The Mail.

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

VOL. III.—No. 58. WATERFORD, SATURDAY, MARCH, 4, 1826. PRICE 5d.

TO JOHN SNOW, ESQ., MAYOR OF WATERFORD, &c. &c.

WHILST WE deplore the Stigma cast upon our City, by the Riot which degraded our Streets on Wednesday last, We beg leave to express our approbation of the prompt and decisive manner in which you suppressed it, thus shewing your determination to maintain that peace and tranquillity for which our City had been heretofore so eminently conspicuous.

Waterford is likely to be the Scene of a violent Contest at the approaching Election for the County; with that Election we have nothing to do, but it is for you to take care, that those Manifestations of Public Opinion which a Contested Election must produce, shall be kept within such reasonable Bounds as not to endanger the Peace of the City; and it is for Us and for every good Citizen to support you individually and collectively in preserving Tranquillity.

Usher Lee, Dean of Waterford	A. M. Alcock	James Wallace
R. J. Hobson, Archdeacon of Waterford	Henry Sargent	George M. Wall
	Michael Evelyn	R. Hassard
	Edm. Skottowe	Henry Bolton, Clk.
Samuel Hobson	Sam. Newport	Thos. Sheppard
Meade Hobson	Wm. Hobbs	S. Morgan, C. J.
Robert Fleury	John Graham	Thos. Alcock, C.J.
George Boate	James Glanville	John Weekes
George Boate, jun.	Henry T. Hobson	Edward Hall
R. H. Ryland	Wm. Dart	John Cower
Congreve Rogers	J. Lawson	—— Smart
Robert Stotesbury	Pierce Clarke	Humphrey Denis
Wm. Ussher Hobbs	Joseph Carroll	Robert Cooke
Wm. Bell	Wm. Denis.	Francis Davis
Wm. Bell, jun.	Wm. M. Ardagh	Burton Ryland
Alex. Bell	Samuel Roberts	George F. Fayle
Samuel Morrisson	Edward Roberts	Rich. C. Fleury, clk.
John Gresham, clk.	James Roberts	F. Newport, sen.
John Briscoe, M.D.	Tobias Budd	Frans. Newport, jun.
James Webber	John Lecky	John Veacock, jun.
John Bell	T. M. Boyd	John Rogers
Rob. Graham	T. Wilson	Henry Alcock
Abraham Denny	Wm. Hellyer	Richard Sargent
Charles Ambrose	John Glanville	Abraham Sargent
George Richardson	Peter Geale	Barbon Flynn
Thos. Carew	Joseph Clampett	Denis C. Flynn.
	James M'Lean	Wm. Cooke

☞ Several other Signatures would have been added if there had been sufficient time.

ANSWER,

GENTLEMEN—I FEEL myself highly honoured by your kind and flattering Approbation of my Conduct as Chief Magistrate of this City, in supporting the Laws, and constitutionally endeavouring to suppress Riot and Disorder. While I have in this manner the Support of the Loyal, Peaceable, and Respectable Inhabitants of Waterford, I shall continue my Exertions for the Tranquillity of the City, in defiance of the unfounded and ungenerous Attacks of my Enemies.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obliged Servant,
Waterford, March 3d, 1826. J. SNOW, Mayor.

FEVER HOSPITAL.—The GOVERNORS of the WATERFORD FEVER HOSPITAL are requested to attend a GENERAL MEETING at the CHAMBER of COMMERCE on FRIDAY, the 10th Inst., at One o'Clock, to receive a Statement of the INCOME and EXPENDITURE, appoint a TREASURER and COMMITTEE for the ensuing Year, and transact other Business.—N. B.—A full attendance is particularly requested.

J. SNOW, Mayor.

TO BE LET, a large HOUSE and GARDEN, on Hennessy's Road, fit for the immediate reception of a genteel family. Its Situation for prospect and air needs no comment.

Apply to SARAH RUSSELL, next door to the Convent, who will also LET the HOUSE she now lives in, or APARTMENTS in it. There is excellent Water on the Premises. A long Lease can be given.

Waterford, 3d mo. 4th, 1826.

TO BE SOLD,
FOR THREE YOUNG LIVES,
AND THIRTY ONE YEARS IN REVERSION,

A PROFIT RENT of £77 per Annum, arising from Thirty-one HOUSES (Sixteen of which are Slated) with suitable back Concerns to each, situated at the ABBEYSIDE, in the MANOR of DUNGARVAN, in this COUNTY.

Also for TWO GOOD LIVES, a PROFIT RENT of £44 per Annum, arising from Two large Slated and Nine Thatched HOUSES, situated and circumstanced as above.

For Particulars as to Title, apply to RHOD. GREEN, Esq. DUNGARVAN, (if by letter post-paid).

Feb. 23, 1826.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE LET, from the 25th of MARCH, for such Term as may be agreed on.—The HOUSE and OFFICES, with 40 ACRES of the Lands of ANN'S-COURT, including an excellent GARDEN and young ORCHARD, situate midway between Dungarvan and Kilmacthomas, and within two miles and a-half of the Sea.

There is a right of TURBARY on the Farm adjoining.

Apply to JOHN SHAW, Esq., Anns'-Court, Dungarvan.

Feb. 11, 1826.

COUNTY OF CARLOW.—To be LET, from the 25th of March, or 1st of May next, for such Term as may be agreed on; that beautifully situated and commodious COTTAGE of RAHINDORAN, late the residence of B. Hamilton, Esq.—the House and Offices are in excellent repair—the Garden is large and walled-in, with Green-house, Melon-pit, &c., and from 20 to 40 Acres of choice Land, adjoining the picturesque Demesne of Clogrenan. Rahindoran is within three miles of Carlow, mid-way to Leighlin Bridge. The Hall, Parlour, and Drawing-room are uncommonly large for a Cottage, and the Bed-rooms also newly built, and covered with slate.

Application to be made at the Office of the "Waterford Mail," or to John Fitzmaurice, Esq. Carlow, (if by letter, post paid.)—Carlow, 28th February, 1826.

TO BE LET,
From the 25th of MARCH, next,

AT the moderate Rent of £200 Yearly, or the INTEREST to be Sold, the HOUSE and about 20 ACRES of excellent LAND, at ROCKSHIRE, within quarter of a Mile of the City of Waterford. The beauty of the place and its fine Situation, are too well known to require any comment; with very little alteration it may be made suitable for the residence of a Nobleman or Gentleman of large fortune, and yet is not on too extensive a scale for one of moderate income; it is admirably calculated for a School, from its healthy Situation. Part of the DEMESNE, without interfering with the LAWN, may be most advantageously let in Building Lots, contiguous to the Ferry-bank.

Proposals to be made to Col. PIGOTT, Slevoy-Castle, TAGHMON, CO. WEXFORD.

Feb. 25, 1826.

TO BE LET,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

THE DWELLING HOUSE at TRAMORE, now in possession of WILLIAM DENIS, Esq., with extensive STAFLING, COACH HOUSE, Walled-in GARDEN, and TWO FIELDS, containing about 3½ Acres of the best Land, on which there is an abundant supply of WATER.

Also the DWELLING HOUSE in LADY-LANE, in the City of Waterford, now in the occupation of the Representatives of the late Mr. DALY, with extensive Concerns in the Rere, STABLES, &c.

Apply to M. DOBBYN, Esq. Woodlands.

February 11, 1826.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
Dublin Castle, Feb. 21, 1826.

THE apartments recently under repair at the Castle not being yet prepared for the reception of the Public, the LEVEE and DRAWING-ROOM intended to have been holden on MONDAY, the 27th of FEBRUARY, and THURSDAY, the 2d of MARCH, are necessarily postponed.

THERE will be LEVEES at the CASTLE on MONDAY the 6th, and SATURDAY the 11th of March; and DRAWING-ROOMS on THURSDAY the 9th, and MONDAY the 13th of MARCH.

As Mistakes unavoidably occur by Persons attending the Drawing-Rooms at the Castle neglecting to bring their Cards, it is particularly requested that each person will bring Two Cards, with their Name and Place of Residence, one to be delivered to those appointed to receive them in the Corridor, the other to be delivered to the Chamberlain.

There will be a BALL and SUPPER at the Castle, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 17th of MARCH, in celebration of ST. PATRICK.

The LADIES to wear Feathers.
The GENTLEMEN in Full Dress.
No Mourning admitted.

MR. GOODMAN'S THIRD BALL.

MR. GOODMAN begs leave to make known to the Nobility and Gentry of the City of Waterford and its Vicinity, that his THIRD BALL is fixed for MONDAY, the 13th March, Instant. Refreshments shall be provided upon the same plan that gave such general satisfaction at the two other Balls. As the Assembly Rooms, with which the Gentlemen of the Committee of Six kindly obliged him on the two former occasions, and for which he is truly thankful, are at present under repair, the Third Ball will take place, at the large and commodious House on the Adelphi, lately occupied by Wm. Morris Reade, Esq. Sincerely grateful to the distinguished Families who favored the former Balls with their patronage, he has the honor to announce as Ladies Patronesses to the Third Ball, the Most Noble the Marchioness of Waterford; Mrs. Power O'Shea, and Mrs. Baron, Belmont.

STEWARDS.—Richard Power O'Shea, Esq. Gardenmorris; Sheriff Hobson; Major Elliff, 29th Regt.; John U. Congreve, Mount Congreve, Esq.; Gervaise Bushe, Esq. Glencairn Abbey, Henry Winston Barron, Belmont, Esq.

Tickets of Admission—Ladies, 5s; Gentlemen, 6s 6d.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Goodman's Lodgings, and at the Newspaper Offices.

N. B. Mr. G. begs to inform Ladies and Gentlemen who may wish to receive instructions in Dancing, that his Academy is open at Mr. Reville's, Michael-street, within four doors of Lady-lane, where he will give Lessons on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from half-past Eleven till half-past One o'clock, and every evening from half-past Six until half-past Nine. Families attended at their residences if required. Terms of Tuition may be known on application to Mr. G.

Waterford, 3d March, 1826.

TO BE LET,
For such Term as may be agreed on,

THE HOUSE, DEMESNE, and QUARRIES of DUNKITT, in the COUNTY of KILKENNY. These Premises are most desirably situated, being on the banks of a Navigable Pill, and within Two Miles of the Bridge of Waterford.

Apply to Messrs. LYNN and WOOD, Solicitors, Lady-lane, Waterford, Feb. 25, 1826.

TO BE LET,
FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON, SUBJECT TO REDEMPTION,

THE CASTLE QUARTER of the Lands of GRENNAN, as lately held by PATRICK MARTIN, on which there is an excellent Mill-Site, with a never-failing Supply of WATER, adjoining the Town of THOMASTOWN, in the *County Kilkenny*.—Also, about TWELVE ACRES of said Lands of GRENNAN, called the COULTERS.—And a STORE in THOMASTOWN, convenient to the River.

Proposals will be received by WM. HASTINGS GREENE, Esq. Lota, *Cork*; or by WM. SHEARMAN, Greenvale, *Waterford*; if by Letter, post paid.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of MARCH next, for such Term as may be agreed on,

THE DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICES of KNOCKHOUSE, with FORTY ACRES, or more of the adjoining Lands of Middle and Lower Knockhouse, containing 236A. 2R. 28P., on which Lands there are good FARM HOUSES, and very Thriving Ornamental PLANTATIONS; these Lands are bounded, on the North, by the River Suir, and on the South, by the Mail-Coach Road to Cork. The dwelling House is only Two Miles distant from Waterford, is in thorough repair, and immediate possession can be given.—The Farm of CARRIGANORE, or WOODSTOWN, containing 72 A. 3 R. 39P., bounded on the North by the River Suir, and on the South and East by the Domain of Knockhouse—SIX TOWN PARKS of the Lands of BANDAU, containing 7A. 1R. 27P.—SIX FIELDS of RATHFADDEN, containing 20A. 2R. 1P.—FIFTEEN TOWN PARKS, of GIBBET-HILL, containing 30A. 3R. 12P.—the LANDS of UPPER GRACEDIEU, containing 21A. 1R. 16P.—the LANDS of CARRIGPHERIS, containing 25A. 1R. 12P. on this Farm a New Slated FARM HOUSE has lately been erected—the Lands of Rathfadden, Upper Gracedieu, Carrigpheris, Gibbet Hill, and Bandau are situated close to the City of Waterford—Encouraging Leases will be given.

Proposals will be received by William Humphrys, Esq. No. 8, Gardiner's-row, Dublin, or Thomas M'Dougall, Knockhouse (if by letter post paid)

John Murphy, the Steward will shew the Premises.

February 16, 1826.

MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

BRITISH CURRENCY—The supply of Corn at yesterday's market was small, and every thing seemed very dull. Wheat, 25s to 26s 6d. Barley, 13s to 14s 9d. Oats, 9s 3d to 9s 6d per barrel. Flour, 2ds. 37s to 37s 10d per bag, other kinds at our last quotations; purchased by bakers last week, 608¼ cwt. There was no Butter of good quality at market, inferior brought from 52s to 56s per cwt; weighed at the crane, yesterday, 132 firkins. Pigs (singed), 29s 6d to 30s 6d; do (scalded), 25s to 28s per cwt. Other articles remain as on Wednesday.

DUBLIN MARKETS.

The Sugar Market was very dull during the week; at the Auction on Friday last, 100 hhds. of St. Lucia, mostly of low qualities, went off at a reduction of 2s. per cwt. on our quotations.—Ashes without alteration.—Towards the latter end of the week there was considerable demand for Tallow; Russia Y. C. sold as high as 39s. per cwt.—Whiskey dull of sale, and prices 3d. per gallon lower.—More inquiry for Malt during the latter part of the week, at a reduction of about 1s. per barrel on former week.—A considerable fall has taken place in the price of Wool; sales have been made as low as 18s. per stone, (Irish Currency.)—A few small lots of Butter were taken for export, at 80 per cwt. for first qualities.—Casks of Butter received in Dublin the week ending Saturday, February 25th, 1826, viz. 118 firsts, 164 seconds, 119 thirds, 48 fourths, &c. 449 firkins.

LIMERICK MARKETS, MARCH 1.

The disastrous accounts daily receiving from England operate powerfully on our markets, and Wheat was heavy of sale this day at 1s 3½d to 1s 4½d. British, per stone, for Red; and 1s 5d to 1s 6½d per ditto, for White; the last price not exceeded by the few millers who attended. Oats, support 8d British per stone, but not in general request. Barley has declined to 11d British per stone. Flour steady at 40s Irish, per bag, for firsts. Potatoes in good supply at 4½d per stone, Irish. Scalded Pork down to 23s British, per cwt. for India; Singed, do., 26s to 28s British, per cwt. Beef, 4d to 5d; and Mutton, 5d to 6d per lb. Irish. Butter, 72s, 66s, 56s, 46s, and 36s British, per cwt. and little doing. Sold three last days, 42 Firkins.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, FEB. 27.

We had a good supply fresh in to this day's market from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, for which the demand is very limited; nevertheless, prime select samples of wheat obtained the prices of this day week; but the ordinary qualities are quite unsaleable. Fine Malting Barley is 1s per quarter lower, and dull sale at that abatement. The Oat trade fully supports our last currency, the supply being small. In other articles there is no alteration.

Wheat	50s to 66s	Oats Potatoe	27s to 30s
Rye	32s to 36s	Poland	25s to 28s
Barley (Old)	00s to 00s	Feed	23s to 25s
Ditto (New)	33s to 37s	Flour	55s to 60s
Malt	54s to 62s	Rapeseed	24. to 26l.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARCH 1.—The magnitude of our supplies since Monday is at once a complete answer to those who calculated on high prices, through a scarcity of grain; indeed the effect has produced a still greater stagnation, and prices of all grain must be quoted nominally as on Monday, but had offers been made, lower prices would have been accepted.

SMITHFIELD MARKET, FEB. 27.

We were most abundant y supplied with Beef and Mutton this morning, but of Veal and Pork rather moderately. The two former articles have each of them declined 2d per stone, and rather dull sale at that abatement; but Veal and Pork keep up the prices of last market day.

Beef	4s 4d to 4s 8d	Veal	5s 8d to 6s 6d
Mutton	4s 4d to 4s 10d	Pork	5s 0d to 6s 0d

(To sink the Offall—per stone of 8lb.)

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

FEB. 27.—We are still without any transactions in our Corn Market, and prices incline downwards. The supplies from Ireland of both Wheat and Oats still continue very limited, but fully equal to the demand.

FEB. 28.—Every thing connected with the Corn Trade was lower to day, and no possibility of effecting sales even at a considerable reduction. It is impossible to quote prices that could be obtained,

SPRING ASSIZES.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

Wicklow, at Wicklow, Thursday, March 2.
Wexford, at Wexford, Tuesday, March 7.
Waterford, at Waterford, Monday, March 13.
City of Waterford, at Waterford, same day.
Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, Friday, March 17.
City of Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, same day.
Tipperary, at Clonmel, Thursday, March 23.

Right Hon. the Chief Justice, Hon. Justice Moore. } Justices.
John Domville, Esq. Arthur Moore, Esq. } Registers.

The Grand Juries of said several Counties and Cities will be sworn at ten o'clock on the Mornings of their respective Commission Days and the Criminal and Civil Business, proceeded on immediately after. All Records, Civil Bills, and Appeals, must be entered before the sitting of the Court on the Commission Days in each County and City the Petitions for compensation for Burnings and other injuries will be disposed of on the first day of each Assizes—and in the County of Tipperary the Civil Bills and Appeals will be called on immediately after the sitting of the Court, on the Commission Day. All informations and recognizances, returnable to the Assizes, must be sent to the Crown Office before the Commission Day—and such Magistrates as neglect to do so will be fined. Prosecutors are desired to attend at the sitting of the Court on the Commission Day in each County and City, otherwise their recognizance will be estreated, and orders for their expenses refused.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Meath, at Trim, Monday, March 6.
Westmeath, at Mullingar, Thursday 9.
King's County, at Philipstown, Monday, 13.
Queen's County, at Maryborough, Thursday, 16.
Carlow, at Carlow, Monday, 20.
Kildare, at Naas, Thursday, 23.

The Right Hon. Lord Norbury, The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron, } Justices.
Peter Jackson, Esq. Carew Smyth O'Grady, Esq. } Registers.

NORTH-EAST CIRCUIT.

Town of Drogheda, at Drogheda, Monday, March 6.
Louth, at Dundalk, Wednesday, 8.
Monaghan, at Monaghan, Monday, 13.
Armagh, at Armagh, Friday, 17.
Antrim, at Carrickfergus, Wednesday, 22.
Town of Carrickfergus, same day.
Down, at Downpatrick, Monday, 27.

The Hon. Justice Johnson, The Hon. Justice Vandeleur } Justices.
Thomas Johnson, Esq. John Lambert, Esq. } Registers.

NORTH-WEST CIRCUIT.

Longford, at Longford, Thursday, March 2.
Cavan, at Cavan, Monday, 6.
Fermanagh, at Enniskillen, Friday, 10.
Tyrone, at Omagh, Tuesday, 14.
Donegal, at Lifford, Monday, 20.
Londonderry, at Londonderry, Thursday, 23.
City of Londonderry, same day.

The Hon. Baron M'Clelland, The Hon. Justice Jebb, } Justices.
Hugh M'Clelland, Esq. Rowley Heyland, Esq. } Registers.

CONNAUGHT CIRCUIT.

Roscommon, at Roscommon, Monday, March 6.
Leitrim, at Carrick-on-Shannon, Friday, 10.
Sligo, at Sligo, Wednesday, 15.
Mayo, at Castlebar, Wednesday, 22.
Galway, at Galway, Monday, 27.
Town of Galway, at Galway, same day.

The Hon. Baron Sir Wm. C. Smith, Bart. The Hon. Judge Burton. } Justices.
Charles Fleetwood, Esq. Samuel S. Reeves, Esq. } Registers.

MUNSTER CIRCUIT.

Clare, at Ennis, Saturday, March 4.
Limerick, at Limerick, Thursday, 9.
City of Limerick, same day.
Kerry, at Tralee, Saturday, 18.
Cork, at Cork, Saturday, 25.
City of Cork, at Cork, same day.

The Hon. Baron Pennefather The Hon. Justice Torrens } Justices.
Samuel Delap, Esq. Andrew Torrens, Esq. } Registers.

PORT NEWS, PASSAGE.

ARRIVED—Feb. 27th, Fame, Miller, London, ballast; Homer, Hodgson, Liverpool, salt, (for New Orleans). 28th, Homer, Hodgson, gone up to refit. March 1st and 2d, None.

SAILED—Feb. 28, Helen, Gray, Liverpool, wheat and flour. 1st, None. 2d, Bridgend, Hurlow, Liverpool, grain and flour.

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD.

Off Margate, Feb. 27th, Velocity, Dyer, and sailed for London.

At Ramsgate, 27th, Rapid, Patrick.

At Deal, 27th, Erin, Allen; Melantho, Price.

At Portsmouth, 27th, Three Sisters, Jones, for Waterford, from London.

SHIP NEWS.

The Three Brothers, of Workington, Bainbridge, coal laden, for Newry, was stranded on the 22d at Bally Guainten Point, but with great exertion she was got off the same night; two boats employed were upset by a tremendous sea, by which seven industrious fishermen met a watery grave, four of them leaving large families; a father and son in both boats perished.

DEATHS.

In Londonderry, the lady of B. Beresford, Esq. of a son. Feb. 22, the lady of Sir Colin Campbell, of a daughter.

MARRIED,

In Dublin, Nathaniel Reynett, Esq., eldest son of Alderman James H. Reynett, of Mount Druid, county of Waterford, Esq., to Olivia, youngest daughter of B. B. Johnson, Esq., Spring-hill, same county.

James Cross, Esq. of the 2d R. V. Battalion, to Eliza, daughter of Captain Hardinge, of the Donegal Militia.

J. P. Rutledge, Esq. of Tober, Co. of Mayo, to Alicia, daughter of Thomas Burns, of Castlecomer, Esq.

DIED,

At Ryland's hotel, Sackville-street, Dublin, on Thursday last, after a short illness, Pierse Barron, Esq. of Castletown, county of Waterford.

In Cashel, on Sunday last, Anne Smithwick, widow of the late Dr. Smithwick, of the Waterford Militia.

On the 1st instant, Alexander Leiper, Esq. Manager of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, in this city.

On the 24th ult. at the Parsonage, Donaghadee, Anne Elizabeth Boyd, youngest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Boyd, Rector of that Parish, and grand daughter of the late Rev. Archdeacon Boyd, Rector of Wexford.

On the 23d ult. at her house, at Englefield Green, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Harriet Viscountess Warren Bulkeley, widow of the late Right Hon. Viscount Bulkeley, in her 67th year.

At Cheltenham, on the 16th ult., Major Frederick Corfield, formerly Deputy Military Auditor General, in Bengal.

In India, on the 12th Oct. last, John Robt. Cuppage, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 22 years, son of Major General Cuppage, Royal Artillery.

In London, full of years and honors, Hugh, Lord Viscount Carleton. By his Lordship's death a vacancy has occurred in the Peerage. His Lordship was a native of the City of Cork, and was formerly Recorder of that City.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

County Waterford—March 13, Ballyduff; 17, Cappoquin.—County Tipperary, March 7, Thurles; 9, Williamstown, 17, New Inn. County Kilkenny—March 6, Fertagh; 16, Rathkerran; 17, Kilkenny, Thomastown. County Wexford—March 6, Oylegate; 10, Clonroche, Gorey, 13, Cairn; 17, Wexford, New Ross, Ramsgrange. County Limerick—March 17, Ardpatrick, Herbertown. County Carlow.—March 13, Hacketstown, Kildmond.

ASSIZE OF BREAD FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	White. lb. oz. drs.	Ranged. lb. oz. drs.	Household. lb. oz. drs.
Penny	0 5 1	0 7 5	0 9 7
Two-penny	0 10 2	0 15 2	1 3 6
Four-penny	1 4 2	1 14 4	2 7 4
Six-penny	1 14 4	2 13 6	3 11 2

The Middle price of Wheat and Flour last week, was 32s 6d per barrel, being an allowance of 8s per quarter on white and ranged, and 10s on household, for the benefit of the Baker.

LONDON.

MONDAY, FEB, 27.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at Lord Liverpool's house, at which the Lord Chancellor attended for the first time since his indisposition. The Council sat two hours, and on its breaking up, Mr. Huskisson waited on Lord Bexley.—Another Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Foreign Office. The Earl of Liverpool (whose indisposition was the cause of the Ministers assembling at his house on the preceding day) was on this occasion able to attend at the regular place. The Lord Chancellor was also again present at the Council, which sat two hours.

The *Gazette* of Saturday announces no fewer than *sixty* new Bankruptcies, and four Declarations of Insolvency.

SCOTCH BANKING.—The freeholders of the county of Edinburgh, and the merchants of Glasgow, have resolved to petition against the abolition of small notes in Scotland.

TUESDAY, FEB. 28.

WINDSOR, FEB. 27.—Since our report of yesterday, we are sorry to state, that his Majesty has experienced a relapse, which produced a slight attack of the gout, and from which cause his Majesty is again confined to his apartments.

We have already announced the conclusion of an armistice between the British and the Burmese armies. Official intelligence of this event has been brought *via* Bombay, together with a copy of the armistice, by the Lady Kennaway. It was to continue for 30 days, and was signed at Meaday, on the 17th September, by Lieut.-Colonel Tidy, C. B., and Lieut. Smith, of the Royal Navy, on the part of the British; and by Menjee Maha, and two others, on the part of the Burmese.—Should this armistice not be followed by a treaty of peace, it will, at least, have been productive of one good effect, by enabling Sir Archibald Campbell to complete his preparations for the campaign, and to commence it at the very period when he was desirous to advance. The latest despatch from Sir A. Campbell was dated Prome, Sept. 19.—Our readers may remember it was stated, that at the conference between the negociators, each party was to be attended by a thousand men. It seems this proceeding arose from no feelings of distrust on either side, but that the Court etiquette of the kingdom of Ava requires, that his Birman Majesty's Chief Minister on such solemn occasions, should be attended by 500 men carrying swords, and 500 carrying muskets. It is true, no similar etiquette prevailed on our side; but we should not have commended the prudence of the British negociators, if, under such circumstances, they had proceeded to the conference without the demonstration of a corresponding force.

The Governor, Deputy-Governor, and the whole body of Directors of the Bank of England, assembled this morning, to determine finally on the important questions which their Deputations have so frequently of late discussed with his Majesty's Ministers. Of course, nothing positive can at present be stated as to the result of their deliberations; but, adverting to the peculiar circumstances of the present period, and to the liberality hitherto so conspicuously shown by the Bank in the discharge of that great *duty* which it owes to the country, as the main pillar and support of Commercial Credit, we cannot but express a strong *hope*, and we may almost say, a confident *expectation*, that the Bank will adopt some measures to afford extensive and immediate relief to the distressed holders of goods, whereby the manufacturers as well as the merchants may be much assisted, and relief may be ultimately given to the poor workmen, who, with few exceptions, have borne their severe distress with exemplary patience.—*Courier.*

Sir F. Burdett was last night in the House of Commons, for the first time this Session.

In the House of Lords, last night, the Marquis of Lansdown stated his objections to the plan of the Bank advancing money on security. He thought it much better that the Government should advance Exchequer Bills. The Earl of Liverpool stated, that if the Bank did make any such advances, it do so, as authorized by its own Charter, by Act of Parliament, and by its own bye-laws, and by no means as impelled to the measure by his Majesty's Ministers. In answer to some further observations of the Noble Marquis, the Noble Lord stated that the Bank advances would be required only for a limited time, in the same way as advances on Bills. After some animadversions on Ministers by the Earl of Lauderdale, the Order of the Day was read, when the Marquis of Lansdown proposed a clause, rendering it imperative on the Bank, should branch banks be established, to pay their notes wherever they happened to be issued, which was agreed to, the Report brought up, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time. In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Whitmore postponed his motion on the Corn Laws until the 13th April. Mr. Thomas Wilson has expressed his determination of persisting in his motion for a Committee to inquire into the commercial distresses, which stands for this day, unless something be previously done, which may render it unnecessary.

The Etoile, dated Friday, contains a translation of the first part of the Pope's bull, appointing a jubilee. It is with infinite regret, we read this absurd and blasphemous publication. We regret that a document worthy of the darkness of the darkest ages, should be sent forward at this period to claim the reverence, or guide the faith of any body of Christians. It is too long and stupid for insertion in our columns. As a specimen of its exquisite absurdity, it may be sufficient to say, that it quotes, with complaisance, the preaching of the crusades by Urban II. of happy memory; and as for its blasphemy, what are we to think of the following passage?—"It will be your duty" (the Pope is addressing the Roman Catholic Bishops) "to make them understand and well convince them [their flocks], that the mediator between God and man, Jesus Christ, has left the Church the inexhaustible treasure of his merits, to which are joined the merits of the blessed Virgin, and of all the Saints raised to this high point of dignity by virtue of the immense redemption which is in the Lord"—[Many of which Saints, we may remark as we go along, whose merits are here added to eke out the merits of our Saviour, were as great sinners as ever disgraced the face of the earth]—"a treasure the distribution of which belongs to him, whom Christ, the invisible head of the Church, has established, to hold his place visibly: and that this visible chief may, according to his prudence, apply more or less liberally these merits to the living in the form of pardon, and to the dead in the form of suffrage," &c. We pity the Roman Catholics who must pretend to believe this impious nonsense. The merits of their Saints, Dunstan for instance, or Dominic helping the merits of Christ! and the Pope distributing them at discretion, to save from damnation the living and the dead! It is really lamentable.—*Representative.*

A report has been circulated by the best informed corn merchants, viz. that the course of the corn market remaining steady and comparatively high, grain not falling in price violently like all other articles of commerce, is owing to the extreme deficiency of the stock in hand. They go so far as to assert that there are not sufficient supplies for the consumption till the next harvest; that the ports must open for the admission of foreign corn, and that meantime the dreadful distress of the country will be increased by the high prices of provisions.—*Evening Paper.*

THE CORK BANKS.

JOSEPH PIKE, ESQ.

CORK, MARCH 2.—It is with deep concern we have to announce the sudden death of this truly respectable Gentleman, on Tuesday last. On the morning of that day he appeared in the enjoyment of perfect health. He was seen as usual in different parts of the city, and transacted business in his bank. At about 12 o'clock having gone into his parlour, where his two sons were employed in burning some cancelled notes, he was seized with an apopleptic fit, and instantly expired. Medical aid was immediately procured, but in vain; the vital spark was totally extinct before the arrival of any of the Physicians, though three of them were in attendance within a few minutes after the melancholy event. We understand that Mr. Pike, though of a robust and apparently healthy constitution, had a presentiment of his sudden demise, and was often heard to say that he should take care to have his affairs always in such a state of arrangement as to be perfectly clear and prepared for such an event.

On the announcement of Mr. Pike's death, there was some anxiety among the holders of notes of his banking establishment, but all apprehensions of the kind were dissipated by the following notice, which was posted at an early hour yesterday morning, on the door of the bank, and on that of the Bank of Ireland:

"The Public are informed, that it being necessary to take out Administration to Joseph Pike's Will, a person has been despatched to Dublin for that purpose, and on the arrival of one or both the Executors, which may be expected in a few days, the business of the Bank will be resumed."

Mr. Dowman, the gentleman alluded to in the above notice, had previously left this city, with Mr. Pike's will, for Dublin, where two of the executors reside, and it is expected that in the course of a few days the principal executor will arrive in town, with the probate of the will. In the meanwhile, the notes of the bank have been readily exchanged at the Branch of the Bank of Ireland Office, in this city, for Bank of Ireland notes.

The Gentlemen who direct the affairs of the Branch Bank, are indefatigable in their endeavours to allay the public feeling, and as may be expected, they will experience the approbation of their fellow citizens.

MESSRS. LESLIE'S BANK.

Yesterday morning this city was thrown into a state of great agitation by the suspension of payment at the above most respectable bank. We have reason to believe that this was caused, in a great measure, by the sudden death of Mr. Pike, which in the present state of commercial difficulties in general, was calculated to increase the suspicious sensibility of the public, and was likely, though without reason, to cause what is called a run on other establishments that could not be promptly met by Messrs. Leslie. In our advertising columns will be seen the notification of the Firm of the necessity which compelled them to suspend their payments, and the satisfactory assurance of their ability "to discharge all their engagements in FULL." Of this the public may be perfectly assured, that whatever may be expected from the strictest integrity and nicest principles of honour, they may look for, in the arrangements of the affairs of the Bank.

While on the subject we deem it necessary to state, that *Bankers' Notes are not payable except by the holder at the time of stoppage* but may be transferred after proof. This decision has been come to in a legal question of that nature.

When the alarm occasioned by the above suspension reached its height, a run was commenced on the Provincial Bank; but the Directors immediately attended, assistants were procured, and every demand on them was promptly met with Gold and Bank of Ireland Notes. This had a complete effect, and in a short time the run was subdued, and though the Bank was kept open an hour over the usual time, scarcely a note was presented or anything more than the ordinary business transacted.—*Constitution.*

A docket, we understand, to expedite a Commission of Bankruptcy has been lodged; it is likewise alleged that Government will issue an "extent" for 50,000l., advanced to the house three or four years ago.

A Violent Wife.—A late trial in Dublin disolosed some very extraordinary incidents. The wife of a bankrupt, named Hanafin, a woman of violent passions, on the failure of her husband, who was a country dealer, in extensive business, came up to Dublin, having about her person a very large sum of money in Bank notes. Those notes were concealed in a petticoat. The woman and her sister, in the course of the day, were in company with a man of the name of Brady, who contrived to take away the money. Mrs. Hanafin missed it the next morning; she instantly suspected how it was disposed of, and she took her measures accordingly. Brady lived at a neighbouring hotel; thither Mrs Hanafin, armed with a pair of loaded pistols, repaired at an early hour. Brady, as she expected was in bed; she burst into his chamber, and holding the loaded pistol to his head, she vehemently swore that if he did not instantly deliver up the money that he took from her the day before, she would blow out his brains on the spot. The man became alarmed, and, without further parley, he restored the money. It was also proved on the trial, that this Mrs. Hanafin was examined before the Bankrupt Commissioners; her answers were deemed so little satisfactory, that proceedings were taken with a view to indict her for perjury. She was brought up for examination before the Police Magistrates, and remanded; her conduct was calm and collected, but when she returned to prison, she made a desperate attempt to take away her life; having failed in that attempt, she actually employed her younger sister, a girl of 16 years of age, to purchase poison for her; this also was discovered: her intellects ultimately became impaired, and she was confined for some time in a madhouse.

The expression of "All the Russias," is founded on the ancient division of Russia, which comprehends the provinces of Great or Black Russia, Little or Red Russia, and White Russia.

A poem has just been published against the Jesuits, of which the following is a translation of the most striking passage. It upbraids these holy fathers with giving up their ancient fame of converting heathen nations for the more comfortable practice of hunting after preferment in the French church.

"No danger now in burning climes they face,
To save from Satan's claws a savage race;
No broken idols now attest their zeal;
They teach no fakir at the cross to kneel,
France now suffices—'tis their Paraguay—
Their realm of sunny skies, of cloudless day;
The land of honey to these sons of Heaven,
These wandering saints, by hand celestial given.
How holy is their joy, how blessed their pride,
When, measured round a rich cathedral's side,
They count the sacred acres far and wide;
Or with a broker's skill compute the stock,
The funded value of their pious flock."

"THE VISIONARY CANDIDATE."

A NEW MUSICAL BURLETTA.

Your ordinary mortals are *troubled* with dreams.—We are *blessed* with them. Last night as we were ruminating on this theme, and of course thinking of the Cormorant, we exclaimed with the poet—

Thrice happy bird! we too have seen
Much of the vanities of men,
And sick of having seen 'em,
Would willingly these limbs resign
For such a pair of wings as thine,
And such a head between 'em!

When scarcely had our eye-lids closed, than we felt, as it were disembodied, and floating on the wings of the wind, till we found ourselves suddenly in the midst of a crowded Theatre, the performance going on—and, what is more singular, our feathered conductor, the favourite bird himself, performing no inconspicuous part. He was the *Ariel* of the scene; and, in good sooth, "did his spiriting gently;" many "a quaint device" did he exhibit; and if the reader find pleasure in the following ENTERTAINMENT, he may thank our Familiar, who is not only the author of the piece, but who kindly assisted our memory to pen it down after the performance.

SCENE—A HALL IN ANAMORD CASTLE.
The Candidate asleep upon a sofa.

Enter the Cormorant as *Ariel*, leading a Procession of Gaultier Freeholders bearing an Address. They exhibit the scroll, and the Candidate appears disturbed in his sleep.

Light music plays "*The Farmer*," as the procession retires.

Enter another procession, bearing an Address from Upperthird—displaying the scroll—Music plays "*A kind and a generous Landlord*" as they withdraw. The sleeper very uneasy.

A third procession now advances—a Noble Marquis appears—address and answer read. Music—"*Stand firm to your friends, and be true to yourselves.*" As they retire, headed by the Cormorant, the Candidate starts from his sleep, exclaiming—"*A boat, a boat, the hustings for a boat.*"

Candidate sings—

Air—"*I can no longer stifle.*"
O would I were a-boating,
And with my Tutor floating
Along the Rhine,
Nor sought to shine
In Parliament by voting!——
(*A voice behind the scenes, as of a cock crowing.*)
Cock-a-doodle doo!
My dame has lost her shoe!

CANDIDATE—*Starting*—(*Cormorant enters disguised as a cock.*)

Air—"*Bright Chanticleer proclaims the dawn.*"
Who's there? the word!

CORM.——'Tis I, my Lord,
The early village cock.

CAND.——Unlucky fowl, you're sure an owl,
That comes my hopes to mock.

CORM.——No by this light, no bird of night,
But Chanticleer so true;
Whose bugle horn salutes the morn
With cock-a-doodle doo!

CHORUS.
From hill and valley,
See the Freeholders—mark how they rally,
Fairly in—a good tally!
Lord George leads them on in the sally.
Then screeching away, they go screeching away;
While speeching away, the foe's speeching away,
Round the Beresford standard all rally—
Arise the burden of my song,
Lord George shall win the day, &c.

RECITATIVO.

CAND.—Dull buzzard, begone—Oh leave me in pity.

CORM.—Not the length of my toe—till I sing you a ditty.
(*Claps his wings. And sweetly sings!*)

Air—"*The Bantum's Plunrty.*—Original by Ringwood.
Cook-a-doodle doo,
The squire hath cause to rue;
He has lost a seat in Parliament,
And his cash subscribed to the Catholic Rent;
And he doesn't know what to do—

RECITATIVO.

CAND.—
Avaunt! thy tone is ominous, prophetic is thy strain;
(*Exit* CORM.)
And so—(what's next?)—and so being gone, I am a man again.

Air—"*There was an Irish blade, and he loved a pretty maid.*"
If there's truth in feathered omens,
As was thought among the Romans,
Then my glass of popularity is run, run, run,
I must keep a bitter Lent
From the sweets of Parliament,
And in paying of the *Rent* I'm fairly done, done, done,
In paying of the *Rent* I'm fairly done!
So my hopes being all a bubble,
To escape from further trouble,
Of any sort of pretext I'd be glad, glad, glad;
For tho' grapes when they are present,
Are both eatable and pleasant,
They grow sour when they're not to be had, had, had,
Grow sour when they're not to be had.

Sings *despondently*.

Air—"*Could love be controll'd by advice.*"
Could the Poll be controlled by the Powers,
Could the Barrons all Baronies sway,
Or could all the tenants—but ours—
From their Landlords be tempted away:
Then hope had not bade me adieu,
I might still have aspired to the Chair:
But the Tenants, alas! are true blue;
And I'm in Despondent Despair.

(*Enter now a Deputation, from the New Association.*)

BIG O. in the dress which he wore for the King;
A silk gown on his back; on each side a huge wing.

SHEIL-IN-A-GIG, in the Chancellor's wig.
A FRIAR—(Not one of the Lazaroni),
Disguised as the Italian Monk Schedoni.
BULGRUDDERY'S DUKE, of knight-errantry full,
With Mambrino's helmet upon his skull.
OLD NICK, with his bag, and his cloven hoof,
And the CORMORANT hovering about—aloof.

CANDIDATE sings.

Air—"*The Devil a bit of me cares a bean.*"
Good Gentlemen tell me what brings you here?

DUKE OF BULG.—To drink your beer,
Enjoy your cheer,
To pocket the Rent,
And in next Parliament,
To give you a seat for the County.—

SHEIL-IN-A-GIG.—So, therefore, we congratulate you!

CAND. (aside).—You rogues how I'm longing to slate you.

SCHEDONI——Subscribe as before
Twenty guineas or more,
And the Church will work hard for your bounty.

CANDIDATE.—Your promise, kind Sirs, is not worth a bean;
You've *nicked* me clean;
But now, I ween,
I'll no longer submit
To be humbugg'd and bit
By you or your Ass-ociation.
To Dresden once more will I hurry
With my Tutor, the famous Jack Murray;
And, cured of my whim,
I shall finish with him,
Both my Tour and my late Education.

Air—"*Why, how now saucy jade!*"

BIG O.——Why, how now fickle blade!
Do you begin to falter?
The Coalition we have made,
Ma..a..a..a..a..a..a..de,
And do you dare to palter,
Half afraid?

CANDIDATE.—I tell you, swaggering Dan,
You can no more persuade me:
I'm fairly ruined by your plan,
Pla..a..a..a..a..a..a..an,
You've choused me and betrayed me
Faithless Man!

Air—"*You know I'm your Priest, and your conscience is mine.*"

SCHEDONI—
You know I'm your Priest, and Schedoni's my name,
And if not elected, on me lay the blame;
The Reckoning I'll keep, Grah, if you'll pay the Rent;
What's ten pounds to a seat in the New Parliament?
Then heigh! for the jolly Freeholders!
That'll carry your chair on their shoulders,
Where you'll dazzle the eyes of beholders,
If you pay but the Catholic Rent.——

Air—"*Cease your funning.*"

CANDIDATE——Cease your funning.
Fraud nor Cunning
Never can their votes trepan;
Spite of penance,
All the tenants
Swear Lord George shall be the man.
The Freeholders
On their shoulders,
Gladly will my rival bear;
Fools! that ever
Did endeavour
To displace him from the Chair.

Air—"*There was a little woman as I hear tell.*"

BIG O.——
I am the doughty Leader of all the Catholics,
Ri-fol——loll-th--doll——the-di.
The Sheils, O'Reillys, Connors, the O'Gormans and the Brics.
Ri fol, &c.
If you but pay the Rent and I get upon my legs,
I'll send you into Parliament, as sure as eggs is eggs.
Foll the-roll-the riddle loll——the loli-the-roll-the-ri.
Ri-fol, &c.

Air—"*Your worship your wings may clap.*"

CAND.—Young I am—but not that block
To be made your laughing stock.
Would you lead me still astray?
Tempt me not good Duke I pray.
Rogues may honest men deceive;
Honest men may *once* believe;
But no mortal save a dunce,
Can be cozened more than once.——

Air—"*The tune the old cow died of.*"

SHEIL-IN-A-GIG.——
Dear Villiers, comply,
And you'll see by and by,
What wonders we'll work.

BIG O.——(aside) ——But that's all in my eye!

CAND.—If it must be, it must——
If I thought I could trust
Will ten pounds be enough for your purposes?—

OLD NICK——Just."

At this crisis, singing the concluding verse of the "Cormorants Lilt"

Then I saw the Gossoon mount an airy balloon for a chair;
And away to the moon he flew soon, in Despondent Despair,
Where as Member he sits in the Parliament House of the sky;
Sure the Nightingale's self never sung such a ditty as I——

The Candidate shuts his purse, calls for Jack Murray, and sets out on his German Tour. The Deputation in an uproar, fling candlesticks, wigs, Mambrino's helmet, and the Monk's missal at our favourite bird.

We awake with the fright and the tumult. The scene had "melted into air, into thin air," and we hastened from our couch to commit this "psychological curiosity," as Coleridge has it, to paper.

THE ASSOCIATION—FREEDOM OF ELECTION.

(*From the Kilkenny Moderator*)

We have, perhaps, been less attentive to the operations of the "Association" gentry, their electioneering "aggregates" and their subscription festivals, than comports with the prominent, and, we admit, by no means uninfluential position which these incomparable swaggerers contrive to occupy amidst the feuds of our political state; but the proceedings of the body have of late assumed a character of so much more than even usual audacity and violence—have exhibited, in particular, so marked a demonstration of that intolerant and arbitrary spirit in which they propose to influence the business of Elections throughout the contested counties, that it is quite impossible to overlook the actual importance to which these brawlers have arrived, by force only, of their own overbearing and too long unresisted clamour. The arrogance of these people has at length, indeed, attained a pitch of daring so peculiarly extravagant and repulsive, that no middle course is left to those who deem their public rights and personal independence worth an honourable and defensive struggle, and we are convinced that the attempt to interfere, as these officious blusterers threaten, in certain of our expected Election contests, must serve only to expose the impotency of their boasted means, as sure to urge the better spirit of the country into that general and decided action which, we doubt not, will be found an instant overmatch for this disgraceful system of political intimidation. The approaching contest for the representation of the county of Waterford, has been fixed on by the demagogues for the earliest effort of their popular influence, and the cause of Mr. Stuart has been taken up by Messrs. O'Connell and Sheil with every promise of warm and vigorous co-operation. We are much deceived, however, in the character and principles of that numerous and highly respectable portion of the elective body who support his noble rival, if this insufferable attempt to force a representative on the county, and to overbear those high pretensions on which the local influence of the Beresford family has been so long maintained, will not inspire Lord G.'s friends with new and more than ever powerful motives to activity in his cause. They will not suffer the independence of their county to be trampled on, nor the exercise of one of the most essential of their public rights to be controuled, by men who, as they thrive on public discord, can have no possible interest in the approaching contest than as it opens new means, and a more extended range, of popular exasperation to these ferocious agitators. But it is not upon merely personal or local grounds that this presumptuous interference calls forth unequivocal reprobation. Mr. O'Connell tells us that "the battle of the country" is to be fought in Waterford, and promises the "Association" Candidate his support on principles which would invest the conflict with somewhat of the character of a national struggle. We are persuaded that in whatever quarter such attempts are made to overbear the freedom of an independent constituency, the intrusion will be at once repelled. There is still a spirit in the country, however rarely brought into immediate exercise, which so monstrous an assumption cannot fail to rouse, and we shall soon see the powerful influences of rank and wealth and local station everywhere maintaining that legitimate ascendancy with which so many of our highest interests, in a political view, are intimately connected.

UNION AMONG PROTESTANTS.

For the sake of clearness, we shall recapitulate those practices of the Roman Catholic body, in opposition to which we think all Protestants may conscientiously unite—the Liberals, no less than the Constitutionals—namely,

1. The spiritual interference of the Priests with the pending election.
2. The *evasion* of the law against the Catholic Association—the combining of the population into an unconstitutional Society, and the levy of a tax from the people, called the Rent.
3. The system of intimidation and menace by which it is attempted to carry the Roman Catholic Claims.
4. The employment of Cobbett to vilify the Reformation and the Protestant Religion.

These are subjects upon which we cannot conceive any difference of opinion to exist amongst Protestants who have any regard for their religion, or love for their country; and may, therefore, be fairly, and ought to be conscientiously resisted, even by those who wish well to the Catholic cause. These are not the legitimate means of forwarding that or any other cause, except the cause of sedition. They are the mere excrescences of faction, which, if cut off, would still leave the Roman Catholics free to pursue every *legal* means of advancing their pretensions, with better chances of success. They but retard the hopes which they profess to forward; and, whilst they inspirit the discontented, and agitate the loyal, they are but the blow-pipes by which the demagogues excite and aggravate the destructive flames of political discord and religious dissension. For the peace, therefore, of the country, in which every man has a common interest, they ought to be suppressed; and all Protestants, of whatsoever political opinions, should unite against them, until the whole Catholic body, seeing the improbability of carrying their question by such means, or of *urging* it, even with a possibility of success, until these seditious measures be totally relinquished, should force upon the agitators themselves that degree of moderation and just submission to the laws which are necessary to procure them a patient hearing. We recognise amongst the inalienable rights of the people, the right of petitioning for a redress of grievances, whether real or imaginary. If their petitions be got up after a legal and constitutional fashion, however we may condemn or oppose the request, we can have no objection to the principle of the people making known to the Government their wants or their wishes. We have ourselves opposed the Catholic Claims; still many persons whose good opinion and co-operation are worth the having, have thought differently from us—at least upon the abstract question; none, however, that we know of, can approve of *the means* adopted to carry it—those means, at least, which we have detailed above. The Liberals, no less than the Constitutionals, have beheld with disgust the novel intrusion of the Popish Clergy upon the representation of the Kingdom, and sincerely deplore that system of spiritual coercion which, if effectually proceeded with, will place the whole political power of Ireland in the hands of the Priests. It is acknowledged on all sides, that their influence is already too great, and ought to be abated; but surely if to that already overgrown influence be added the power of *controlling elections, and thereby determining the conduct of our Representatives*, the power of the Romish Priesthood will become a perfect despotism, and the liberties, civil and religious, of Protestants, no less than Papists, will depend upon the fiat of the Roman Pontiff. Besides this remote danger, we cannot shut our eyes to more immediate consequences; namely, the introduction of religious rancour into the every-day transactions of life—too much of which we have already—the ruin which must ensue to the country by severing the bond of connexion, already too slight, betwixt the higher and the lower classes—the increase of absenteeism, which is but the natural consequence of this separation of interests—the incalculable increase of misery throughout the country, which, calculating on the moral influence of human passions, must result from the just indignation of the landed interest, if, under the influence of spiritual delusion or tyranny, the tenantry be impelled to desert their landlords—and again, the enormous augmentation of crime and outrage which are the inseparable attendants on distress. But the danger of all these evils is infinitely increased by the other evils of the Catholic Association, to which we have called public attention. Who can behold, without alarm, that system of organization which keeps the whole Roman Catholic population, "like grey-hounds in the slips," ready for some undefined enterprise, and only awaiting the signal of its leaders? Who can behold, without apprehension, sums of money raised illegally, and for political purposes, off the great body of a needy and discontented people, and which are convertible at the will of irresponsible agents to *any*, even the *worst* of purposes? Who can behold without indignation, the studied and contemptuous defiance of the laws, manifested in collecting the Rent and re-forming the Association, in the teeth of an Act of Parliament? Again, what loyal man can hear with patience the Government bearded and threatened into submission? What conscientious man can bear the systematic vilification of the Established religion? If these things be true—and they are as notorious as the sun at noon day—we have said enough to recommend and enforce the union which we wish to establish. We have shown that every man who wishes well to his country—who regards its *peace*, who respects its *laws*, and desires to see *them enforced*—who admires the *Constitution*, and loves the *religion* of his land, is vitally interested in opposing the measures which threaten all he holds dearest with ruin; and if this can be done only by a union of sentiment and co-operation of action, we have said enough to prove the necessity, as well as the utility, of a union among Protestants.—*Evening Mail.*

Seven young lads were unfortunately killed at Hollowstone, near Nottingham, on Saturday night, by the falling of a rock, as they were gathering sand. The oldest was not nineteen years of age.

SMUGGLING OF SILK.

At present the silk manufactures of France (stockings excepted) are inadmissible into this country, on any terms. After the 5th of July next, they will be admitted on the payment of 30 per cent. duty, by which the price of the goods, it is calculated, will be raised to a level with that at which the English goods now come into market. This must have at least an effect on the illicit trade, as the additional charges of the secret conveyance of the articles, and the occasional losses by seizure, cannot well be supposed to be covered at a lower rate than 30 per cent., and thus far the arrangement seems founded on rational principles. Now, as the prohibition exists, the inducement to smuggle is immense; and if the prohibitory law remain in force, or be again at any period returned to, the vigilance of the revenue (as it is at present) may be exerted to its utmost in vain, and the interest of the illicit trader will remain unshaken. That it is not the pursuit of the lower classes only, is evident, from a reference to the seizures that have been lately made in our neighbourhood, as the capital requisite for the traffic must be considerable, and the quality of the goods as certainly implies, that it is from people of rank and ample means that this system of trade obtains support.

The value of the last two seizures at this port amounts to about £10,000, and we may safely quote the value of seizures in silk alone, in this neighbourhood, at £50,000 annually, which is probably not one-tenth of the amount of what is safely landed; and if at one point of Britain £50,000 of silk is introduced, it admits of a fair conclusion, that in the whole kingdom the sum must be very great, besides making apparent the impossibility of entirely excluding the trade.—*Cinque Ports Herald.*

COURT OF CHANCERY, LONDON, FEB. 24.

WELLESLEY V. DUKE OF BEAUFORT.

This was an application by the Hon. William Long Wellesley, to have the custody of his children, who, since the death of the late Mrs. Long Wellesley, have been under the care of her sisters, the Miss Longs, delivered up to him.

The application was opposed by Mr. Shadwell, Mr. Treslove, and Mr. Pepys, who read a long series of affidavits as to the private life and conversation of Mr. Wellesley, to show how unfit it was to the moral and pecuniary interest of the infants, that he should be permitted to exercise any influence over them. The scenes detailed in these affidavits were often too gross to allow of any abstract of them being given. The principal evidence was that of Dr. Bulkeley, the domestic physician, who proved the commencement of an adulterous intercourse between Mr. Wellesley and a Mrs. Bligh, the wife of Captain Bligh, while Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley were at Naples—an intercourse carried on in the same house with his wife, to whom Mrs. Bligh was brought home as a companion; the indecent and profane language commonly used by Mr. W. to his wife, in one instance calling her a d——n fool for her interference;—the fact of Mrs. Bligh's becoming pregnant by Mr. Wellesley, and her application to him (Dr. Bulkeley) to procure an abortion, and her referring him to Mr. Wellesley to remove his scruples when he refused to supply her with poison for that purpose; the domestic affliction of Mrs. Wellesley, in consequence of her husband's infidelity and maltreatment; the habit in which Mr. W. indulged of teaching his children to swear, especially his little daughter—the only part of her education, as the counsel remarked, that he ever took the trouble to superintend. Dr. Bulkeley's evidence went on to state, that when returned to Paris, Mrs. Wellesley, unable longer to endure her misery, had written to Lord Maryborough, her father-in-law, who came with his lady to Paris, to effect a dissolution of the scandalous connexion between their son and Mrs. Bligh;—that Mr. Wellesley's abuse of his wife, when he discovered what she had done, was so furious and outrageous, as to be audible all over the Place Vendome. She had soon afterwards fled to England, and taken refuge with her sisters, in Clarges-street, determining to take measures to effect a divorce. A beautiful and affecting letter, written by Mrs. Wellesley at this time to Lord Maryborough, in which she eloquently set forth her past wrongs, and declared her future intentions, was read. In this letter she asserted, that "she had been more than once the victim of infamous women." The evidence went further to prove, that the subsequent conduct of Mr. Wellesley to his wife was such, as in her then state of health, an inference might be drawn that Mr. Wellesley was the moral murderer of his wife. Acts of specific adultery with Mrs. Bligh were deposed to within a few days of the present time. Many very edifying letters, written by Mr. Wellesley, were read, especially one to Mr. Bligh, and some to his son, well embellished with oaths, which, after recommending him to take pains with his handwriting, he gives him some advice for the formation of an English gentleman. Above all, he urged him, as a main ingredient in that character, not to check his spirit for hunting (in which it seems some obstacle had been thrown in his way), and instances Sir Francis Burdett, who was a mighty hunter; and, barring his politics, a perfect gentleman. In short, he advised him to play "hell and Tommy—to catch all the cats he can lay hold of—to hunt every animal upon the estate, from the elephant in the forest to the fleas in the blanket." The counsel, after reading voluminous statements of which the foregoing are a few, contended that the whole evidence exhibited such a series of profligacy that, connected with his pecuniary embarrassments (evidence of which also was given), the Court could not be warranted in giving up to his power the infants, and the large sums which were settled upon them for their education.

Mr. Hart, in reply, reprobated the expressions used in the evidence on the other side, in which all the powers of the English language had been put in requisition for terms to vilify Mr. Wellesley's character. He had been accused of the grossest profligacy of life,—of deliberately corrupting the morals of his children—of maltreating his wife, in a manner so horrible, as to accelerate her death—in short, of being "her moral murderer." And this charge would go abroad to the world as resting upon the testimony of persons whose characters were unimpeached. He was prepared, however, to exhibit the persons making those affidavits in their true light. He would pass over the subordinate witnesses, some of whom were discarded servants, and begin with Dr. Bulkeley, whom he should show to be a base betrayer of private confidence, and a pander to the vices of others. He commented in severe terms upon the Doctor's evidence, by which it seemed, that notwithstanding the brutal scenes which he described as daily passing before him, he never left the house of Mr. Wellesley nor gave the least intimation of his conduct till now. He had described the horrid insult which had been offered to his character by an application to assist in the murder of an unborn child; yet no indignation had been expressed on his part; he had merely, according to his own words, refused, with the observation that it was his duty to be the preserver of life and not the destroyer.

Before Mr. Hart could finish his reply, the Lord Chancellor left the Court.—The argument will proceed on a future day.

Regulation of Steam-Boats by Law.—The Lord Advocate of Scotland has introduced to Parliament a bill on this important subject, the provisions of which, however, do not extend to England or Ireland. Such vessels are to sail under license, to be granted by the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses; the duty (10s and 20s) according to the power of the engines; all masters of steam-vessels are to be provided with certificates of their breeding and competency as seamen from the Trinity-house, Leith, or the Chamber of Commerce, Greenock; all steam-vessels to carry a light, whether moonlight or not, and to keep a man on watch; to reduce their rate of sailing on approaching other steam-boats; regulates the mode of passing each other, &c.; all violations of these conditions punishable by adequate fine; inspectors of such vessels are to be appointed with suitable salaries.—These are the provisions of the bill most interesting to the public.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 24.

The following are the speeches of Mr. BARING and Mr. CANNING on the adjourned debate on the Silk Trade.

Mr. Secretary CANNING—Sir, after the allusion which has been made to me by the Hon. Member for Coventry, (Mr. Ellice), and after the appeal made to me by another Hon. Member, I consider it to be my duty, before this debate closes, to state fairly, but as shortly as may be, the opinion which I hold on this most important subject. On the one hand, it must be felt, that I can have no wish to go largely into a question which has already been so fully discussed, and I may say disposed of to the satisfaction of this House and the country—to the satisfaction of those who before approved of the principles on which his Majesty's Government have acted, and to the conviction of others, who, doubting the soundness of those principles, found their doubts set at rest by the powerful and unanswerable speech of my Right Hon. Friend. As, I say, the House, on the one hand, will not suspect me of having the bad taste, after his luminous exposition, to intrude on their time, by discussing the whole of this vast subject, on the other hand, it would feel that I did not do my duty by them, by the country, and by my Right Hon. Friend, if, leaving to him the whole weight of the debate, I omitted to claim for myself a full share of the responsibility for those measures, of which he has been the able advocate. It is for this purpose that I now rise. Sir, having witnessed for the last six months, and I may say for a longer period, but particularly through the last six months, a diligent and incessant system of attack on the principles and character of my Right Honourable Friend—knowing that there are those who cherished a hope, that, by raising a debate on this question, an impression might be created, fatal to his policy, and perhaps to his fame, I feel myself more especially called upon to stand forward on this occasion. I deem it right explicitly to avow my approbation of those principles, in the due application of which my Right Hon. Friend has triumphed—principles which will be found most advantageous to the public—principles on which we shall ultimately establish a sound and salutary system. (Hear, hear, hear.) I agree with the Honourable Gentleman who has spoken to-night for the first time, and spoken in a manner which gives great promise of the ability with which he will hereafter fill the station to which he has been called; I agree with him, that if there were the shadow of a prospect, that, by consenting to go into the Committee for which the Hon. Gent. has moved, any thing could be effected to sooth the feelings, or to relieve the distress of those on whose behalf the Committee has been required—if there were even a chance that a neutral measure could be suggested with which Parliament might innocently indulge the petitioners—I say, in that case, I think with the Honourable Gentleman, that the House would not be justified in refusing to accede to the motion. But, Sir, feeling as I do, that there is in truth no prospect of such a result, I maintain, that to go into the Committee, would be only mischievous to the country, without being beneficial or even consoling to the sufferers. It would be to practise an unworthy delusion on them, at the expense of the nation, if we should hold out a hope—an expectation, nay, even a doubt, as to its being our fixed determination to persevere in that course, which, after the most serious deliberation, Parliament, in its wisdom, resolved to pursue. What, I will ask, would be the effect of our going into the proposed Committee? This question, now brought under our consideration, is, treat it as you will, whether or not a prohibition would protect the silk trade more effectually than it could be protected by a moderate duty? I will not now fatigue this House by the unnecessary repetition of the arguments which have proved the negative of this proposition; but, to my mind, it is clear that a law of prohibition would fail as a measure of protection, while it would re-introduce in our system those vicious principles which we have found such difficulty in expelling from it.—The evil which we have put down will re-appear, and like a noisome weed, rapidly increase in growth, till it over-spreads the whole soil of our commercial industry. (Hear, hear.) Such being my opinion, I unquestionably think, that to grant the present motion to go in the Committee, would be wholly useless to the parties for whom it is asked, and prejudicial to the nation—prejudicial, in no small degree, by throwing a doubt on its being our purpose resolutely to pursue the object we had in view, when we came to that decision on our future system, which met with the almost unanimous approbation of all parties. From the impression I have, that on this point it would be most injurious if any uncertainty could prevail, I now come forward from a sense of public duty, frankly to state these my sentiments to the House. But, Sir, the manner in which the subject had been pressed on your attention, furnishes another motive for my rising on this occasion. The manner, I say in which this question has been argued not by the Honourable Gentleman who brought it forward; he, I am sure, acted with perfect sincerity of heart, for the honest accomplishment of the purpose which he avowed; and not of him do I complain; but others have acted a different part. Others have availed themselves of this motion, to make a covert attack on those principles of commercial policy, which were carried, perhaps, with more cautious deliberation, and with a more general concurrence of opinions from all whose judgments were likely to be best informed in such matters, than any propositions ever before adopted, to settle the commercial system of the country. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman who seconded the motion, seconded it in a spirit very different from that which had been manifested by the Hon. Mover; and departing from those topics, with which at other times he has often occupied the House, he disported on this occasion with a variety of subjects, treating them with all the confidence of a novice, but not with the skill of the practised advocate, for the purpose of creating an impression unfavourable to my Right Hon. Friend, and unfavourable to that system of which he is the founder. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman did not disdain to call to his aid those vulgar topics of abuse, and that ribald invective, which had been previously directed against my Right Hon. Friend in publications too contemptible to be named, imputing to him feelings as remote from any which he has ever known, as all that is base is alien from his nature: Because my Right Hon. Friend, with industry and intelligence, such as have rarely been equalled, and never surpassed,

has occupied his time, in endeavouring to improve the commercial and political system of his country, the Hon. and Learned Gentleman imputed to him the cold-hearted apathy of a metaphysician, and the cruelty of a demon. (Hear, hear.)—Wisely my Right Hon. Friend disdained to answer the calumny but by silent scorn. The House, however, felt as one man, how unjust, how uncalled for, was the attack. (Hear.)—Could any thing have been derived from the proceedings of yesterday, more creditable to my Rt. Hon. Friend, than that which flowed from his own splendid exertions, it would have been derived from the universal feeling of contempt excited by the imbecility of the effort to lower him. (Hear, hear.) True it is, that after this attack had been made, the Hon. and Learned Gentleman was pleased to say, that he had meant nothing personal. Nothing personal was meant when total want of feeling was charged, and the animosity of the devil!—Nothing personal could be meant, for there was nobody to whom the Hon. and Learned Gentleman could mean to compare the Patron Saint of a certain city, the name of which he had perhaps heard. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) Was it possible, Sir, that any one could fail to embody the malignity spoken of, or fail to see, that my Right Hon. Friend was meant to personify the abstract character drawn by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman. Was it possible that the least sharp-sighted could fail in seeing the studious endeavour to charge on my Right Hon. Friend the hardness of heart of a mere theorist and metaphysical calculator, as possessing every requisite calculated to render him odious and contemptible to his fellow-citizens, in the exercise of the arduous duties which he is called upon to discharge. (Cheers.) Sir, these topics of the Hon. Gentleman are as vulgar as they are unjust. Why is it to be supposed from the application of philosophy—for I must use the odious word—of a refined philosophy to the affairs of common life, that the individual acting thus, must be distinguished by the obduracy of his feelings? I contend that it is true policy so to apply the principles of philosophy in the abstract, though unquestionably it may be proper to qualify or modify them according to circumstances, in our practice. The course which has been taken—the spirit which has been stirred up—against my Right Hon. Friend, resembles that which pursued the former benefactors of mankind—it resembles that which assailed the life of Turgot, and exposed Galileo to the vengeance of the Inquisition. (Hear, hear.) There have been men in all times unworthily employed in opposing the progress of improvement. This has been the course pursued by ignoble spirits, for the gratification of mean hostility, because they felt unequal themselves to the arduous task of reaching those heights to which superior minds have toiled for the advantage of mankind. The charge of innovation has never failed to be urged against them by those who could not comprehend their greatness, from their own measureless inferiority. (Hear, hear, hear.) I have not now to learn that there is a faction in this country. (Hear.) I do not mean a political faction—(hear)—but there is, I say, a faction, small, I trust, in number, and powerless from their want of influence—(cries of hear, hear,)—who regard all improvement as retrogradation from perfectability. These persons think it impossible for any honourable man to bring forward propositions, which have for their object to keep the country on a level with the general progress of civilization, and the new lights which, from time to time, may break in upon mankind; and hold, that acting up to these, is sapping the foundation of our greatness. (Hear, hear.) Sir it is as much the duty of a British Statesman to attend to the internal concerns, as to the external affairs of his country. It is not for him to take the lead in adopting every airy scheme, but it is his duty to keep that middle course which will liberally let in to its internal administration such improvements as present themselves, carefully guarding himself against risking the well-being of the State by ill-concerted experiments. He should be anxious to press into the service of the nation those principles of generous policy, which, followed to excess, would be dangerous, but of which the essence is most beneficial and conservative. This, I say, is the duty of a British Statesman; and those who wish we should go back again from what they call innovation, may live to see the day, when, from needful changes having been deferred too long, they may at last be content to submit to innovations, which are not improvements. (Hear.) It was in the hope of benefiting his country, that my Right Hon. Friend concerted and planned those measures which have been complained of. That the House will agree with me that the measures of my Right Hon. Friend are not of the class which effect alteration without producing advantage, is what their expressed opinions justify me in assuming. I speak of those measures as the measures of my Rt. Hon. Friend; for though willing to share in their responsibility, I claim no participation in the merit of a series of measures, the fruits of which I feel myself not too sanguine in anticipating will establish the prosperity and confirm the growing strength of the country. (Hear, hear.) Professing to bring forth facts against us, it has been said, that we have abandoned the principles of our great Master, Mr. Pitt, and adopted for the regulation of our conduct, those of our former antagonists. Is it possible, Sir, that the persons who use this language, can be so utterly ignorant of the truth, as to suppose the principles of a liberal commercial policy have any connection with Whiggism? (Hear, hear,) I do not wish to withhold due praise, I will even say, warm acknowledgments, from the Honourable Gentlemen opposite, who have, on the present occasion, done themselves honour by forgetting the more vulgar distinctions of party to support measures brought forward by their opponents, which they believe will contribute to the good of the country. But not looking to the individuals, but to the political creed of the party. I can see nothing in the history of the country, since the distinctions of Whig and Tory were known, which does not tend to prove, that in matters of commercial policy, the Tory has always been the liberal, and the Whig, the opponent of liberal measures. If I look back to the transactions between this country and France, the only commercial convention which I can find, beside that which was signed by me and my Right Hon. Friend the other day, which is not as old as the peace of Utrecht, is the convention of 1786. And under what auspices was that convention brought forward? It was proposed by a Tory party, and rejected by the Whigs, on the ground of a national enmity to France. By whom was the convention of 1786 proposed and supported? By Mr. Pitt. By whom was it opposed? By Mr. Fox. (Hear. hear.) I will not go into the arguments which might be used on either side. I only advert to the circumstance on the present occasion, to show, that when a stick is wanted to beat a dog, how little consideration is given to the selection of the stick. (A laugh.) I say this, not in the spirit of complaint; but to show how rashly arguments are adopted, and how false the charge, that we have deviated from the principles of our political master, and gone over to the enemy's camp. The charges recently preferred against his Majesty's Government are connected with a wish which could not be concealed from any man who has observed the signs of the times—I mean the hidden wish for the renewal of the Bank Restriction Act. Here again we are charged with being defaulters from the policy of Mr. Pitt, because we are resolutely bent on restoring a metallic currency, and are not disposed to repeat an experiment, which, however, necessary, or successful in one instance from peculiar circumstances, no wise man would ever wish to see repeated. I admire that great man's public life as a whole; but unquestionably that measure of his to which I am least attached, is the restriction of cash payments. It is singular to remark, how ready some persons are to admire the exception rather than the rule; there are those whose perverse admiration is like the idolatry of certain barbarous nations, who look on the sun in his meridian splendour without emotion, but who, while it is under an eclipse, come forth with their cymbals, and fall down to adore it. Thus there are those who only admire the course of Mr. Pitt in those moments when he was subject to obscuration.—They avert their eyes from the general brilliancy of his career, and only laud it where it was under an eclipse. My admiration of that great man amounting nearly to adoration, is called forth by the glorious course he ran—by the illumination which he shed over our horizon; but I would never consider myself so bound to copy him as to adopt the faults of the great model, whom we, with faltering steps, humbly attempt to follow; and, pursuing his footmarks, I would never seek to tread in those few which may be observed, when, from the extraordinary events of his day, and the slipperiness of the path, he might be considered to have trodden away. (Hear, hear.) Sir, if I have said enough to convince the House, that, with my whole soul, I approve the principle of the measures introduced by my Right Hon. Friend, and am prepared to maintain, with my whole strength his policy, the purpose for which I have risen has been fulfilled. I shall not go into the whole subject, which is now well understood, as the powerful speech of my Right Honourable Friend has made the House perfectly master of it, but I should be ashamed if I did not claim at this moment, my full share of responsibility for all that has been done, without, however, wishing to withdraw from him what I am sure my Right Honourable Friend would willingly allow me to share, any portion of that glory which, when the result is seen, must be his own. (Hear, hear.)

The Question having been put from the Chair,

Mr. BARING rose and said, that any Gentleman who was fortunate enough to listen last night to the very able speech of his Right Hon. Friend, would not be surprised that he should be anxious to make a few observations upon that speech, and upon the subject of its most immediate application. (Hear, hear.) To the ability and eloquence of that speech, it was unnecessary for him to offer his humble tribute of praise, after the effect it had produced upon the House.—(Hear.) But if Gentlemen would favour him with their attention for a very short time, he was convinced he could convey to them the impression on his own mind, that able as that speech was, it touched very lightly upon the important subject of the present distress and future prospects of ruin which beset the silk manufacturers of this country.—(Hear.) His Right Hon. Friend began by complaining of charges of insensibility having been preferred against his Majesty's Ministers in respect to the distress in which the country was involved. Now he was not aware that any such charges had been made, and he was quite sure that no one on that side of the House had so expressed themselves. What he had heard, and what he fully coincided in was, the doubt as to whether the Ministers were really aware of that distress. He was perfectly aware, not only that his Majesty's Ministers had a feeling for the situation of the country, but that it must be a source of great anxiety and trouble to them in the discharge of the duties of their offices; and therefore what they did they must naturally have the strongest grounds for. He admitted this, and indeed there was no Gentleman more willing than himself to do justice to the motives of the Government. His Right Honourable Friend's speech next proceeded to give a general exposition of the views and the principles by which Ministers were guided in their measures for regulating the trade of the country. It then referred the attention of the House to a Petition presented some years ago, and to the observations which he (Mr. Baring) made upon it at the time. Now he never corrected or assisted in any report of any speech he ever made, and therefore he was not answerable for what his Right Hon. Friend had read as being his. But there was nothing in that speech or in the petition for which he then stood up, that he would not also support now. Then the customs, and the whole commercial system of the country, was in such a state of complicated charge and embarrassment, that the whole study of a practical man's life was to know what he could do without running counter to the laws. The petition which he supported was directed against that system, and called especially for a reduction of charges, a removal of difficulties, and a simplification of the laws.—There was nothing in that petition at all inconsistent with what he now stated, and maintained to the House upon the subjects immediately before it, and others connected with the existing situation of the country. His Right Hon. Friend had animadverted pretty strongly upon what he chose to call the errors of practical men. It appeared to him (Mr. Baring) that more of personal feeling, and a greater consideration of personal interests between the manufacturer of silk, and wool, and cotton, and other articles, had lately taken place, than ever were mixed up with any great question before. He knew not whether the entire absence of party feelings had opened the field to those new contentions; but whatever the cause might be, such a state of things had obtained. But his Right Hon. Friend's charges had been most severe—and, as he thought he could show, before he sat down, most groundless—against the very respectable class of persons engaged in conducting the Silk Trade. He was confident in being able to show that nothing had been done by them of which any Government must be ashamed, if placed under similar circumstances. With respect to the principles of free trade, what he contended for was, that there was nothing to preclude the adaptation of those principles to any situation in which a particular interest or article of commerce might be placed. The maintenance of a perfect general freedom of action was not inconsistent with its modification in particular cases which were exceptions to the natural state of things. He contended that freedom of action could not be laid down as a general principle or rule from which no exception, no extraordinary emergency could ever induce them to depart. Was not the state of the various branches of industry in this country such as to present a host of exceptions to which these principles were not and could not be applied? No person could sit in that House an hour and not hear cases in which the complicated nature of our laws effectually precluded all freedom of action. But no one more rejoiced than he did to see these principles becoming better understood.—He was glad to see that a Professor of Political Economy was appointed at the University of Oxford, and he hoped there would be one at the New London University. He wished to see its principles made more familiar to the minds of the Nobility and others. But they should never cease to have differences of opinion upon these intricacies. If Gentlemen read the books written by the Economists, they would find the definition of their principles by no means mathematical. No two of those books agreed—he might almost say, upon any point. When the subject had been reduced to intelligible grounds, and its proper study at the Universities had brought it to that state which common minds could comprehend, then practical men might bow in submission to those who acted from theory alone. But while theorists continued to abuse each other for the grossest dunces and the most ignorant of men, he thought it would be safer to listen to those humble opinions advanced by practical men, in support of which they could bring proofs intelligible to the understanding. His Right Hon. Friend had amused the House with a history of what was said to be his (Mr. Baring's) inconsistencies; and he must be forgiven if he also called their attention to the inconsistencies of a more learned doctor—namely, the Right Hon. Gentleman himself. He was not aware, indeed, that there was any other question but this of the Silk Trade upon which he had differed from his Right Hon. Friend; he had always upon other subjects been his humble follower. Upon the question of the Currency he agreed with him in everything except the time. They would both come to the same end, only he would take a different road to it, and not start at all until the country was in a state fit to bear the change. But what had been the course of his Right Hon. Friend's conduct in that House? He would take no examples of it from nice distinctions, but show the inconsistency with which he had acted upon great points and questions of large policy. In the year 1810, when the country was engaged in a war of such a character, that God forbid the country should ever see another like it—when there was not a guinea in the country, and when the return of peace was looked upon by every man with despair; his Right Hon. Friend, by speeches in that House, and by pamphlet-writing out of doors, recommended a measure for recurring in two years from that date to payments in cash. He would now ask the Right Hon. Gentleman, after the experience which the country had seen, whether such a measure would have been practicable, and whether he was now prepared to abide by that opinion.

Mr. HUSKISSON—"Entirely, entirely."

Mr. BARING—Then, although the House might be convinced of his Right Hon. Friend's pertinacity, he at least showed them that a theorist would maintain opinions which any man of the least practical information must know to be utterly untenable. This showed what he meant to contend for, that his Right Hon. Friend was not that safe pilot whom prudent men would consent to follow blindfold. The second case he should mention was much more important—the opinions advocated by his Right Honourable Friend upon the Corn Question in 1815. He was then the only great advocate for the measure of advancing the importing price of corn from 66s up to 80s, and this took place after the first peace, before the return of Napoleon from Elba. He opposed his Right Hon. Friend then, and was in a very small minority; but although he was not in much favour with the House at the time, the vote he gave was not one as might be supposed that he was now much ashamed of. His Right Honorable Friend was then the strenuous supporter of that measure, so contrary to all his principles; and he would ask him whether he would now stand by such a proposition? Then, as to the consistency upon which his Right Honorable Friend claimed the confidence of the House, what had it been with respect to this very Silk Bill? When it was brought forward two years ago, he (Mr. B.) said, that if it were carried into effect, the Silk manufacturer would be sacrificed to the throwster. He who usually had the bad fortune of being in small minorities in that House, was then in a more unfortunate minority than ever.—His Right Hon. Friend maintained that the duty of 7s 6d was the proper protection of the manufacturer, and what was the consequence? He was afterwards obliged to reduce it, not by the authority of that House but by a Treasury Minute, to 5s. In the whole of his speech of last night, there was a total absence of any information as to what the Government meant to do. They had heard not a word as to whether it was meant to protect the throwster at all, and no information was afforded them by which they could know what was to be done with any branch of the trade. He would now ask whether the provision in the act of last year which fixed this protecting duty of 7s 6d, was not most carelessly and ignorantly adopted? Why, then, he could not see in his Right Honorable Friend that steadiness of conduct, that knowledge of his own mind, which would induce him to follow such a guide blindly, and to give up his own opinions, which he conceived to be founded upon the best information. In mentioning again the petition of 1820, it was due to the Government to say that they readily gave it their attention and referred it to a Committee, whose able recommendations had been followed up by the Right Honourable Gentleman, now Master of the Mint, with great diligence and ability, and with no less success. The result was, that a series of measures had been introduced by the Government, which had conferred a benefit upon the commerce of this country, such as it had never experienced before. (Hear). And if the merchants, not only of London, but of the whole country, were not ready to acknowledge this, they must be the most ungrateful men in the world. Those measures had relieved the Navigation Laws from many vexatious and useless regulations, they had relieved the Custom Dues from many expensive charges, from the Transit Duties, from the highly injurious system of bounties and drawbacks, and many other hindrances to the progress of commercial prosperity. The reduction of Port Charges had made the port of London, into which foreign vessels could scarcely come before from the vexatious nature of the charges, now the port, perhaps in all Europe, where the least possible charge and obstruction existed. It was impossible to say too much of what was owed to the Ministers by merchants for these measures; and he for one, was ready and anxious to make every acknowledgment in his power. Undoubtedly some of such measures must depend upon trial, and there was one part of them which required to be watched on account of the great increase of American carrying vessels to be seen in our ports. This required the watchful eye of his Right Hon. Friend, and he was sure it would receive the attention it deserved. He was not aware that it was imputable to what had been done by the Government, but at all events it required looking to. Upon these points therefore, he thought the course of the Ministers highly laudable. But what he complained of was that they were pushing the abstract principles of the theorists beyond their proper bounds, and that it was obviously the leading feature of the Government measures to carry those principles to extremes, without a due consideration for causes which ought to be expected from their application. If their conduct were viewed with reference to the one pound notes, it evinced a determination to adopt the measure upon principle alone, and without listening to the opinions of practical men as to the circumstances, under which the change was about to be effected. If they came to the silk question, there was the same disposition to incur all risks, and act upon theoretical principles at the danger of throwing the labourer out of his bread, and bringing entire ruin upon the manufacturer. If they went on to the subject of Exchequer Bills—where relief was asked by the merchants of England in a case of remarkable distress, it was not to be done, according to the doctrine of the Government, because it would be against the principles of political economy. Those principles must not bend before the suffering of almost all classes of the community—there must be no mitigation of that suffering, no relief for that distress, because it could not be done after the doctrine of the theorists: and that was the general principle of action by which his Majesty's Government was evidently guided. Now he apprehended this to be a mistaken application of the principles of which they were so much enamoured. We lived in a state of society, where so many complicated and extensive interests had grown up under a different system, and to which it was impossible to apply those principles in their extreme rigour.—But if the country was to be delivered over to those principles, in contempt of its unfitness to receive them, it was easy to show that those who supported and put them forward, and with the finest theories in the world, soon got into the greatest difficulties of themselves. If he were to refer to a late friend of his, and a man of eminent mind and ingenuity—he meant the late Mr. Ricardo—they would see an example of this in his theory of compensation between the property of the country and the debt, which was one of the most beautiful systems in theory that the imagination of man ever devised. But every man now knew that it was impracticable to attempt bringing it into operation. Then again his system of a Public Bank was now entirely exploded. He said this to show what was the nature of the lights by which they were to be guided. He recollected that when his Right Hon. Friend was advocating the high price of corn, he quoted a book written at the time by Mr. Malthus, to prove that the price of corn had nothing to do with the rent. And now they had another very eminent Doctor who undertook to write a book to show that Absenteeism in Ireland was no evil. If ever there was an absurd doctrine put forth by an able and intelligent mind upon other subjects, it was this. (Hear, hear, hear.) He stated these facts to show what was to become of them if they consented to be guided by these theorists and attended to nothing which fell from practical men. He did not mean to say that practical men were free from error. He know very well that they maintained opinions as absurd as could be well conceived. But if the two parties would exchange some of their knowledge, and have a little less contempt for each other, they would both come to conclusions much more like common sense than those at which they now arrived. His Right Hon. Friend had called upon the House to try these principles for the first time upon a branch of our manufactures which had been encouraged under a different system, and which had grown up to an important extent. They were now, however, to throw down the protection to this trade, in which France notoriously excelled us, with, undoubtedly, the exception of a duty of 30 per cent. Until this measure was resolved upon, we had been labouring under great ignorance as to the state of the Silk Trade in foreign countries. It was always thought that our great skill and superior capital would soon give us a superiority over the manufacturers of other States. Persons concerned in this trade had been equally ignorant upon this point with the Government. (Hear.) But now it turned out—for travellers had been sent to all parts of Europe—that the manufacturers of other countries had abundance of capital, in some places more than we had, and that in respect to skill, every thing we knew had been copied from them, and we were still greatly behind. So that, instead of meeting them in the market with the advantage of skill and capital, it was found that we possessed less skill and no superiority in capital at all. The capital employed in the town of Basle, it was found would buy Coventry out and out. He contended that it was most satisfactorily made out, that we were in a state of disadvantage with regard to other countries, under which we were not able to enter into competition with them. He would not trouble the House by the details by which this was proved, but state the result of all the examinations upon the subject. A list of prices had been obtained from Lyons, Zurich, and Basle; but for the purpose of proving the fact, goods had been purchased at the prices, and with the permission of the Government brought to this country. The conclusion to which they came was, that at Lyons the difference of prices was forty-five per cent. In Switzerland, the difference was from fifty-five to sixty per cent. upon plain goods, and from sixty to one hundred upon others. This was the result of all the inquiry the parties were able to make, and to meet this advantage, our manufacturers were to be protected by a duty of 30 per cent., which in reality would be reduced to twenty. He knew nothing of the Silk Trade himself, but he received this information from Gentlemen of undoubted respectability. There were some facts, however, upon which the House could judge for itself; and when they found that this difference in prices was the same as the difference in the cost of subsistence, the question resolved itself into the means of subsistence in the different countries. Wages at Basle were said to be good when a man earned 4s. a week. The manufacturers of Lyons and Switzerland had the silks of Provence and Italy at their backs, and must therefore produce the article cheaper than where such advantages did not exist. But with regard to the question of subsistence, the labourer in those countries not only had his bread cheaper, but required less of it, than the labourer here. His condition was much lower than the condition of the English labourer, and the value of his labour was therefore so much the less. The inquiry at Lyons led to the discovery that one manufacturer lodged and fed his labourers.—It was found that they were lodged in a large garret over his factory, where they slept upon straw. With all the ability of his Right Honourable Friend's speech, it had never touched upon the point of how, or whether our silk trade could be carried on against that of France, under these circumstances.—He was convinced it must be driven out even of the home market, and that what was now the case with the Silk Manufacturer, would hereafter happen to the Cotton Trade, the Woollen Trade, and the other great branches of the industry of the country, if these principles were to be pushed to extremes, and with an utter disregard of such vast and alarming consequences. It should be recollected that the Silk Trade had already passed from one country to another, and might easily be driven from this, where it was shown to exist under so many disadvantages. Another source of prosperity among our manufacturers arose from the naval power of Britain. While Europe was for many years engaged in war, it was natural that the nation which had power to command the sea should also have a command of the Foreign Markets. Such were the advantages which this country exclusively possessed in consequence of its naval superiority. The manufacturers of Rouen and other parts of France entered into speculation of trade with great hesitation, lest they should put their capital in jeopardy. The advantage of markets, which her Navy enabled Britain to command, was not one which he conceived desirable for any nation exclusively to possess—and it was one which every day's continuance of peace was wearing away. Besides, its benefits were more available to our cotton trade, and to several other branches than to the silk trade. The manufacture of silk had at all times been a favourite article of French commerce; and if other circumstances were wanted to dissuade the British Parliament from commencing their alterations with the silk trade, the superiority attained by the French manufacturers should be sufficient. It was also to be observed, that when once a country had got the start of others, and possessed the vantage ground in any one department of commerce, it was difficult in the extreme—almost impossible to drive them from it by competition. France now possessed the vantage ground with regard to the silk trade, & England was superior in the cotton trade. But how long, he would ask, would that superiority continue? The Right Honorable Gentleman, in the course of his reasoning had completely evaded the main points of the question, and had not uttered a single syllable on the subject of the Corn Laws, though that was the very point to be considered. He would call upon the House not to oppress by their enactments the poor labouring classes of the community, merely because they had it in their power to deal with them as they pleased, while it was out of their power to touch the Corn Laws.—Having gone so far, he thought they could not consistently refuse to go further—(hear)—and if the Right Hon. Gentleman were to persist in pressing his Bill, it would surely be necessary for the House to go into a Committee to ascertain what were the disadvantages really attendant on the measure. The measure had passed with the concurrence perhaps of some of the manufacturers themselves, who disregarded its evil effects if put off for so long a period as two years. But a great mass of the population were in consequence at a stand, and the House was bound to consider the question as it affected the country at large, and not with reference to any particular set of manufacturers. It was well deserving of attention that very serious apprehensions were just now entertained by the public, as to the fearful consequences which might probably attend the turning a great number of operatives loose from employment at such a period as the present. Such dangerous results might not be dreaded from mistaken measures if after the destruction of the silk trade its operatives could not resort to any other branch, as for instance the cotton trade, for the means of support But unfortunately no such resource existed, for the cotton manufacturers were obliged to discharge many of their workmen. One great error he perceived in the measures of the Right Hon. Gentleman, that he made all his experiments together. Being mistaken, as he certainly might be, what mischief must flow from such a mode of proceeding. The Right Hon. Gentleman had said, that he anticipated a charge upon his measures from whatever mischiefs might subsequently arise, but that he was prepared to show that it did not originate with him. He could tell the Right Honorable Gentleman that trade was now languishing, and that if measures were not adopted to prevent such a consequence, that it would expire altogether within two years. It had been said that the misfortunes of the Silk Manufacturers followed from their overtrading. This overtrading he did not look upon to be so great a fault as it was usually esteemed. He thought the name of unsuccessful trading would have been more appropriate. The fact was, there was no such thing as overtrading at all. It was admitted on all sides that the manufacturers had no great stock of goods upon their hands. But apprehending the effects of the law, they feared to risk their capital, and so business was at a stand. If the House would not put off the question that night, they would find that there was no such thing as overtrading. The Right Hon. Gentleman had proceeded without sufficient information, and that was good cause for appointing a Committee to investigate the subject. A letter which he held in his hand from the Mayor of Macclesfield would show how much the state of business in that town had been misunderstood. In 1825 there was a great want of hands in Macclesfield. The men availed themselves of the Combination Laws, and struck for wages; some children too who were articled for three years quitted their employment. As an expedient two or three silk throwsters advertised in the public papers that 5,000 men were wanted, and this proceeding, with a resolution among the masters not to employ each other's men, had the effect of putting down the combination, and bringing back the men to their duty.—The advertisement was merely designed to answer that purpose, and it was successful. As to the mode in which it had been stated, the two French Gentlemen were treated by some manufacturers, the fact was that an informer came to the manufacturers who described the Frenchmen as smugglers of silk, the manufacturers were naturally jealous of such an encroachment, and on examination the silk appeared to them to have been manufactured in France, though it was subsequently proved to have been manufactured at Spitalfields and Manchester. The grounds of suspicion were, however, very strong, and one of the Frenchmen was still a manufacturer at Paris and at Lyons. He could bring a witness to prove, that that same Gentleman had offered goods on the Continent to be conveyed to England, and said that they might easily be smuggled. He then made some observations on the defective mode in which the charge of the manufacturers had been investigated. The Right. Hon. Gentleman, he said, had cautioned the House against adopting retrograde measures, and urged that if they should now relinquish their principles of trade, it would have the effect of making Europe shrink from ever joining them in a similar measure at any future period. But he (Mr. Baring) would ask what would be the consequence if they should fail? In that event, what encouragement would Europe be likely to receive from their measures? If the step they were about to take were a proper one, they ought to proceed; but, if there were a danger of failure, it would be infinitely more dangerous to the cause of free trade than no step at all. If the measure were right, in God's name let them put it in execution; but, if they had the slightest doubt of its success, let them consider the number and distress of the parties who would be injured by its operation.—They ought to be able to say at what certain price the poor could live, and how they could be supported, or were they working in the dark. The Right Hon. Gentleman was working in the dark, and he could not help it. The property of the country, including its landed interest, was now in a state of suspense. In conclusion, he read an extract from a letter, which urged the necessity of combining practical information with the soundest general ideas, in order to avoid schemes of disarrangement in public acts.

Mr. HUSKISSON, in explanation, said that he had never known, nor ever seen, the French Gentleman alluded to by the Hon. Member. It was a mistake to say that he had never conferred with the parties who made the charge of smuggling. He had conferred with them, and he expressed in their presence his opinion of their conduct on failing in such a charge.

From the *Independent Journal* of Lyons, of the 12th ult. we learn that a steam-packet is about to be started, to facilitate the communication between that city and the departments watered by the Soane. For this purpose a Company has been recently established, with a capital of 125 shares of 2000 francs each.

Lord P., on reading the advertisement of Mr. Wiffen's new translation, "The Jerusalem delivered of Tasso, by J. H. Wiffen," remarked that the comma was ill-placed; "Put it after *Jerusalem*," said his Lordship, "and it will be correct—The Jerusalem, delivered of Tasso, by J. H. W.—for he has not left a vestige of Torquato in his translation."

The Mail.

WATERFORD, MARCH 4.

It is a most lamentable fact that the monetary embarrassment of the sister kingdom is spreading in all directions. It has reached this country; and though we should be the last to disseminate a feeling of alarm, we cannot disguise from our readers our conviction that it is necessary to prepare for a decline in all the relations of our agricultural and mercantile interests.

We have received the London Journals of Wednesday.

The Bank of England has agreed to advance *three* millions on the security of goods.

Lord Combermere arrived at Calcutta on the 7th October.

A Leith smack with a general cargo, and 16,000 sovereigns on board, bound from London to Leith, was lost on Monday off Winterton.

TO H. V. STUART, ESQ.

SIR,—As you are now "chewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancies" furnished by your Tavern Dinner, we purpose to assist your rumination by a short review of the trophies and triumphs of that festive day. And first, as to the company. The entertainment given in honour of the descendant of the Stuarts, the Grandisons, the Desmonds, and the Fitzgeralds, was doubtless graced by many of the ancient nobles of the land!—Yes, there was one Lord, by *courtesy*, and one Baronet by right! and no more. Of the gentry, Mr. Thomas Wyse was at one end of the list, and Col. Henry White at the other!—the intermediate stations filled up by such men as Sheil, O'Connell, Nick Mahon, and Barrett, the pamphleteer! But, of course, these Nobles and Gentlemen were persons of preponderating influence in the county which you are ambitious to represent—and to forward your pretensions to which was the avowed object of the Meeting! Why, yes—there was ONE; but as *Plato* himself was an *audience*, we suppose his brother-Solomon may form a *constituency*, and, arguing upon the maxim of the Stoics,

> "Si *dives*, qui SAPIENS est,
> Et *sutor* bonus, et solus *formosus*, et est *rex*;"

we have little doubt, that *if* Mr. Thomas Wyse comprehend in his own person the Aristocracy (*rex*)—the Gentility (*formosus*)—the manufacturing and monied interests (*sutor* et *dives*) of the county, and that *his* vote can constitute a Member, you will be, "Knight of the Shire, and represent them all!"

Pass we by the toasts to come to the speeches.—Of Lord Killeen, as he said little for himself, we shall say no more. Mr. Wyse was as brilliant as usual—but his ear seems of such peculiar construction, as to be pleased with nothing but the sound of his own voice. He is the most long-winded of orators. O'Connell's was a *black diamond*, fresh from the pit. Mr. Sheil's oration may be likened to the

> "——— toad which ugly and venemous,
> Bears yet a precious jewel in its head,"

for the malice with which it sparkled was its own corrective. Barrett's was as poetical as his own "Miss Bridgetina Botherum," but yours, Mr. Stuart—your's was a perfect *Emerald; liberal* and *green* in the highest degree of *Ultra-ism*. You are, doubtless, upon cool reflection, very much obliged to yourself for your modest proposal of unchurching the Protestant Religion, and erecting the Church of Rome on its ruins as the Established Church of Ireland. Do you not feel however that you have *been somewhat* premature, a little before hand with the times in the liberality of your views.—O'Connell and Sheil both thought necessary to enter their protest against your overture—and we land at least their manliness, which would not suffer them to permit your folly or intemperance to pass unrebuked. They entered their dissent from whatever was disagreeable to them in *your* speech. We wish we could say as much of you. We wish that you had followed even their example, by protesting against the foul libels they uttered against the family of your Noble Opponent;—we wish you had, by rebuking the audacious calumnies, washed your hands of the filthiness of defamation, and enabled us, and those who would defend your character, to say, that you took no delight in their slanders, and did not wish to advance your cause at the expense of all decency and manhood, by scandalous attacks upon the domestic management, the private and personal character of a noble family, both male and female. 'Tis a bad cause, Mr. Stuart, that requires such supports. A gentleman would scorn such assistance: a creature with the instinct of a rat would fly from the ruin which such indications menace. The resort to such weapons is a demonstrative proof of the public honour and honesty of those against whom they are wielded—for the use of these vile expedients shows there is no unwillingness to criminate; and the adoption of libels, private, scandalous, groundless and false, is a plain confession that there exist no public delinquencies, no public breach of honour or fidelity to furnish a handle of impeachment. And, in truth, there are none. The character of the Beresfords stands as high as that of their defamers is low and grovelling. There is no blot in their scutcheon. The libellers allow them "not to be destitute of private virtues;" and the utmost criminality that can be alleged against their public conduct is, their faithful service of their Sovereign and their country in places of high trust and dignity. "They have," says Mr. O'Connell, "become Bishops and Archbishops, Peers and Commoners, Admirals, Generals, and State Officers!!!"—The Learned Gentleman, had he remembered the year NINETY-THREE, might, with truth have added, that they had conferred more real and substantial benefit on their Roman Catholic countrymen than Mr. Stuart, or himself, or all the agitators in existence, will ever have it in their power to confer, were even the utmost limits of their present demands to be gratified: for the Marquis of Waterford was mainly instrumental in passing those beneficial Acts, by which the Catholics have attained to their wealth, prosperity, and political power; and that they retain the same liberal intention towards their Catholic brethren is evident, from the conduct of Lord George Beresford in the last Session, when he voted to preserve to the Freeholders (in spite of the O'Connells and the Stuarts) those rights and Franchises which his Noble Brother had obtained for them in 93.

The Beresfords are truly liberal and tolerant; and if opposed to the present claims of the Catholics, we will venture to affirm, that their opposition is rather levelled against the evil men and the evil measures by which this question is attempted to be carried, than against the most liberal indulgence to the professors of any particular creed.—They may not go to your lengths, Mr Stuart, in establishing the Church of Rome; but we hesitate not to say, that their hearts are as freely open to their Roman Catholic brethren, and their opinions as truly tolerant as your own; and perhaps much more so than the loudest professor of lip-service, that steps out of his way to compliment a religion adverse to his own. This mock liberality will not serve you, Sir. All men can see through it. And what is more to the purpose, all men can see the value of that popularity which requires to be stilted on the sinking reputation of such men as Messrs. Sheil and O'Connell.

By the by, we had almost forgotten THE SUBSCRIPTION. We congratulate you on its success. £7 15s. 0½d. will go far towards ensuring your return; and if you do but *husband your means*, we dare say you can muster at least four or five cheap processions on the strength of it. Tell the truth, Mr. Stuart, did you not blush when you heard of it?

THE ELECTION—DARING OUTRAGES.

We expressed our apprehension some short time since, that unless measures were taken to curb the growing turbulence of the rabble—acted upon as they have been by a low and infamous, but highly incendiary print, published in this city, and no doubt, also by subordinate agents, sufficiently besotted to suppose, that in bespeaking and employing the service of vagabonds and ruffians, they are really advancing the interests of Mr. Stuart—liberty, life, and property, would eventually be placed at the mercy of an ascendant, lawless mob. This apprehension, we confess, has not been allayed by some occurrences which took place in this city, on the afternoon of last Wednesday.

On the above afternoon, it was understood that Lord George Beresford would come to town, from Curraghmore, to meet a few friends at dinner, at the house of Dr. Briscoe—we say it was understood, because every movement of his Lordship, and of each member of the Curraghmore family, no matter how trifling, or how much within the strict sphere of private life, or purely social intercourse, is of late watched, and promulgated by scouts, with a fiendish intent to convert it to the purposes of faction, or to ends still more malignant. It is but a short time since an anonymous letter was sent to the Marchioness of Waterford, kindly apprising her Ladyship that her life would be in danger if she attempted coming in to a private ball, which it was expected she would have honoured and enlivened by her presence! The letter was treated with the contempt it deserved. Her Ladyship, however, was prevented by other circumstances from proving the predictions of her kind informant. But this we mention, by the way, and merely as serving to show the unmixed meanness and baseness of that hostility which is directed against the Noble House of Curraghmore.

Lord George Beresford is invited to dine in a perfectly private way, with a friend in Waterford. The circumstance, under the *surveillance* to which we allude, is of course, intimated to the mobility—and what takes place? A gang of infamous miscreants is brought together at the entrance of the town—his Lordship's carriage is assailed with STONES and missiles of every description, to the actual injury of his servants, and the imminent danger of his own life—the game is kept up, and his Lordship is at length placed out of peril, only by the personal activity of the Chief Magistrate of the city, the *reading of the Riot Act*, and the prompt attendance of a guard of soldiers!! Such are the blessed fruits which we derive from the cause of "civil and religious liberty," and the wholesome *education* imparted by the "mortal sin" Doctors to their flocks. But it is our irksome duty to enter into all the details of this most disgraceful outrage.

When his Lordship came within about a mile of the town, he was met by a few humble friends who hailed his approach with cordial greetings, and were anxious to testify their attachment by drawing in his carriage; but this favour his Lordship positively declined. The carriage then proceeded without interruption or notice till it arrived at the cross road by Mr. Strangman's lodge; but here it was that the off-scouring of the liberties—the very scum of the town—the ragged and desperate out-pourings of a pent city's worst and vilest inmates had congregated, no doubt by previous concert, and under strict though secret discipline for their atrocious work. Here the carriage was instantly assailed by a volley of stones which struck it at every side. The postilions, footmen, and horses, were also repeatedly struck; and such was the violence with which the outrage was conducted, that we are assured by Doctor Briscoe, who sat in the carriage with his Lordship, that he expected the panels would have been broken in every instant. The carriage however proceeded, the mob following and continuing their savage proceedings with deafening yells and unabated fury, until passing down Thomas-street it arrived on the Quay. Here the assailants were left behind, and we observed his Lordship with a perfectly composed and smiling countenance saluting his friends as he passed along.

In a few minutes after he had alighted at Doctor Briscoe's, the friends of "Civil and Religious Liberty" were seen posting along in a dense mass, exhibiting in the varied garb of misery, and in their countenances, rendered awfully brutal by a glare of inflamed stupidity and grossness, a frightful picture of a triumphant mob. [We obtained a view of them as they passed, and we protest we have never seen a more miserable, but at the same time a more painful and distressing exhibition of human ferocity. Human nature in such a deplorable state of ignorant—beastly ignorant and savage fanaticism, is still a display which we would not be sorry that every friend to the education and morals of the lower classes of this country might behold for once, even though he owed it to the utmost perversion of the name of civil and religious liberty.] They arrived at Doctor Briscoe's house just as the empty carriage was returning, and here commenced the second part of the evening's work, and by far the most daring, as it was committed in the most public part of the town, in broad day-light. The savages now vented their fury on the empty carriage, on the servants, and on the horses; and they continued to do so by pelting them with stones and sticks till they were put up in the stables at the rere of the New Packet Hotel on the Adelphi. A part of the assailants then returned and joined others who lingered in front of Doctor Briscoe's. Cries of "Down with the Beresfords," "Stuart for ever," "Send out Lord George," "Tear him out," &c. were instantly raised. They then attempted to *force in the hall door*, and we are assured that they certainly would have succeeded but for a strong bolt and chain which had been fortunately laid across it. Had they broken in the door however, some of them would certainly have met a reception which possibly they did not calculate upon.

These circumstances, which to the gentleman who had just introduced Lord George Beresford into his house as his guest, must have been peculiarly painful—indeed, when we consider the affair in its position at this moment, it appears as if we were living in a savage wild, under the sudden incursion of some barbarous horde, and not under the protection of British laws, and in the midst of fellow-citizens and countrymen. Here was a savage multitude, after a protracted series of outrages, the most daring, the most cowardly, and the most unprovoked—after having, as one would have thought, spent all the rage which their devilish instructors could have inflamed them with—after the desperate attack at the outskirts of the town—after pouring out their fury on the empty carriage, the servants and horses, again collected with a renewed spirit of lawless desperation in front of the residence of a private gentleman, before the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon, endeavouring to force in his hall-door, yelling, and screaming in the most frightful manner, and animating each other with the most horrible imprecations, to the nefarious and daring design of pulling down his house for the purpose of getting at the person of his guest!

Those who wield such an engine, we say, should look well to the consequences of their acts. On their head be the mischief and the blood that may ensue.

With much difficulty a servant was at length got out by a back way, and despatched to the Mayor, who was occupied in another quarter, to apprise him of what was going forward. The Mayor, attended by a few constables only, immediately hastened down, and promptly used every means which language could effect, to persuade the deluded, miserable wretches to disperse, and desist from their ill-advised course of proceeding, which, if persisted in, would inevitably lead to blood-shed; but in vain. At length his Worship stood on the steps of the house and proceeded to read the Riot Act. Some time, nevertheless, elapsed before the infatuated creatures could be induced to separate. The Mayor, as soon as they had moved off, returned to the Town Hall. Here the mob rallied once more. One fellow had been seized by Mr. Richard Sargent in the act of throwing a stone, and with some difficulty he was conveyed to the Town Hall, and afterwards lodged in the Tower. The fury of the mob in this quarter had been excited by this circumstance, and their object here was to rescue this fellow. A sergeant's guard being shortly after in attendance, the Mayor again read the Act, and a length the place became altogether cleared, and the tumultuous movements of the evening were brought to a close.

Such we believe to be a full, faithful, and accurate account of this evening's disorders, without prejudice and without colouring. In the course of the night there were some minor breaches of the peace for which informations were sworn next day. Informations were also sworn at the same time by Lord George Beresford's servants and others against such of the rioters as they could identify, and warrants are out against these persons. Comment on a transaction such as this must be superfluous. There is no man of any party but must in his soul revolt against a system so detestable as that of which this is an evidence. It has avowedly for its object the grossest infringement upon the liberty of the subject—by means of personal insult and annoyance, carried on through the medium of drunken ruffians, to subject the noble family of Curraghmore to the tyranny of a filthy rabble—to effect if possible a sort of reign of terror—to minister to the purposes of a scurrilous and infamous print, and deceive the unwary by upholding and falsely representing the cause of Order, the Constitution, the Laws, and the true Independence of Waterford, as really and virtually unpopular. Its instrumentality is indecency, its end, the subversion of personal freedom. Good God! to say that our peace shall be disturbed, our homes invaded, and our very lives endangered by bands of hired blackguards, culled out of the styes of the suburbs of an over-populous City,—that the Member for our County and the brother of the Marquis of Waterford shall not come into the town to dine with a friend without his life being placed in peril from beastly savages, set mad by drink—wretches who have as much to do with the Election as a horde of the remotest Tartars! Such a system developes the awful degradation of our country; but we say there is no man, be he of what party he may, removed himself one grade above the lot of these beings, who must not from his heart reprobate and condemn it. How it can be supposed to avail the interests of Mr. Henry Villiers Stuart we are utterly at a loss to conceive. Surely if Lord George Beresford were a man to be moved by such infamy, his Lordship could at any time command a willing—an enthusiastic band of two thousand Freeholders, to protect him from outrage. But his Lordship has but one wish and that is to preserve the peace, the best interests, and the honor of his County. His Lordship and his friends equally view with scorn and contempt, the dastardly artifices which are made use of to prop a weak and desperate cause, and the intrusion of the nominee of a knot of Dublin agitators and tavern orators, upon the constituency of Waterford. We will not believe that there is a public Journal in Ireland sufficiently degraded and base to halloo on the rabble to such acts as we have just recorded, and then make a boast of their successful infamy! save and except the print in this City, which vaunts itself the advocate and the organ of Mr. Villiers Stuart—we mean the Waterford *Chronicle*. In that print on Thursday, there appeared such a series of articles relative to the outrages of which we have given an exact narrative, as we really cannot trust ourselves to characterise. In point of style they were of such a description as we might suppose would come from drunken beer-swillers in an open tap—such as makes us blush for a connection with the Press—in substance it is enough to say that they were false, and that they were libellous.

We are indebted to the prompt, energetic, yet firm and temperate conduct of the Mayor, on this occasion, for the restoration of peace and good order, without any accident or unpleasant consequences. Our worthy Chief Magistrate may rest assured that it is the fearless and honest discharge of his duty alone that has brought upon him the vituperation of that print, of which it is only degrading to deserve the praise, and that he has earned the thanks and approbation of every friend to good order, by his conduct on this occasion.

We have also to notice with much satisfaction the exertions used by the Rev. Pierce Power, a most respectable Roman Catholic Clergyman—to induce the mob at Doctor Briscoe's to disperse; we have reason to believe that they produced considerable effect in that quarter.

Since the above was written, the Address to the Mayor, inserted in our advertisement columns, reached our office. There are affixed to it nearly eighty signatures; we understand and believe that twice that number would have appeared, had there been sufficient time to collect them.—There are however quite enough to confirm our observation, and we trust, to convince the Mayor that his conduct has given satisfaction to a numerous and respectable class of his fellow-citizens.

To relieve the pressing distress of the times, the Marquis of Waterford is at present most liberally distributing oatmeal to the poor of Passage, Dungarvan, and Kilmacthomas.

REPRESENTATIVE PEER.—The death of Lord Carleton has occasioned another vacancy in the Representative Peerage. Three Candidates are already spoken of—Lord Mountcashel, and the Earls of Meath and Glengall.

DISTRESS of the LABOURING CLASSES.

Yesterday a Meeting was held in the Town-Hall, pursuant to adjournment, to receive the Report of the Committee appointed at a former meeting. The Mayor in the Chair. The report was read by Mr. James E. White. We regret having no space to enter into particulars at present, as the subject of discussion was in all its bearings of very considerable local interest. The meeting eventually divided on the question of raising an immediate subscription to relieve the urgent wants of the sufferers. The measure was opposed by the Rev. John Sheehan, Mr. Thomas Wyse, and others, principally on some alleged grounds we believe of local policy, and eventually carried in the negative. We shall give a full report in our next. The Mayor we understand had received a letter from the Marquis of Waterford, tendering his full co-operation in any steps that might be agreed upon for the relief of the people. A copy of this letter and of other documents shall accompany our report on Wednesday.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, 3d MARCH.—Yesterday evening a young man in this town, named Thomas Power, in the employment of Mr. Thomas Edmondson fell into a salt pan, and was so dreadfully scalded that there is not the slightest hopes entertained of his recovery: he was the principal support of his aged parents and a large family.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.—The Addresses of Lord Stopford, Mr. Carew, and Mr. Arthur Chichester, to the Electors, appear in the Wexford Paper.

Munster will show a determined electioneering spirit at the approaching General Election. Four of the Counties, Clare, Kerry, Limerick, and Waterford, will endure a severer contest than ever was remembered at any previous election. Cork and Tipperary will not be contested, and the present members will of course be returned.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

The Waterford Hounds, will be at Slievnamourna on Monday, and Clonea, on Thursday next.

The Wexford Branch of the Provincial Bank of Ireland has commenced business.

The fair of Castledermot, the 24th ultimo, was badly attended. The want of buyers produced a corresponding deficiency in sales. First-rate horses were in pretty brisk demand at unusually high prices. The sale of working horses for spring work surprisingly dull. Fat sheep sold pretty well at reduced rates; beef and pork, the latter particularly, experienced a heavy fall.

Baker's bread was on Monday detected in Cork, whose interior composition was inferior brown flour, while the exterior covering consisted of fine white flour.

Our cotton trade is in a deplorable state. The failures in Dublin having affected some of the principal manufacturers here, they have declined giving out work; and we understand six hundred looms are idle, which gave employment to upwards of eighteen hundred people.—*Drogheda Journal.*

The Dublin Society will give a premium of £20 this year, for the best lot of six straw hats, Irish manufacture, in imitation of Leghorn, and £12 for best twenty bundles of Irish straw plait.

Mr. Adamson's game-keeper, of Carn-Park, between Moate and Athlone, was deprived of his gun on Sunday night last, by a party of Rockites.

On Sunday last, a soldier of the 34th Regt. while attending Divine Service at the chapel of Colry, between Athlone and Moate, was deprived of his bayonet.

A man who took some ground from Mr. Napier, of Lyttleton-Lodge, Barony of Kilkenny West, County of Westmeath, was waylaid on Thursday week, as he was returning from the market of Ballymahon, by sixteen men, who, after beating him almost to death, swore him to give up the ground.

CLONMEL, MARCH 1.—On Monday last, a young man, named James Walshe, being employed to clear the gutters on the roof of the Court House, in this town, was, in consequence of having reached too far over the gutter, precipitated into the street, a height of about sixty feet, and lighting on the back part of his neck and shoulders, was almost immediately deprived of life. Yesterday an inquest was held on the body and a verdict of "Accidental Death," returned. A few nights since an armed party went to the house of a man of the name of Cummins, who lives at Nodstown, and having taken the poor old man out and placed him on his knees, fired two shots close by his side and warned him, on pain of death, against letting a few acres of land for which a man in the neighbourhood had been in treaty with him.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived at Berlin on the 17th of last month, at ten o'clock in the morning. Immediately after, all the Generals and the Staff went to pay their compliments to him. A grand parade of the garrison was ordered for the 18th.

ATROCIOUS AFFAIR.—There are several versions of what follows, but the substance appears to be, that a man, whose name is Reilly had, some time ago, taken a small farm on or near the townland of Aughnaclopper, in the county of Wexford, on the borders of this county. Reilly's dwelling house, situate on the farm, of which other tenants had previously been dispossessed, was about 15 days back reduced to ashes by a nocturnal incendiary. In a week after, on Sunday the 19th inst., an individual, whose name is ——— ———, said to be a nephew of one of the dispossessed tenants alluded to, enters the parish chapel of Caime, in same townland, pushes forward through the multitude during divine service and with the premeditated malice of a demon, and the face of a maniac, pierces Reilly through the body with a kind of pike, forged and fixed in a handle for the purpose, crying aloud at the time of the act, "There's land-taking for you now." The offender's name we omit, as the affair is in a train of investigation.—*Carlow Morning Post.*

A gentleman from the immediate vicinity of the occurrence mentioned in the preceding paragraph, has given us a somewhat different statement of the transaction. The farm house, he assured us, was not burned, but was merely attempted to be set on fire. The instrument with which Reilly was wounded, is represented to us as not having a handle, and as being much more like a poker than a pike, as, in fact, a piece of iron shaped by the perpetrator himself in the most clumsy manner at a neighbouring forge. The perpetrator is in confinement, and has been pronounced insane by medical authority. Reilly is very dangerously wounded, but was not dead at the period of the latest account.—*Mirror.*

On Wednesday night last, the cow-house of Mr. William Lysaght, of Fountanville, within two miles of Doneraile, was set on fire, and thirty-five cows which it contained, narrowly escaped destruction. This was a most cruel and abominable act, and we are not without expectations that the incendiaries will be discovered, and suffer the punishment due to such barbarity.—*Cork Paper.*

In the House of Commons on Thursday week it was resolved, "That in the case of the Limerick and Waterford (Ireland) Railway Petition, the parties be permitted to proceed with their Bill."

On the 10th of December the infant Prince of Brazil was baptised, with the following catalogue of names:—Don Pedro de Alcantara, Joseo Carlos, Leopoldo, Salvador, Ribiano, Francisco Xaviere, de Paula, Leocadio, Miguel, Gabriel, Rafael, Gonzaga!!

The following coincidence of births has taken place in the family of Mr John Edwards of Rochester. He has three children, each born on a Christmas day, namely, Ryan Edwards, Christmas day, 1822; Charles Edwards, Christmas day, 1823; and Sarah Edwards, Christmas day, 1824: two were born at the same hour of the day, and the other within one hour of the same time.

SILK TRADE.—Much has been said in opposition to the plans of Mr. Huskisson, as regards the importations of French Silk, and the ruin which must in consequence follow our own manufacturers in this branch of trade. The complaints, to which the measure has given rise, are not unknown to the proposer of the plan, and we have to thank a mercantile friend in Wakefield for the following information on the subject, which was conveyed to him in a letter from one of the first silk manufacturers of Manchester, who is now in London on the business. This gentleman's letter, after stating that Government had permitted Messrs. Moore, Stanger and Co., who are eminent silk merchants in town, to import a quantity of French silks, goes on to say, that the firm we have mentioned are now exhibiting these goods in London to all who may wish to examine them. A room was engaged for the purpose, and at the request of Mr. Huskisson. In this room each piece of silk has fixed to it a card, containing its cost price in France, the duty, and every other charge upon it, so that it is immediately ascertained for what it can be sold. Our friend's correspondent has carefully examined each piece, and gives it as his opinion, that so long as the duty is paid, the English manufacturer has nothing to fear. We have seen a subsequent letter from the same gentleman, wherein he states, that the English manufacturer will have a decided superiority in plain goods.—*Bradford Chronicle.*

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 26.—(*Extract of a Private Letter.*)—Nothing can exceed the interest which is felt by the merchants of this town for the success of the application for a Loan of Exchequer Bills. The avenues to the Post-office are crowded to excess, and very few Members of the different News-rooms are absent at eight o'clock in the evening, the time when the London Papers are received. Only one feeling appears to pervade all classes, as if some great national calamity depended upon the issue of the present application.

Hydrophobia.—A melancholy case of this nature occurred during the last month, in the neighbourhood of Clonakilty. In the month of Sept. last, a poor woman of the name of Donovan, about 56 years of age, observed a strange dog in front of her cottage, in the act of biting at her pig—she immediately ran to drive the animal away, when it seized her by the hand, and inflicted a trifling wound, to which she did not pay any attention. The dog, however, being seen by some men, was considered mad, and quickly destroyed, and according to the superstitious folly of the peasantry, the heart was roasted, and a part of it given to the woman, as an infallible antidote. In four months after this occurrence the pig was seized with strong symptoms of canine madness and very soon died, and in one month after, the unhappy woman was attacked with the most violent symptoms of the same dreadful disease, and expired on the third day. She was visited about twelve hours after the first symptoms by Drs. Folliott and P. Power, R.N.; her antipathy to any fluid, was so violent, that even the bare sight of it, or the vessel that contained it, was sufficient to produce spasm. She had no dislike to shining bodies, and displayed wonderful fortitude, using every possible effort, by hiding the liquid from her view, to endeavour to swallow a portion of it, but every effort instantly brought on the spasm. Her senses were perfectly clear, till within a few hours of her death, and she several times told those around, who seemed alarmed by the motions of her head, that they need not fear, as she had no intention of hurting them, but that the violent motions of her head were quite involuntary.

THE ARMY.—29th Regiment of Foot.—William Wickham Drake, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice May, promoted.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

The Treasurer has received the following, per the Steward:

Weekly Collections for February:

From William Dowling, for Michael-street, 3s. 8d; Patrick Hayes and Martin Walsh, for Patrick-street, 14s. 5d.; Richard De Burke, for Trinity Without, 18s. 6d.; William Sullivan, for Johnstown and John's-Hill, 2s. 4d.; William Halpenny, for Great Barron-strand-street 7s. 5d.; John M'Grath, for the Mall, 10s. 10d.; Walter Kelly, Ballybricken, yearly subscription 5s. 5d.

The Steward acknowledges to have received:—From John Snow, Esq. 1st March, 21 four-penny, and 73 penny cakes, seized by Market Jury—from Mrs. Daly, some bread and broth—from Meade Hobson, Esq. a quantity of pot-herbs.

The Treasurer to the Fever Hospital acknowledges to have received, by the hands of the Rev. Richard Fleury, the sum of Two Pounds, from "a friend who owes much to Ireland."

REPORT OF THE CARRICK-ON-SUIR FEVER HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, FROM FEB. 26, 1825, TO FEB. 26, 1826.

In Hospital Feb. 26, 1825..9	Dismissed Cured.....260
Admitted since.....276	Died.....11
	In Hospital Feb. 26, 1826..14
Total.....285	Total.....285
	Dispensary Applications.....826
	Externs visited, unable to attend ..120

Rev. STANDISH GRADY, President.
GEO. LYNCH, Medical Assistant.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—MARCH 2.

	Mond.	Tues.	Wednes	Thurs.	Friday
Bank Stock....	———	237	———	237	———
Irish 3pCtCons..	———	75⅝ 6	76½	76⅛⅛	———
Do.do Reduced..	———	———	———	———	———
GovDeb 3½pCt..	88⅛8	88⅛⅛	88⅛	87⅞8 8½	———
DoStock 3½pCt..	85	85⅛⅛5⅞	85	84⅛⅛⅛5	———
Do.New 4p Ct...	95 4⅞	95⅛⅛	95⅝	95½	———
G.CanalL4pCt..	———	———	———	———	———
Do. do.6 pCt...	———	64	———	———	———
R. Canal Stock..	———	———	27½	———	———
Nat. Insur. pm...	———	5 dis.	———	6 dis.	———
Royal Irish....	———	———	———	———	———
Patriotic.....	———	———	———	———	———
StPatrick'sInC..	1⅛ dis.	1⅛ dis.	———	1⅛ dis.	———
R Irish Mining..	½pm	———	———	⅝pm.	———
ImperialMin....	———	———	———	———	———
Min. Co. of Ir...	———	———	———	———	———
HibernianBank..	4¼ dis.	4½	———	———	———
ProvincialBank..	———	———	4½ dis.	———	———

PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS MARCH 1.

Red. Three per Cents.	77⅞ ⅛ ⅜	Bank Stock.....	201 2
Cons. Three per Cts.	77⅜ 6⅝ ⅛	Long Annuities..	19⅛⅛
Three and a half per Cts.	85⅛	India Stock.....	226 7
3½ per Cents Red.	85¼ 4⅜ 5	India Bonds....	3 5dis.
Four per Cents.	———	Ex.Bills 1000l. 2d	
Consols for Acc.	77⅞ 6⅛⅜	Do. 500l 2d.....	par 1pm.

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