TO be SOLD, Two DEBENTURES in the WATERFORD BRIDGE. Apply to William Edwards.

TO be SOLD THREE HUNDRED TONS of well saved HAY.—Apply to Mr. James Coleman, Curraghmore. August 10, 1826.

CORN and PROVISION STORES, STABLING, &c.—To be LET, for such term as may be agreed on, the extensive CORN and PROVISION STORE, now occupied by Wm. Hunt, and Co., with the HOUSE, OFFICES, &c. joining it—fronting the Quay.

An extensive CORN STORE and MALT HOUSE at Ferrybank.

A FOUR HORSE STABLE at the rere of the Chamber of Commerce, with COACH-HOUSE, LOFTS, &c.

Apply to Wm. Hunt and Co.

Waterford, August 12.

DELANY, late of the Little Globe Hotel, Clonmel, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED to WATERFORD, and has OPENED and fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable manner, the ESTABLISHMENT formerly held by GARRAWAY, corner of High-street, facing the Quay. He hopes by care and attention, and MODERATE CHARGES to meet with a share of public patronage and support. From the convenience of his house to the Dublin, Cork, and Limerick Coach Offices, it will be found very desirable to travellers, who may at all times depend on well-aired beds.

Breakfasts, Dinners, Soups, and Snacks, at the shortest notice, and at considerably less charges than at any other House in this City. Newspapers regularly taken.

Christ-Church Lane, corner of High-street.

TO be LET; for such Term as may be agreed on, that most desirable residence, JOHN'S HILL HOUSE and DEMESNE, in the Liberties of the City of Waterford; the House is a modern building, in perfect repair, and fit for the immediate reception of a family without one shilling being laid out on it, and consists of dining parlour, library, two drawing rooms, and ten bed chambers, kitchen, servants apartments, and every necessary conveniency. The offices are quite new, and consist of two coach houses, stabling for six horses, with other buildings, and a large yard enclosed; the garden is enclosed with a high wall, and well stocked with fruit trees. The demesne contains about 10 acres of excellent ground, beautifully planted with well grown trees. Although this residence is within a quarter of a mile of the city of Waterford, the occupier will enjoy all the advantages of country retirement within its walls, as well as the convenience attending a town residence; some delightful views of the neighbouring country are seen from the windows.

TO be LET also, for such term as may be agreed upon, an excellent family HOUSE, GARDEN, and LAWN, on JOHN'S-HILL as lately occupied by Lady Paul. Also a good HOUSE, and large concern attached thereto, in John-street; this concern being opposite to where the new street is opened, possesses great advantages.

For particulars apply to Messrs. Ivie and Mortimer, 32, Dawson-street, Dublin, or Waterford; and Henry Alcock, Esq. William-street.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, Aug. 26.—The quantity of wheat at yesterday's market was large; of oats middling, and of barley scanty. Wheat was in good demand at an advance, from 29s to 30s 9d, and in some cases 31s per barrel; oats 15s to 16s; barley 18s to 19s; oatmeal 19s to 20s per cwt. by retail, dull of sale; flour, seconds, 43s to 44s, and for odd bags 45s; thirds, 37s to 40s; fourths, 27s to 30s, very scarce. Best neighbouring butter, from 94s to 96s per cwt. Weighed at the crane on Thursday, 234, yesterday, 501 firkins. Beef 5½d to 7d, mutton 5½ to 7d, per lb. Potatoes 10d to 14d the basket of 14lbs. Newport coals 3s 6d to 3s 8d; Swansea do. 8s to 3s 4d per barrel. (British Currency.)

ASSIZE OF BREAD FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	White.	Ranged.	Household.
	lb. oz. drs.	lb. oz. drs.	lb. oz. drs.
Penny.....	0 4 5	0 7 0	0 9 0
Twopenny.....	0 9 2	0 14 0	1 2 0
Fourpenny.....	1 2 4	1 11 6	2 4 0
Sixpenny.....	1 11 6	2 9 6	3 6 2

Middle price of Wheat and Flour last week, was 36s 0d per barrel, besides an allowance of 8s per quarter on white, and ranged, and 10s on houshold, for the benefit of the Bakers. Purchased by Bakers last week, 700 cwts. of Flour.

Dublin Corn Exchange, August 23.—The supply of Wheat at yesterday's market was pretty large, which, with the exception of a few inferior samples, sold freely at last week's prices. The supply of oats was limited, and the demand towards the close of the market rather heavy, but our last quotations were fully supported. Bere and barley were 1s per barrel dearer. Rapeseed very dull sale at last week's prices. Flour and oatmeal were steady, the former 1s per cwt. dearer. Prime red wheat per barrel, 30s to 33s; white ditto, 33s to 35s; oats, ditto, 17s to 20s; bere, 18s to 20s; barley, 21s to 22s; flour, per cwt., 22s to 24s; oatmeal, per ditto, 18s to 20s; rapeseed, per bar., 14s to 15s.

Clonmel, Aug. 22.—Wheat has been in middling supply, from 15½d to 16d.—and oats, in scanty supply, from 10½d to 12½ per stone. Oatmeal 20s per cwt. Flour seconds, 45s per bag. Bere at 16s, and barley at 18s per bar. Potatoes, 12d per stone. Butter in middling supply, at 91s per cwt.

Carlow, August 23.—Butter, 1st, 90s to 93s; 2ds, 80s; 3ds, 70s per cwt. (British currency).

London Corn Exchange, August 21.—We had a good show of samples of new wheat from Essex and Kent—and at the commencement of the market, fine picked samples sold as nearly as possible at the prices of this day week, but the middling qualities remain unsold, the buyers not even as much as looked at them. Barley is 1s per quarter dearer, there being none at market. Oats sold as high as 38s per quarter, the supply being scanty. In other articles, no alteration.

Wheat, 50s to 63s; rye, 44s to 46s; barley, 38s to 40s; malt, 50s to 60s; oats, potatoe, 34s to 38s; Poland, 32s to 35s; feed, 28s to 30s; flour, 50s to 55s; rapeseed, £24 to £27.

Importations Last Week.—Wheat, (English), 3,303 qrs. Barley, 287 qrs.; Malt, 1,967 qrs.; Oats, 2,332 qrs. Wheat, (Foreign), 1,566 qrs.; Barley, — qrs.; Oats, 8,902 qrs. Oats, (Irish), — qrs. Flour, (English), 4,904 sacks; Flour, (American), —— brls.

Provisions.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 89 bales of bacon—no butter; and from foreign ports, 6924 casks of butter. The market for both Irish and foreign butter has advanced—say Irish about 2s and foreign 8s to 10s per cwt. Bacon continues on the advance; but little prime left. Butter, 1st quality, Carlow, 98s to 99s; Waterford, 94s to 95s; Cork, 94s; Limerick, 93s to 94s; Dutch, 104s to 106s; green bacon, 66s to 68s. Lard, 1st, 84s to 86s; 2d, 76s per cwt

August 23.—The scanty supply of oats induces the factors to demand 40s per quarter, and even more, which has given rise to a report that application is going to be made to government for the liberation from lock and key of the 150,000 quarters of that article; but some difficulties must be overcome, as the grant from Parliament was filled for wheat alone. The wheat trade fully supports Monday's prices, and so does barley.

Liverpool, August 21.—The business done in wheat at Tuesday's market was rather limited, and prices generally were about 2d per bushel lower. Oats were scarce, and being much sought after, an advance of fully 2d per 25lbs. was realised. Barley was also 8d per 60 lbs. dearer. American sweet flour, duty paid, was in rather better demand at the prices quoted. At Saturday's market the demand for wheat was steady. Oats were scarce, and a further advance of fully 4d per bushel was obtained. Barley was in fair demand at improving prices.

August 22.—This day's market has been considerably higher for every article, and extensive sales have been effected. Wheat advanced 4d, oats 1d, and barley 6d per bushel. Flour and oatmeal were both higher in the same proportion. In Lincolnshire, wool which was last year selling for two guineas, is now selling at 14s to 18s per stone. The harvest in that county is nearly finished, and in many places the wheat crops are highly productive and of fine quality.

Belfast Fair.—A more pitiful show of worthless horses was perhaps never exhibited than in our Lammas fair, on Monday last—half of the poor animals seemed to have anticipated the short crop of oats, and looked unutterable dejection. The halt, the blind, and the lame predominated in a surprising degree, and the veterinary college at Mile-cross might have been amply supplied. There were a few good cows in Smithfield, and the prices much under what they were at last fair. Here also there were more pigs than buyers; but, notwithstanding "the bad times," there happened to be a great demand for whiskey, and towards evening a corresponding show of broken heads and black eyes.

Erratum.—In the first advertisement in our last publication, instead of "wanted to purchase from 15 to *eighteen* acres," &c. read from 15 to *eighty* acres.

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. IV.—No. 4. WATERFORD, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1826. PRICE 6d

LONDON.

MONDAY, Aug. 21.

A notice from Vienna of the 7th, states the arrival of frequent couriers from Petersburgh and Constantinople, and also of important news from Lisbon. The report of an inter-marriage between the Infant Michael and the Austrian Archduchess still prevails:

Moscow is now in a bustle, from the preparations for the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas having commenced. The Duke of Devonshire is stated to have hired for his residence the Palace of General Chepiloff, at an expense of £2,500.

An article from the Hague dated the 12th, gives a frightful picture of the diseases which are prevalent in Friesland and Groningen. They are termed fevers, and are of so insidious, yet so deadly a kind, that persons who are seized in the evening, and whose state is apparently in no respect dangerous, have not unfrequently died in the course of the same night.—At Groningen alone, according to the reports, there are 7,000 sick, nearly one-fourth of the population. These fevers are still ascribed chiefly to the use of brackish water, the consequence of the last inundation of the sea. A similar visitation, it is stated, followed the great inundation of 1775.

All the accounts from the Provinces of the Netherlands speak of the fineness and abundance of the crops.

WINDSOR, Aug. 20.—His Majesty and suite this morning attended divine service at the private chapel. His Majesty is expected to visit the Castle in the course of his airing this afternoon. Yesterday His Majesty drove to Virginia Water in his pony phæton, where he dined and enjoyed his usual aquatic excursion. His Majesty continues the diversion of angling for several hours together when at the Lake.

Drowning.—Mrs. Madge, of Clovely, had the misfortune to lose her husband, who was drowned in a vessel which was lost in a gale soon after leaving Bude harbour. Her three sons were also drowned—two of them in her presence, before her own house. Her brother, who was captain of a vessel at Biddeford, was drowned on a passage from Swansea to Ireland, when the ship and all on board perished. Her brother's son, a captain of a vessel from Padstow, was driven on shore in a gale of wind, and was drowned. Her daughter died, leaving two infants. And, lately, her son-in law, captain Pillman, of the Hazard, was drowned at the quay at Bideford, leaving three children, the youngest about ten days old.—*Evening Paper.*

Lieutenant and Adjutant Kenny of the 89th regiment, who has been confined in Newgate for some weeks past, in consequence of an alleged duel, on board the honourable company's ship Bussorah, on her passage from India to this country, accompanied by several friends, waited on the lord chief justice of the court of king's bench on Saturday last, at Hampstead, in custody of Mr. Harris, sen., (a writ of *habeas* having been previously granted.) Several affidavits were submitted to his Lordship; amongst others, we understand, was one from the family of the deceased, stating that they had minutely examined the circumstances which led to this unfortunate affair, and that they considered the strict intimacy which existed between the parties to the latest moment, justified them in considering the quarrel was perfectly unpremeditated. Lieutenant Kenny, who, we understand, was much distinguished in his profession in India, appeared in extreme ill health. The lord chief justice liberated him immediately, on producing four sureties in £500 each.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22.

Mr. O'Connell, pretends that he only rejoiced in the sufferings of England, because he saw in these the precursors of benefits for his own country. We shall see how correct were the ideas of this clear sighted politician. That depression of commerce here, which filled his heart with joy—that affliction, which he has so triumphantly celebrated—will preclude the possibility of our again subscribing four hundred thousand pounds for the relief of Irishmen.—*Courier.*

It is not true that Mr. Perkins has furnished Lord Cochrane with his newly-invented steam guns, to be used against the Turks. Mr. Perkins has not yet disposed of his right in those destructive engines to any power or person whatever. He has made a tender of the invention, very properly, to our own government, in the first instance, and has not received a definite answer.—Should the offer be rejected, indeed, it is said, he has promised to supply Lord Cochrane with the requisite number of guns for carrying on his operations in favour of the Greeks.

LIBERALISM OF THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.

(From *John Bull.*)

The *Chronicle*, in reviewing a book, called "Four Years in France," which, it may be remembered, we noticed a week or two since, for the special purpose of exposing the wretched superstitions and abominable quackery of the Roman Catholic religion, and thence exciting the just indignation of the people against those who, in the plenitude of their liberality, would subject the church and state to the domination of its possessor, makes the following observations:—

"Our author," says the *Chronicle*," "though a clear headed man, is most singularly confused and short-sighted on all subjects touching his new religion. Speaking of the fraudulent miracle of St. Denis carrying his head in his hand, he says, 'He who, on account of the *legend* of St. Denis, believes the Catholic religion to be false, may deceive himself in a matter of great moment; whereas, he who believes the legend to be true, *may* be deceived, but in a matter of no moment at all. The *legend* of St. Denis *is only one amongst myriads of impositions; it is a unit in a whole system of frauds,* a system which the Catholic church does not impose as a matter of faith, but which *its priests take very good-care shall be credited by all its votaries!* One miracle, like one vice, opens the door for every other; *superstition vitiates man as a social, and debases him as an intellectual being*, and we are far from thinking with our author, that this is a matter of no moment at all. 'True liberal principles cannot be disgraced; like religion they may be the *pretext*, but are not the *cause* of excesses and of crimes.' This gentleman is a seceder from Protestantism, *on the ground* that the Catholic faith is the true, indivisible, and *identical* religion, which has existed from St. Peter to the present day. It outrages reason to say that this religion was not the *cause* of the massacre of St. Bartholomew's, the Sicilian Vespers, the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and of a thousand other crimes too numerous to relate, and too horrible to reflect upon—the inhumanity of which is seldom thought of by the priests, whose sole effort is to get rid of the onus by a thousand subtleties, contemptible in theory and detestable in practice. We say not this as Protestant partisans, our object being, 'To stoop to truth, and moralize our song.'"

This powerful denunciation of Popery by the *Chronicle* loses none of its force by the concluding lines—it is *not* the zealotry of a Protestant partizan which makes the *Chronicle* thus speak of the Roman Catholic religion—but *truth alone!*

The next observation of the *Chronicle* induces us to hope that the day is not far distant when we may again in safety and comfort drink the *immortal memory*—he says:—

"The author relates a fine piece of satire against himself, without being aware of it. He tells the inn-keeper's son at Esenne, that the French Fitz-James 'is descended from James II. whom we chased away, *because he was an honest man*, as you put to death Louis XVI. *because* he was a bienfaisant.' He answered with much discretion, 'On s'oublie quelque fois.' To *call James II. an honest man, or to say that we drove him away because he was so*, deserved this sensible rebuke from the French lad."

If James the Second were not an honest man, and if he were justly driven away from England, surely it is neither foolish nor wicked to drink the *Immortal Memory* of the man who drove him away.

The *Chronicle* next remarks upon the superstition of the Roman Catholic religion—its bigotry—its blindness—its priestcraft; and after calling the author "one of those easy cushions upon which *knavish* priests love to repose," he favours us with his opinion of the doctrine of transubstantiation."

"If our author does attempt to grasp the whole of a subject, he immediately sinks overpowered with the effort. Thus, *transubstantiation* is for a long time the stumbling block of his conversion. Instead of deciding the point *by reason and common sense*, instead of trusting to his humane sympathies, against the *literal* injunction of eat my body, and drink my blood—a doctrine, *if literally construed*; of *downright cannibalism* and *ferocity*, he overcomes all his repugnance *by quibbling upon some alleged inconsistencies of the Church of England upon the subject*—such as the *period* at which the Protestants changed their notions of the Eucharist, &c. as if any thing could overcome the evidence of the senses, confirmed by all our rational faculties. But our author is even a most sorry sophist. Thus he argues for the supremacy of St. Peter over the other Apostles:—'Simon Peter, lovest thou me more than these?' A greater charge required a greater love. Now, the question was put by way of instruction, if not of rebuke. Peter might answer for his positive love, but not for his love being greater than that of the other apostles, the precise degree of whose attachment he could not positively know; and, lastly, Peter betrayed his presumption, which his master reproved by 'before the cock crows thou shalt deny me thrice.' *And yet upon such shallow grounds has our author deserted the religion of his country, and attempted to give currency to the most degrading superstitions. With such a man, and there are millions of such in the world*, religion is merely a thing of inclination, totally distinct from intellect—or, if it have any relation to intellect, it is only to debase it to the lowest possible degree—confounding all moral obligations and physical distinctions. *The very mongrel cannot be reduced so low as to mistake bread for flesh.*"

This is highly gratifying. To find the Whig oracle—the mouth-piece of all the liberators, emancipators, and Spanish and Italian refugees and patriots (all red-hot Papists) and radical reformers, labouring to expose the absurdities of Popery—nothing indeed can be pleasanter, if we except the following paragraph, with which the article concludes—

"*We have said thus much in defence of Protestantism*, against our author's *attack*, and we must only beg him, when he next dreams or hears noises, to remember *the sensible advice of* HORACE—'*Nec Deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus.*"

This appears to be the climax of affront to the unhappy author whose martyrdom the *Chronicle* has so ably effected—to desire a pious papist to regulate his religious feelings by the *literary* directions of a *Heathen Poet*, appears to be the extremity of insult—

The *Chronicle*, however, deserves great thanks for its exertions.

COURT OF CHANCERY—LONDON.

MAWMAN v. TEGG.—FINAL JUDGMENT.

The Lord Chancellor, this morning, pronounced final judgment in this important literary cause. The court was unusually crowded.

His lordship commenced by observing, that with respect to this case of the booksellers, he had looked into every injunction case he could find, but had not been able to discover one similar in its nature and circumstances to that now before him. Of all the cases which had come before him, either as counsel or judge, he did not recollect one which had given him the least difficulty. They had all of them either been cases in which a mere change had been made in the title page, or in which the quantity of pirated matter was so great, and the little original matter so utterly valueless when detached from the piracies, as to leave no uneasiness in destroying the whole. In fact, an injunction against the pirated matter would have been an injunction against the whole, for the other part would never have been worth publishing by itself. The present case was a very different one from any of those. In the first instance, the court, and indeed it should appear the parties also, are actually ignorant of the precise extent to which the piracies have extended, and it was only by knowing how much had been ascertained to be pirated, that they could at all conceive the extent to which the system had been carried. Now it was most important for the court to know how far the matter had been taken, as it was a consideration of that fact which must guide it in pronouncing its injunction, either against a part or the whole. In the case of the publication of Milton's works, with the notes of Bishop Newton attached, Lord Chancellor Hardwicke had granted an injunction against the whole of the work in which these notes had been pirated. This case might be said to bear on the one now before him; but, then, it was to be recollected, that Lord Bathurst had afterwards impugned the principle on which this decision was founded, and Lord Kenyon, in an action for damages for this piracy, had directed the jury to find for the defendants on that count which charged the piracy of the *whole* work, and for the plaintiffs on that count which charged the piracy of the notes only. The question now before him was, how much he should enjoin against, and this was to be ascertained either by sending the case to a jury, or to the master with an order to examine how much was copy, and how much original matter. In either of these cases, the defendant must be compelled to keep an account of profits, and even then, it might so happen, that in calling upon him to pay over these to the plaintiffs, the court would not be rendering the latter full compensation for the damage they had sustained. Should this appear to be the case eventually, he should, although it had never been done before, order an issue to be directed to a Jury to determine what further sum ought to be paid. He mentioned this, because it had struck him, that from the difference on the price of the books, the one being 8s and the other a guinea, it was probable the amount of profits on the sale would be somewhat proportioned. Under these circumstances, he had determined on sending all the books to the master, with an order for him to examine them, and make out a schedule of the quantity of matter which had been copied into each volume. He should also direct the plaintiff to bring an action, to which the defendant might plead as early as he pleased, so that there might be no delay. He must also keep an account of profits pending these proceedings. On the result of these, his present orders, being ascertained, he should give his directions as to whether anything and what further ought to be done. Before he had done, he would just mention that, with respect to the argument which had been raised, as to the property of the plaintiff in the *book* in question, he was decidedly of opinion that, although the case of Mr. Curtis was a very hard one, they had a clear equitable title, and he thought it would, therefore, not be too much to require the defendant on the trial he had ordered, to admit the legal title.

Mr. Loraine, for the plaintiff, wished to know whether the reference to the master, and the notice of trial, were to commence at the same time.

The lord chancellor said certainly. The plaintiffs might, however, if they thought they could determine the quantity of pirated matter without a reference to the master, dispense with that part of his order altogether.

Mr. Loraine said he would confer with his client on that point.

The solicitor for Mr. Tegg said, as none of his counsel were in court, he would beg to observe to his worship that there might prove to be much matter copied from the plaintiffs' work in which they, however, had no property, having themselves copied it from former publications. He trusted, therefore, the court would confine its order to original matter.

The lord chancellor said he thought it a very fair and proper distinction. It had not, however, escaped him—for he had intended, in making his order, to direct the master to inquire into the *new matter* only. His terms were more short than those suggested, but he believed they meant the same thing.

NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL.

DUBLIN, AUGUST 22.—What we expected took place at the meeting held yesterday, for the purpose of endeavouring to misappropriate the fund raised for this national object—a few honest and generous spirits had the manliness, and we will say patriotism, to step forward to protect it for its original destination. Mr. J. D. Latouche, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Lawless were for applying it according to a plan of Mr. Hume, to form a loan fund, for giving employment to the distressed weavers. We will give these gentlemen the credit to believe, most confidently, that they acted from the best and purest motives, and that they honestly considered it would have been a more useful object, as well as more agreeable to the known benevolence of his Majesty's disposition, to have it so applied. But what would be thought of us, as Irishmen, if we so lightly and inconsiderately altered the destination of this fund, after the enthusiasm that was displayed when his Majesty was present? It would be a stain on the character of the country which could not be readily removed. It would also have exhibited a versatility in the subscribers, that could confer little importance on their judgment. But how did the matter rest? The fact is, that the purpose to which the fund was to have been applied was long since decided on in the committee; it received his Majesty's sanction; and the only prevention that arose from carrying it into effect was, that the sum subscribed did not amount to as much as the estimate for the undertaking. The testimonial recommended was an iron bridge, to have been erected over the Liffey, near the Phœnix iron works. Indeed the committee are not entirely exempt from blame, in allowing the matter to lie dormant so long; for though the fund may not equal the estimate, still the same generous and loyal spirit which created it, can swell it into competence. The committee will, we are sure, now act with vigour, and we have no doubt of soon seeing the wishes of the subscribers realised. With respect to Mr. Home and his plan, we discover no fault in either! There can be little doubt, if the latter were carried into effect, it would materially serve the distressed weaver; and it is on this account we know of no suggestion for improving his condition which promises more benefit. Why not form a joint stock company to carry this project into operation? It would yield, we are satisfied, an ample return, besides affording to the holders of the stock the high gratification of succouring the distressed, and aiding the cause of benevolence.—*Correspondent.*

DUBLIN, AUG. 22.

Donnybrook fair commenced yesterday, and will, in consequence of a judicious regulation of the lord mayor, to prevent the Sabbath being profaned, terminate on Saturday, which is the fair day. The attendance yesterday was very thin, all the fair-going damsels and larking youths, being taken by surprise, at the sudden intimation of the lord Mayor's orders. There are not above a score of tents erected, and *Dame-Street* is barely existing, with its honours faded, and its regularity on the wane. Of shows and amusements the number is also considerably curtailed, and in fact all the jinglemen are expressing their doleful lamentations on their empty pockets, and the fallen glories of Donnybrook fair. Palmerstown fair likewise commenced yesterday, it being the regular fair day, which has also tended to diminish the visits of the votaries of fun and frolic resorting to Donnybrook.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—A poor woman of the name of Walsh, who lived in Watling-street, had been for some time in great want of sustenance. The landlady having become troublesome to her for rent, she was on her way on Saturday to her niece, who resides in Wood-street, but nature failed her as she reached Ussher's quay, and having sat down on the steps of the door-way, she expired!

It would appear that the batters, after having obtained the object of getting payment in the new currency, voluntarily agreed to revert to the old prices, "the change having been found injurious both to workmen and employers."

Canal from Kingstown.—We understand that plans and specifications have been taken of a projected canal between Kingstown and this city; and that Lords Fitzwilliam and Pembroke, through whose estates it would run, have been influenced in their visit to this country by a desire of affording every facility to such an undertaking. This we can very readily suppose, as it would considerably increase the value of their respective properties, rendering land now comparatively unproductive, of great value. We have heard that the plans have been submitted to government; and we sincerely hope that they may be adopted. Independently of the great advantages which such a communication would be to the trade of Dublin, obviating altogether the necessity of crossing the bar, by making Kingstown a discharging harbour, the number of persons to whom such a work would afford employment, would tend greatly to decrease the want now felt by the labouring classes.

Fire in the Mountains.—The mountain near Bray, the property of Mr. Gartland, is, we understand, on fire for some days past. The ignition has extended so widely that the flames have been seen in Dublin. The extreme aridity of the ground, caused by the long absence of rain, had made the soil, which is chiefly peat, very susceptible of ignition; and we understand that the present fire had its origin in the accidental falling of a spark of fire which a boy was carrying on the ground, which was speedily in a blaze. Already some damage, as we are informed, has been done.

AUG. 23.

Thursday morning about 15 or 16 men, armed with sticks, attacked a man named Richard Kice, who was employed painting Counsellor Hitchcock's house, 23, Baggot-street, and gave him a severe beating. There were two other painters at work in the house at the time, and it is supposed they intended to beat them also; but by a woman giving the alarm, they ran away. The assailants appeared to be tailors, and they committed the assault because these men were at work, as there is a turn-out among the painters to have their wages paid in British currency.

A meeting of the society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, was held at the Rotunda, on Wednesday. It was numerously and respectably attended, chiefly by ladies. The Rev. Mr. Cleaver was in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Wolfe addressed the meeting at considerable length, and entered into a detailed account of the success of his mission in several countries of the East, Egypt, Syria, &c. He had been himself first baptised by a distinguished member of the Propaganda, at Rome, but he has since quitted that communion, not considering it to be a church in which according to his conscience he would wish to remain. Some other gentlemen addressed the assembly, and the meeting broke up at four o'clock.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

On last Friday evening the wife of a man of the name of Carey went across a meadow, at Ballymolash, near Thomastown, to get some water; a neighbour of her's of the name of Mulcahy, to whom the meadow belonged, and between whom and the Careys there was some bad blood, endeavoured to prevent her: this the Careys considered as an insult, and immediately challenged an equal number of the Mulcahys to fight them in the morning; but it was declined; late on Saturday evening, however, some of both parties unfortunately met, when one of the Careys received so severe a blow of a stone from a man of the name of Scanlan, that he instantly expired; another of the Careys was severely beaten. The murder was not known till Sunday morning, when Captain Robbins, of Suir Castle, with the police stationed at Hymenstown, and Edmund O'Ryan, of Bansha Castle, with the police of that neighbourhood, repaired to the scene of the murder; and commenced a strict search and inquiry; but we regret to state that the murderer and his partners in guilt absconded. An inquest was held.—*Clonmel Herald.*

On Friday about fifty men, partly strangers, assembled in the streets of Cashel, announced their distress, and declared their intention of possessing themselves of food by main force. But being menaced with committal to gaol by the mayor (Thomas Pennefather, Esq.) if they used threats, and being assured that it was in the contemplation of the inhabitants to make a second collection for the poor, they dispersed, but threatened to assemble again on Saturday morning. The mayor directly sent the town crier about to request a meeting of the inhabitants for twelve o'clock next day. Immediately after the mayor and Mr. Upton waited on the archbishop and conferred with his grace on the subject. His grace very warmly entered into the business and signified to these gentlemen his intention of giving a subscription next day. A meeting accordingly took place, when his grace subscribed £75; in addition to £50 given the other day, Col. Pennefather gave a further sum of £10. In addition to his late subscription of £20, Archdeacon Cotton (the archbishop's son-in-law) subscribed £10. On Friday, just as he was setting off for Dublin, Major Wilcocks, with his accustomed liberality, gave £5. William Pennefather, Esq. £5. Richard Butler H. Lowe, Esq. gave £10. Mr. Heney, merchant, £5. The inhabitants subscribed liberally, and a sum of £200 was shortly made up; with this sum labourers will be employed in some useful works in and about the town: and those unable to work will receive support.—*Ibid.*

Melancholy Circumstance.—A poor man, whose name is not known, was taken up at one o'clock on Friday morning, and placed for safety, in the watch-house, in this town. About eleven o'clock on Friday, he was let out by the serjeant of the watch. In the night he went to the guard-room in the gaol, whence, at his own request, and in consequence of the stench that proceeded from him, he was removed to the watch house, where on Saturday morning he was found dead. An inquest was held on the body in the course of the day. He died in consequence of want.—*Ibid.*

Disturbances in Fethard.—On Thursday, about two hundred of the lower class assembled, and, we are concerned to state, helped themselves to some provisions by violence. They forcibly entered the house of a person of the name of Byrne, whence they took some bread. A baker of the name of Dwyer, closed his door, but issued bread to them from an upper window. Yesterday there was a meeting of the gentry and inhabitants, when a sum to meet the exigency of the case was subscribed. In the course of the day a ton of oatmeal was procured for them from this town. Since, the people have been tranquil.—*Ibid.*

M. MONTLOSIER—THE JESUITS.

The following is the judgment of the Cour Royale on the denunciation:—

"The court, after having heard the observations of several gentlemen relative to the facts contained in a publication entitled *Denunciation*, &c, signed by the Count Montlosier, and addressed to all the members of the court, after having also heard his Majesty's Procureur-General, upon his demand that the court should declare that there was no ground for deliberation.—Considering the decrees of the parliament of Paris on the 9th of May 1760, the similar decrees of other parliaments of the kingdom, the edict of Louis XV. in November, 1764, that of Louis XVI. in the month of May, 1777, the law of the 18th of August, 1792, and the decree of the 3d Messidor, in the year 12.—Considering that it results from the said decrees and edicts, that the legislation opposes formally the re-establishment of the society called the 'society of Jesus,' under whatever denomination it may present itself; that these edicts and decrees are founded on the acknowledged incompatibility between the principles professed by the said society and the independence of all governments—principles still more incompatible with the constitutional charter, which is now the public right of the French people.—But considering that it belongs only to the high police of the kingdom, to suppress and dissolve congregations, associations, or other establishments of this nature, which are or may be formed in contempt of the decisions, edicts, laws, and decrees, above-mentioned.—And as far as relates to other facts contained in the publication of the said Count Montlosier.—Considering that whatever may be their gravity they do not constitute up to the present moment any crime, misdemeanor, or contravention, the prosecution of which belongs to this court.—The court therefore declares itself incompetent."

It is asserted that seven counsellors only voted for the Court declaring itself competent, and 17 voted against all discussion on the subject, demanding that the Court should confine itself purely and simply to a declaration of incompetency. We are assured that among the members who spoke against the denunciation of M. de Montlosier, was one who communicated to the Court the following document, as containing the only engagements contracted by each member in entering the congregations (of Jesuits), and particularly into the congregations of Paris (*Sodalitas Parisiensis.*)

"In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, Holy Mary, Mother of God, and Virgin, preserved from the first moment from the stain of original sin. I choose you from this instant for my Queen, my Patroness, and Protectress near God, and my glorious mother; I this day take the fixed and firm resolution never to abandon your religion, and the interests of your glory during all my life: and specially never to speak or act against you, or to permit those who depend upon me to attack by their discourse or actions the honour and homage which are due to you upon so many grounds; deign, then, I entreat you, august Mother of Heaven and Earth, to admit me to-day and for ever to your holy service. Grant to me your powerful protection near God at all moments, and for all the actions of my life! and above all, divine Mother of my Saviour, not to abandon me at the hour of my death."—*Paris Paper.*

A Young Lady Poisoned.—On the 17th inst. an inquisition was taken at the Prince of Wales Tavern, on the Brixton road, before Richard Carter, Esq. the Surrey coroner, on the body of Miss Jane Mann, a young lady aged only 21 years, who died from poison. It appeared that the deceased resided with her parents at Effra-road, Brixton. On Tuesday morning she left her home as usual in apparent good health, and when she returned in the evening, she complained of being poorly, and having been slightly indisposed a few days previous, her mother said, she had better take a little medicine at bed time. The deceased replied she would, and had bought of a chemist in the Washway, on her road home, an ounce of Epsom salts. The ingredient was accordingly made up in hot water, and given to her by her sister. The deceased at first hesitated taking it, and told her sister to take one-half herself, who replied that could be of no service whatever; the deceased soon after swallowed the contents, and repaired to bed, where she had been but a few minutes before she complained of most excruciating pain in her bowels, which increased so alarmingly, that her parents were called up, and a surgeon sent for, but before he arrived, the deceased had expired. The lapse of time from her taking the dose and her death, did not exceed ten minutes. Mr. Hammond, the surgeon, promptly attended, and by the contents that remained in the glass, he pronounced the ingredient to be oxalic acid, and not Epsom salts. Mr. Whittaker, a chemist, of Brixton Washway, said, he had examined the deceased and her dress. On Tuesday morning about ten o'clock, he remembered a young lady answering her description coming to his shop, and asking for an ounce of oxalic acid. He was surprised at the quantity, and strongly questioned her for what use she wanted it, when she said, that her brother had sent her for it, who used it in cleaning his boot-tops. Witness consequently, felt no hesitation in serving a young lady of her age with it, and weighed an ounce, for which she paid sixpence. He wrote in large characters on the cover "Oxalic acid," "Poison." Had it been salts, the charge was only three half-pence. The brother and sister of the deceased were both examined; but neither could state the motive she had in procuring the poisonous drug, nor had he (the brother) desired he to buy any oxalic acid. The Jury unanimously exonerated Mr. Whittaker, the chemist, from all imputation—observing that no person could have used more caution than he did; and after some consultation, they returned a verdict, that "the deceased died by taking oxalic acid."—*London Paper.*

BIRTH,

On Sunday, the wife of Mr. Hugh M'Comiskey, Downpatrick, tanner, of three sons, who, with the mother, are doing well.

MARRIED,

At Kilmurry Church, county of Limerick, James Taylor, of Dublin, Esq., to Charlotte, daughter of the late James Going, of Belleisle, Esq.

At Killarney, on the 19th inst., Robert, eldest son of Robt. Hitchcock, Esq. of Dublin, barrister, to Jane, only daughter of the late Robert Stewart, Esq. of Cork.

On the 17th inst. at the Friends' meeting house, in Mountrath, Robert Perry, of Ratlidowny, to Eleanor, daughter of the late Thomas Gale, of Sampson's Court, Queen's County.

DIED,

On the 21st inst. at the Glebe House, Tandragee, Eleanor Carter, third daughter of the Very Rev. the Dean of Tuam.

At Berehaven, on Sunday last, James O'Sullivan, Esq.

At Mountpelier-row, Dublin, on the 19th inst., Mrs. Lucas, widow of the celebrated Dr. Lucas.

At Youghal, on the 19th inst., aged 23, to the infinite regret of her husband, relatives, and friends, Mrs. White, wife of Lieut. White, R.N.

August 20, aged 82, the Right Hon. Lady Sarah Napier, relict of the late Hon. Colonel George Napier, and daughter of Charles, the second Duke of Richmond and Lennox.

EMIGRATION.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ON EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.—(Just printed.)

Your Committee are induced to consider, that the following important facts have been established by the evidence which they have collected for the information of the House:—

First—That there are extensive districts in Ireland, and districts in England and Scotland, where the population is at the present moment redundant; in other words, where there exists a very considerable proportion of able-bodied and active labourers, beyond that number to which any existing demand for labour can afford employment. That the effect of this redundancy is not only to reduce a part of this population to a great degree of destitution and misery, but also to deteriorate the general condition of the labouring classes. That by its producing a supply of labour in excess as compared with the demand, the wages of labour are necessarily reduced to a minimum, which is utterly insufficient to supply that population with those means of support and subsistence which are necessary to secure a healthy and satisfactory condition of the community. That in England, this redundant population has been in part supported by a parochial rate, which, according to the reports and evidence of former committees specially appointed to consider the subject, threatens in its extreme tendency, to absorb the whole rental of the country; and that in Ireland, where no such parochial rate exists by law, and where the redundancy is found in a still greater degree, a considerable part of the population is dependent for the means of support on the precarious source of charity, or is compelled to resort to habits of plunder and spoliation, for the actual means of subsistence.

Secondly—That in the British colonies in North America (including the Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island), at the Cape of Good Hope, and in New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land, there are tracts of unappropriated land of the most fertile quality, capable of receiving and subsisting any portion of the redundant population of this country, for whose conveyance thither, the means could be found at any time, present or future.

Thirdly—That while the English, Scotch, and Irish evidence, taken before your committee, appears to establish the fact, that this redundant population is practically found to repress the industry, and even sometimes to endanger the peace of the mother country; the colonial evidence, which has been taken by your committee, uniformly concurs in the opinion, that the industry and the safety of the colonies will be materially encouraged and preserved by the reception of this population. The unemployed labourer at home necessarily consumes more than he produces, and the national wealth is diminished in that proportion. When transferred to new countries, where soil of the first quality of fertility is unappropriated, and where the rate of wages is consequently high, it will be found that he produces infinitely more than he consumes, and the national wealth will be increased by the change, if the colonies are to be considered as integral parts of the nation at large.

If the foregoing positions be correct, your committee feel justified in recommending the subject of emigration to the most serious and deliberate consideration of the house, as one obvious and immediate measure for correcting, in some degree, this redundancy of population, and for mitigating the numerous evils which appear to result from its existence. But in the prosecution of their examination of this most important, and comparatively unexamined, subject, they have not had either the time or the opportunity to perfect that scope of inquiry, which would justify them in offering to the house any *specific* recommendation, with respect to the manner in which it might be convenient to make any experiment of emigration on an extended scale; they therefore propose to limit themselves to an exposition of the principles by which the examination of the evidence taken before them, has been uniformly directed, and to a short enumeration of the points which have formed distinct objects of inquiry.

They have considered that no system of emigration could be recommended to the attention of parliament, which was not *essentially voluntary* on the part of the emigrants, and which did not relate to that part of the community which may be considered to be in a state of *permanent pauperism*. They also consider, that it would be in the highest degree desirable that any expense incurred for the purpose of emigration, to be contributed from national funds, should be ultimately repaid; so that no gratuitous expenditure should be necessary, except in cases which might justifiably be made exceptions to the general rule. It is true, the emigrations carried into effect in 1823 and 1825, under the superintendence of Mr. Peter Robinson, were supported by parliamentary grants of money, for which no repayment was pledged; but those emigrations were necessary for the purpose of experiment, and the justification of employing public money for that purpose was specially pleaded, on the ground of their being experiments which were necessary to precede any more extended scheme. The principal, if not the only, objections which were raised against these experiments, rested on the ground of the expenditure of public money which they involved, being unrepaid.

Your committee, therefore, did not pause to consider the question, whether the benefits which might be expected to accrue, both to the mother country and to the colonies, from a measure so calculated to benefit both parties, would be sufficient to justify an outlay of national capital; but they proceeded to satisfy themselves with respect to the actual expenditure incurred in the emigration of 1823 (which, as an experiment, may be considered to have entirely succeeded), and to ascertain whether an equal or a less expense incurred in subsequent emigrations could be coupled with arrangements to supersede the necessity of any national outlay without repayment. In illustration of the views which they entertain on this part of the subject, they beg to refer to the following extract from an original paper, which was laid before the committee of 1823, on the employment of the poor in Ireland, which is given at length in the appendix to this report:—

"It is considered as unquestionable, that although this measure is not in the slighest degree compulsory, that the poor man who offers his strength and energy as a labourer, but, who, finding no demand, or at least no adequate demand, for his services, is compelled to receive 'parish relief for the preservation of his own existence and that of his family, will accept this opportunity of bettering his condition, by laying the foundation for future independence, with eagerness and gratitude, when sufficient time has elapsed, and proper pains been taken to make him understand the true nature and character of the change proposed for him.

"It is equally considered as certain, that parishes will anxiously accept this facility (as far as their own concurrence is required) of relieving themselves, at a slight annual expense, of any present and pressing redundancy of population, and also of securing for the future the effectual prevention supplied by this measure for any accumulation of labourers whose services they may be incapable of remunerating.

"It is at once evident that this system of emigration could be made immediately applicable to Ireland and Scotland, provided that money was raised there for the purpose by local assessment, or that a specific tax was pledged for money lent for that purpose by the government.

"Although it may be argued that there can be no actual redundancy of population as long as the waste lands in the mother country remain uncultivated, yet no person conversant with such subjects can contend that such a redundancy does not now, virtually, at least, exist; in other words, that there are not many strong labouring men for whose services there is no adequate demand, and who cannot be employed upon any productive labour that will pay the expenses of production; and if any person should feel alarm, that under the operation of such a measure too great a proportion of the population might be abstracted, they may rest assured not only that this measure can be suspended or limited at any time, but that in point of fact it has that suspensive power within itself; for, whenever there should exist at home an adequate demand for the services of able bodied men out of employ, whether from the increase of productive industry or from the demands of war, or from any other cause, there would be no longer a temptation to emigrate.

"It is also observed, that with such a system in regular and effective operation, no inconvenience could ever again result to this country from a temporary stimulus being given at any time to the population which could not permanently be sustained. It must not be forgotten, in a comprehensive view of such a system, that the pauper, for whose labour no remuneration can be afforded at home, will be transmuted by this process into an independent proprietor, and at no distant period will become a consumer of the manufactured articles of his native country; nor, on the other hand, can any calculable period be assigned for the termination of such a system, until all the colonies of the British empire are saturated, and millions added to those who speak the English language, and carry with them the liberty and the laws and sympathies of their native country.

"Such a system would direct the tide of emigration towards parts of the British empire which must be cousidered as integral, though separated by geographical position. The defence of these colonial possessions would be more easily supplied within themselves, and their increasing prosperity would not only relieve the mother country from pecuniary demands that are now indispensable, but that prosperity in its re-action would augment the wealth and the resources of the mother country itself."

The number of emigrants sent out in 1823, was 182 men, 143 women, 57 boys between fourteen and eighteen, and 186 children under fourteen, forming together an aggregate of 568.—the expense *actually incurred* for this emigration amounted to £12.593 3s, which was at the rate of £22 1s 6d per head; the estimate on which the vote was taken, was at the rate of £80 per family, taking the proportion of a man, a woman, and two children for each family. That estimate had been calculated with reference to the following details:—a man, £35; a woman, £25; two children, £14 each, forming a total of £88, from which a deduction had been made of a little more than nine per cent., on the supposition that a combined emigration would be found to be less expensive than an individual case; but the total absence of all previous preparations, and a high rate of passage, carried the actual expense beyond the estimate. It will, however, be observed, with respect to the emigrants actually sent out, that the men were beyond the proportion estimated; if that proportion had been preserved, the numbers would have been 142 men, 142 women, and 284 children, consequently the actual expense would have been £12,496 instead of £13,347, and in that case the positive excess over the estimate would have amounted to £1,136. Various reasons have induced your committee to make the calculations at the rate of £20 per head; in making their calculations at that rate, which has peculiar relation to the colony of Upper Canada, your committee beg it may be distinctly understood, that an opinion is not expressed that an emigration might not be carried on to Upper Canada at a still less rate of expense; for by taking the proportion in each family at three children, which your committee have reason to believe would be found to be a more accurate proportion than two children to each family, the expense would necessarily be reduced in proportion.

But your committee are also of opinion, that previous arrangements, contracts upon an extended scale, especially if made for a series of years, and order and method introduced into the whole of the system, would enable a less sum to effect that which has been actually effected in the case of the emigration of 1823, where no facilities existed, except in the assistance of the local government of Upper Canada, and in the zeal and exertions of the superintendent, Mr. Peter Robinson.

Your committee would also observe, that the calculation of expense most necessarily vary in every different colony; it would be diminished in Lower Canada, in New Brunswick, in Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island; but if £80 be taken as the maximum expense necessary to convey one man, one woman, and two children, only to Upper Canada, and if the evidence should show that "that maximum," can be repaid, it follows *a fortiori*, that any minor expense can be repaid with greater ease.

With respect to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, the distance naturally creating so much additional expense in the passage, the calculations applicable to North America in no degree whatever apply to these colonies. With respect to the Cape, the only emigration contemplated has been an emigration of labourers rather than of colonists; which equally makes the calculation of Upper Canada inapplicable to that colony. Your committee have supposed that the sum of £80 could be raised on annuity of £3 10s 9d for sixty years, interest being taken at 4 per cent.; and under the supposition that such an annuity could be raised, their inquiries were directed to the question, whether, supposing that the payment of such an annuity for the first seven years were secured, the situation of the emigrant head of a family would be such as to enable him to undertake the payment of this annuity for the remainder of the period, in liquidation of the debt contracted for him for his removal from the mother country to the colony; and this without any prejudice or inconvenience to himself, it being provided, as a necessary collateral arrangement, that he might redeem that annuity at any time on the common principles of redemption, thereby freeing his land from the charges which otherwise would contingently attach to it.

An examination of the evidence before your committee will show that a large majority of the evidence which has been obtained upon this subject is in favour of such a repayment being practicable, and that there would be little difficulty in collecting it, provided it were to be clearly explained that it was in the nature of a repayment of a debt contracted, rather than in the character of rent for land. It will also be found to be generally stated, that in the case of an emigrant leaving the land at the expiration of seven years, when the repayment by the terms of the proposition would commence, the improvement of his cultivation for seven years would make the land itself an adequate security for such repayment.

It may be necessary to mention in this place, that, with respect to the sum advanced by the emigrant, your committee never contemplated an actual repayment of money to be transmitted to England, but a payment which should be applied in the colony for purposes which it is now necessary to defray exclusively from the funds of the mother country. In pursuing the subject in this point of view, your committee were not only influenced by the consideration of the advantage of securing a practical repayment of any money which might be supplied from the national funds for this national object, but also by the conviction that the industry of the emigrant would be more effectually stimulated and confirmed by subjecting him to the repayment of the greater part of the debt incurred, the particulars and nature of which debt could be distinctly explained to him previously to his being received as a candidate for emigration, and which debt, if it be duly analysed, will not be found to differ in principle from any other debt which may be incurred by any individual for the object of bettering his own condition and that of his family.

The inquiries of your committee were then directed to the consideration, whether the payment of the annuity for the first period, namely, seven years, could be obtained from those parties at home who were specially benefited by the removal of the redundant population. Your committee feel it hardly necessary to observe, that the cases of England, Ireland, and Scotland, essentially differ from each other in this respect. In England, the poor rate affords an immediate fund which can be made applicable to the repayment of any expense incurred for emigration: the evidence of Mr. Hodges, the chairman of the West Kent Quarter Sessions, is so copious and satisfactory upon this subject, that your committee have only to call the particular attention of the house to it; and although Mr. Hodges' observations are limited to a particular district in Kent and Sussex, it will be found that the principle will apply generally to any part of England where a redundant population is found to exist. In Scotland a poor rate exists, though so modified by local circumstances, and so varying in its practical execution, as to make it very doubtful whether it could be made applicable in the same manner as the English poor rate for such repayment.

In Ireland, the case is entirely different; nothing in the nature of a poor rate exists by law; and, therefore, voluntary consent on the part of the proprietors of land towards any contribution for the purpose of emigration, must there, as well as in Scotland, be indispensable. In the case of Ireland, whether such voluntary contributions were made by individuals, or by local assessments, to which individuals might be consentient, the principle of voluntary consent still remains necessary as part of the measure. Your committee, therefore, beg to call the particular attention of the house to the very important evidence which they have received with respect to the state of that country. It will be found uniformly stated in that evidence, that the evils of pauperism are not less felt in Ireland, in consequence of the non-existence of a parochial fund for the support of the poor, all the attributes of the most unbounded pauperism are to be found there; mendicancy, with all its train of evils; occasional outrage, habits of idleness, even in those for whose labour some demand exists, and a character of destitution and misery pervading all the lower classes of society. It is also to be observed, that in a pecuniary point of view an indirect burden is imposed upon that part of the country where a redundant population exists. Your committee, therefore, trust, that the most deliberate attention of the proprietors of land in Ireland will be called to this subject, and that they may be induced to make voluntary contributions for the purpose of emigration, as a relief from those burdens which, though not legally imposed, are yet found practically to press upon them from the superabundance of the pauper population.

Your committee at the same time are fully aware that neither the parishes in England or in Scotland, nor districts or proprietors of land in Ireland, will be induced to contribute for this purpose, *unless it can be demonstrably shown that their interests, both general and pecuniary, will be benefited by such contribution.* Your committee have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that the general tenour of the evidence received justifies the expectation that such benefit will be thereby derived.

There is, however, one special point of view with respect to Ireland, to which your committee feel it necessary to call the attention of the house; it is that of a proprietor who is legally entitled to eject a redundant pauper population, which has been surreptitiously introduced into his property, but who, at the same time that he feels that his own interest and that of his family are materially involved in the removal of this population, shrinks from the exercise of his undoubted legal right, from his dread of the consequences which must attach to them from their removal.

In such a state of circumstances, which your committee have reason to believe is not of unfrequent occurrence, it may be contemplated the public advantage that would be derived from enabling such a measure on the part of an individual to be carried into effect, to the mutual benefit of the party dispossessing and of the party dispossessed, and the most confident expectation is entertained that a careful examination into this part of the subject, on the part of the Irish proprietors, will convince them that their own interests will be consulted by a contribution towards the expense of the emigration of such tenants.

With reference to this particular part of the subject, your committee beg to advert to an act passed in the present session, intituled, "An act to amend the law of Ireland respecting the assignment and sub-letting of lands and tenements." This act was specially founded upon the evidence before the committees on the state of Ireland, and has met with the entire concurrence of both houses of Parliament. It provides against the recurrence of the evil which has been prescribed in the preceding paragraphs. But the house will not fail to remark, that all the advantages that may be derived from this act will be diminished, if not rendered absolutely nugatory, unless a well organised system of emigration should be established, concurrently with the measure itself. With respect to the disposition of the tenantry ejected under such circumstances, your committee have to observe that the uniform testimony they have received from the evidence, from the petitions submitted to them, and from other sources of information, has induced them to believe that the knowledge, which is now generally disseminated, of the advantages which the emigrants of 1823 and 1825 have experienced, will be sufficient to induce not only any paupers who may be ejected under such circumstances, but all of the most destitute classes of the population in Ireland, to avail themselves with the utmost gratitude of any facilities which may be afforded for emigration. On this point your committee beg to transcribe an extract from a letter addressed by Colonel Talbot, the founder of the Talbot Settlement in Upper Canada, to a member of your committee, with respect to the emigration of 1823 and 1825:—"I accompanied Sir Peregrine Maitland last winter on a tour of inspection to the new Irish emigrant settlements, about 100 miles below York. I was anxious to see how they were getting on, and whether the scheme of transporting the poor of Ireland to this country was likely to prove beneficial or not, and was happy to find them doing admirably. These people were sent out last summer, about 2,000 souls, and did not get on their land until late in November; all of them that I saw had snug log huts, and had chopped each between three and four acres, and I have every reason to think that they will realise a comfortable independence in the course of this year, and be of no further cost to the government; and it was satisfactory to hear them expressing their gratitude for what was done for them."

To revert to the subject of the repayment, by the emigrants, or part of the expense incurred. Your committee are fully aware that such repayment could alone be made profitable under the circumstance of an adequate market being found for the increased productions of the colonies, arising from the cultivation of the land by each successive series of emigrants; they have, therefore, directed a very extensive examination into this particular branch of inquiry. The evidence of Mr. Uniacke upon this subject, as connected with the fisheries, will be found to be very interesting and satisfactory.

Your committee thought it of paramount importance to inquire, whether the result of emigration on an extended scale, carried into effect from year to year by fresh importations of emigrants, would not involve a material diminution of the expense incurred in each successive year, with reference to the numbers emigrating; and whether, in point of fact, a well organised system of emigration once established, would not carry itself on without extraneous assistance, or at least with assistance reduced to a very small amount, as compared with its original amount. Their inquiries, therefore, have been especially directed to this point; and it will be found that the general tenour of the evidence is in favour of the probabilty of a material diminution of expense in each successive year.

Your committee being fully aware that one popular objection which is continually offered to any system of emigration on an extended scale, is the argument, that the benefit would be only temporary, and that the temporary vacuum would be rapidly filled up. It was felt necessary to direct inquiries to the consideration of such collateral measures, both of a legislative and of a practical nature, as might be calculated to repress, if not to prevent, that tendency; they have, therefore, pursued their inquiries very extensively, and have been fortunate enough to collect very valuable evidence on this branch of the subject.

Your committee were also aware that a popular objection exists to emigration, on the ground, that the numbers to be taken away for the purpose of producing any benefit must be necessarily so great as to prevent the possibility of any practical measure sufficient for the purpose. Your committee therefore (without expressing any opinion whatever on this point) have directed their inquiries to this investigation, as comprising an element of primary importance in the consideration of emigration as a national measure.

This part of the subject may be illustrated by the following hypothetical statement. If a district be adm itted to require only nine hundred labourers for its adequate cultivation, and if a thousand are found to exist there, who are all more or less employed, it is evident, whether the case be supposed to happen in England or in Ireland; that the fund for the remuneration of labour in that district is divided among a thousand instead of nine hundred persons; the consequence may, and probably will be, that the whole one thousand will receive less than would be adequate to support them, and that they may *all* present an appearance of want and destitution; but if one hundred labourers be removed from this district, and by that operation the supply of labour be proportioned to the real demand, the wages of labour will necessarily rise, and the condition of the remaining nine hundred may be materially improved; and what is of more importance, the actual work executed by those nine hundred labourers, in their improved condition, may and will be equal, if not superior, to that which was executed by the whole one thousand in their state of comparatively unremunerated service. In illustration of this subject, reference also may be made to the report, printed in 1824, of the select committee appointed to inquire into the practice which prevails in some parts of the country, of paying the wages of labour out of the poor-rates, &c.

Your committee observed in the reports of the committees appointed in 1817 and 1819, to consider of the poor laws, that a strong opinion was expressed as to an extension, unlicensed by actual law, of the relief afforded to able-bodied paupers, under which much of the evils incident to the poor law system have been considered to arise; and they thought it would be expedient to inquire in what manner and to what degree a well organised system of emigration from England would facilitate the appropriation of the poor-rates according to their original application, as contended for by these committees; and how far it might be found practicable to mortgage the poor-rates for the purpose of relieving the parishes from their superabundant population. They have, therefore, made particular inquiries on these points, and here they have again to revert to the valuable evidence of Mr. Hodges, who has shown that voluntary efforts have already been made for this special purpose; that within his knowledge parishes have furnished money from the poor rates for the purpose of facilitating emigration; and that the emigrants, availing themselves of those facilities, had proceeded to the United States of America. Your committee presume, that it would be unnecessary to argue in favour of any determination of emigrants to our own colonies, provided it can be shown that the expense necessary to be incurred will not be so great as that which is necessary for their removal to the United States.

An application was made to your committee by the Colombian agricultural association, with reference to the subject of receiving emigrants on lands located to them in Colombia; and your committee beg to refer to the evidence of Sir Robert Wilson on this point.

Your committee beg also to inform the house that during the course of their investigation, they received an application from Mr. Chambers, a police magistrate, requesting to be examined upon the subject of that numerous class of persons in the metropolis, chiefly under age, who, being thrown upon the streets in perfect destitution, soon resort to crimes for their support. A class so numerous, and whose case is so lamentable, deserves the attention of parliament as one of those special cases which must be either left to the benevolence of charitable institutions, or of parliament, to supply those funds for the first period of emigration, which (as already explained) the committee are disposed to recommend should be furnished by the individuals specially benefited by the removal of the emigrants.

They would also beg to refer to the evidence of Mr. Bodkin, the secretary of the mendicity society, upon this subject.

It will be observed, from the examination of the evidence, that in the event of any general emigration being carried into effect, it has been suggested to the committee, that several legislative measures might, under certain modifications, be introduced as auxiliaries to the object; such, for example, as to enable parishes in England to mortgage their poor rates, for the purpose of forming a fund for the emigration of the poor; to enable tenants for life in Ireland and Scotland to charge their estates for that object, to enable parishes in Ireland and Scotland to effect a similar charge, subject to the consent of some definitive proportion of the contributors; to provide some means for regulating the erection of cottages in those agricultural parishes where rates may be mortgaged for the purposes of emigration; to establish a board of emigration, with protectors of emigrants; to hold a lien on the lands allotted to the emigrants, as a security until the original debt be liquidated, such lien to be in the nature of a land tax, redeemable at any time at a certain rate of redemption; to legalize apprenticeships, in no case to exceed seven years, during which one-fourth of the wages received by the apprentice should be set apart by the master in liquidation of the expense incurred in the transport of the emigrant, such apprenticeships only to continue until that expense shall have been liquidated, and after that period the apprentice to be entirely free.

Your committee beg finally to express their decided opinion, that the circulation of their report, and of the minutes of evidence, throughout the United Kingdom and the colonies, will enable any future committee to resume the subject, with the means of proposing measures sufficiently definite to justify their recommendation of them to the house for its adoption.

MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, SATURDAY EVENING.—It is difficult to collect either from public or private sources of intelligence, the precise state of trade in the manufacturing districts; but although there is great variance in the published accounts of trade, it appears to be admitted on all hands that there is not even a tendency to any further depression. Private letters from Rochdale, Oldham, and Middleton, all agree in representing the continued firmness of those markets; and in Macclesfield the silk manufacturers begin to feel an assurance that in their line they can resist foreign competition. It would also seem, by the *Stockport Advertiser*, that the prospects of improvement there are quite cheering. Indeed, there is little doubt trade is fast returning to that sound and healthy state, beyond which it is to be hoped, it will not in future be extended. The great difficulty is, how to find employment or support for that portion of the population which the regular and limited demand for our manufactures must leave unoccupied. This consideration has become of more serious importance since the relief committee here have ceased giving food to the numerous families who, for some time past, depended principally upon charity for support. It is, however gratifying to observe, that the poor people received the announcement with exemplary resignation, and I have no doubt, but that the public meeting, which was held here on Thursday, had a share in tranquillizing their minds, as the people feel some gratification in seeing their situation attended to and discussed.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

M. Joseph Bonaparte ought to have arrived at Brussels on the 6th inst. The fortune which he carries along with him is valued at 80 millions (£3,333,333). It is true he was the eldest of his family, and was entitled to the largest share of the property of his father, the late M. Charles Bonaparte, who died at Montpelier before the Revolution.—*Quotidienne of Sunday.*

We have been requested to publish the following:—

A number of the journals have repeatedly announced that the Count de Survelliers (J. Bonaparte) had obtained permission to reside in the Netherlands. They have added that he had already purchased a magnificent hotel at Brussels, where he intended to display the magnificence of a man who was worth 80 millions; he had even made his appearance in the streets of Brussels with an escort of Asiatic pomp. Mark the plain facts of the case. M. Joseph Bonaparte has resided in the United States for ten years past; the amount of his fortune is beyond all measure exaggerated; he is exceedingly anxious to be united in Europe to his wife, whose delicate health renders a voyage impossible; permission has been granted to him to reside in Belgia; but he cannot as yet have learned that permission has been granted, for not more than fifteen days have elapsed since it was despatched to America, where he still remains, and where he dwells as an ordinary citizen in tranquillity and honour, under the protection of the laws.—*Constitutionnel of Sunday.*

The Right Hon. Robert Peel, his Majesty's present secretary of state for the home department, when only a young man about 22 years of age, after four days' public examination by the four sworn examiners of the University of Oxford, was adjudged entitled to the highest academical honours, both in classics and the sciences. In token of their admiration of his unequalled excellence, the examiners spontaneously and simultaneously rose, *uncovered*, and congratulated him on his examination, a circumstance without a parallel, either before or since.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

SKETCH OF PARIS IN 1826.

Paris is materially changed from what it was eight or ten years since. The efforts incessantly made either covert or open by the reigning family to force the *ancienne* religion on the people, have had their effect. Those who wish to make their way at court, to obtain promotion in the army, or in the civil offices, are to be seen diligently going to mass. The French ridicule this superstition, as they call it, and will repeat the *bons distingués* from Marshal Soult, with his valet at his heels, with a Morocco gilt prayer-book under his arm, daily pacing to the church, to the names of lesser rank who have all some object to gain by their prayers and mass-goings. In fact, whoever wishes to thrive by the patronage of the court, must be diligent at confessional, rigid in his fasts, a warm advocate of the missionaries, &c. &c. But the mass of the people will not endure this—the farce is too broad, and the tide of opinion and feeling is every day flowing more adverse and darkly.

One of the most zealous nobles for the religion of the day lately fell a sacrifice to his enthusiasm. It is not more than two months ago that the Duke Matthieu de Montmorency, tutor of the Duke de Bourdeaux, was admitted a member of the academy. The propriety of his election had previously given rise to much and angry discussion in the newspapers; ridicule was poured on the peer in a most unsparing way; his talents, his principles, his integrity, all were called in question. But his election took place with much splendour, and it was a spectacle of the highest interest. The hall of the academy was filled with the most literary, as well as the most beautiful women among the noblesse. About three weeks since as the Duke was passing the Pont Royal, he was seized with a sudden fit of illness, that compelled him to return home instantly. Ten days afterwards, being much recovered, he expressed an ardent desire to go to the church of St. Thomas d'Acquin, in order to pay his devotions there. His medical attendant strongly dissuaded him from such a step, as dangerous in his delicate state of health; but the piety and enthusiasm of the "Chief Baron of the empire," as he is called, rose triumphant over every entreaty and remonstrance, and, accompanied by his wife and daughter, went to church. The object of his passionate desire was to worship at the tomb of the Redeemer, for beneath the altar in this edifice the priests had prepared an imitation of this sacred object. Beneath the altar was a small recess cut to represent the lower part of the tomb, where the body was once laid; and a figure of alabaster, well executed, was extended, with the attitude and aspect of one who had suffered with resignation and hope; and over the pallid scene was drawn a thin gauze, through whose transparency the lamplight was vividly thrown. The Duke approached the spot, and knelt beside it, and appeared to be absorbed in devotion, when suddenly his countenance became pale as ashes: his family spoke to him, but he did not answer a word, and fainted in their arms. Every effort to revive him was most useless; and in the attempt to convey him to his palace, he expired.

This untimely fit of enthusiam has robbed the future monarch of the grand nation of his tutor, and the academy of their newly elected member, illustrious for rank at least, though ungifted with much talent. His funeral was a very splendid one; and among the numerous equipages might be distinguished more than one with the royal devices. As the long and slow procession passed opposite the entrance of the academy, it afforded an impressive lesson of earthly vicissitude. A few days before, the object of his extreme ambition was there conferred on him in the grand hall, past which he now went to his quiet resting-place. Two or three days after his death, we visited the church where he had expired. The scene of the tomb was still kept up, and was a very impressive one, and had considerable effect on the crowds of people who were intently and devoutly gazing on it.

Two more instances of superstition, of a less refined cast, have lately attracted much notice. A week or two ago, a woman, sent out, it was said, expressly by the Jesuits, paraded through several of the streets *barefoot*, and in the garb of a penitent; and not far *behind* she was followed by two attendants. The novelty of the thing attracted the gaze and merriment of the Parisians, who ridiculed her devout looks; but as *soon* as it was whispered that it was the work of the Jesuits, an odium was instantly cast on the whole transaction.

A few days afterwards, another penitent took the field; but she was a voluntary one, and walked barefoot through several streets with a look and attitude of deep penitence and devotion. She was a good-looking woman, and becomingly dressed. The people at first gazed on her silently, but soon began to suspect it was another trick of the Jesuits, similar to the former one; and the poor devotee, or rather the fair penitent, was followed with hisses and hootings; and the mob increased so much, that she was compelled to abandon the pilgrimage; and the Archbishop of Paris has since forbid it to be renewed.

The universal contempt and ridicule with which the missionaries are regarded and treated, proves the aversion of the nation to the religion of the court, or rather its weak efforts for the conversion of the people. Every opportunity is gladly embraced to testify the feeling entertained towards those wandering pastors.

In the chocolate shops, amidst the variety of forms and fantasies into which this material is moulded, you see a number of priests sitting in a row, with the most sanctified faces and postures, and clothed in their reverend garb; and beneath each is this label—"*Dix sous un missionaire*;" and a lady asked me at the dinner-table the other day, if we had any of those black beasts in England; for it is not as in Italy, where many of the priests still manage to hold an empire over the fair sex. Here they are regarded by the latter with perfect detestation. It was rather a ludicrous sight when the King and all the royal family walked to the church of St. Genevieve a fortnight ago, by way of penitence. It was called the Jubilee, and takes place only once in fifty years. The streets were strewed with soft sand, and the fine and gentlemanly looking soldiers of the *garde de corps* hemmed in majesty so closely and carefully, that it was scarcely possible to get a sight of a single member of the Bourbons.

The Duchess de Berry, with many ladies, walked also in the procession, with a slow pace; but the total absence of all sanctity was amusing. The people showed not the slighest appearance of it; the crowds that filled the splendid church looked on with utter indifference, and numbers had a sneer of contempt on their faces. The French ladies seemed to enjoy the thing highly, and the two thousand priests who marched up the long aisles in front, (for all Paris had poured forth its priestly population,) afforded the fair gazers much amusement. I ought not to call them fair, for such a dearth of beauty, in so large an assemblage of women, I never before beheld; the bright and wandering eye was there, and the white and well-set row of teeth, two perfections on which they pride themselves; but as to the general charms of face and figure, what a falling-off from the beings a wanderer is accustomed to behold in the streets and assemblies of his own capital! When the long procession had reached the altar, and the host was elevated at the performance of the mass, the command was given, and the long files of the garde de corps sunk on their knees; a posture which, judging from their looks, they had decidedly not accustomed. The spectacle at this moment was very splendid, the helmets and rich plumes of the troops mingling with those of gazing beauty, and kneading, like a moveless ridge, round the array of gaily, that knelt solemnly before the altar.

It has been said that Paris is more free from atrocious crimes than our own capital, and that its police is infinitely better directed. This idea has partly originated from the habit of not publishing the details of crimes in the French papers; but a visitor who has the curiosity to perambulate much and frequently the various dark and doubtful, as well as the fascinating parts of this gay and abandoned city, will soon be convinced that the prevalence of crime, though more forbidden, is as great as in any part of the world. No spectacle is more convincing of this fact, than the harrowing one so often presented at the Morgue; did one, or even several bodies appear there to be owned by their friends, occasionally only, the circumstance might be attributed to the accident of their having fallen into the river, or plunged in there to be rid of the burden of life. But not a day passes, but the sight of untimely and violent death draws numbers of gazers to the Morgue.

Formely this place was entered by a long and dark passage, that conducted down to the edge of the water; but it is since removed to a higher and more improper situation, and stands by the side of, and on a level with, the public streets on the banks of the Seine. The door is always open, and in passing by, a stranger is induced to follow the people he sees constantly entering; a few steps place him before a a large window, in front of which the bodies that have been discovered are always laid. It is a sad and disgusting scene, and most improperly placed close under the eye of an immense population. A few days since I was induced by curiosity to go there; it was about ten in the morning, and the unusual number of spectators present denoted that something extraordinary had attracted them. I shall not soon be able to chase from my memory the horrid spectacle that presented itself. Two men were extended on their backs, as is the custom, with a coarse covering round the waist—in other respects the bodies are always naked, for the clothes are suspended on hooks beside them. They had both met a cruel and violent death, from the number of wounds with which they were covered. One of them, the tallest, had apparently received two mortal strokes in the head and breast. On inquiring into the circumstances of their death, two or three of the spectators said they had been killed, one of them at least, in a sanguinary duel the preceding night; and that the smaller man, after having slain his antagonist, had blown his own brains out. The duellist who had fallen first had evidently died in great agony either of body or mind, for his mouth was drawn up, his head drooped on one side, and his left arm was beneath it as in an attitude of utter despair. His less powerful murderer who had given the fatal blows—for the conflict had been fought with knives or swords—defied all investigation of his features, from the nature of the death he had inflicted on himself. Why was such a scene thus exposed? It could not be to teach the Parisians the horror of crimes, or the uncertainty of earthly hopes and fortunes; for the demeanor of many who came was marked by levity, and their observations were of the most cool and heartless description. "What very fine-made men they are!" said a young woman beside me to her companion; and "Quelle horreur!" was frequently exclaimed in the same tone that would have been used at a "spectacle." Here the unfortunate victims of their own or other's vices are left and publicly displayed, till some of their relatives come to own and take them away. If this is not the case, they are interred at the expense of the parish.

The mistress of the hotel where I lodge had an excellent servant, of very steady and industrious habits. On a holiday about a year ago, he obtained leave to pass the Sunday abroad with some of his acquaintances. Night came, and the next day also, and he did not return; and his mistress began to entertain suspicions of his having met with some foul play, and sent to the Morgue, where her servant was beheld, freshly taken out of the river, into which he had no doubt been thrown by his companions, for the sake of the money he was known to have had in his pocket. But the frequency and enormities of these crimes are known only to those whose feelings can endure the ordeal of repeated visits to this universal receptacle, the Morgue. The inhabitants of the thickly peopled streets where it stands are so much accustomed to the scenes it presents, that they visit it every day, and several times in the day, with as much gout and interest as if it had been a comedie or a Franconis. But no knowledge is ever obtained concerning the ill-fated individuals who are brought there; their families and relatives, sometimes alarmed at their long absence, come here to gaze through the window, and strive to trace those they have lost. When this is the case, they are conveyed away instantly, and with the greatest secresy. But ranks and conditions are also confounded here: in this respect, it may sometimes be compared to the general sepulchre of all: you will sometimes see the garments suspended over the body denote, by their fashion and excellence, that the wearer was a gentleman. The greater part of those who have ultimately perished, are taken out of the river; and when, in a single night, four or five bodies, of both sexes, are drawn up by the boats employed for this purpose, and brought here, is it probable that they have all come to their death by their own hand? The wounds so often discovered prove that assassination is much more common in Paris than in the English capital, that fruitful theatre of crimes. Yet the number of suicides who adopt this easy and quick mode of death, is astonishingly great. Want, extreme want, frequently drives many of the poorest class to throw themselves into the Seine; for within the last week, the bodies of several elderly and miserable-looking people have been observed at the Morgue, who could present no possible temptation to plunder or destroy. And the universal facility of gambling in this city, and the desperation that often follows it, causes the sight of the Seine, flowing tranquilly through the streets, to infuse thoughts of many a fatal deed.

An action marked by peculiar atrocity took place in the Palais Royal about two months ago, that astonished the French, who observed with pleasure that the perpetrators were Italians, and not of their country. It was yet daylight, and scarcely six in the evening, when two Italians passing by the shop of one of the money-changers, observed, as is usual, a quantity of silver and gold on the counter. They formed their plan for getting possession of it, and entering the shop, requested to have some money changed. One of them stood near the door on the look-out, and the other in changing the money, purposely dropt a Napoleon within side the counter, and while the master of the shop stooped to pick it up, he drew his stiletto, and gave him several wounds on the head and neck, while his companion snatched up the piles of dollars as fast as he was able, and hastily quitted the shop. He was quickly followed by the assassin, and they both made their escape without being observed by the numerous crowds who continued to pass on every side. But the unfortunate Frenchman, though severely wounded, was soon after found alive, and able to give an account of the transaction. In consequence, the police were on the alert, and twenty days afterwards the two Italians were arrested near the barrier, for they were never able to escape without the city from the want of a passport. They have been tried and condemned, and are to be guillotined in a few weeks. It has a strange effect to pass from scenes of horror and suspected crimes, such as the receptacle of death on the river so often presents, to those of outrageous and heartfelt gaiety, not more than a hundred yards distant. In fact, this people offers here, as on other occasions, a startling contrast. Look at the five or six puppet-shows, ranged on a Sunday morning on the bridge close by—the dancing groups, the laughter, and the refreshments eat and drank in the open air on every side.

The burning of Franconi's equestrian theatre was one of the greatest misfortunes Paris has sustained for many years; an enemy in full march for the capital would not have excited more consternation and regret.

"Quelle malheur pour Paris!" was the frequent observation on the ensuing morning. The passion for public exhibitions is never satiated in this place; but the private parties, or soirées, are almost universally dull, and destitute of interest or amusement. Foreigners sometimes talk of the exclusiveness of English clubs, but nothing can be more exclusive than the French soirées. A stranger, it is true, finds the apartments perfectly open to his reception, but he sees in the haute société, the ladies ranged in solemn guise on one side of the saloon, and the gentlemen on the other, and he must converse with his next neighbour, for the remainder of the company are in general neither comeatable nor conversible.

In the societés of rather a lower grade, the greater part of them break up into innumerable small parties, and seat themselves at a variety of small tables at cards; every half hour they rise and give place to their neighbours; but there is nothing like conversation. Two or three evenings since I was sadly ennuied at a soirée of this kind; and it being very warm, had begun to look for a cup of strong coffee or tea, when a servant entered with a number of cups of sugared water, the nauseous but universal refreshment given at Parisian soirées. In about a couple of hours more, hearing a clatter of plates and dishes, in an adjoining salon, I anticipated a light elegant supper, with some jellies, ices, &c.; for the soirée was given expressly on our account, by a French gentleman with whom we had travelled in the Netherlands the year before, and who lived in a very handsome style. The whole party moved in due order and expectation into the adjoining apartment, where the mistress of the house stood at a table and presided over two teapots filled with a beverage they denominated tea. It was impossible to distinguish any of the flavour of that excellent herb; in fact, it was mere milk and water; I was warned by an English lady not to try its virtues, but the French crowded round the table like children, and swallowed it with avidity. One lady, the handsomest woman in the room, drank six cups. A pale gentleman with a pair of spectacles, said that tea had a wonderful effect on his head, and he sat himself in an arm chair to be less disturbed in his potations. We had great difficulty in refraining from laughter at the scene, for one pot of boiling water succeeded another, and they chattered us fast over it as if it had been Lafitte or St. Perray.

But a still more amusing scene was presented by the family of Madame, the mistress of the hotel where we lodge, preparing for a ball given by a number of negotiants. Felicie, the daughter, who had come from the country-house on purpose, was a slim young lady, with an abundant stock of animal spirits, and had learnt English for six years. She had been, as all young unmarried French ladies are, sequestered a great deal from society, and she was wild for this ball—it was the first time she had been ushered into life. But in this, as in other earthly delights, anticipation went long before enjoyment. More than an hour had elapsed ere the head of Felicie looked in any way so as to please her; effort after effort was tried, and an officer of the garde de corps held the candle in every possible attitude, and directed the friseur in his operations; and after all, it rose in a lofty pyramid, unnecessarily giving additional altitude to the tall figure of Mademoiselle.

Madame la Mere's bulky form was arrayed in pure and spotless white, with a white hat, à la Suisse, covered with white roses; and Madame M. the ami de la maison, a good looking woman, who had been washing her fair features, and showering odours on her hair before a large mirror, in the midst of several gentlemen, resolved to go à l'Anglaise, in a low dress, that so very rarely becomes the straight figures of the French women, to whom nature has dealt sparingly some of the chief beauties of the sex.

In fact, the so-often-boasted attractions of the French ladies extend only to the unfailing vivacity of their spirits, and their lively powers of conversation; in these they have no rivals. But as to personal loveliness—that which adorns the English, the Greek, and frequently the Italian women—the French, with some exceptions, have very little pretension to. The contrast on crossing the channel is, in this respect, irresistibly striking. No women in the world know so well how to hide the defects of their figures as the French: every exquisite art and device of the inventive milliner, and they are perfect in their kind, are resorted to, to give elegance and grace to the figures that are so often gazed at in the promenades. This is admirable in the open air, but seldom can a fair Parisienne be induced, however oppressive the heat of the salons, to unveil the well-shrouded neck and arm, covered to the very skin and wrist: for she is well aware that grace will not supply the want of fulness and embonpoint, and that the beautiful fairness of complexion that an English woman takes a pleasure in displaying, is seldom found on the banks of the Seine.

Paris, April 1826.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT ON THE ENGLISH BOARD OF STAMPS.

The only copy of the Commissioners' Report that has yet been transmitted to this country has reached our office. It will be perused with interest by every class of readers. An outcry the most clamorous, and at the same time the most unjust, had been raised against our public establishments in Ireland, and persons were sent from the English Boards for the express purpose of instructing our people here in the practical duties of their respective offices. Mark! now that their own system is laid open, how competent they were to the task, undertaken with such flippant confidence.—A more lax and unbusiness-like system was never developed, than that contained in the report before us; and from which we make some extracts. We think the parliamentary commissioners have been unjustifiably severe on one member of the board, Mr. Edward J. Johnston. For how was it possible that that gentleman *could* attend to the duties of a comparatively insignificant office, for which he received but a paltry thousand a year, and at the same time manage the government of Ireland!—The thing was not practicable.

One fact, however, must be apparent from this report—namely, the great anxiety of a certain portion of the British cabinet to reduce this unfortunate country into a province; and by depriving her of *all* her public establishments, take from her every remnant of a nation which the Act of Union left her. The commissioners have advised the abolition of the *Irish Stamp Office*, and recommended that the business of that department should be transacted in *London*, by a consolidation similar to that which has taken place in the customs and excise—a measure that has been attended with ruin to thousands of unfortunate Irishmen, and which has increased, as we shall take care to show, by an enormous annual sum, the actual burden of the country.

The appendix to this report is very voluminous; and for the information of those persons holding office in Ireland we shall on a future occasion make some extracts from the evidence calculated to show the *very superior* manner in which business is transacted in the public departments in England; and how much improved we shall all be when an assimilation of the system is effected.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

The sharks are very numerous outside this harbour, attracted, it is supposed, by the shoals of pilchards. On Saturday, a man, belonging to one of the trawlers, while fishing for congers, drew up a fish of this species, which weighed nearly seventy pounds, and was destroyed with some difficulty, the fierce tyrant having, in the struggle, bit his hand severely. An officer in the Navy also caught a shark, about forty pounds weight, with a hook and line, last week; and several others have been taken. Experienced fishermen universally respect the courage of the shark, by attacking him while over the gunwale; for if taken alive on board, though out of his own element, he attacks every thing in his way with the ferocity of a bull-dog. Dandy fishermen should avoid the shark ground.—*Plymouth Journal.*

Cheap Repairs.—At a parish, not one hundred miles from Brighton, a bill was lately sent in by a tradesman to one of the public bodies of the said parish, of which the following is a literal copy:

	£	s	d
Mending the *wheel-barrow*	0	3	0
New side to the *barrow*	0	3	6
New staves, new splicing the horns and legs, putting on iron work, and painting the *barrow*	0	4	6
Two new cross-legs, and new boarding the *barrow* all over	0	6	6
New main side to the *barrow*	0	3	6
New wheel to the *barrow*	0	6	0
To putting in all the iron-work to the *barrow*, new nails, and painting the iron work to the *barrow*	0	2	6
Goudgings, two spikes to shafts, two clips to legs, and 50 nails to the *barrow*	0	3	10
New hoop-tire to the wheels of the *barrow*	0	6	0
	£1	19	4

—*Brighton Gazette.*

IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING.

Cork, Aug. 24.—Pursuant to a requisition to the Mayor, a public meeting of the citizens of Cork was held on Tuesday, at the Guildhall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of presenting a petition to Parliament, to enact a modified system of poor laws for Ireland.

The meeting was most respectably attended, and the house was crowded to excess, from the intense interest which the subject excited.

The chair was taken at 12 o'clock by the Mayor.

The following resolutions, together with a projected petition to Parliament, were then read by Mr. Crawford.

At a meeting of the committee appointed at the Mansion house, to prepare resolutions and a petition to be submitted to the general meeting of Tuesday next, upon the subject of the poor laws:—

That the unparalleled misery and wretchedness of the sick and destitute poor of Ireland is a disgrace to the United Kingdom, and utterly beyond the reach of adequate eleemosynary aid.

That whilst it is unjust that the charitable alone should be taxed for the relief of their suffering fellow-creatures, sound policy, as well as religion, dictates that the destitute poor have an undoubted right to support, from those whom Providence has placed in happier circumstances.

That to compel the obdurate and selfish to contribute to the necessary maintenance of the destitute, is both just and reasonable.

That the lame, the blind, the aged, and the infirm, unable to earn a livelihood by their labour, ought to be supported, and not consigned to starvation and crime.

That we deem no man poor who can employ his labour profitably—that man's labour is wealth; but that when circumstances do not enable him to maintain himself thereby, if there be no public fund to relieve his distress, neither public nor private property can be secure, to the great manifest injury of society.

That it appears to this meeting, that the inhabitants of such districts as the legislature may define, should from time to time, when they think it necessary, have the power of fixing, and levying, under proper regulations, such sums as may be deemed sufficient for the maintenance of their poor; and that the rentals of absentees ought no longer to be exempt, but that an equitable assessment should be made on the value of every description of property.

That a petition be now agreed to by this meeting, imploring the legislature to enact such a system of poor laws as shall afford an asylum and support to proper objects of public charity, without at the same time holding out encouragement to idleness and improvidence.

"To the Right Hon. and Hon. the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled.

"That oppressed with feelings of the utmost anguish and distress, we beg leave to approach your honourable house, humbly to entreat your earnest consideration of the misery and wretchedness every where exhibited around us, by the sick and indigent population of this extensive city. Suffering as we do, in common with the rest of the united kingdom, under the unprecedented stagnation of trade, a firm reliance on the wisdom of your honourable house; as well as a just confidence in the resources of this great empire, encourage us to hope that our present difficulties are only temporary. Grieved are we, therefore, at being obliged to declare that not only now, but long heretofore, have wretchedness and pauperism been more frightfully exhibited in Ireland, than in perhaps any other country of civilized Europe.

"That whilst we confess with shame and sorrow this stigma, not upon Ireland alone, but upon the whole of that great empire which challenges the envy of surrounding nations for its happy government, and superabundant wealth, we cannot charge our community with any deficiency of charitable feeling. In testimony of which we appeal to numerous institutions of this description in our city, almost entirely supported by eleemosynary aid. Convinced, therefore, how inadequate such means are to afford a due proportion of relief, we are constrained to appeal to your honourable house to take into consideration the propriety of enacting such a system of poor laws as shall, without encouraging idleness and improvidence, afford a suitable asylum and support to those who may be reduced to poverty by unavoidable and unmerited misfortune.

That in soliciting this indispensable provision for our poor, we are satisfied that from heavy local taxation, as well as very limited means, it ought to be on the most economical scale. And though we pretend not to enter into the question, as to what extent, or in what proportion it shall attach to every description of property, we feel ourselves imperatively called upon to allude to that class of his Majesty's subjects called absentees. Recognising, as we do, to the utmost extent, the privilege of every citizen of this free country to select his residence in it wheresoever he may think fit, we contend that where his absence is decidedly prejudicial to the community from which he derives his support, he is bound to remunerate them for that injury of which he is the voluntary cause. Dear-bought experience obliges us to add, that, with a few admirable exceptions, we can never expect any sympathy from those idle and unprofitable members of society, unless their selfishness be excited by a participation in that distress, of which they themselves are essentially the origin.

"That aware of the difficulty and intricacy of the subject of poor laws, we would merely beg leave humbly to suggest that as the best system is liable to abuses, it appears to us the power of assessment should be entirely discretional, not compulsory, and that districts, larger than parishes, may render taxation less onerous upon each particular community. Leaving, however, the details of this vital measure to the wise deliberation of your honourable house, we rest confident that such a system of poor laws will be devised for this portion of the united kingdom, as shall at least convince the poor that the legislature are resolved that they, as well as the rich, shall partake of those bounties which Providence has so liberally bestowed upon this fertile land.

"And your petitioners will pray."

Mr. Daniel Callaghan then addressed the Chair. He begged leave to recommend to the meeting the resolutions and petition which they had just heard read. If there were any gentlemen present, and he was sure there were several, who would oppose any system of poor laws whatsoever, and object to the principle in toto, he hoped they would be listened to with attention and pleasure. It was thought proper from the dreadful distress which continued to prevail amongst the Irish poor, to appeal to parliament for a system of poor laws. He was happy to see so considerable a number of the inhabitants of Cork who did not shrink from coming forward to levy a tax upon themselves; it was certainly a novel scene, but it was a scene which created within him feelings of pleasure and delight. (cheers.) It was necessary that something should be done to prevent our fellow-creatures, from famishing, and he thought there was no measure so efficient as a modified system of poor laws, (cheers,) which he hoped the government would take into their most serious consideration. He had certainly frequently heard gentlemen in England complain of the burden of the poor laws, but he never heard those gentlemen say they would wish to live in a country where they did not exist. (Cheers.) That abuses had crept in he was ready to admit, but these abuses could not effect the principle; the greatest evil of all was that of paying labourers their wages out of them; this pernicious measure had been adopted, but in the system he wished to establish, no such abuse should ever be admitted. Many gentlemen were of opinion that it would destroy the independence of the poor, and put an end to the mutual sympathy which existed between the higher and lower classes of society; he was not of this opinion himself, and he hoped that before the conclusion of the meeting they would be of a different one too. Others wished to have things go on as they were; he differed with them, for he was sure they could not go on. In almost every country but this, there was some provision for the poor, and why should Ireland differ from other countries? He had just read a report from the French government, which mentioned the building of several bridges for the purpose of affording employment to the poor. There was provision also made by the government, and he perceived in the report, the names of several private individuals—this could not, certainly be called a *system of poor laws*; but he thought it amounted to nearly the same thing. The meeting would be told this day that there were mendicity asylums in the country; it is true there were, but these were only able to relieve a few individuals; they were not capable of affording assistance to the great mass of human wretchedness, and he trusted such arguments as these would not prevent them from applying to the government for a legal provision for the poor. They would be also told that if poor laws were introduced, in a few years property would be totally destroyed; he held a very different opinion, and if he thought so he would be the first to come forward and oppose them. He, however, thought it would have a contrary effect, and that his property would be protected by such a measure. He observed, and he did so with regret, that Ireland was behind other countries in many respects: in no other country was there such wretchedness and misery as prevailed in this. It was, therefore absolutely necessary that some provision should be made—the distress was likely to be permanent, and therefore it required a permanent remedy. This was the reason why he thought that an application should be made to government to establish a measure for their relief, which would be compulsory on all, and not left to the charity of a few individuals.

Doctor M'Swiney then rose, and addressed the meeting, but amidst such frequent interruptions, as renders it difficult for us to report his speech; we shall however give it as correctly as possible. He was surprised that the meeting which was assembled for the purpose of fairly discussing a question of such public importance should show any inclination to prevent those from delivering their sentiments who happened to entertain an opinion different to their own. One of the greatest objections that he knew to a system of poor laws is, that it would be a tax upon industry; the industrious tradesman would alone feel the weight of it, while it would be less burdensome to those who were better able to support it—no man in the city was enabled to judge of the distress which prevailed amongst the middle and lower order of society, but those whose duty it was from their professional avocations to visit the garrets and cabins of the poor, and there witness the indescribable distress which prevailed amongst them. He had seen it—he had witnessed many heart-rending scenes, and he felt the absolute necessity that there was for their relief. But what were the most efficient means for relieving that distress, required serious consideration to determine—the measure which they wished to adopt was an injurious one; he could not consider what real advantage money given gratuitously to the poor would be, especially when that money would be taken from the Poor to use a familar expression, it was like robbing *Peter to pay Paul*, and he could not for a moment conceive what advantage this would be of. He would ask any gentleman present, whether the act of taking money from one individual and giving it to another perhaps less deserving, would enrich any country? Would it cause more wealth to flow into it, or make the necessaries of life more abundant—no—he was sure they must all agree with him that it would not. It would deprive the industrious tradesman of the means of support, and make him an object of the same relief; and what idea would be more grating to his feelings, than that the money which was taken from him was given to persons, distressed to be sure, but from what cause? The cause it was to be lamented, originated in most cases with themselves: drunkenness was a vice natural to the Irish, and to this cause he would attribute it. (Great uproar.) The distillers and brewers were the persons who reduced the poor to the situation in which they were; let the meeting take this into consideration, let them petition Parliament to adopt a measure, which will strike at the root of the existing distress, and not that which would be an encouragement to all kinds of vice.

Mr. Thompson here asked if that gentleman knew of any more efficient measure for affording relief to the distressed?

Dr. M'Swiney said, that employment was the best means of affording relief; there were many public works, which were wanting in several parts of the country, and he thought that the government would willingly give their assistance.

Dr. Lyons said that he was sure every gentleman would agree with him upon one point, that those persons who were reduced to poverty, not by their own misconduct, had a right to be supported by their fortunate fellow-subjects, and that if private charity were not found sufficient to relieve their wants, compulsory measures must be adopted; he was surprised to hear the learned doctor bewildering himself in the mazes of M'Culloch and Malthus.

Mr. James Daly was surprised that there should be so great a clamour raised against the poor laws; he had witnessed more this day than he had ever before heard—not only the rich had condemned them, but even the radicals, although he was sure incorrectly, were said to join in the outcry. They were reported to be opposed to the introduction of such laws, from the idea that by ameliorating the condition of the poor, they would secure the public tranquillity, strengthen the hands of government, and what would be of still greater inconvenience, diminish the chance of reform. To the general principle of poor laws none could object, its utility was incontrovertible—the existing distress which must continue to prevail amongst the poor, if such a measure be not resorted to, calls loudly for the support of the rich, could not be denied. As to the idea of relieving the continued distress by private charity, it was quite impossible. The citizens of Cork had entered into a subscription the other day, which amounted to two thousand pounds, but will that relieve the entire distress? it cannot; it has already arrived at such a height as will require a greater exertion than has hitherto been made, and surely no man will be so unfeeling as to come forward on this occasion and say, let the poor perish—let them die in the streets—we will not rescue them. How vain is it then to oppose the system of the poor laws any further! Why should the humane and benevolent alone be taxed? Would it not be wiser, as well as more politic, to resort to a measure which will make the callous miser, the hard-hearted man, open his purse and compel him to come forward and support the indigent, in concurrence with the humane and charitable? Can this be done if any other but a compulsory measure be resorted to? If so, how is the absentee to be reached? I ask is it right to suffer him to squander away his fortune in a distant country, without contributing a shilling to the support of the man who has spent his youth in cultivating his land? Will he be permitted thus to desert his country, and care not to leave those who have made him what he is, to starve and perish? A great deal has been said about the abuses of the poor laws, but that was no argument against the principle. If such abuses do exist, they will be a caution to us in framing our system to regulate them in such a manner as to guard against those evils. It is also argued that it will increase the taxes considerably, and be a burden on the industrious tradesman. I however differ much on that point, and I am sure that the contrary will be the result, for in England, where the poor rates are enormously high, it has never amounted to one-seventh of the general taxation of the country, and in Ireland we pay by a voluntary tax of two millions of money, at least one-half the sum of the Government taxation. It is also said that the Church will be endangered. Nothing can be more absurd than the idea. I am sure that none but the enemies of the Church form such a conception. What! will any one tell me, that a benevolent clergyman can refuse to come forward in common with his fellow countrymen, and lend his aid in relieving the distressed who are specially committed to his charge in the word of God?—(Applause.) There is no country—no civilized nation on earth, whose poor are not provided for, but the poorest of all, the poor of Ireland. I hope this subject will be brought under the notice of his Majesty, who, I am sure, feels for this country; and I would urge the necessity of this meeting presenting an address to the King, praying him to recommend the subject to his parliament; people are heard to grumble at a burden which such a tax would be to them—they raise an outcry against this miserable pittance, for the support of the destitute, but they are not heard to grumble at the tax which licentiousness brings upon a people; they are silent at the millions which are squandered away in luxury, and vice—(Cheers.) Under these considerations, I am confident that no measure can be found so effectual to the relief of that wretchedness and misery, which continues to disgrace our country, as a system of poor laws; and I am sure that every gentleman of feeling and humanity, will support it.

Lord Carbery, after being repeatedly called upon, rose, and addressed the meeting as follows:—I assure you Mr. Chairman, it was not my intention, on coming to this meeting, to have opened my lips, but I intended to have bestowed the greatest attention on every thing that fell from those about me; as I consider the poor laws to be a question of the greatest importance, and entitled to our fullest deliberation. The principle of the legislative relief of the poor is consistent with good sense, and philosophy and justice (Loud cheers.) No one can deny but that the poor are entitled to our relief (hear, hear), but when we come to apply that abstract principle to practice, we have many difficulties to encounter. The principle must be carried into effect with reference to the existing state of society. Any thing like the English system would be in Ireland, little short of utter ruin—(Hear, hear, hear.) In England the greater proportion of the wealthy are taxed for the support of the minor proportion of the poor; but in Ireland the case would be totally reversed, and we should have, by pursuing the same system, an immense mass of poor living on a small community of rich. I am an advocate for that which has been called a national provision for the indigent classes of society. It will not only make the rich man support the poor, but it brings the rich man acquainted with the peasantry to the mutual advantage of both. (Hear, hear.) I own I am in favour of this plan of national relief on that ground, as well as on many others. I think one step towards success would be the institution of an inquiry extending to every county of Ireland, by which the sentiments and practical observations of all persons of good sense would be collected. (Hear, hear.) I have paid considerable attention to this subject, and I had the honour to be a member of the lords' committee on the Irish inquiry. I attended the proceedings closely, and I think it would be precipitate to go to the legislature, until we have provided ourselves with the best information on the subject. I moved in 1824, for a return of all the provisions made in this part of the United Kingdom for the poor; that return was made up, but unfortunately not presented till the last day of that session, and I was not able last session to attend in my place to move any thing upon it. It would be necessary to have that information before you, and I do think that the result of your labours will be favourable to your wishes, as I know there are members of the lords' commissioners who coincide with you in principle. The evidence given by Mr. M'Carty before that committee excited considerable attention, as he stated the extent and result of an experiment tried in a parish near this city, of the practicability and utility of the poor laws, the failure of which was occasioned by the system not being general, and the plan limited to the one parish. (Applause.) There is no part of Ireland where a great question like this could originate better than in this great city. I think it would be well if a committee of the gentlemen of the city and county were appointed for the purpose of drawing up queries to be submitted to the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen. (Hear, hear.) There is plenty of time after these

s to those queries, and the meeting of parlia- ...tlemen, to draw up such a plan as will meet ... approbation of the legislature. If a concur- ...om you and the other counties, it will be en- ...ad consideration. (Hear.) But if you come ...ed by other counties, the chance is, that the ...t afford you much attention. In about three ...ls would be complete.

...e observed, that the same idea had struck him ...e noble lord had just mentioned. He fully con- ..., and he was sure that every gentleman pre- ...the propriety of adopting the measure which he

...Ronayne delivered an able speech in support of ...hich from the length to which our report has ex- ...obliged to postpone.

...ummins also supported the principle of a legal ...e poor, and gave it as his opinion, while he ...existence of the public distress, that it arose ...ree from public immorality. He agreed in the ...ing the prop rty of absentees, but he regretted ...eman in commenting on that body, should have in- ...onal allusion. He admired in common with others ...and eloquent appeal of the gentleman, Mr. Ro- ...felt himself bound to declare, that he (Mr. C.) ...ued his liberty so much as when he heard that hon. ...ising his voice so fearlessly and so violently against ...ed evils which he found in the constitution. (Cheers.) ...ht any body be proud of the constitution of this ..., when a man dare attack it with so much boldness, ...ut dreading its vengeance or its power—(cheers)—and ...might he be proud of belonging to a church, which ...e hon. gentleman ventured in public to attack, without being immured in the dungeons of the Inquisition for his temerity. (Cheers.) The special object of his rising was, to call the attention of the meeting to the valuable observations of the noble lord. Mr. Cummins then recommended the proposition of Lord Carbery, which he would not do if the consideration of the subject were to be delayed or postponed. But there would be no delay. Parliament would not meet for some time, and the interval may be employed in making those inquiries and getting that information which it was the object of Lord Carbery to institute and procure. The noble lord declared himself to be an advocate of a national system; the relief of the poor was no doubt, the object of the committee who had framed the resolutions that had been read, and of which committee he was a member. The resolutions were so drawn up that he could not dissent from one of them, but he thought that a national provision, such as that recommended by the noble lord, which would effect absentees particularly, would be most desirable. In conclusion, he moved that a committee be appointed from this meeting, to meet and confer with a committee of the county, who would report the result.

Mr. Gerard Callaghan then addressed the chair. He said that if the meeting had been called merely for the purpose of affirming the existence of very general distress among the labouring poor, there could be but one opinion amongst them. But as they had met expressly to instruct the legislature in a permanent specific cure for that distress, it behoved the meeting to weigh the proposition very coolly, to lay aside all feeling, and to consult only their reason. When the poor laws system of England had divided the wisdom of so many eminent legislators and writers, it was not to be wondered at, that that meeting should not be unanimous in adopting the proposition before them—and if he himself differed with his brother, to whose vigorous understanding he generally was disposed to defer, he hoped that the meeting would give him credit for entertaining great confidence in the rectitude of his own views. Neither in the proposition before them, nor in the suggestion of his noble friend, could he be entirely agree—for we had seen how little had resulted from that most extensive inquiry into the state of Ireland, by the two committees of Parliament, and that as yet, no comprehensive measure for elevating the condition of the people, had emanated from it.

The proposition before the meeting was founded upon an assumption to which he never could agree to wit, that every able or infirm man, because he was in distress had a right to public relief—he thought the doctrine erroneous, and mischievous: and he defied the gentlemen who supported it, to cite him the authority of any jurist or economist on their side; he believed that that was the point on which they were at issue; religion and social duty told us, that there was one class of the poor, that the public were bound to relieve, viz. all those who were disabled by age, infirmity, sickness, &c. from earning a livelihood; beyond this we could not go, and although distress in any shape had a claim on private benevolence, it could not assert a positive right to public relief, such a principle would go eventually to break down the rights of property, and to produce a general community of goods---such a principle, if established, must necessarily deaden the energies of individuals, and lead every poor man to the notion, that the relief given him was not an act of charity on the part of those who conferred it, but that he had a positive right to it. The demoralizing effects of the poor laws in another country where they were tried, were admitted—they were calculated to destroy the best feelings of our nature, to paralyze exertion, to extinguish gratitude in the one, and true benevolence in the other. In his mind the principle was very unsound and very untenable. Now in the application of the poor laws to Ireland, he would treat it as a measure affecting the country generally, and the city of Cork in particular. The example of England was quoted for the success of the experiment, but how could a fair comparison be drawn between the state of England in 1601, and this country at the present moment—considering the capital, the population, and the trade of England at that time. The demolition of the monasteries made the 43d of Elizabeth a necessary measure in England, but the meeting should know that that Act contemplated only that class of the poor whom he (Mr. C.) thought, by the existing law, amply provided for in this country, and especially in this city. Where else will you see so many institutions for the helpless poor, the lame, the blind, the sick, the hurt, the aged and the infirm, as this city maintains, chiefly by assessments? But to revert to its general effects—how can Ireland at present, with a growth of capital for half a century only, and a population (chiefly of the poorer class), the growth of many centuries, be compared with England, when she commenced her poor laws, a system that has grown up with the growth of every thing else and is now so interwoven with the state of property and the condition of society, that if felt even as an evil it must be borne. He said that this country did not deserve the name of a country till fifty years ago, and that its capital now was totally unable to bear the burden which a compulsory provision for all the indiscriminate poor would assuredly entail upon it. Apply it now, says Mr. Callaghan, to the city of Cork, assuming for argument sake, that there are a million of paupers in Ireland, of that number the proportion for Cork, according to its computed population, might be 14 or 15,000, what would be the expense of maintaining them? Could it be less than £50,000? And I then ask this meeting, whether it would be possible to collect such an additional tax along with the present assessment upon the inhabitants of Cork? Could you charge personal property, without inquisitorial powers that never would be submitted to? and if not, could this sum be raised upon the city of Cork? I say not, says Mr. Callaghan; and the effect of adopting the poor laws, even if the money could be raised, would be to take the burden which is now borne by the rich off their shoulders, and to lay it upon the industrious and struggling shopkeepers. Mr. Callaghan then said, he wondered it had escaped the acuteness of those gentlemen who advocated the propositions moved this day, that there were other measures more likely to give relief to the poor of Ireland than the introduction of a frightful system of poor laws—he meant a free trade in corn, subject to reasonable protecting duty—and emigration to relieve the country of part of its redundant population. Colonization was resorted to by all States under the same circumstances—by it, paupers at home were made consumers abroad. In conclusion, Mr. Callaghan said, that he thought that the system of poor laws called for this day, was unsound in its principle, inapplicable to Ireland, and impracticable in its details. He must therefore dissent from the proposition—although he could not admit that he was inferior to Mr. Daly in a proper sense of religion, in a feeling of benevolence, or in sympathy for the sufferings of his fellow-creatures.

Several gentlemen then proposed an adjournment of the meeting. There was much difference of opinion respecting this subject, some were for bringing the matter to a close, while others thought that the citizens should be allowed time to exercise their judgment; great confusion followed; the mayor at length found an opportunity of putting the question, and the adjournment till this day week was agreed to.

The meeting then dissolved highly pleased with the impartial conduct of his worship in the chair.

On Monday last we saw in reality "a drunken ass." Poor old Neddy had strayed up the Horse and Rainbow yard, Kendal, and had a mind to taste James Harker's home brewed which was set out in the coolers. After a hearty pull or two, he staggered out of the yard, and fell, like many another *drunken ass*, and there he lay, like a *drunken beast* as he was, helpless, stupified, and incapable of any exertion. His Fellside master, on coming to look at him, said with an oath, the ass is none drunk, but only acting the old soldier.—*Westmoreland Gazette.*

An effectual Cure for the Bowel Complaint.—Forty grains of rhubarb, and ten grains of hippo, mixed, and taken on any liquid for an adult, and lessened for minor ages. Once may affect a cure; if not, to repeat it for two or three days.—Choose the best Turkey rhubarb.

The Mail.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26.

The Mail of Wednesday has been received.

POOR LAWS.

A report of the Cork meeting, to consider this question, which we insert abridged from the *Cork Constitution*, will be perused with considerable interest. The majority was decidedly in favour of the principle; but as might be expected at a *first* meeting upon the subject, the question was argued too broadly and diffusely to elicit any thing of the smallest practical applicability. Some party feeling too exhibited itself in the discussion. The meeting adjourned for a week.

EMIGRATION.

The report of the Commons' Committee on this subject will be found in another page. The plan which it suggests possesses the novelty of facilitating emigration on the most extensive scale, and rendering it a permanent law of the state. The subject is of great interest at this moment, but particularly to Ireland, who could well spare one half of her present idle and disorderly population. The admirers of a plenary system of Poor Laws would do well to let the 'emigration' precede a little in the order of time.

THE CITY "PROTECTORS!"

There is so much clatter—such perpetual ringing of bells—kept up about the affairs of Mr. O'Connell's "people," that it is difficult for any one not sunk in the slough, to get at any thing like a clear notion of what is actually doing amid the din. During the last six weeks all that we could collect, amounted to no more than that there was a vast deal of talk about raising money—sometimes under the name of Rent, and sometimes called Protection Money. The forty-shilling freeholders, it was agreed on all hands, were the most virtuous, noble, and independent creatures in the world—and could, would, should, and ought to be protected.

The Association in Dublin proclaimed it. An association was formed amongst ourselves, as it were—to repeat it. Parish orators were exceedingly loud upon so pleasing a theme; and to crown all, Collectors of a new Catholic Rent magnanimously stepped forward in defiance of the Marquis Wellesley and his Attorney, to receive the shower of bank notes and gold that seemed ready to descend from all quarters, to discharge the accounts of those shabby *Orange Despots* (erroneously called Protestant gentry), who were paltry enough—now that they were shorn of their influence—to press for the payment of their rents. The *fudge* in all this business was excessively stupid and fatiguing; but it has at length received something of an *ecclaircissement* that is worth noticing. Our Waterford Sages, it appears, did actually scrape together a sum of *seventy-five* pounds, as if to disappoint the malicious, who made free to say, that where there was so *great* a cry, there would be no wool at all.

Having done so much, the leaders put on their considering caps. Some were for keeping the money at home as the *safest* proceeding; but the majority coincided with the views of Mr. Orator —— who acutely suggested that the collection as it stood would be a perfect laughing stock if applied to liberate the freeholders of the county; but if used as a *bait*—that it might be made available to something of importance. Let it go up, said he, in a confiding and fraternal way to Dublin; it will have a generous appearance; we will then apply for treble the amount; and thus our Waterford *sprat* will catch a salmon; *our* pockets will be relieved and something *handsome* will emanate from our association. Our city wiseacres were quite smitten with this ingenious *ruse*; and the money went up accordingly.

The sequel of this proceeding is amusing enough. The local Liberators having acted genteelly and handsomely by the general fund, now supplicate for a remittance of £250, "for the use and purposes of the Association of the County and City of Waterford" for the protection of Freeholders, &c.' But the 'old birds' were not to be caught thus. Mr. Lawless heard the request with *surprize!* 'What occasion could there be for protection money in so *Catholic* a County as Waterford? (!) Mr. Wyse indeed was a gentleman whom every body admired; but—"as the Association was the *heart* TO *which the life blood of the country naturally flowed*—so should that heart be *careful* that in SENDING BACK that blood, *those parts of the country should be selected which* MOST *required its re-animating influence*"(!!) Monaghan, said *The Irishman*, wants the money much more than Waterford, and observe, it is *reported*, that Mr. Stuart has given £1000, and Mr. O'Connell £100 towards the protection of Waterford. These *reports* I am very willing to believe—pray what has become of the money? Really we cannot think of sending back the £75, much less of adding to it £175!!' The next speaker saw *great force and justice* in Mr. Lawless' remarks; Mr. Bric found the claims of *The Irishman's* County very strong; though he greatly admired the spirit and independence of Waterford; and lastly, Mr. Sheil *defended Mr. Wyse* from any conceivable *imputation* on account of making this request on behalf of the Waterfordians!!! After such an *exposé* as this, it is hard to think that the *bam* can be kept up any longer. So superlative a humbug from first to last has rarely been attempted. Seventy-five pounds and "a rumour" is the net produce of the Waterford Company; and the splendid remittance which is to pay for the "liberation" of the whole County, is just what might have been expected—nothing!

"Tacta" Waterford.

Said Waterford all in a fright,
These Munster men where shall I stow?
My cellars and garrets too tight,
Already begin to o'erflow!

By the Knight and the Friar I'm taken,
They'll eat up my corn and fish;
Nor leave me one slice of bacon,
To cook out my citizens' dish.

Alas! for my towers and walls,
That flat or in ruin now lie;
That *Invaders* should enter my Halls,
Nor at 'em one javelin fly! L.

To the EDITOR *of the* WATERFORD MAIL.

Mr. Sheil's last speech at the association, contained some remarks on the death of a late lamented Nobleman, which struck me as abounding in more than the usual quantum of fiction—bad taste and bad feeling. I shall not trouble you at present further than to request your attention to his *application* of the following lines, which you, sir, as well as the public generally, must know to be altogether false:—

No friend's complaint, no kind domestic tear,
Pleased thy pale ghost, or graced thy mournful bier;
By foreign hands thy dying eyes were closed,
By foreign hands thy decent limbs composed.

Mr. Sheil stopped here—I take the liberty to continue the passage for the sake of the beautiful lines which it contains:—

By foreign hands thy humble grave adorn'd,
By strangers honour'd, and by strangers mourn'd!
What though no friends in sable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourn a year,
And bear about the mockery of woe,
To *mid-night dances*, and the public show?
What though no sacred earth allow thee room,
Nor hallow'd dirge be mutter'd o'er thy tomb?
Yet shall thy grave with rising flowers be dress'd,
And the green turf lie lightly on thy breast;
There shall the morn her earliest tears bestow,
There the first roses of the year shall blow;
While angels with their silver wings o'ershade,
The ground now sacred by the reliques made.

ELEGIUS.

The 11th regiment of foot, at present quartered in this city, expect to embark for the island of Ceylon, in the ensuing spring.

The post-office arrangements for the conveyance of the London mail to Dublin, *via* Liverpool, are to be carried into effect on the 30th inst. The London mail will be thus received in Dublin several hours earlier than at present—instead of three or four o'clock in the afternoon, the usual hours of its arrival in the ordinary weather, it will reach this city between nine and ten o'clock, A.M. It is quite unnecessary to expatiate upon the advantages that will result from this increased acceleration—they must be obvious to all. The new steamers built for the conveyance of the mail between Kingstown and Liverpool are, in every respect, admirably adapted for quick and expeditious sailing, and are fitted up for the accommodation of passengers *exclusively*, in the most superior and elegant style.

On Monday morning last John Hely and John English, Esqrs. both of Cappoquin, fought a duel at Curriglass, in the county of Waterford, the former attended by Lowry Denny, Esq., R.N., and the latter by John Waters, Esq. of Dungarvan. Mr. English fired first and missed, after which Mr. Hely discharged his pistol in the air. The seconds then interfered, when the parties left the ground.

By Friday night's *Gazette* it will be seen that the average prices of grain for the last six weeks, which regulate the importation of foreign grain for home consumption, are below the limitation, and consequently no foreign corn can be admitted for consumption, before the 15th of November at the earliest, unless, indeed circumstances should arise to induce his Majesty's ministers to act upon the discretionary power with which they are invested by the act of the last session, to allow of the entry for home consumption of a limited quantity.

Birr is still much divided about the contending claims of the reverend Mr. Crotty and the reverend Mr. Kennedy—the former, though suffering under *excommunication*, still persists in celebrating mass, and is the general favourite.

It is now decided, that Archdeacon Torrens will be elevated to the episcopal dignity, in consequence of the vacancy in the Irish hierarchy, caused by the death of the Bishop of Cloyne. Archdeacon Torrens, is brother of the Honourable Justice Torrens, and Sir Henry Torrens, Adjutant-General of the forces. The Bishop of Limerick will be translated to the vacant see of Cloyne, and will be succeeded by Archdeacon Torrens.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The Lord Bishop of Ferns has been pleased to collate the Rev. Charles William Doyne, curate of Tullow, to the prebend and rectory of Fethard. Mr. Doyne is the tenth curate which his lordship has promoted during the short period he has presided over that diocese.

Shop-Lifting.—A young woman, of rather a genteel address and appearance, went into an eminent silk-mercer's shop, in Dame-street, Wednesday evening, and was discovered shortly after secreting a piece of white satin ribbon. Suspicion had been raised by the young men in the shop, by losing an Indian crape shawl some time before. One of the police-officers was sent for, and on searching her person two silver tea-spoons, and two salt-spoons were found in her pockets, and they proved to be the property of Mr. Gamble, silversmith, Exchequer-street, where she had been in the morning purchasing six second-hand tea-spoons. On search being made at her lodgings there were found in a trunk, the above Indian shawl, a piece of green satin ribbon, and fifty-six pounds in notes and cash. She was under examination at the Head Police-office on Thursday.—*Dublin Paper.*

A circumstance occurred on Friday the 18th inst. which has deeply afflicted a highly respectable family in this city. Master Ephraim Grant, a boy of twelve years of age, son to James S. Grant, Esq. not appearing at dinner, search was made for him, when shocking to relate, he was discovered by one of his brothers, suspended from a nail in a room, where he had been occupied a short time previously in constructing a little boat. Surgical aid was immediately procured, but life was entirely extinct. No doubt was entertained by a respectable jury, who assisted the coroner in an investigation, that the circumstance was entirely accidental. The child was remarkably fond of mechanical and chemical recreations, and must have been induced by some suggestion of his enquiring mind, to try the dangerous experiment to which he fell a victim. The slight cord by which he was suspended, was outside a silken stock which he wore round his neck, his feet were not removed more than two inches from the ground, and a chair was found immediately near him, which from its position appeared to have slipped from under his feet. When last seen by his family he was in a high flow of spirits, and occupied in amusements suitable to his age. The shock which this melancholy occurrence has occasioned to his family may be better imagined than described. His parents remain under a state of mind truly afflicting.—*Cork Constitution.*

William Wakefield, who was to have been tried at the Lancaster assizes, on Monday, for aiding and assisting his brother, Edward G. Wakefield, in the abduction of Miss Turner, has absconded, and the recognizances of his bail, Dr. Davis, of Macclesfield, and John Cuthbert, of Stonehouse, county of Kent, Esq. have been estreated. It is conjectured the brother will also take the same course. Twenty-two witnesses were in attendance on the part of the prosecution.

KILKENNY, *August* 23.

The Marchioness of WATERFORD, the young Marquis, and suite, accompanied by George Meara, Esq. agent to the Curraghmore estates, passed through town yesterday, on their way to Dublin.

We had a heavy and continued fall of rain on Monday night, and the early part of Tuesday morning, from which the most favourable results must arise to the general potato crop.

On Saturday night, the house of a tenant of Edward Denroche, Esq. at Newhouse, distant about seven miles from Kilkenny, was totally consumed by fire, under circumstances which, we understand, very strongly indicate a malicious burning. A sheep was killed on Saturday night, on the farm of the same gentleman, near the city, and part of the carcase taken away.

We are assured that plans for the formation of a navigable communication between Kilkenny and the ocean are under the serious consideration of some leading members of the government. It is said, that the most eligible and least expensive line would be by a cut to the Barrow navigation, somewhere between Newbridge and Graigue. We do not profess to be engineers, and, therefore, shall not presume to offer any opinion as to the line of the projected canal; but we may be permitted to say, that the line suggested would open a direct water communication from Kilkenny with Waterford and Dublin, the chief ports of export and import for this city, and be of essential importance to this part of the country. Lord Clifden, we understand has been consulted on this occasion, and as the "cut" would materially improve his lordship's estates, we trust he will forward the completion of the project by all the means in his power. The estimated expense is only £61,000, of which government will advance £20,000 provided the other £41,000 be subscribed by debentures on the tollage, in any reasonable time. By reasonable time, is meant, we believe, in time to set hundreds of labourers to work without delay. Nothing can show more forcibly the paternal feelings of his Majesty's government at this trying period, than the liberal project to which we have alluded, and nothing would more materially benefit this city and county than the carrying it on to perfection. In the first place, hundreds of labourers would find immediate employment; and in the next, when the canal was opened, our cultivators and manufacturers, on the one hand, and our merchants and dealers, on the other, would obtain a cheap, safe, and steady means of communication with their correspondents in the master ports of Dublin and Waterford. Cross-cuts would open the colleries. The riches in the bowels of our county, in coal, slate, marble, lime-stone, iron ore, &c. would be speedily brought into English and other markets; employment would abound, and all classes would share in the harvest of general improvement. Lord Clifden's property would benefit most largely by this canal, and we trust he will not disregard the kind hint of the government or the anxious desire of the people. They will profit immediately, but his property will improve beyond calculation, in what is called, "the long run," by the establishment of a navigable canal through his estate. In a word, we trust the patriotic Lord Clifden and the other patriotic gentlemen of the county of Kilkenny, will not suffer this project to fall to the ground. It will add value to their properties generally, it will serve all classes, it will give immediate employment to hundreds of the poor, and it will necessarily tend to the enlargement, the improvement, and the prosperity of the city of Kilkenny.—*Leinster Journal.*

MR. SHEIL'S PATRIOTISM and FEELING.

In the sitting of the mock Parliament of Burgh-quay, held on Saturday, Mr. Sheil brought forward what he called a *splendid* proof of the *intensity* of feeling which pervaded the forty-shilling freeholders, and then recited an anecdote of a fellow of the name of *Mant*, who filled the situation of huntsman to the Marquis of Waterford, and who received solid marks of his lordship's benevolence by being presented with a farm, which, with other perquisites, brought him an annuity of £150 per annum, and his lordship also condescended to be in habits of familiarity with him, and to consider him a favourite; yet this fellow had the almost unparalleled ingratitude to declare to the Marquis on his dying bed, that he would vote against his benefactor at the late election, and he did so accordingly. Mr. Sheil calls the act a display of the spirit of patriotism, and a *splendid* proof of intensity of *feeling*! There can scarcely be a greater abuse of terms. *Feeling!*—why the fellow exhibited not a particle of such a quality in his composition. He was as callous and insensible to the impulse of gratitude as the whip with which he often lashed the poor animals under his command—for the very hound which followed his heels would have displayed more of it. To the very master through whose bounty he acquired the sight, he refuses his almost dying request, and turns its exercise against him in his last moments. But enough of such a fellow! Only that we consider him insensible to every feeling, we would say that he will yet deplore the part he has taken against his benefactor.

But Mr. Sheil adduces this occurrence, also, as an act of patriotism. We can, however, look upon it only as an instance of slavish devotion to the priests, and a proof how this order of persons can induce the peasantry to stifle the best feelings of their nature, as well as controul their understandings. Even the mental vision of Mr. Sheil must have received no ordinary obliquity, when he can bestow praise upon such an act of base ingratitude. But we are disgusted with the subject altogether—the *bespatterer* and the *bespattee.*—*Correspondent.*

* This creature *Manton* on whose case our cotemporary observes so correctly, was promised a situation by the *Liberators* to compensate him for the one he had lost; but to this hour *Manton* remains *out of place*. His ingratitude has every way met with its deserts.

Improving the late Potatoes.—The experiment of plucking the blossoms or flowers off the potatoes has often been tried with complete success; yet, from whatever cause, the practice has never become at all general. About four years ago, an intelligent individual residing within a few miles of this town went carefully over a field of potatoes, and deprived of their blossoms each alternate row, and the result exceeded his most sanguine expectations.—In digging the field he not only kept the produce of the different rows separate, but measured and compared the respective binns, in the presence of competent and credible witnesses; and the result was, that the crop of the furrows which had no apples or plums to feed, exceeded the others in proportion of eight loads to the acre. And reasoning theoretically—though induction is a safer thing in agriculture—the experiment, as a plain spoken man would say, "stands very well to reason." Many potato plants bear a number of plums, which, must be nourished and fed like every other part of the parent stem; and when there is a lack of moisture at the roots at any rate, what is the use of allowing these worthless excrecences to remain?—Every gardener knows that a free use of the pruning knife is the best of all modes for thickening hedges and strengthening trees; and as it has never been shown that potato apples do the smallest good, it seems quite clear that they absorb a portion of that sap that would otherwise be more beneficially directed. The genuine sort of yams, which are distinguished when growing by a small white blossom, carry, we believe, no plums whatever, and probably is the principal reason why they swell to such an enormous size. At the present moment every kind of economy should be the order of the day; and we shall rejoice to learn that the above experiment has been tried, and tried too on a pretty large scale.—*Dumfries Courier.*

Order of Liberators.—We are happy to learn that the Irish Government is, at length, disposed to take serious notice of the bold assumption of regal powers by Mr. O'Connell and his county of Waterford knight companions of the *Order of Liberators*. One of the medals of the order, we understand, has been forwarded to Mr. Peel, by the direction of our government. The King is the constitutional and legal fountain of all honours, and the attempt by a subject to institute an order of knighthood, or other distinction of honour approximating thereto, is, in our opinion, to say the least of it, *misprision of treason*. Prince of Iverah! look to yourself in time.—*Dublin Warder.*

The Wakefields' grandfather, Mr. Edward Wakefield, sen. of Ipswich, has just died at a very advanced age. He was the husband of the authoress, Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield, who survives him. *London Paper.*

One of the ancients said, "gold is tried by fire, woman is tried by gold, and man is tried by woman."

LORD COCHRANE'S STEAM VESSELS.

The two steam vessels, the Enterprize and the Irresistible, in which custom-house officers have been placed, are now lying within the tiers above Deptford creek; a situation which has evidently been selected for the purpose of avoiding observation: On approaching them they give the spectators an impression that they are of foreign build, being totally unlike any of the steam vessels hitherto constructed. Their sharp angular appearance is one of their greatest peculiarities, especially as the stern nearly resembles the bow; the former differs only in its more shark-like appearance, and it is said that the sharp point of the bow is intended for forcing its way if necessary into the sides of an enemy's ship on an occasion of close quarters. They lie low in the water, and are thus calculated to come suddenly and almost unobserved on the enemy. The burden being only 120 tons, they of course appear much smaller than could be expected from the nature of the service for which they are intended; but their smallness renders them fit for running in and out of creeks, and getting into shallow water, where they can throw with impunity shells into the sea-coast towns of the enemy. The draught of water is only nine feet, and when the guns are in it will be only ten feet.

Both vessels are calculated to carry from 14 to 68-pounders and probably two or three mortars, for in each vessel there is a shell-room, and the extraordinary strength and size of the timbers seem to justify the belief that they will be much employed in bombardment. The vessels are about one hundred and fifty feet in length, and twenty-five in width in the beam. Each vessel has two fifty horse power steam-engines, and it is supposed that the rate at which they will travel will equal that of the largest steam-vessels. There are three small sized masts for sailing, but the reliance seems to be placed almost exclusively upon their steam power.

Each vessel will carry from 50 to 60 hands, the accommodation for whom appears to be of a very limited description. The officers have particularly small cabins, and that intended for the Admiral on board the Enterprise is much smaller than the Captain's cabin in many merchant vessels. Every thing seems to have been sacrificed to the warlike and important object for which these vessels were built, but as in warm climates it is usual for the crew to sleep on deck under an awning, the want of accommodation below will be less sensibly felt.

The paddle boxes are of a very peculiar construction. The starboard paddle-box contains a dressing-room and bath for the captain, and the larboard paddle-box is conveniently fitted up as a cook's galley, or kitchen. Taken altogether the appearance of these vessels gives us the idea that they are likely to prove the most formidable engines of warfare which even the ingenuity of modern times has constructed.

Extraordinary Fecundity.—A French paper states that the wife of a baker at Lyons had been delivered of seven children. Her delivery was premature (being the fifth month of her pregnancy); but six of the children were born alive. None of them, however, survived their birth many minutes.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The treasurer acknowledges to have received from the weigh-master at the butter scale, £6 1s 11d, being the moiety of sundry small fines inflicted at that market.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

The treasurer has received £29 9s in sums of various amount, from a number of individuals.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED—23d, Joseph & Fanny, Lobbett, Newport, coals; Beehive, Fauvel, Jersey, potatoes; Mary and Eleanor, Da[illegible], Cardiff, coals; John, Bythell, Chester, ditto (for Cork). 24th, None.

SAILED—23d, Venus, Cooke, Dublin, wine (from Cadiz); Cheviot, Stephenson, Petersburgh, ballast; Concord, Lim[illegible], Newport, ditto; Fame, Miller, London, bacon, butter, and lard.—24th, George, Harding, and Waterloo, George, Liverpool, wheat and butter.

25th. Wind S.S.E.

ARRIVALS FROM WATERFORD.—At Liverpool, Eagle, S[illegible]. At Deal, 19th, and sailed for London, the Menapia, Moy[illegible].

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

COUNTY WATERFORD.—August 28th, Dungarvan; September 1, Gardenmorris; 4, Dromana.

COUNTY TIPPERARY.—Sept. 4, Nenagh, Templemore, Thurles.

COUNTY KILKENNY.—Sept. 2, Mullinavat; 4, Ballyragget, Grannagh, Kilmaganny.

COUNTY WEXFORD.—Aug. 31, Gorey; Sept. 1, Curraghraigue; 4, Ferns.

COUNTY LIMERICK.—30, Ballingarry Cramer; 31, Abington; Sept. 1, Croom; 2, Court and Curragheen; 4, Shanagolden 7, Montpelier.

COUNTY CARLOW.—31, Carlow; Sept. 4, Knockmill.

LAW KALENDAR.

Waterford City Sessions.---October 4.

County Waterford Sessions.---Waterford, Oct. 11; Lismore 16.

County Tipperary Sessions.---Cashel, Oct. 10; Thurles [illegible]

County Kilkenny Sessions.---Kilkenny, Oct. 16; Thomastown, 23.

County Wexford Sessions.---Enniscorthy, October 16; Ro[illegible] 20.

INLOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Wicklow, Sept. 11; Wexford, 13; Waterford, 15; Tipperary, 18; Cork 21; Kerry 28; Limerick, Oct. 2; Clare 4; Galway, 6; King's County, 10; Queen's County 11; Kilkenny, 13; Carlow 17; Kildare 18.

PETER BURROWES, Esq. Commissioner.
HENRY CLEMENGER, Esq. Register.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
Bank Stock	——	226	——	——
Irish 3 per Ct. Cons.	77⅞	77¾	77⅝	77⅞
Do. do. reduced	——	——	——	——
Gov. Deb. 3½ Ct.	88⅛	88¼	——	87[illegible]
Do. Stock 3½ per Ct.	84½	84½	84[illegible]	84[illegible]
Do. New 4 per Ct.	95⅞	94 3⅞	95[illegible]	9[illegible]
G. Canal Loan, 6 p. Ct.	——	58⅜	——	5[illegible]
Royal Canal Stock	——	25¼	——	——
National Insurance	——	——	——	——
Royal Irish Insurance				
St. Patrick's In. Co.	6⅝ dis.	6⅝ dis.	——	——
Mining Co. of Ireland	——	——	——	1⅛
Hibernian Bank	——	——	——	——

PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS, AUG. 23.

Red. Three per Cents.	79½	Bank Stock	[illegible]
Cons. Three per Cts.	78½	Long Annuities	[illegible]
Three and a half per Cts.	87	India Stock	252½ ex. d[illegible]
3½ per Cents Red.	86½	India Bonds	[illegible]
Four per Cents.	94½ ex div.	Ex. Bills (1½d)	[illegible]
Four p. Cts. Scrip.	2 pm. par.	Consols for Acc.	7[illegible]
Four per Cts. 1826,	95¼		

** This Journal is extensively circulated in the counties of Waterford, Wexford, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Carlow, and is taken at all the public news rooms. It is filed at the Commercial Buildings, and at Johnston and Co.'s, Newspaper agents, *Dublin*—at the Chapter, and Peile's Coffee-house, and at Newton and Barker's, agents, *London*; at the Exchange News-room, *Liverpool*; and at various other places of public resort in both kingdoms.

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