues in its system of commercial duties the same retrograde course as in all its other conceptions. It is well known that M. de Villele has succeeded in acquiring in the Chamber of Deputies such a preponderating influence, that the Committees appointed to examine the projects of law are no more than the servile echoes of the Ministry. It is to this very evident tendency of the Members of that Chamber that we must ascribe the spirit which is manifested in the report of its Committee on the new law proposed for the duties of Customs. We observe that certain concessions are made to the Government of the Netherlands only with respect to linens, &c. in order to obtain the revocation of the measures of reprisal taken by our Sovereign; but it is also evident that these concessions are so illusory, that it is highly probable our Ministry will not be caught by them, especially as the interest of our linen manufactures does not oblige it to desist from requiring what is just, since England has opened its numerous markets to this important branch of our national industry. It is evident that the present conduct of France, with respect to foreign manufactures, tends to nothing less than to insulate itself completely, and to place it really in the situation in which Napoleon designed to place England by his continental system.

THE KING AND THE CANADIAN CHIEFS.

Windsor, April 9.

The interesting Canadian Chiefs (whose visit to this place we have already stated), accompanied by Sir John Chapman and Mr Irving Brock, brother of the late gallant Sir Isaac Brock, who fell in Canada during the last American war, proceeded on Thursday, by invitation, to the Royal Lodge, and were introduced to his Majesty on the lawn. Immediately on seeing the King they fell on their knees, when the medallion of the late King, with which they had been invested by Sir Isaac Brock, attracted his Majesty's attention, who observing to them that as they had the portrait of his late father, perhaps they would have no objection to wearing his, immediately hung a handsome gold medallion round their necks, which they kissed with the utmost fervour.

The Grand Chief then addressed his Majesty (in French) in the following words:

"I was instructed not to speak in the royal presence unless in answer to your Majesty's questions; but my feelings overpower me; my heart is full; I am amazed at such unexpected grace and condescension, and cannot doubt that I shall be pardoned for expressing our gratitude. The sun is shedding its genial rays upon our heads. It reminds me of the Great Creator of the Universe—of him who can make alive and who can kill. Oh! may that gracious and beneficent Being, who promises to answer the fervent prayers of his people, bless your Majesty! may he grant you much bodily health; and, for the sake of your happy subjects, may he prolong your valuable life. It is not alone the four individuals who now stand before your Majesty who will retain to the end of their lives a sense of this kind and touching reception; the whole of the nation, whose representatives we are, will ever love and be devoted to you—their good and great father."

His Majesty's answer to their address was most gracious. It was in French also, and in substance as follows:—

He observed, that he had listened with great delight to their affecting and loyal address; that he had always respected the excellent people who formed the various tribes in his North American possessions, and that he would avail himself of every opportunity to promote their welfare, secure their happiness, and prove himself to be indeed their father.

His Majesty then conversed with them in the same language, in the most affable manner for above a quarter of an hour.

After seeing the interior of the Royal Lodge, the stables, the animals, and the birds, Sir Andrew Barnard conducted them to Cumberland Lodge, where a table, provided with refreshment was prepared for them. On Thursday evening they left Windsor for London, expressing their gratitude at having seen "their great father, King George," and the manner in which they had been received. Besides the medallions hung round their necks his Majesty presented each of them with a print from his full length portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence. We understand the business which brought them to this country, was to recover possession of some lands that had been taken from them during the American war; and that a promise has been given them that in case the same lands cannot be restored to them, they are to have a grant of another tract of land.

His Majesty is to hold two levies in the course of this month. The first is to take place on the 20th, and the second on the 27th instant, both are to be holden at the King's Palace, Pall-mall.

Mr. Theodore Hook, it is stated, was to have been liberated from confinement on Saturday last, the sum due by him to Government having been remitted.

His Majesty's surveying ship, the *Shamrock*, Captain Martin White, is directed to co-operate with Major Colby, in making a complete survey of the Bristol Channel, from Chepstow to Lundy Island.

By advices recently received from Peru, it appears, that the "Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company" have concluded a contract with the Government of Guatimala, for cutting a Ship Canal between the two oceans. The place chosen for it is the South side of the Lake Nicaragua, at the spot which Humboldt describes as the only practicable point for opening the communication.—The cut we understand, will be from twelve to fourteen English miles in length, and will be navigable for ships of large burden.

A Meeting for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament against any further concessions to the Roman Catholics, was held at Weymouth on Wednesday last, when a Petition against the Claims was unanimously agreed to.

The inhabitants of Litchfield have adopted a petition against the Catholic Claims.

The Corn Laws.—This important subject has latterly engaged the attention of the Board of Directors of our Chamber of Commerce, and a petition, for an alteration is in the course of signature, and will be given into the hands of our Representatives in Parliament, to be presented immediately after the House assembles. The injustice and impolicy of these laws are obvious to all those who are not interested in keeping the price of grain above its natural level. The system of averages opens a wide door for deceit and fraud; and though it is almost impossible to detect imposition, if practiced with any kind of caution, yet so bold have some of the Corn merchants become in this nefarious practice, that one hitherto respectable house was convicted of making a false return, a few weeks ago; and two other Houses merely escaped detection through informality. This is a great evil, which imperiously demands a remedy, and we hope that those Ministers who are the advocates of free trade, will have sufficient influence in the Cabinet, to throw the weight of Government on the side of a free trade in corn, the first necessary of life. We do not deny that as England is now situated, with a weight of taxation beyond that of any other nation under the sun, some protection for the landowner may be necessary, but let it be done by a fixed duty, rather than on a scale of averages; for a fixed duty, on a moderate ratio, will effectually prevent those ruinous extremes in the price of grain, which are as injurious on the one hand, to the landed interest, as they are afflictive on the other, to the manufacturer, the merchant, and the operative mechanic.—*Bristol Paper.*

Continuation of Articles under date of "LONDON, TUESDAY."

DISPERSION OF THE TURCO-EGYPTIAN SQUADRON.

The following is an extract of a letter from Alexandria, of the 7th of March:—

"The Turco Egyptian squadron, commanded by Ibrahim Pacha, on leaving Marmora for Suda, and carrying with it all its troops, to effect a landing at Modon and Coron, was overtaken by a violent tempest, and dispersed on all sides. Part took refuge at Cyprus and Rhodes, and another on the coast of Africa. Eighteen or nineteen vessels are returned here, and about 20 are off Modon. According to what is related to us by an Austrian Captain, who has reached here from Modon, and who himself belonged to the expedition, the squadron in general suffered considerably, and especially that part which sought refuge off Modon. The troops which were landed at this latter place, to the number of three thousand men, were in a miserable condition. Ismael Gibraltar, after having suffered considerably from a chronic disease, and also from the fatigues of the campaign, is dead. The report is spread at present, that forty Greek vessels, have quitted hastily Hydra and Spezzia, have surprised the Egyptian vessels off Modon and keep them blocked up there. We are impatient to learn the results of this movement."

Hamburgh Papers to the 6th inst. arrived this morning. The following are extracts:—

"HANOVER, MARCH 29.

"Besides the Commercial treaty with the Netherlands, for the introduction of reciprocity in commercial and navigation duties, negociations are said to be on foot with England, which are expected to lead to some further modification of our prohibitory laws with respect to English goods and Colonial produce, independently of what has been done by the late Tariff.

We have received Dutch Papers to the 9th instant, which contain the following paragraphs.

"BRUSSELS, APRIL 4.

"Private letters from London say, that M. Falck, our Ambassador at the British Court, has done all in his power towards the intended reduction of the Import Duties in England, which, it is expected, will prove advantageous to the manufacturers of the Netherlands.

"HAMBURGH, APRIL 5.

"The news of the considerable diminution of the Import duties in England has given general satisfaction in this country.

"The city of Gottenburgh has accepted the proposals of the English Company to light the city with gas."

A meeting of the Merchants, Bankers, Shipowners, Manufacturers, and Traders of the City of London, has been appointed by the Lord Mayor for to-morrow, in order to consider the expediency of petitioning Parliament for a revision of the Corn Laws. It is to be held at the City of London Tavern. On Friday last a Petition from Liverpool for the same purpose was carried unanimously. Perhaps there is no branch of our trading system that requires revision more than this, and we hope the time is not far distant when the people may be permitted to eat their bread at the cheapest possible rate at which it can be obtained. If the principle of free commerce is to be applied to our manufactures in general, we cannot perceive on what rational ground the trade in Corn is to be excepted, and besides the good policy which alone would recommend the measure, justice requires its adoption. The system that favours the produce of our own country against rival competitors on a foreign soil is intelligible, but that which gives advantages to one class of persons at the expence of another class of the same community is manifestly unjust; and yet it appears the intelligible system is to be removed, whilst that which is marked with the stigma of injustice is still retained. If those who labour in producing our manufactures are to be open to the rivalry of foreign nations, common sense requires they should have their food as cheap as possible; and how can that be, if the price of home grown Corn is kept up, and importation of foreign grown Corn restrained by prohibitory enactments or heavy duties. We are, however, compelled to confess, that for some reason or other, (perhaps the price of labour or the high rents) the farmer here is unable to bring his corn to market at a price that will yield him a reasonable profit, and enable him to compete with the foreign grower. On this account a duty on importation, calculated as near as may be to equalize the charge, and thus throw both home and foreign grown Corn into the markets on the same terms, may be conceded. The object of the duty is not so much to protect the English farmer, as to place him on an equal footing with the foreign farmer; and therefore the amount of duty, and how it shall be charged, becomes a question.—*Sun.*

His Royal Highness the Commander-in Chief gave audience to day, at his office, in the Horse Guards, to Lieutenant Gen. Lord Combermere, Lieutenant General Sir William Houston, Gen. the Earl of Rosslyn, General Cockburn, Admiral Sir Charles Rowley. Major General the Hon. Sir C. I. Greville, Major General Griffiths, Major General Stewart, Major General Murray, and about forty other Officers.

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of the Netherlands arrived at St. Petersburgh on the 19th March.

The marriage of the Princess Louisa of Prussia to Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, is to take place on the 20th of May.

Great consternation was caused at Naples on the 17th, by a report that the lightning had struck the Palace of Caserta. In fact it did strike into the apartments above that in which his Majesty was writing; but he did not evince any alarm, though the shock was violent.

Private letters from Milan state that the Emperor and Empress of Austria are expected to arrive in that city towards the close of this month. Their Imperial Majesties will reside in Italy two months, and then proceed to Hungary. Report says, that the Coronation of the Empress, as Queen of Hungary, which it appears has not yet been solemnized, will take place during the visit of their Imperial Majesties to their Hungarian dominions. It is positively stated that no Congress will be held at Milan, as generally supposed, and that the journey of their Imperial Majesties to Italy is unconnected with any political objects, but simply one of pleasure.

The Levant produce is rising in price at Constantinople, in consequence of the purchases made by the English.

INSTALLATION OF MR. BROUGHAM.

GLASGOW, APRIL 7.—Yesterday, Henry Brougham, Esq. M. P. was installed Rector of this University. Immediately after his installation, Mr Brougham delivered a very animated and eloquent address to the Students, with a splendour seldom equalled, and which was received with repeated and unbounded approbation. Mr Brougham read his address. He stated, that considering the interesting office he now held, he could not trust himself to an extempore effusion. After some excellent instructions to the Students as to the best means of rising to distinction in the Republic of Letters, he proceeded to illustrate two general propositions:—First, What constituted the principles of true eloquence; and, secondly, the important and varied uses to which such eloquence might be turned in the different relations of life. Both of these points he illustrated from the richest stores of Grecian and Roman learning. He concluded by shewing the great advantage to society and to individuals at large of throwing wide the portals of useful knowledge to the mass of our labouring population, fully assured that instructing the lower classes would ever be found to be the surest basis of individual and national happiness. In the afternoon, as usual on similar occasions, the Principal and Professors gave an elegant dinner in the Forehall of the College.—*Glasgow Courier.*

We are happy to state that Sir James Mackintosh is so much recovered from the severe indisposition with which he was attacked on Monday last, that he was able to be present at the inauguration of Mr Brougham, on Wednesday, at Glasgow, and arrived in town yesterday afternoon.—*Edinburgh Star.*

Great expectations were entertained by Savary, convicted of forgery at Bristol, and his distressed relatives, that the fatal sentence would be commuted into transportation for life. These hopes have now vanished; there never was any good foundation for them. Before his departure, Lord Gifford (the Recorder), it is stated, left orders for his execution on Tuesday, the 26th inst.

PROBERT.—On Sunday, Probert attended the Chapel in Newgate, with the other prisoners, and paid the most profound attention to the religious discourse of the Rev. Ordinary, Mr Cotton, who delivered an appropeiate sermon. He does not appear so sanguine in his expectation of a remission of the full penalty of the law being extended to him, and that his sentence will be transportation for life, as he was shortly after his conviction, but evidently anticipates the worst.

Mr Henry Drummond, the banker, has founded and endowed, at his own expence, a Professorship of Political Economy at Oxford. The salary is £150 per annum.

M. Hyde de Neuville last week attempted, in the Chamber of Deputies, to get the iniquitous law amended by which all foreigners who are confined for debt in France, can be kept in confinement all their lives, if the debt is not paid, and the creditor chooses to pay the prison allowance of 20 francs per month. The Chamber of Deputies, however, passed to the order of the day.—A Paris correspondent says, "there is now an American in the prison of St. Palagie, who has been there 16 years—and not long ago an Englishman, who had been an officer in the army, was discharged, after an imprisonment for seven years for a debt of about £200 sterling, which he was unable suddenly to pay. His wife and two children were with him in prison, and he existed only upon the gaol allowance and a few charitable contributions from his countrymen."

UPPER CANADA.—Upper Canada, (little more than thirty years ago an entire wilderness,) from the best evidence that can be obtained, has now nearly one million acres of land under cultivation; 8,067 dwelling houses, of a superior description to the common log houses of the country, (which, not being rateable, are not enumerated;) 396 merchants' shops (exclusive of store houses;) 304 grist mills; 386 saw mills; 30,774 horses fit for service; 27,614 working oxen; 67,644 milch cows; 94,975 young horned cattle, from two to four years old; and 484 carriages for pleasure. The total valuation of the assessed property in the province, on which the rate of one penny in the pound is collected for the public service, or rather for the service of the several districts, is £1,269,074 13s 1d. The white population is not greatly short of two hundred thousand souls.—*Montreal Herald.*

The town and vicinity of Dumbarton (says a Glasgow Journal) are enjoying their full share of the prosperity of the country. The different print fields and bleach fields on the banks of the Lieven are well stocked. The glass works are brisker than they have been for a number of years.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed a law for the preservation of trees on the public roads throughout France.

The weavers of Coventry are full of business. Those who work in the patent looms, earn from three to four pounds a week, but those engaged in common looms do not get more than 10s. per week—so much for improved machinery.—The poor-rates at Coventry have fallen from 1s. 6d. to 5d. in the pound.

Mr Lawless, of whom the public have heard so much within the last five or six weeks, is the nephew of General Lawless, who died at Tours about six months back, and was a distinguished officer under the reign of Napoleon. Mr Lawless has three brothers in the service of their country, one a Major in the East India service, another a Captain in the same service, and a third a Lieutenant in the British Navy.

A VALUABLE TERRIER.

A female of respectable appearance went to the Mansion house on Saturday, to make affidavit of the existence of a little terrier which is her only support. Mr Pieschell, an eminent merchant of the city of London, who died some few years ago, was the master of the dog, and was extremely attached to it. Upon finding that his last moments were near, he made his will, and did not forget at that instant, when the hand of death was upon him, to provide for the faithful companion of his silent hours. He had a female domestic, who was attached to the animal, and to render that attachment more close, he bequeathed to the poor woman £50 a year during the life of the dog. The female brought the dog into the presence of his Lordship, spoke of its "intellect" as reaching to the instinct of humanity, and betrayed as much anxiety about its welfare as if it was actually of the human species, and connected to her by filial bonds. She told the Lord Mayor that she wanted the affidavit to exhibit to her master's executors, in order to entitle her to recover her's and the dog's annual allowance, which must cease with her dog's life. The Lord Mayor, perceiving that the dog was scarcely able to move about, so highly had it been fed, advised the informant to take care *not to kill it with kindness.* The poor woman said she did all she could to make it comfortable, not only on account of her respect for her late master, and her own dependence upon the dog's life, but because of the many admirable qualities it possessed, and its superior sagacity, in comparison with other animals. The Lord Mayor wished long life to her dog, and that it might see a long succession of Chief Magistrates in that room, and every one wiser than his predecessor.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, APRIL 6.

There are three obvious causes which have produced the increase of industry consequent upon the extension of the cotton trade, in the North Eastern Counties; the first, is the lower rate of the wages of labour; next, the proximity of those districts to the manufacturing districts of England; and thirdly, the previously formed habits of the people. This species of industry is entirely new—new in two respects, both as regards the article on which it is bestowed, and the source from which it is derived. Hitherto our actual manufactures, or efforts to establish them, have been of an independent character. It is now for the first time that we observe their introduction, in connection with, and ancillary to, those of the Sister Kingdom. This is a new feature in our domestic economy, and augurs favourably for the permanence of that industry which is derived from such a source. It is a very important circumstance too, and one on the truth of which we have every reason to rely, that the demand for Irish labour even in this single species of manufacture, is not likely to be satisfied within the limits above pointed out. The Cotton trade, amazingly great as it already is in England, is still a growing—an extending trade. It is needless to observe that it flourishes with the fairest possible prospects. If we would enquire, then, why this part of Ireland enjoys no share in those processes which are imparting such benefits in other parts of the country, we are answered by the converse of *two* of those propositions which we have stated above. The obstacles in other places, however, exist only in degree; and there are, perhaps, none of them insuperable. Referring to Waterford and its neighbourhood, they are certainly less formidable here than in districts more South or Westward. The fine harbour of Waterford offers an advantage which greatly counterbalances the inconvenience of its southern position; a steam packet communication might safely be carried on between Waterford and Liverpool; and we have no doubt that in a little time, such an intercourse will be established. The habits and disposition of the people, though unformed by the existence of manufactures to any extent, are by no means unfavourable to that species of industry. During all the disturbances which of late disorganised our social system, a singular—an almost profound tranquillity, subsisted in all those parts of the County which were not in immediate contiguity with those districts which had become infected with the midnight system of legislation; and we think we but justly characterise the peasantry of the county, generally, when we say that they are tractable, submissive, and quietly disposed. But from what we know of the character of the poorer classes of the population of the *City*, we would venture to assert that there is no where a class of people who would more eagerly embrace, or more readily apply themselves to learn any art which might hold out to them a means of subsistence. In proof of this assertion, we would beg to call in aid the evidence of some of the members of those charitable associations, who have practical experience on the point, and whom we have too often heard express, that their only subject of regret was, that employment could not be found, answering to the anxious solicitation and dreadful necessities of the applicants.

We are quite satisfied, that if an experiment in that process, whose extension elsewhere, has led us into these observations, were made, it would be successful. It strikes us that it could be made with a very trifling outlay of money, and with little or no risk. We speak of it as a matter of charity, and should it succeed as such merely, it would surely be attended with the most desirable consequences. A few hundred pounds, raised by way of loan, would we think, amply do the business. Should this subject not be taken up by others more competent to the task, we shall ourselves suggest the outline of a plan, on which it appears to us, a trial might be made.

We would apologise for taking up so much space with this subject; but we feel it to be one of considerable importance, and one from which if pursued, we would confidently anticipate the most salutary effects.

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE left Waterford yesterday morning for Cork, where he will perform a few evenings. His performance afforded much satisfaction in this City, and attracted very respectable houses every night.

A detachment of the 10th Hussars arrived in this City on Thursday. Whilst this party was passing through Carrick-on-Suir on their way, a distressing accident occurred to their trumpeter. He had just sounded and was falling into the ranks, when one of the horses kicked him in the face, fractured his jaw, and tore him in a dreadful manner. We are sorry to hear that he lies in a very dangerous state.

On Thursday morning, the body of a new-born male infant perfectly naked, was found in a sewer in Keyser's lane. It was discovered by some labourers who were employed in opening the sewer, and must have been laid there during the preceding night. An Inquest was held on the body yesterday, but no information was obtained concerning it.

It will be seen from an advertisement in our paper to day, that preparations are making for the erection of New Gas Works. We congratulate our fellow citizens heartily on the event, for various reasons, needless now to repeat.

OUTRAGES.

LIMERICK, APRIL 13.—On Sunday night, a party of men broke into the house of one Hanraghan, of Tyenies, in this county, a respectable farmer, and threatened to set fire to it if he dared to persevere in a process case at the next Quarter Sessions; they broke all the windows and door. The party then proceeded to the house of one Summers, of Lisbane, and threatened him with death if he would not quit his farm, which he had lately taken. They then proceeded to Kilcoleman, where they broke into the dairy house of Mr Meade, and threatened two of his servant girls with death if they did not quit the place.—These ruffians set fire to a house, the property of Mrs Fitzgerald, out of which she had ejected a tenant named Quade for non-payment of rent, and it is rather a remarkable circumstance that the people who were living in it did not lose one article of furniture, although the house was totally consumed. Mr Creagh, of Waterville, with his usual promptitude, attended by Chief Constable Smyth, are making every possible enquiry relative to these outrages, and hopes are entertained of discovering those concerned.

On Saturnay last, some people went to execute a decree at the Cross Keys, near Newport; they seized some cattle belonging to a man named Carey, which he followed; a large mob having collected, one of the people who seized the cattle received a blow of a stone in the head, of which he died in a few hours. An inquest was held by J. Bennett, Esq. Coroner; Surgeon Franklin examined the body, and was of opinion that the blow received on his head was the cause of his death. A verdict of "Wilful Murder against the owner of the cattle, Carey, and three others," was returned—they have not yet been taken.—The Hon. Wm. Massy, the Rev. Mr Crampton, the Rev. Mr Pennefather, Mr Balmer, Chief Constable, and many Gentlemen attended the inquest.—*Chronicle.*

We regret it has fallen to our lot to record a tragical instance of that nefarious system of midnight legislation, which of late almost desolated the South in its progress. Our county, we flattered ourselves, was freed from the designs of the *Reckites*, and consequently that the peaceful inhabitants could rest, without being exposed to the brand of the incendiary; but the melancholy occurrence of Sunday night shews that we have been deceived, and proves that though it has slumbered, the system still exists, and can fully wreak its vengeance upon the objects of its hatred. A notice was lately served upon a farmer named Neavin, who occupied the lands Tully, near Knocknarea, about two miles from this town, ordering him to quit his premises, and threatening him with violence and destruction if he persisted in retaining them. This mandate he refused to obey, and on Sunday night they put their threats into execution. At an early hour they surrounded the house and barn, set fire to them in different places, and, melancholy to relate, burned to death his servant-boy, and two horses, which remained on the premises. No clue has yet been discovered likely to lead to the detection of the wretches—but a numerous subscription has been entered into for that purpose, and when we calculate upon this, and upon the zeal and activity of the neighbouring gentry, and the efficiency of the Constabulary force, we have every reason to hope they will yet be brought to meet that condign punishment due to their savage atrocity.—*Sligo Journal.*

A meeting of the journeymen tailors of Dublin took place on Sunday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, in the Phœnix Park, for the purpose of arranging certain regulations relative to their trade. They were dispersed by a party of the police.

On Moday a most numerous and highly respectable meeting of the parishioners of the parish of St. Bridget, Dublin, took place at the Vestry-room, when it was unanimously resolved to present a piece of plate, accompanied with an Address, to the Rev. Richard Drury.

The city of Dublin is at length to be lighted with gas. The contract has been executed; and, from the known liberality of the Company, the capabilities they possess, and the exertions they are resolved to make, there is little doubt that by the first of October the Irish metropolis will be lighted in a manner creditable to the parties contracting, and satisfactory to the citizens.

The lead mines on the estate of Sir J. Godfrey, Bart. near Castlemain, are now working by the Hibernian Mining Company.

28,650 Bibles and Testaments were circulated in Ireland last year.

Sir Harcourt Lees, and Mr Gideon Ousley have been summoned before the Committee on the state of Ireland.

One of the vessels for taking out the free settlers to Canada has arrived in Cork harbour.

Above £80,000 worth of property has been purchased by Roman Catholics in the county of Tipperary alone within the last six months.

The *Dublin Journal* Paper is united with the *Irish Times.*

Mr Wm. Cobbett, jun. arrived in Dublin on Saturday; we may therefore expect that all our internal affairs will at once be settled by the great Statesman on the other side of the water, who has sent his son as Ambassador, to inquire into the actual state of the country.

Mr Kean played *Richard III., Hamlet, Brutus, Othello,* and *Sir Giles Overreach,* at Portsmouth Theatre last week.

THE IRISH INQUIRY.—CONDUCT OF SHERIFFS.

"The testimony of Mr Abbot," says the *Dublin Evening Post* "or we are greatly mistaken, will produce a very considerable sensation in the City. His practical knowledge has enabled this gentleman to let in upon the system of the Sheriffs and their Deputies, a very considerable portion of light—most annoying, we should apprehend, to some of the parties, but most valuable to the country. We understand that he produced a strong impression on the Committe; nor indeed are we surprised at it. But the effects, as we have heard, will prove still more decisive. Although a commission to inquire into the Courts of Justice is at this moment sitting in Dublin, and though we are, not altogether ignorant of the particular current in which the inquiry is now running, we have learned from a very competent source, that, if they have not already received the summons, the Sheriffs and Sub-Sheriffs of several of the counties in Ireland, are to be immediately called before the Lords' Committee. We are likewise assured, that the late Sheriffs for the last two years, as well as the present, and their respective Sub Sheriffs and Officers, will be summoned to give evidence on the details of their jurisdiction. It is said further, that they will be called upon for their Panels; and our information goes so far as this, that several of the Jurors and some of the suitors will be obliged to make a journey to London. In fact the entire system will be turned the seamy side without. From what Mr Peel is, to his infinite honour, doing in regard to Special Juries in England, we feel quite satisfied that the principle of his Bill will be made applicable to Ireland, and that the entire of the Jury arrangement will be thoroughly *reformed.*"

It will be seen, by an article extracted from the *Wexford Herald,* the sort of liberality that will be exercised by the Roman Catholics towards the support of the servants, and the repairs of the Edifices, of the Protestant Church, if the *Emancipation* project should be carried into operation. When the disguise is thus thrown off early, what might be expected were every impediment removed which prevents them from displaying their hostile and anti-social spirit to the Church Establishment?—*Correspondent.*

The Clonmel *Commercial Association* have met and entered into resolutions, deprecating any alteration in the present Corn Laws, and calling upon the town and county Representatives to oppose the meditated change.

The county of Clare, from one end to the other, is in a state of perfect tranquillity; and it is intended to remove Captain Warburton from the command of the police, and thus dispense with the services of this active officer, owing to the above circumstance. The unremitting vigilance and activity of the police has been most creditable in producing this gratifying state of repose.

The duty on wine in hands, between the 27th of February and 12th March last, is to be refunded (agreeably to the reduction made by the last Act of Parliament). from the excise department.

The late Earl of Balcarras was one of the oldest Generals in the army, having been 58 years in the service.

CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

At an ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Cloyne, in his Cathedral of St. Coleman, on Sunday last, the following Gentlemen were ordained:—

PRIESTS.—Lord Edward Chichester, George Burrowes, Thomas Townshend, Henry Disney, Lionel Becher, Edward Thompson, Mr Browne, Mr Matthews, Mr White, Mr Baldwin, and Mr Meade.

DEACONS.—Thomas Stenart Townsend, Thos. Warren, Robert Campion, Robert O'Callaghan, William Pyne, Mr M'Causeland, Mr Edmonds, Mr Hurst, Mr Mussen, Mr Morrisson, Mr Kirchoffer, Mr Murphy, and Mr Bradshaw.

THE REVENUE.

The following is a comparison of the Revenue for 1820 and 1825, shewing the rise in the last five years:—

The Quarter ending April 5, 1820, produced	£10,703,246
The reduction of Taxes subsequent to the above date, but previous to the present Session was £8,520,000 which for one Quarter is	2,130,000
[Leading ..	£ 8,573,246
Which would have been the Revenue for the last Quarter had there been no increase. But the amount received has been ..	10,512,567
The rise, therefore, on the Quarter is ..	£ 1,939,321
The year ending April 6, 1823, produced ..	£48,217,562
The reduction in Taxation	8,520,000
The produce, therefore, of the past Year ought to have been	39,697,562
Instead of which it has been	49,122,152
Consequently the advance has been ..	£ 9,424,590

The increase, therefore, in the produce of the existing Taxes has been about 23 per cent. in five years.

A widow lady of Beauvais, in France, had her daughter seduced from her home a few days ago by a fanatic Priest, and placed in the Convent of St. Joseph, in Paris, where she remains—the mother being unable by any means, judicial or otherwise, to induce the Superior to deliver her up.

Hunt, who was found guilty of having been conberned with John Thurtell in the murder of Weare, died on his passage to New South Wales.

An action is expected to be shortly tried in the Court of King's Bench, London, in which Mr G. Hannaford, late master of his Majesty's ship *Tweed,* (now on the Cork station,) proceeds for damages against Captain Frederick Hunt, Commander of that ship, for unnecessary coercive imprisonment, previous to his trial by a Court-martial, on the South American station. Mr Brougham is retained for the plaintiff.

FINE ARTS.—Count Vincenzo Deabbate, of Alba, near Turin, is about to dispose of his celebrated collection of paintings. Among them are two *Claude Lorrains,* painted on copper, 20 inches by 20 each, which the Count bought of her Royal Highness the Countess D'Artois, when that Princess, being compelled to emigrate from France, passed some time at Turin. These two landscapes are in perfect preservation, and form choice specimens of Claude's pencil.

The celebrated ode, "Not a drum was heard, &c." has been set to music.

4 Wm Dart

ROMAN CATHOLIC "AGGREGATE MEETING."

(From the Dublin Evening Post.)

DUBLIN, THURSDAY.—This day, at one o'clock the Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland took place at Clarendon street Chapel. Long previously to that hour the avenues leading to the Chapel, as well as the sacred edifice itself, were crowded with anxious spectators. In the galleries we observed a vast number of ladies. At one o'clock, the Lord Viscount GORMANSTON was called to the Chair.

It was then moved by Lord Killeen, that F. W. Conway, Esq do act as Secretary to the Meeting.—In making this motion, his Lordship took occasion to observe on the importance and zeal of Mr Conway's labours; labours which had tended in no small degree to remove the prejudices of Englishmen, and to forward the great question of Emancipation.

The second resolution of thanks to Mr Gorman was proposed by Lord Killeen in a terse and nervous speech.

Mr Kirwan proposed the third resolution of thanks to Mr Eneas M'Donnell, in a speech of some length, in which some complimentary allusions to Mr O'Connell were received with marked applause. This resolution was seconded by Sir Thomas Esmonde.

Mr Woulfe now moved the Address, which was seconded by Mr O'Connor.

Sir John Burke, Bart., moved thanks to the Deputation at London.—This Resolution was carried with loud applause.

The Resolution for the present Deputation was moved by Mr Nich. Mahon.

The next Resolution, appointing the Bishops on the Deputation, was moved by C. Fitzsimon, Esq.

Lord Killeen was now called to the Chair, and Thanks voted to Lord Gormanston.

A loud cry now ensued for Mr O'Connell, when that Gentleman came forwerd and made a long and eloquent speech, after which, the Meeting adjourned.

The following is the address to his Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We, your Majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland, humbly approach your Majesty with renewed assurances of our sincere attachment to your Royal House and Person, and of our unlimited devotion to the principles of that excellent Constitution which is guaranteed to the inhabitants of these realms by the succession of the Imperial Crown in your Illustrious line.

Since the period when your Majesty condescended to honor your Irish subjects with your presence, this portion of your Majesty's dominions has undergone many vicissitudes of condition; and various combinations of circumstances have occurred, which could not fail deeply to agitate the minds of your Majesty's subjects of the Roman Catholic persuasion. But we assure your Majesty, that in the midst of the solicitudes which we have experienced, and in all the alterations of hope and fear through which it has been our lot to pass, our fidelity to your Majesty has continued as enthusiastic, and our confidence in your benevolent anxiety for our welfare has remained as strong and vivid as when you deigned to receive in person the tribute of our homage, and enabled your Irish subjects to testify, in your presence, the affectionate reverence and constitutional devotion they have always cherished for their King. In that season of national joy, your Majesty, probably, perceived that there mingled with the profound emotions of gratitude and affection, which filled our hearts, some vague anticipations of a new order of events, and it did not, perhaps, escape the Royal mind that we felt an indefinite impression that we had arrived at a great epoch in the history of our country. We thought we could discern in your Majesty's paternal visit to our shores something beyond the ordinary interest of a Sovereign for his subjects, and we felt a strong and fond conviction that an ocular perception by your Majesty of the causes of the disquietudes of Ireland would not fail to influence the Imperial Councils in a manner highly salutary to this country. We likewise hoped that the distinguished mark of regard and confidence we were receiving from our Sovereign, would attract the public mind to our condition, and would suggest to many who had theretofore not heeded us, to inquire how it happened, that a people so susceptible of enthusiastic loyalty, so capable of receiving noble and generous emotions, and so highly favoured by the beneficence of nature, had been distracted by civil feuds for such a lapse of time, and had been left so far behind the other nations in the career of the Arts, Commerce, and Civilization. Sire, it will gratify your Majesty's parental feelings for your Irish subjects to be informed, that some of the beneficent results which we were then sanguine enough to anticipate from your presence, have been actually realised, and we think we have reason to hope, that the period is not far distant which will accomplish, to their full extent, the entire of your Majesty's benevolent wishes and designs. The commercial wealth, intelligence, and enterprise of England are beginning to force their way into the Country, and they only wait for the removal of the obstructions which yet exclude them to flow in a full tide of prosperity upon us. The whole of Ireland reposes in profound tranquillity—the Law, without the aid of any extraordinary powers, every where receives voluntary obedience, and all classes of your Majesty's Subjects now acknowledge the wisdom of your parting admonition, that we should love one another. But there still remains one great act of legislative wisdom wanting to complete our happiness and to secure its permanence, and every circumstance in the situation of the empire seems to concur in rendering its adoption at the present time seasonable and auspicious. The felicitous posture of affairs in all the foreign and domestic relations in the empire have disembarrassed the Legislature from other cares, and render it impossible to attribute their concessions on our behalf to any less elevated feeling, than the love of justice and the sense of right; in every quarter of the empire the prejudices and jealousies which hitherto opposed us have subsided, and the United Kingdom is now prepared for the reception of any measure which your Majesty's Parliament shall deem conducive to the prosperity of Ireland and the consolidation of the Empire. For the accomplishment of this great object of national adjustment, which will divest the future of all inquietude, and consign all that is painful in the past, except its moral, to oblivion; we look mainly to the wisdom and magnanimity of our King; it appertains as a kind of prerogative to the Sovereign, and your Majesty derives an especial title to this privilege, by inheritance from your Royal Father, to take the lead in the great work of national conciliation, and to be foremost in the recommendation of whatever is great and exalted in legislation.

In earnestly and respectfully soliciting your Royal interposition, as far as is consistent with the Constitution, in favour of the great national arrangement, which, we trust, is now in progress, we assure your Majesty that we are rather actuated by a conviction that it will conduce to the strength and lasting prosperity of your empire at large, than by selfish views of the benefits, however great, which will result from it individually to ourselves. We are satisfied it will establish, in fact and in reality, that union of your Kingdoms, which has heretofore only existed in the law; and it will create in all classes of your Subjects, the identity of interest, of feeling, and of habit, which constitutes the true strength and unity of empire; we have no doubt that it will for ever terminate the religious dissensions of this country, bring into immediate operation the mutual charity and good will, which all modifications of Christianity alike inculcate; and leave no other occasion for rivalry or difference among your subjects, than a generous competition in the service of their Sovereign, and an honourable struggle for distinction, by the advancement of the general weal and glory of the Country.

The following are the Noblemen and Gentlemen requested to present the foregoing Address:

Earl of Fingall, Earl of Kenmare, Viscount Gormanston, Lord Killeen, Hon. M. Browne. Hon. Mr Preston, Hon. Gonville Ffrench, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Sir John Burke, Hugh O'Connor, William Murphy, Laurence Clinch, Myles Staunton, Daniel O'Connell, Francis M'Donnell, Co. Meath; Michael Bellew, O'Conor Don, Peter Daly, Jos. M'Donnell, James O'Gorman Mahon, Henry Winston Barron, John O'Connell, Jeremiah Murphy, Cork; Nicholas Power, John Dillon, Richard Power O'Shea, James John Bagott, Richard O'Ferrall, Richard O'Farrell Cadell, Christopher Fitzsimon, Dowell O'Reilly, Gerald Dease, Thomas Fitzgerald, Nicholas White, Pat. Henry Russell.

The Irish Catholic Bishops, now in England, form a part of the Deputation.

The above Deputation is requested to attend to the progress of the Emancipation Bill.

This evening, sailed for England, in the *Emerald Isle* Steam Packet, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Baronet, Richard Power O'Shea, Esq. Daniel O'Connell, Christopher Fitzsimon, and Maurice O'Connell, Esqrs.

EXTENT OF SPECULATION.—A private individual has compiled an account of the capital of the Joint Stock Companies formed in England; and of the loans advanced to foreign powers since the peace of 1815. The canals amount to £19,181,748; the docks to £10.634.591; the assurance companies to £43,063,920; the water works to £3 646,645; the bridges to £2,106.632; the gas and coke companies to £10,732,265: the roads to £424,886; the railways to £21,348,320; the mines to £15,065,000; the miscellaneous concerns to £38,928,270.—Total £166.202 277, exclusive of other concerns, the capital of which could not be procured, supposed to amount to forty millions more. The companies formed within the last twelve months contribute one hundred and eighteen millions towards the above sum of one hundred and sixty-six millions. The amount of loans made to Foreign Powers in Europe and America, since 1815, is £208.790.000; which, added to the foregoing sum, makes an aggregate of more than four hundred millions.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool "The Pacha o Egypt, the first agriculturalist and merchant in the world, has been caught a *Bear* of cotton, as you phrase it in London; he has sold what he cannot deliver. The contracts he entered into with the merchants of this port are immense, and he either cannot, or declines for the present, to deliver the cotton. Perhaps our merchants have been sharp with him on learning the deficiency of the stock here at Christmas: he, in consequence, demurs on hearing of the great advance of the prices in England; twelve vessels are waiting, by the last accounts, for cotton, and upon the supply from that quarter, in a great measure, depends our future market price. The estimated produce of Egypt this year is above 300 000 bags of cotton. In the course of the next year the trade with the United tates, and with the Brazils, will be greatly affected by the large imports from Egypt.

STOCKADES.—The Burmese stockades, of which drawings and plans have been sent to this Country, seem to be formidable fortifications of the kind. For a large space round the first enclosure, the ground is thickly set with bamboo stakes, bending outwards, very sharp, lying hid in the grass. In their effect upon a person attempting to make his way through them, they are not unlike dog spikes. Next comes a high palisado of stout bamboos firmly set in the ground, high, and bound close together; then another space thickly set with spikes; then another palisado, which one might call a counterscarp. When this is surmounted, a broad ditch or space also set with spikes; and within a third palisado, which we might term the scarpment, through which they level their muskets at the enemy. In the body of this kind of fortress is a large shed, under which the garrison live. The Burmese soldiers always carry several bamboos for the purpose of fortification, and make a stockade in a night. The utmost uncertainty still prevails as to the numbers of the Burmese; they are variously estimated from three to twelve millions.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Number of persons at present on the College Books.

Provost and Fellows	25
Scholars	68
Doctors	17
Masters	13
Filius Nobilis	1
Fellow-Commoners, Graduate and Under-Graduate	270
Pensioners, Graduate, and Under-Graduate ...	1326
Sizars, Graduate, and Under-Graduate ...	48
In all	1763

Among the rarities in Mr Fauntleroy's library, were sold on the first day, Drake's York £136 10s; Boswell's Life of Johnson, illustrated, £18 10s., History of Queen Elizabeth, with portraits, £22 1s.; Chauncey's Herefordshire, £27 6s.; Buck's Views of Cities and Towns, £36 10s.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. —*We do not, by any means, profess ourselves defenders of the* DUELLO, *although we would not, and will not, by any means interfere with the taste of those who are* amateurs. *Our Correspondent is therefore, most egregiously out in his calculations.*

The following entry is said to exist in the Church warden's accounts of St. Margaret's Westminster, for the year 1476:—"Also, paid to Roger Fylpott, learned in the law, for his counsel giving, 3s 8d. with 4d for his dinner."

SOUND SLEEP.—A Prussian physician has published the case of a girl, 20 years old, at Medabach in Westphalia, who has slept during 451 days. The doctors are watching this modern Sleeping Beauty.

There were two very fat Noblemen at the Court of Louis XV. the Duke de L—and the Duke de N.—They were both one day at the Levee, when the King began to rally the former on his corpulence. "You take no exercise, I suppose," said the King. "Pardon me Sire," saide de L. "I walk twice a day round my cousin de N."

INTERJECTIONS.—These, which have been called brute sounds, and supposed to be destitute of meaning, may often be traced to significant words. Few exclamations are at first hearing less intelligible than those used by hunstmen, *Tally ho!* and *Halloo!* But the former of these is clearly traced in a late Essay on Grammar to the French, *au taïli!* "To cover!" and the latter has been conjectured to originate in the cry still used by Wolf-hunters in France, *au loup!* "To the wolf."

In the year 1778, when our arms were not prospering very greatly in North America, the Eton Boys made a rebellion against their Masters. The following Sunday, Dr. Davis, the Head Master, was on Windsor-terrace, when the King, thinking to quiz him, came up to him, and said—"Ah Davis! Bad news—Bad news, I hear, on your side of the water." "Yes, please your Majesty," said the Doctor, bowing reverentially."—"Bad news on *both* sides of the water."

GRATITUDE TO HEAVEN.—At a late Meeting of the Fraternity of Ranters at Shotley Bridge, their preacher, after descanting some time on the superiority of the brute creation over man, on the score of gratitude, clinched his argument with the following happy illustration:—"If you look to the hens, they never so much as take a drink of water without *raising their bills to heaven* in token of gratitude;" and then added, in a truly ranting strain, "Oh! that we were all *Hens!*" To which one of the truly edified congregation loudly responded—"*Amen!*"

The Mail of Wednesday remained due when our Paper was going to press.

CLOVER-SEED, FLAX-SEED, &c.

WM. M. ARDAGH, has on SALE, at his STORES on the QUAY—50 Sacks of prime New CLOVER-SEED, 10 Sacks of TREFOIL, and 20 Casks of FLAX-SEED, which will be Sold on Liberal Terms.

Waterford, April 16, 1825.

PORT NEWS, PASSAGE, APRIL 15.

ARRIVED,

13th—*Gertrude, Driscoll, Baltimore, potatoes.*

14th—*Prompt, Fudge, Lyme, ballast; John, Norman, Glasgow, ballast.*

15th—*None.*

SAILED.

13th—*Argyle, Grossard, Quebec, salt and passengers; Ocean, Challicombe, Bristol, grain; John Guise, Fea, Pill, pigs.*

14th—*Concord, Mullay, St. John's, provisions and passengers; Invulnerable, Phelan, ditto, ditto; Blue Eyed Maid, Chittenden, Plymouth, flour; Thomas and Jane, Colman, Bristol, ditto and wheat.*

15th—*Nautilus, Coath, London, grain; Cossack, Manson, Liverpool, flour and butter; Brothers, Lloyd, Arundel, oats.*

WATERFORD MARKETS.—*The receipts of Corn from farmers still continue very limited, and the demand for all descriptions of Grain seemed pretty steady. Wheat still rates 33s to 34s; Barley, 16s to 18s 6d, Oats, 12s 3d to 12s 6d per barrel. Oatmeal, 14s 6d to 15s per cwt. still scanty in supply, and no improvement in the demand Flour Seconds, 41s to 43s; Thirds, 33s to 36s; Fourths, 24s to 28s per bag; 668 cwts. of Flour were puschased by bakers this week; 200 cwt. under last week's quantity; middle price to regulate the size of bread 33s 6d, being 1s under the preceding week. Butter 1st quality, 110s; Pigs (Smged), 44s to 46s; ditto (Scalded), 30s to 42s; Offall, 22 to 23s; Heads, 24s to 27s; Herrings, 25s to 26s per cw.. In other articles no variation.*

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, ARRIL 11.—We continue to be but sparingly supplied with all descriptions of grain; nevertheless the sale of every article is uncommonly dull, and fine samples of Wheat with difficulty support the prices of this day se'nnight, while the ordinary qualities can find no buyers, although offered on lower terms Barley may be said to be in the same condition, neither the maltsters nor distillers shewing the least disposition to purchase. Oats are also very heavy sale, but not lower in price.

Wheat (New)	00 to 00s.	Oats (Potatoe)	28s. to 31s.
Ditto (Old)	50 to 75s.	(Poland)	27s. to 30s.
Barley (New)	40 to 42s.	(Feed)	24s to 27s.
Malt	60 to 70s.	Flour	60s. to 65s.
Rye	34 to 38s.	Rapeseed	24l. to 29l.

IMPORTATIONS LAST WEEK.—(Eng.) Wheat, 4,736 qrs; Barley, 2,435 qrs; Malt, 4,370 qrs; Oats, 7,452 qrs; Rye, — qrs; Foreign Wheat, 510 qrs; Barley, 280 qrs; Oats, 1,150 qrs; (Irish) Wheat. 25 qrs.; ditto, Barley, 510 qrs.; ditto Oats, 2,842qrs; English Flour 6,387 sacks; American Flour, —

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, APRIL 13.—*The supplies of Grain were very small to-day; but from an apprehension on the part of the dealers, of an alteration in the Corn Laws, facilitating the introduction of Foreign Grain, our market was very flat for every denomination, and prime samples of Wheat and Oats only supported Friday's prices; good Oats offering at 11s 9d to 12s. Flour remains quite neglected, but prices is nominally the same.*

CLONMEL MARKETS, APRIL 12.—*Butter. First, 84s 0d to 00s 0d; Second, 80s 0d to 00s 0d; Third, 76s 0d to 00s 0d; Bacon Pigs, 44s 0d to 45s 6d; Oatmeal, 13s 6d to 14s 0d; Rendered Lard, 43s 0d to 43s 6d per cwt. Flour, Seconds, 40s 0d to 42s 0d; Thirds, 34s 0d to 36s 0d; Fourths, 24s 0d to 25s 0d per bag. Wheat, 19½d to 20d; Oats, 10d to 10½d; Potatoes, 4½d to 5d per stone.*

CARLOW MARKETS, April 13.

PRICE OF BUTTER.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Butter, Firsts	100	0	to	103	0	per cwt.
——— second, ...	93	0	to	00	0	
——— third, ...	86	0	to	00	0	

BIRTH.

At Wilton, the Lady of Harry Alcock, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

At St. Peter's church, Dublin, Thomas Wright, of Poulkurath Castle, in the County of Kilkenny, Esq. to Jemima, eldest daughter of Robert Ball, of Dublin, Esq.

DIED.

On Wednesday, in Henrietta-street, Sarah Purcell, widow of the late John Purcell. Esq of Carrick-on-Suir, aged 100 years.

On Thursday, at his house in the Manor, Mr John Walsh.

On the 26th ult. in Dublin, Mrs Woodroofe, relict of the late Abel Ram Woodroofe, of Gorey.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

W. KIZBEY, respectfully acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Waterford and the adjacent Counties, that he has removed from Peter-street to the Shop next to Mrs HELLYER'S, opposite the *Grand Parade.*

W. K. avails himself of this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the Ladies for the decided preference he has experienced in that branch of his Business, and begs to assure them he will endeavour to merit a continuance of their favor by strictly adhering to that system which has gained him their support.

He also informs such Gentlemen as are not already apprised of it, that he has lately commenced making Gentlemens' BOOTS and SHOES of every description; and being determined to give the very best Materials and neatest Workmanship, hopes to obtain a share of their favor also.

W. KIZBEY has just received, direct from London, a large supply of the following articles for Ladies' work:—Black and Coloured Denmark Sattens, Plain and Figured of every description, White and Black Satten, Silk, Coloured Leather, and every article in that line; and for Gentlemens' work, best London Boot Tops, Legs, Calf Skins, &c. &c.

Waterford, April 16, 1825.

WATERFORD GAS WORKS.

TO MASONS, BUILDERS, &c.

PERSONS desirous of contracting for BUILDING the BOUNDARY WALLS, OFFICES, STORES, &c. for the above Works, are requested to send in Sealed Proposals to the Office of Messrs. IVIE & MORTIMER, *Henrietta-street,* on or before the 23d of the present Month, addressed to Mr THOMAS S. PECKSTON.

Reference can be had to the PLANS and SPECIFICATION on applying to Mr BENJAMIN GRAHAM, Ironfounder.

15th April, 1825.

HIBERNIAN GENERAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE SURVEYS and PLANS of the proposed RAILWAY from *Waterford* to *Limerick,* and of the Collateral Branches to the Mining Districts in the vicinity of the Line, have been received from the Engineers of the Company, and are now under consideration.

A detailed report embracing the statement of the Local Trade, the Traffic on the Line, &c. &c., is in preparation for the information of the Shareholders.

By Order,
W. H. HYETT, Secretary.

3, Walbrook buildings, April 10, 1825.

WATERFORD BRIDGE.

PERSONS *intending to Propose for the TOLLS of the BRIDGE, are informed that the Undersigned will receive, to the 21st Instant, Sealed Offers for the same, for ONE YEAR, commencing the 1st of MAY next—Security legally entered into to the amount of £500 will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract; or, the Amount of the Tolls to be paid in Advance, by equal Instalments, on the* FIRST DAY *of every* MONTH.

A MEETING of PROPRIETORS will be held on THURSDAY, the 21st Instant, to receive and determine on such Proposals as may be transmitted; and in case of none being sent in, the Tolls will be put up for SALE in the NEW LODGE, *at the BRIDGE on that Day at ONE o'Clock, when a COMMITTEE and CHAIRMAN will be appointed for the ensuing Year, and such other Business proceeded in as may offer.*

HUMPHREY DENIS,
Chairman of Proprietors.

Waterford, April 13, 1825.

FOR BALTIMORE,
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

THE SHIP *INDIAN CHIEF,* CAPTAIN COGHRAN, 400 Tons Register burthen, is expected to arrive in about SIX DAYS, and will be despatched again in TWO WEEKS after arrival.

This very superior SHIP will take such PASSENGERS as at once engage, but cannot wait beyond the time appointed.

Application to be made to
THOMAS NEVINS.

The SHIP *AMAZON,* CAPTAIN VANHORN, is expected in FOUR WEEKS after the *Indian Chief,* will take such PASSENGERS as immediately engage, and is to sail in TWO WEEKS after arrival.

Apply as above.

Waterford, April 8, 1825.

☞ *The INDIAN CHIEF is now arrived, and will be Despatched on the 25th Instant.*

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

WELLESLEY.

WHEREAS *by our Proclamation of the Twenty-third Day of FEBRUARY, One Thousand eight Hundred and Twenty-two, the County of CORK was declared to be in a State of Disturbance.*

And Whereas, We did by Our Proclamation of the Twenty-first Day of AUGUST last, revoke and annul the said Proclamation, so far only as the same applied to certain Parts of the said County therein named.

And Whereas it hath been made known to Us, that the remaining Parts of the said County of CORK, with the exception of the Baronies of FERMOY, WEST MUSKERRY, and ORRERY, and KILMORE, have been restored to a State of Tranquillity.

WE the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, Do hereby revoke and annul the said Proclamation of the Twenty-third Day of FEBRUARY, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, whereby the said County of CORK was declared to be in a State of Disturbance; except only so far as the same applies to, or affects the Baronies of FERMOY, WEST MUSKERRY, and ORRERY and KILMORE in the said County; of which all Justices of the Peace and other Magistrates of the said county, and all others whom it may concern are to take Notice.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin the 2d Day of April, 1825.

Manners C. Wm. M'Mahon. G. Knox. St. George Daly. W. C. Plunket. J. Radcliff. Henry Goulburn.

GOD save the King.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET,
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

THE HOUSE at ABBEYLAND, in which ALDERMAN WEEKES now resides—Consisting of OUT-OFFICES of every description, with YARD, constant supply of good WATER, an excellent GARDEN, and a few Acres of LAND.—It is delightfully situated—being nearly opposite the Grand-Parade, and commanding a most agreeable view of the River and City, and adjacent Country.

May be viewed and further particulars had at the place, from the hours of Twelve till Four each day.

Also the HOUSE and OFFICES at *Ballymountain,* with TWENTY-SEVEN ACRES of LAND, highly manured and planted, within two miles of the City of *Waterford.*

☞ A PLEASURE BOAT, (almost new) with SAILS, &c., to be SOLD, Burthen TEN Tons

March 26, 1825.

(*To be inserted on Saturdays.*)

TO BE LET,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,
OF THE HOUSE AND CONCERNS,
IN KING-STREET, AT PRESENT OCCUPIED BY
JAMES E. WHITE.

THE HOUSE is nearly new, in thorough repair, and is most eligibly situated for Business: the Concerns are extensive, with large fronts both to Thomas's-hill and Barker's-lane, containing a BAKE-HOUSE in perfect order, STOREAGE, SHEDS, STABLE, and a *never failing* supply of excellent WATER.

For particulars apply at said House.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

At said House, on FRIDAY, the 22d inst. a quantity of BAKING and BREWING UTENSILS, consisting of TROUGHS, BEAMS and SCALES, WEIGHTS, PEELS, DOUGH KNIVES, &c., a REVOLVING BRAKE, with Metal Roller, a BREWING COPPER, containing 150 Gallons, MASHING TUB, with Revolving Tackle, COOLERS, TUNS, TUBS, &c., a METAL PUMP 21 Feet long, WOODEN PUMPS, OLD TIMBER and BOARDS, SHOP SHELVES, COUNTER and DESKS, an IRON SAFE, and a variety of other articles.

Sale to commence at 12 o'Clock.

Waterford, April 15, 1825.

COUNTY WEXFORD.

TO BE SOLD,
IN THE BARONY OF SCARAWALSH.

ABOUT FORTY-SIX ACRES of the OAK WOOD of TOMBRICK, lying above the Road. It is between thirty and forty years old, and situated near the High Road from Newtownbarry to Enniscorthy.

Proposals, in writing, will be received by ROBERT SHAPLAND CAREW, Esq M. P., *Castleboro;* HUGH H. FARMAR, Esq., *Dunsinane,* Enniscorthy; or HENRY H. HUNT, Esq. *Waterford.*

February 8, 1825.

NOTICE TO SHIP BUILDERS.

THE COMMITTEE of COMMISSIONERS *for superintending the* PILOT DEPARTMENT *of this Port hereby give Notice, that they are ready to receive* ESTIMATES *for* BUILDING *a* CUTTER *of* 40 *Tons Register, according to a Specification to be seen on application to the* SECRETARY, *with whom Proposals are to be left on or before* SATURDAY, *the* 16*th instant.*

By Order,
GEORGE BROWNRIGG,
Secretary.

Ballast Office, Waterford, April 11*th.* 1825.

JOHN LEONARD, Treasurer to the Mendicant Asylum, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the use of said institution:—Part of a bequest of the late Mrs Poulter, per the Rev. Wm. Price, £15; from Mrs Jessy Lloyd, per ditto, £1; from a Friend to the institution per Jos. W. Strangman, 5s 3d; from Mr Jones, Mullinabro', £5.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF IREDAND.

EVIDENCE OF MR FOSTER.

Continued from the Mail of Wednesday.

The mode in which English capital has been made useful in Ireland has been, not so much by the transfer of it to the Irish manufacturer as by the employment of it in Ireland by the English manufacturer? At present it is merely the profitable employment of the money, and its immediate and speedy return that presents the temptation. I conceive the actual transfer of capital will soon follow. I conceive that Lancashire and Louth will form, as it were, one manufactory; each will take to itself the processes for which it is best fitted. Amongst the almost endlessly diversified productions from cotton, whatever can be best done by machinery, will naturally be done in Manchester; the coals and the steam engines are there, and so I think for a long time will be the twist. Whatever operations can be produced by the human hand, I think will be performed in Ireland; for the hand which is satisfied with cheaper subsistence will necessarily undersell the hand not so circumstanced. I conceive that this is the principle which is now transferring so much of the weaving process to the shores of Ireland; the same cause will, however, as naturally take back the web to be finished, dyed, and dressed, where skill and science exist in a superior degree, namely at Manchester

Is the manufacture which has been established on the Eastern and North eastern coast of Ireland a manufacture carried on in large establishments, or a domestic manufacture? Entirely domestic. Belfast, which is much farther advanced, has arrived at a second stage in it, and they are now building mills for the production of twist by machinery, on even a greater scale than have hitherto existed in Manchester or Glasgow. I confess I have myself some doubts as to the probability of their success, for they have to import the coals from the places which they are seeking to rival; but of the successful rivality of the Irish manufacture with the English, in whatever the hand can do assisted by science or machinery, I have no doubt whatever.

The County of Louth has never been subject to much disturbance? There have been disturbances in the mountainous parts of Louth from time to time; but none of the same nature, or exhibiting the same species of obstinacy, as in other parts of Ireland.

Has this trade spread into the country or been confined to the towns? It is more in the country than in the towns; it is in both.

Are you aware of any other manufacture which has improved of late years in Ireland beside the cotton manufacture? I should say that our linen manufacture has not retrograded; I conceive it to be as extensive as ever. Our distilleries I consider to be more flourishing than at any former period.

Has the linen or woollen manufacture extend-

ed itself to the Southern or Western parts of Ireland? The woollen manufacture of the coarser kinds, such as are worn by the lower classes of the inhabitants of Ireland, is at present, I believe, about commensurate with what is necessary for the use of the people; but I have not as yet heard of any material improvement. I should beg to add, that my present impression is rather against the probability of Ireland being a successful seat of the finer fabrics of woollen; but there is no saying what may take place hereafter.

The wool of the country, generally speaking, is not fit for the finer manufactories, is it? I should conceive it is not so fine as the English wool. The leather manufactory has been nearly annihilated in Ireland, by the false principles of the Excise laws; those Excise laws are now in the course of being repealed, and I anticipate the best results; but the leather manufacture has at present only a bare existence in Ireland.

Though you have not been on the Revenue Commission, you have probably had an opportunity of observing the effect of the alteration of the law upon the distillery? I know that for the year immediately preceding the late changes, the number of gallons brought to charge, speaking in round numbers, was about two millions; and I know that in the year which succeeded, they have been above eight millions.

Do you conceive the alteration in the distillery laws is likely to diminish the disturbances in those parts of Ireland where the spirits were illegally distilled? I think the persons concerned in illegal distillation, however surprising it may at first appear, never enter into scenes of outrage other than those connected with illicit distillation; and I think that this may be accounted for by the profit and employment which it gives to those persons. The outrages consist in resistance to those whose duty it is to enforce the laws; but there is no political feeling against the Government, and *ceteris paribus*, there is less feeling against the land owner or tithe owner, wherever there is illicit distillation.

Has the price of land increased in Ireland in the course of the last few years? I conceive that the rents are now within about 25 or 20 per cent. of being restored to the rates at which they stood previous to the conclusion of the war; they had become almost evanescent for two or three years after the peace.

To what part of the country do you refer? I can speak of the county of Louth with some certainty. I should mention that the county of Louth contains, perhaps, the best arrable land in Ireland, and very conveniently circumstanced with respect to markets; I conceive that the best land in Louth, in the high times of the war, would set at a lease of twenty-one years, for three guineas or three pounds ten shillings per Irish acre; and very solvent tenants would be very ready to take it at that price; the same land had fallen to about two pounds or two guineas an acre at the commencement of the peace, and the rents undertaken to be paid at those low rates were very imperfectly collected. I conceive the lands could be set now at from £2 10s to £3, and that those rents would be paid; I am now speaking of the best land. I conceive the rate of purchase in the county of Louth, during the latter years of the war, was about twenty or twenty-one years' purchase, and attended with neither any peculiar advantage or disadvantage. Within the last year I have been very much surprised at the rate at which it has been sold. There was an estate near to my residence lately sold by auction for an amount which I consider an equivalent to about twenty-seven years' purchase. I inquired from a Law Agent, who was bidding in competition with the person who purchased it, and he told me he was commissioned by a Liverpool merchant. I asked whether that person had been in Ireland, or had any connexion with the county of Louth; he told me not, but that he had commissioned him, from seeing an advertisement in the Newspaper.

To what do you attribute the sale of the property at the time you have referred to at only twenty-one years' purchase? I attribute it to the rate of interest; the funds were very low, and large profits could be realised by annuities; but I beg not to be understood as saying, that twenty seven years' purchase is common in other parts of Ireland. I conceive there are very few parts of Ireland so favourably circumstanced as the County of Louth is at this moment, owing to the communications with Liverpool, and through Liverpool with Manchester. I could mention some circumstances which evince the extreme superiority of price obtained by the Louth Farmers for their produce, compared with persons living more to the westward; the superiority of profit on the eastern coast of Ireland, compared with the westward is beyond any thing that can be justified from their relative position. This year, it is within my knowledge that gentlemen of the county of Louth sold their lambs only three months old, in Liverpool, at twenty shillings a piece, while lambs were producing but seven or eight shillings in Connaught. I have known also of hay being sold at the rate of four pounds a ton in Louth, while it was selling at twenty-five shillings on the banks of the Shannon. I conceive the greatly increased facilities of communication which are now in course of being established between Ireland and England, have very much the effect of bringing Louth into Lancashire, and that we shall have Lancashire prices. Though the possibility of communication with Liverpool existed heretofore, there was not the same habit of communication. Steam has given certainty to commerce, and the farmer is better enabled to calculate on it. I will mention what may appear a small matter, but a proof *a fortiori*; there are persons who go about collecting eggs and poultry, in reference to the days of communication between Drogheda and Liverpool; nothing of that kind existed two or three years ago.

Has that arisen from the abolition of the protecting duties? I thing the abolition of the protecting duties has led to the general increase of communication, which has opened a means for the sale of articles which were not before thought of in the English market.

The communication has not been confined to those articles to which the protecting duties referred? No; it is equally taken advantage of for those agricultural articles which were not the objects of the duties.

Has there not been a considerable improvement in the internal prosperity of the western and southern counties of Ireland, in the course of the last two years? Within the last year there certainly has; but I attribute it much more to the improved price of agricultural produce, than to the extension of manufactures. I would, however, mention one marked exception. I was last summer at Westport, the seat of the Marquis of Sligo; I found him engaged in the cotton manufacture. His communication being by sea with Glasgow, I could not help suggesting, that I thought the north eastern district would undersell him; but his answer was, that the profits upon it were so great (in fact he stated them to me at thirty per cent. on what had been done) that he was quite satisfied with that degree of encouragement, and that on he would go; and I have no doubt he is going on with the cotton manufacture in that district, however inauspicious the spot may appear as compared with Antrim, Down, Louth, and Dublin.

Is there not a cotton manufacture going on at Bandon? Not within my knowledge; but the same circumstances which have operated upon the Marquis of Sligo may have operated in other parts of Ireland. There is no article on the price of which the prosperity of the South of Ireland so much depends as butter, and that within the present year, has borne nearly the war price. I think the prosperity of the south-western part of Ireland, has arisen more from the enhanced price of that article than from any other cause. Butter is in truth a manufacture carried on by the individual cottagers.

Have you had an opportunity of considering the effect of the late regulations in respect of the Butter Trade? The change of the law has been too recent for me to have observed the effects of it.

Has there been any falling off in the quantity of butter made in the South of Ireland? Certainly not.

To what particular causes do you ascribe the great increase in the price of butter in the course of the last year? The price of butter in the London markets regulates the price throughout the South of Ireland; I should suppose that the increased prosperity of the manfacturers of England has enabled them to eat more butter than they did formerly. * * * *

Might not at all times a resident agent of an absent proprietor have performed the same functions, which could not be performed by the great proprietor, but were by the middleman? I think he could when the country became settled; but immediately after the confiscation of property, I doubt whether he could. I think that the country was at that period too much convulsed; but I have not a doubt that at present the best mode of dealing with the tenantry, even in the most disturbed parts of Ireland, would be through an agent.

Do you conceive that would contribute to the tranquillity of Ireland? I have no doubt it would to an extent beyond any other course that could be pursued. But the transition from the present state of things to a sounder state, may become a source of new inconvenience; for instance, it will necessarily happen, that a landlord must often be under the necessity of rejecting the surplus portion of population on his property; and that necessity must obviously lead to inconveniences peculiar to itself.

How would a landlord be able to reject the surplus portion of population; might he not let directly to the occupiers, instead of letting through middlemen? I think it has been one of the worst consequences of tenure in common, united to the system of tenure at will, to occupy certain districts of country, with a population too great, far greater than, under any proper system, could remain upon it. And in the supposed case of a landlord coming to deal with such a district, he would find it impossible to maintain upon it, under the new system, all the population existing under the old; this last observation I think, however, is not very generally applicable; but some instances are directly within my knowledge to which it would apply; and perhaps to many, in a greater or a less degree.

Have any practicable means occurred to you, of getting rid of that surplus population, without occasioning great misery or injustice to that population? Unless facility for emigration were offered at those particular points where such new setting of estates might be going on, I cannot conceive any.

Does any mode occur to you of disposing of the surplus population at the expiration of a lease? It may be convenient, that I should first express to your Lordships, what I conceive to be the nature of events actually taking place. I conceive, that within the last two years a perfect panic on the subject of population has prevailed among all persons interested in land in Ireland; and that they are at this moment applying a corrective check of the most violent description, to that increase of population which there has been but too much reason to deplore. This course is proceeding, at this instant, to such a length, that I have serious doubts whether at this time the population of Ireland is on the whole continuing to increase. I should not be surprised, if it should turn out on inquiry that it is even decreasing. The principle of dispeopling estates is going on in every part of Ireland where it can be effected; in some parts of Ireland more, and in some less. I have known of instances in the South, where on the expiration of a lease affording an opportunity to a landlord of newly dividing the land, thirty, forty, or fifty occupying families have in fact been turned adrift, and the land which supported them has been divided into perhaps half a dozen respectable farms. Even where the expiration of the lease of a large district of the country does not create the opportunity, nothing is more common than notice to quit being given, for the mere purpose of annexing the tenement to another farm. The landlords of Ireland are at length deeply convinced, that though a stock of cattle or sheep will afford profit, a stock of mere human creatures, unemployed, will afford none; and they therefore are acting upon that principle, even in the extreme. If your Lordships ask me what becomes of this surplus stock of population, it is a matter on which I have, in my late journeys through Ireland, endeavoured to form some opinion, and I conceive that in many instances they wander about the country as mere mendicants; but that more frequently they betake themselves to the nearest large towns, and there occupy as lodgers the most wretched hovels in the most miserable outlets, in the vain hope of occasionally getting a day's work. Though this expectation too often proves ill founded, it is the only course possible for them to take. Their resort to those towns produces such misery as it is impossible to describe.

Can you name some of those towns? I am persuaded there are very few towns in Ireland in which it is not taking place, a few in the North excepted; but I should suspect that Rathkeale, Limerick, and Nenagh, have been perhaps as much resorted to as any others I could name.—Complaints ensue, in all those places of the intolerable decay of the towns, evinced by the wretchedness of the inhabitants: but in fact, it is a mere increase of inhabitants not properly belonging to the towns, who have become the victims of this misery. The circumstances in which they are placed are quite shocking for humanity to dwell on. They are obviously very unfavourable to the increase of population.

In what manner does this dispeopleing of particular estates tend to the dispeopleing of Ireland? Because it places the surplus population of those estates in circumstances of such misery that the number must eventually disappear.

Will not the gradual introduction of manufactories into Ireland, materially assist landlords in enlarging their means of getting rid of their surplus population? No doubt; but I am afraid it may be rather a remote consequence. I think the manufacturers are likely, from various causes, to take possession, in the first instance, of those portions of the Island which are the least the scenes of this particular evil, I mean the north and north-east coast. I have no doubt ultimately, that manufactures will extend, under good government and good measures, into every part of Ireland.

Does not the extreme lowness of wages, produced by the circumstances you have described to exist in the South, afford, in some degree a bounty upon manufactures extending themselves in that direction, provided other circumstances do not oppose it? There is no doubt but the lowness of wages would have that effect; but it can hardly be called a lowness of wages at those particular points, for the persons have had no previous habits or knowledge of the particular branches of manufactures to be introduced; their habit has not been that of manufacture; they are ready to do any thing they can for four pence or five pence a day; but all they know how to do is to dig.

Is there not a considerable facility in the Irish population of acquiring those habits, whatever they may be, which promise them an immediate remuneration? Certainly; but what I mean to convey is, that an English manufacturer, for instance, in Lancashire, would rather pay ten pence or twelve pence a day for the labour of a person in Louth, who understands his business, than cross the Island to look for it in Limerick, even if he were to pay less there. I should expect him to rest at the nearer point, and be content to pay the higher price.

Has the dispeopling of those estates had the effect of bringing any uncultivated district into cultivation? I am not aware that it has.

Do you attribute any large proportion of the disposition to disturbances in the late years, to the operation of the system of dispeopleing estates of which you have been speaking? I really do not, I think the tendency to dispeople is not of more than two or three years standing; the disturbances had arisen and existed before. I would further add, that I think it a most remarkable feature of Irish disturbances, that it is not the mere destitution of good, or the mere suffering of evil, that appear to me to be their proximate causes in any case—but the attempt actively to enforce the law to compel the person to do that which he feels to be impossible; he resists that; the very same person. I think, would often actually perish, through starvation without exhibiting an insurrectionary spirit.

To what circumstances do you attribute the frequent recurrence of disturbances in Ireland of late years? I think the proximate cause is the extreme physical misery of the peasantry, coupled with their liability to be called upon for the payment of different charges, which it is often perfectly impossible for them to meet; the immediate cause of disturbance I conceive to be the attempt to enforce these demands by the various processes of the law; we are also to take into consideration that they are living under institutions for which they have neither much affection nor much respect. I have assigned what I conceive to be the most proximate cause of the disturbance; I think the remote one is a radically vicious structure of society which prevails in many parts of Ireland, and which has originated in the events of Irish history, and which may be in a great measure palliated, but which it would, I fear, be extremely difficult now wholly to change. Your Lordships will have the goodness to observe, that any description which may be given of society, or indeed of any thing else as it exists in one part of Ireland, does not apply to others; in truth there are different districts of Ireland almost as unlike each other as any two countries in Europe.

Have the goodness to specify the different charges to which the People are liable? The first and most important is Rent; the next in importance I conceive to be the Tithe; the third are the County Rates; and the fourth are the Parochial Rates. I mean the Parochial Assessments connected with the Established Church; the fifth and last head of contribution to which they are liable are the payments for their own Clergy. I am not aware that there are any others.

No Taxes? I am not aware of any direct tax to which the occupier of land is liable; there are indirect taxes of course, but of those they are unconscious. There are no local taxes other than what I have enumerated.

You stated that there was a liability of being called upon for payments which they cannot meet; do you apprehend the rent to be one of those payments which they cannot meet, in consequence of its being beyond their means? I mean to say that such is often the case, but of course not universally; it is sometimes the case in particular districts when it is not in others; it is sometimes the case in one district, when it is not in that same district at other times; all that depends, in a great measure, on the prices of agricultural produce. I did not mean to assert, as an universal proposition, that the rate of rent in Ireland is higher than the payer of it can meet.

When you speak of rent, do you mean the rent which is received by the chief landlord, or the rent which is paid by the immediate occupier? I mean to confine my observation to the rent which the immdiate occupier was liable to pay. Your Lordships will observe, that in a considerable part of Ireland the occupier of the land is in immediate contact with the tenant in fee; that in other parts the case is quite the reverse; that in such there is one or more, and sometimes an entire series of intermediate landlords, between the occupying tenant and head landlord. It so happens, that the regions of disturbance have been more or less of the latter description. The North of Ireland, that portion of the island which was settled by James I., and in which he in fact destroyed what may be called the original fabric of Irish society, is very little open to the observations applicable to other parts of Ireland which did not undergo that change. In these other parts, the ancient habits of the Irish have, to a great degree, continued to this day; and though the English laws have been introduced among them, yet many of their own ancient laws still continue to exist in the shape of habits; their dispositions and their practice are in a state of complete contrast with the theory of law, as it regards the tenure of land.

If the occupier of the land has paid his rent to the person from whom he holds immediately, is he not liable, notwithstanding, to be distrained by either the superior landlord, or any other intermediate lessee? He is; but that necessarily results from the principles of the law of England; the case is exactly the same in this country; and though that state of things is fraught with the most grievous consequences to the occupying tenant, the law has its answer to make, and would inform him, that he was a purchaser with notice of that inconvenience, and that he had chosen to accept a title which rendered him liable to every landlord in the series.

Can you state the purport and effects of an Act which passed a few years ago, for the purpose of affording a palliative to that evil?—The Act referred to by your Lordship was, I conceive, one of the most important in its consequences to the landed interest of Ireland, which has ever been passed in that country. Its primary object was to enable the landlord to have a remedy against his tenants, by a cheap and expeditious process, and thereby to lead to the abolition of the tenancy in common, which was the greatest sources of misery to the occupying tenantry of Ireland.—Antecedently to the passing of that Act, there was a bounty given by the law to the landlord to unite his tenants into clusters, rather than to deal with them individually. The practice was to lease a certain tract of land to a company of persons, who all held it in common, no individual having any separate property in it whatever, very often there was added to that the inconvenience of the tenancy being only from year to year or at will. In either state of things, but more particularly when those two circumstances conspired there was no incentive to industry.—This habit, I apprehend, originated in the Irish Laws, antecedent to the English taking possession of the island. By the old Brehon law, it was the usage for the people to hold tracts of the country by clans, as tenants in common, and at the will of their immediate Chief; and in those times succession was by the law of Gavelkind.—These habits I conceive to have continued to subsist in Ireland, more or less perfectly, in those parts which were not the subject of the plantation of James the First, or of other English Sovereigns, until the present day. I conceive that the state of the law, antecedent to the statute to which your Lordship has referred, operated as a bounty upon the Landlord to acquiesce in that state of things. He found it more convenient to allow those Companies to continue to possess the land in that manner, because he could then, through the process of one ejectment, deal with any number that might be united into one company; whereas, if he leased to each person to hold in severally, he would be obliged to bring as many ejectments as he had tenants. The first object, then, of the statute referred to, was to enable the landlord, at the expense of a few pounds, and in the course of a few weeks, to get possession of his land from the occupying tenants, in case of their withholding rent, provided the farm did not exceed a certain magnitude—fifty pounds a year. I conceive that it has been the first and important consequence of that statute, to break up the tenancies in common very much. I know that the landlords in the South have gone a great way towards putting an end to that species of tenure, which has, in my view, been one of the greatest sources of the misery of the tenantry. Another provision of the statute, to which the question had a more immediate reference, was a clause giving to the occupying tenant a cheap and expeditious remedy against any middleman who had allowed the tenant to be destrained for the rent due to the head landlord after having paid his rent to the middleman. I have scarcely heard of any proceedings under that clause. I conceive that the unfortunate tenantry who are ruined by the circumstance now under consideration are so annihilated, that they have not the means of having recourse to the remedy against the persons who have been the means of their misfortune.

Have you any doubt, that by far the largest portion of cases in which rent has proved so exorbitantly dear as to operate in the mischievous manner you have stated, have been cases of rent exacted by the middlemen from the occupying tenantry? That is my impression. I think that where the sounder system prevails, of the head landlord dealing with the occupying tenantry, he will always, for his own sake, avoid driving them to extremeties; and I conceive that in those parts of Ireland which are so circumstanced (and very large portions of Ireland are happily so circumstanced) the landlords, for their own sake, as well as from better feelings, do, in fact, allow a sufficient interest in the land to the occupying tenantry, to avoid all that train of evils.

If it were to be enacted, that the receipt given to the occupier by his immediate landlord should be a protection against seizure by any other person, would not the effect be, either to induce the landlord to let directly to the immediate occupier, or to be more careful in the selection of his middlemen, for the sake of his own security? Certainly; but I conceive such a provision could hardly be introduced in respect to any contracts now existing. I will put the very probable case of a middleman going to a foreign country; then the head landlord might be left without remedy.

Do not you conceive that would be the greatest possible hardship on the head landlord under present circumstances? I think it would amount to deprive him of his estate.

Are you aware of any clause by which an occupying tenant paying the head landlord's rent, is, in consequence, exempted from the liability to distress by his immediate landlord? I apprehend the law upon that subject to be, that the occupying tenant is not at liberty to volunteer to pay the rent to the head landlord, but that if the head landlord chooses to enforce it by law, the occupying tenant is at liberty to take credit for it against his immediate landlord. Such is the law of England as well as of Ireland.

Has there been any undue severity in enforcing the payment of Rent? I conceive there has; principally by middle landlords; I conceive they have availed themselves of the utmost remedies of the law to obtain as much as they could of sums, the entire of which it was impossible for the tenantry to pay, owing to the depreciation of prices consequent on the cessation of the war.

Have middle landlords only enforced the payment of rent in that manner? No; occasionally, no doubt head landlords have; but, generally speaking, it is chargeable rather on the middle landlords. I conceive that there is, from the very nature of things, in the position of a middle landlord, something that necessarily leads him to oppression; he is a mere instrument for the extracting of rent to the uttermost; that is his trade, and he is not very considerate in the mode in which he is to accomplish his task, more especially where he happens to be bound to pay a considerable sum to the head landlord himself.

Is not that greatly aggravated, where there are a great number of other men between the head landlord and the occupying tenant? Certainly; but I should add that that system is every day falling into disuse. The high prices of the war operated as a great bounty to the extension of that system, and brought speculators in land into the market, in competition with each other, the failure of prices consequent on the peace swept away a great majority of those speculators; and I conceive the operation of the statute already referred to has, above all things, tended to inspire the head landlords with a desire to get rid of the remaining middlemen. It may be proper here to observe, that while it was the habit of the country to hold land in common, it was scarce possible for the landlord to deal with the rural companies, except through the instrumentality of those middlemen; but when the letting for certain terms is introduced, I think there is much greater facility for the proprietor, however much an absentee, to deal directly with his tenants.

Do you not think that the evils you have referred to are coming very rapidly to an end, by a desire, on the part of the head landlords to get rid of the middlemen? Yes; but that disposition of the head landlords to get rid of the middlemen, does not date further back than seven or eight years. I think it was the direct operation of the high prices of the war, to extend the system of middlemen.

Have you any property in the South of Ireland, and where? In the year 1811 I acquired a property in the County of Kerry, in the centre of the middle landlord system: it was at that time held by one middleman, who was to pay me a certain rent, and the land held under him by fifty-three families, who were subdivided into parties, and each party, consisting of eight or ten families, occupied a certain portion of land; they were all dairy farmers; each company had their cattle in common; no individual on the estate had any separate property, either in the land or in any thing else, except in the hovel in which he lived; and all those companies held at the mere will and pleasure of the middleman. I was very much struck on visiting the country, at the barbarism, and pauperism, and misery, and I may add, the insubordination of all persons connected with that part of the country; and I beg to add, that the description I am giving of that particular estate, applied more or less to several others in its immediate vicinity, on the whole of which the effects appeared to me to be the same. The middle landlord, however, held the whole for a term certain, and it was impossible I should interfere with him so long as he continued to pay the rent.

Did any change take place in the management of that property? So long as the war prices continued, the middleman paid his rent with great punctuality; but in the years 1815 and 1816 he withheld it, and obliged me to have recourse to an ejectment, which ultimately brought the property into my own possession; and in the year 1817, I determined to try the experiment of setting to those families, dividing the property among them, and giving each a lease of twenty years. I had a survey made, and explained to the people my objects and intentions, which they were very slow to believe; they could scarcely comprehend them, and would hardly believe I intended to behave so liberally to them. They had no confidence in me, and supposed I could have none in them. The neighbouring gentry saw what was going forward with great dissatisfaction; they were unanimous in predicting the failure of the experiment. I, however, proceeded, and set to the occupying tenantry at rents rather greater than the middleman ought to have paid to me; but fully one third less than those which they were bound to pay him. When they saw that I was in earnest, they entered very fully indeed into the plan. One of the greatest difficulties that had been anticipated by my neighbours was, that the people would not consent to the separation of the companies; there was, however, no practical difficulty of that kind experienced; the land was divided; they even threw down in many instances the little clusters of hovels in which they had lived, and built good houses for themselves, with very little assistance from me. For six half years after my dividing the property, they paid their rent with the utmost punctuality; there was no default whatever; and I am persuaded they would have continued to do so, but for the circumstances that attended the autumn of 1821 in that part of Ireland, when Captain Rock interfered with that property as well as others. However, they have renewed their payments, and within the last twelve months I have got a full year's rent from them, and I have no doubt they will go on paying it.—This experiment has convinced me of the practibility and facility of introducing the English system of tenure into any part of Ireland, even where appearances are the most unfavourable.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM DART,
At the Office of the Paper, Old Exchange Place, Quay
Orders received by NEWTON & Co. *Warwick-square, London* R. BARKER, 33, Fleet-street, *London*—J. K JOHNSTON & Co. No. 1, *Eden-Quay Dublin*.