The Waterford 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. V.—No. 478. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1828. PRICE 6d

WATERFORD CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING will be held on FRIDAY, March 14th, at the TOWN HALL. The Chair to be taken at One o'Clock.

A Deputation from the Hibernian Church Missionary Society will attend.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the GOVERNORS of GAULTIER DISPENSARY, will be held at One o'Clock, on the 26th inst., at DUNMORE (East), at which time a MEDICAL ATTENDANT duly qualified as a Surgeon, Apothecary, and Accoucheur, will be Elected to the Institution, from the 25th inst., who must reside at Dunmore (East).

All Candidates must send in their names to me Three Days previous to the Election, and must appear before the Governors with all their requisite testimonials on the day of Election.

For the late LUKE MURPHY, Treasurer,
JAMES MURPHY.

Dunmore (East), March 10, 1828.

NEW BRIG BY AUCTION.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Waterford, on MONDAY, the 17th March inst. at One o'Clock, the fine new Brig PANDORA, of Prince Edward's Island, burthen per Register 153 Tons, with all her materials, as she now lies opposite the Quay of Waterford,

For Inventory and other particulars apply to
ANTHONY JACKSON,
Ship and General Agent.
JOHN FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.

Waterford, March 8.

AUCTION

OF IRONMONGERY, AND HARDWARE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
(for non-payment of Rent).

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 17th, at SHARPE'S LARGE ROOMS, Quay, on the above account, an extensive Stock of Goods, consisting of Metal Pots, Saucepans, Kettles, Copper ditto, a quantity of Quarts, Pints, and other Imperial Measures, Shovels, Beams, Copper Scales and Weights, Tea-Caddies, Teatays, Coffee-pots, Mops, Sweeping and Shoe Brushes, Hammers, Planes, Paste Blacking, and a general assortment in the Hardware Line, with some Jewellery Articles, Tables, Chairs, Commode, and some other articles of Furniture.

The whole will be arranged in suitable lots for the convenience of purchasers.

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Sale will commence at 12 o'Clock, to the minute.

Waterford, March 10, 1828.

EXTENSIVE SALE BY AUCTION.

THE Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general of Waterford and its Vicinity, are respectfully informed, that on MONDAY, 10th March, and following days, will be brought to the hammer at

SHARPE'S ROOMS, QUAY,

the most extensive and genuine assortment of the following Goods ever consigned to Public Sale, viz.—

IN SILK MERCERY.

Gros des Indes, Gros de Naples, Du Capes, Lustrings, Levantines, Sarsnets, Sattins, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Gauzes, Damask and Rockspun Shawls, Bombazines, Princettas, Tabinets, and Cloaks lined with Fur.

IN LINEN DRAPERY.

4-4 and 6-4 Diapers, Quilts and Counterpanes, full Chintz and London Printed Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4 White Muslins, Furniture Calicoes, Lining ditto, Thibet and Cashmere Shawls and Handkerchiefs.

IN LACE GOODS.

Urling's Patent Lace, Gimp ditto, 4-4 and 6 4 Thread Netts, Quilling, do., and a very select assortment of Black Lace Veils.

About Seven Hundred LEGHORN HATS, of very superior quality.

WOOLLEN DRAPERY.

Comprising 500 pieces in best Superfine West of England Blacks, Blues, and medley coloured Cloths and Cassimeres.

A variety of Card Cloths, English Rugs, Blankets, &c.

PLATED WARE.

Tea Sets, Candlesticks, Coffee Pots, Tea-Pots, Soup Ladles, Tea Urns, Punch Ladles, Snuffers and Trays, Bread Baskets, &c., and a variety of Britannia Metal goods.

All the above are warranted perfect in every respect.

Sale each day at 12 o'clock.

MARSHALL and WALLACE,
Auctioneers.

March 8.

DUBLIN CASTLE.

3D MARCH, 1828.

THE Marquis of Anglesey, who embarked at Holyhead, on the 29th ult. arrived in the Harbour of Kingstown, at Seven o'clock the same evening. His Lordship upon entering Dublin, the following day the 1st instant, was received by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commons of the City of Dublin. His Lordship attended by a Squadron of Dragoons, proceeded to the Castle, and the Council having assembled at three o'clock was introduced in form to their Excellencies the Lords Justices who received him sitting under the Canopy of State in the Presence Chamber, from whence a procession was made in the usual State to the Council Chamber. The Council sitting, his Lordship's Commission was read, and the Oaths being administered to him, his Lordship was invested with the Collar of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and received the Sword of State from the Lords Justices. His Excellency afterwards repaired to the Presence Chamber, and received the Compliments of the Nobility and other persons of distinction upon his safe arrival, and taking upon him the Government of Ireland.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,

DUBLIN CASTLE, 4TH MARCH, 1828.

There will be a LEVEE at the Castle on Monday the 10th March, at One o'Clock; and a DRAWING-ROOM on Thursday the Thirteenth of March, at Nine o'Clock.

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

There will be a BALL and SUPPER at the Castle, on Monday evening, the Seventeenth of March, in Celebration of ST. PATRICK.

The Ladies to wear Feathers.
The Gentlemen in Full Dress.
No Mourning admitted.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX POUNDS REWARD.

County of Roscommon. WHEREAS on the Night of Friday to wit. } the 22d, or Morning of Saturday the 23d day of February instant, an Armed Party attacked the Agent's House, at Arigna, in said County, and fired a shot at Mr. Thomas Hill Cox, who appeared at one of the upper windows of said house, by which they wounded him in the face and neck with small shot, which almost instantly caused his death, and afterwards broke into the house by a back window, and robbed the same of two Trunks and several articles of Wearing Apparel, the property of said Thomas Hill Cox. Now we, the undersigned Magistrates and Inhabitants of the neighbourhood, viewing with just indignation this daring and wicked Murder and Robbery, so revolting to our feelings, disgraceful to our country, and injurious to our interests, do hereby offer the sums annexed to our Names, for the apprehension and conviction (within Six Calendar Months from the date hereof), of the person or persons concerned in said outrage.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1828.

(Here follows the List of Subscribers).

DUBLIN CASTLE.

3D MARCH, 1828.

The Lord Lieutenant for the better apprehending and bringing to justice, the persons concerned in the outrage committed upon Mr. Thomas Hill Cox, mentioned in the foregoing Advertisement, is pleased hereby to declare, that if any person or persons shall, within Six Months from the date hereof, give information which may lead to the discovery of all or any of the persons concerned in the said outrage, so as that they may be apprehended and convicted thereof, such person or persons shall receive a Reward of

THREE HUNDRED POUNDS.

And further, that if any one of the persons concerned in the said outrage (except the persons who actually wounded Mr. Thomas Hill Cox), shall, within the time aforesaid, discover his Accomplices, so as that they may be apprehended and convicted thereof, they shall receive his Majesty's Pardon, as well as the said Reward.

By his Excellency's Command,
W. GREGORY.

BUILDING GROUND.

TO BE LET, in one or more Lots, on a long Lease, TWO HUNDRED FEET in front to the New Street about to be immediately opened from the Pill to the New Quay, on the River opposite Atkins's Stores, being part of King's late Dea Yard. There are Buildings on the Premises, which, at a moderate expense, could be converted into Dwelling-Houses.

Apply to James Wallace, Esq. William-street.

Waterford, March 10, 1828.

TO BE LET,

THAT part of the LANDS of BALLYROBBIN, in the Liberties of the City of Waterford, held by the late Henry H. Hunt, Esq. containing 43 Acres 2 Roods, 12 perches Plantation Measure.

A Freehold Lease can be given of the above Lands, or a long term of years.

Application to be made to Major Langley, Portarlington, or Mr. Delandre, Waterford.

March 11, 1828.

TO BE SOLD,

A HALF-LIGHTER. Apply to Robert Watson. John's Bridge, Deal-yard, 3d mo., 4th.

A GOVERNESS.

A Young LADY (of the Established Church), who has been in the practice of Teaching, is at present disengaged; she is competent to give instruction to young Ladies, in French, English, Geography, the Use of the Globes, History, and, if required, in Writing and Arithmetic. She can produce satisfactory references as to her capability, &c. &c.

Letters (post paid), addressed to A. B., Wexford Post-office, will be attended to.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WINE AND SPIRIT WAREHOUSE, NEW QUAY, WATERFORD.

ROBERT KENT takes this opportunity of returning Thanks to his Friends and the Public for their kind support, and informs them that he has now in his Store and in the King's Stores, 9,000 Gallons of WHISKEY of superior quality and fine flavour, together with a large quantity of FRUIT SPIRITS and CORDIALS, WINES, &c., the smallest quantity of which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as any other house in the trade.

R. K. particularly returns thanks to his Sea-faring Friends for the preference they have always given his Establishment.

A large quantity of OAKUM for Sale.

March 7.

AN EXTENSIVE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF

ASTRONOMICAL, MATHEMATICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND OPTICAL, INSTRUMENTS,

Together with a great Variety of

SPECTACLES WITH BRAZIL PEBBLES,

To suit all Sights wherein Optical assistance can prove available, and by the use of which the weak, aged and perfect sights are strengthened, assisted, and preserved.

EDWARD DAVIS, Optician, &c. (from Leeds and late of Bath), begs leave to return his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Waterford and the neighbourhood, for the distinguished support he has received in his previous visit, and informs them that he has taken a spacious Room at Mrs. PENISTAN'S, China Warehouse, Quay, where he submits to their inspection an assortment of every description of Philosophical Apparatus, and, should he be honoured by a call, he trusts they will be found worthy their attention, and the most satisfactory references can be given.

A large variety of Telescopes, Microscopes, Camera Obscuras and Lucidas, Landscape, Diagonal and Convex Mirrors, Prisms, Tooth Mirrors, Barometers, Hydrometers, and Thermometers, for Distilleries, and Breweries, Baths, and Botanical or Chemical purposes, Dr. Cayley's ditto, Universal and Magnetic Sun Dials, Pneumatic and Electrical Experiments, Air Pumps, Electrical Machines, Cases of Drawing Instruments, Compasses, Orreries, Surveying Instruments, Magnets and Magnetical Experiments, small Air Balloons, Levels, Quadrants, Pocket Air Condensers, Rules, Scales, &c. &c.

EYE PRESERVERS of various shades, to protect the Eye from the effects of the sun, dust and wind, or an excess of light.

The nature of the various defects to which the Eye is liable having been the subject of E. D.'s persevering study, he is enabled in every case wherein Optical assistance can prove available, to offer the most decided advantages.

His SPECTACLES with Brazil Pebbles, Azute and other Glasses, of which he has a numerous and well-selected Stock, in every description of Mountings, are of the best Manufacture, and are carefully adjusted to suit the different extents of vision.

An improved MICROSCOPIC LANTERN.—The peculiar advantages of this Instrument are, that by it the outlines of any object may be taken, whether of the Animal, Vegetable, or Mineral Kingdom—it does not fatigue the eye, and the object appears like nature itself; it is fitted up plain or with an infinite variety of subjects, and in the long evenings when amusement is most necessary, it will be found a pleasing and rational companion.

Magic and Phantasmagoria Lanterns, with a great variety of Sliders, painted by the first London Artists, comprising Astronomy, Natural History, Views, Public Buildings, and Humorous Designs.

EYE GLASSES, Portable Folding Hand Spectacles, Botanical, Opera, Claude Lorraine and Reading Glasses, in gold, silver, tortoise shell and pearl, and fitted up with a due regard to elegance and portability.

INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED and ADJUSTED.

Lenses of every kind to repair Spectacles, &c. or for optical experiments.

A variety of the much admired blue elastic Steel Spectacles.

E. D. has the honour to inform his friends that he has entered into Partnership with his Uncle, Mr. G. Davis, of Leeds, and as every article in their line is made on the premises, they will be enabled to forward any Instrument to order, from models or drawing, and which will be at all times sent with care and dispatch, free of expense, to Liverpool.

Waterford, March 10, 1828.

FAMILIES about to FURNISH, will find, on inspecting the Ware-rooms of HENRY L. COOPER, 93, Bishopsgate-street, Within, the following Articles, at prices decidedly reasonable, for Furniture of superior Style and Manufacture.

UPHOLSTERY—Comprising the improved Elastic Steel Stuffing for Carriage Cushions, Chairs, Sofas, Mattresses, &c., in addition to a handsome assortment of Bedstead Furnitures, Window Cornices, Curtains, &c.

CABINET WORK—Of the first quality and Materials—Also Solid Furniture for Foreign Climates.

SHIPPING—Cabins fitted up with elegance and despatch, and Passengers' requisites provided.

CHAIRS—Appropriate for Dining, Drawing Rooms, Bed Rooms, &c.

CARPETS—Superior Brussels Carpets, 4s 6d per yard (no inferior quality kept), Kidderminster and Venetian equally moderate.

LOOKING-GLASSES—From the most magnificent to the smallest, for Chimnies, Piers, and Toilettes; on the larger sizes, the reduction will be found to amount from Fifty to Seventy-five per cent.

CARVING and GILDING—Some very beautiful specimens for Console Tables, Glasses, &c.

PAPER-HANGING and PAINTING—In the richest as well as the plainest style.

FUNERALS—Attended in the most respectful manner, and particular regard paid to economy.

HOUSE AGENCY—Houses and Estates registered for Letting or Disposal, without charge.

SALES, APPRAISEMENTS, and COLLECTION RENTS, FURNITURE WAREHOUSED.

H. L. COOPER, 93, Bishopsgate-street, Within, London, has the honour of being employed and patronised by some of the first Families in the Kingdom, and, for style and price, challenges competition with any respectable Establishment.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

Edward Hobson, Esq. Treasurer, has received from ———, per Wm. Edwards, 17s 11½d; in aid of said charity.

SICK POOR.

P. M'Dougall, Treasurer, has received from ———, per Wm. Edwards, 17s 11½d, in aid of said charity.—Also £1 from Mrs. Patrick Galwey, per the hands of Wm. Edwards, being a donation for the use of that institution.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL.

Rev. A. Sargent, Treasurer, acknowledges the receipt of £10, the bequest of a friend, by J. W. Strangman.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

SUN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE,
Morrison's Island, Cork, 15th Feb. 1828.

A MALICIOUS ATTEMPT having been made on the night of the 4th instant, to set fire to the Row of Houses now erecting by Joseph King Cummins, Esq. at Wellington-place, in this city—which Houses are Insured at this Office—and Threatening Notices, having been sent relating to certain Tradesmen in the employment of Mr. Cummins:

I do hereby give Notice, that I am authorised by the Managers of this Company, to offer the following Rewards:—

FIFTY POUNDS

for the Discovery and Conviction, within Twelve Months from this date, of the Person or Persons engaged in the above-named attempt at burning.

THIRTY POUNDS

for the Discovery and Conviction, within the like period, of the Person or Persons, who wrote the Threatening Notices.

AND TWENTY POUNDS

for such Private Information, as may lead to the Conviction of the Persons engaged in either of the above-mentioned illegal proceedings.

GEORGE ATKINS, Agent for Cork.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

27th February, 1828.

The Lords Justices for the better apprehending and bringing to Justice, the Persons concerned in sending a Threatening Letter to Mr. Robert King Cummins, of the City of Cork are pleased hereby to offer a further Reward of Fifty Pounds, to any Person or Persons who shall, within Six Months from the date hereof, give Information which may lead to the discovery of all or any of the Persons concerned therein, so as that they may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 27th day of February, 1828.

By their Excellencies Command,
W. GREGORY.

BIRTHS.

At Beech-Park, Ennis, the Lady of F. Keane, Esq. of a son.

In Dublin, the Lady of P. D. Latouche, Esq. of a daughter.

In Dublin, on the 29th ult., the lady of John Judkin Butler, Esq. of a daughter, her twelfth child.

At Rahasane, county of Galway, on the 4th inst. the lady of the Hon. D. A. Bingham, of a son.

On Friday, in the prison of Kilmainham, the lady of Eneas Macdonnell, Esq. of a daughter.

At Kinsale, the 5th inst. the lady of Joseph Harrison, Esq. of male twins.

At Fishmoyne, county Tipperary, the lady of Richard Minchin Carden, Esq. of a son.

In Paris, the lady of Edward Joshua Cooper, Esq. of a daughter. In commemoration of the event, the town of Sligo was brilliantly illuminated.

MARRIED.

In Dublin, on the 4th inst. Rowan P. Cashell, of Lessenhall, county Tipperary, Esq. to Henrietta Amelia, widow of the late Captain Frederick Bennett, of the 3d Bengal Native Cavalry.

On the 5th inst. in Dublin, John Hoare Carey, of Upper Mount street, Dublin, Esq., to Euphemia, daughter of Colonel Caulfield, of Benown, and relict of Lieut.-Col. Vandeleur, late of his Majesty's 16th Regt.

On the 3d inst., Mr. Richard Green, of Wexford, to Mrs. Eliza Anne Tims, of Arklow.

On the 27th ult., the Rev. John Dill, Carnmoney, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Samuel Dill, Donoughmore, county of Donegal.

On the 27th ult., in Bellaghy Church, Mr. H. Caulfield, Hazleton, of Dungannon, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Hugh Drake, Esq. Lieut. R. N. Bellaghy.

In Kenmare, Henry Strange, Esq. Lieut. in the 26th Regt., to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Nathaniel Bland, of Lakeview, county of Kerry, and sister of the Rev. Thomas Bland, Curate of the Parish of Killarney.

In London, the Rev. Richard Leonard Adams, nephew of Viscount Sidmouth, to the Hon. Eliza Powys, sister to the Earl of Liverpool.

In the Tower of London, Wm. Vincent, Esq. of the Office of Ordnance to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Valentine Lloyd, of the Tower, Esq.

In London, Lieut. Burke Cuppage, Royal Horse Artillery, to Emily Anne, second daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Macleod.

At the Palace of Hanover, Sir Wm. Davison, Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, to the Baroness Rosalie, of Lestzow.

In Limerick, on Wednesday, Anthony C. Stanton, Esq. Capt. of the Royal Navy, to Blanche, daughter of Capt. John Berkley Westropp, of that city.

DIED,

On the 9th inst. at the Adelphi Terrace, Eliza Lucy, wife of Richard Wall Morris, Esq. and daughter of the late Henry Jesse Lloyd, of Lloydsborough, county of Tipperary, Esq.—This amiable and accomplished young lady has been prematurely carried away in the prime of life, having a few days previous to her dissolution given birth to an infant daughter, who only survived thirty hours. Her afflicted husband has lost an invaluable companion, her admiring relatives an ardent and sincere friend, and the poor a humane and liberal benefactor. She died, as she lived, full of Christian resignation, and through faith looking to that incorruptible inheritance that fadeth not away.

On Sunday evening the 9th inst. at New-Ross, after a painful and protracted illness, which she bore with the greatest patience and resignation to the divine will, Mrs. Ann Lanphier, wife of Joseph Lanphier, Esq., She was an affectionate wife, an indulgent parent, a sincere friend, and a steady follower of the Lord Jesus Christ; it was the constant practice of her life to do unto others as she would wish they would do unto her; not one cloud ruffled her last moments, her dependence was on the blood and righteousness of Christ, who hath said "he that liveth and believeth on me shall never die."

On Monday, at Ranelagh, Dublin, after a protracted illness, Mr. Thomas Hoare.

At Rome, on the 12th ultimo, Lady Page Turner, relict of the late Sir Gregory Page Turner, Bart., of Battlesden-Park, Bedfordshire.

In Baggot-street, Dublin, on the 1st inst. in the 83d year of her age, Mary, relict of Ebenezer Warren, Esq. formerly of the 8th Foot.

On the 2d inst. at the house of her husband, North King-street, Dublin, Susanna, wife of Dr. O'Reilly.

On Monday week, Nicholas Aylward Vigors, of Erindale, near Carlow, Esq.

On Wednesday night last, at Kilmore Lodge, county of Dublin, Mary, the wife of the Rev. James Duncan Long.

At Paris, on the 10th ult. James Crowly, Esq. M.D., eldest son of the late Mr. John Crowly, of Cork.

Suddenly in Dublin, Mr. Henry Skehan, of Kilkenny.

At Mount Pleasant Crescent, Dublin, on the 2d inst, Thomas Hayden, of Callan, Esq.

On the 2d inst. in North King-street, Dublin, Susanna, wife of Dr. O'Reilly.

In Baggot-street, Dublin, on the 1st inst., in the 83d year of her age, Mary, relict of Ebenezer Warren, Esq. formerly of the 8th or King's Regt. of Foot.

At Summer-hill, Dublin, on the 2d inst. in her 76th year, Jane, relict of the late Francis Dobbs, Esq.

On the 29th ult. at the Broadstone, Dublin, in her 17th year, Mary, only daughter of Samuel Draper, Esq.

On the 28th Feb. Mrs. Elizabeth Hanna, wife of Mr. Robert Hanna, and daughter of Christopher Greenwood, Esq., of Belfast.

At Rome, on the 11th ult., Major-General Lord Frederick Bentinck, youngest brother of the Duke of Portland, and Col. of the 58th Regt. of Foot.

In Blessington-street, Dublin, on the 26th ult. Mrs. Archbold, relict of the late Richard Archbold, Esq. formerly of Eadstown, county Kildare.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF WATERFORD

FROM MARCH 6 TO MARCH 8.

Nora Creina, Stacey, Bristol, 948 fls bacon, 397 frks butter 10cwt lard, 75 cwt flour, 358 pigs, 46 sheep, 4 cows.

Town of Liverpool, Brett, Liverpool, 20 frks butter, 30 casks grease butter, 270 brls wheat, 217 cwt flour, 193 pigs, 262 sheep, 5 cows.

Ann, Mills, London, 1170 brls oats, 30 frks butter.

Joseph and Ann, Reade, London, 1020 brls oats, 237 do wheat, 40 frks butter.

Amelia, Harris, London, 1670 brls oats.

Hibernia, Reade, London, 971 brls oats, 100 fls bacon.

Ocean, Challacombe, Liverpool, 800 brls wheat, 2290 cwt flour.

William and Mary, Bowen, Haverfordwest, 1124 cwt flour, 16 fls bacon, 2 great hundred deals.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, March 12.—The supply of corn at market yesterday was rather small, owing probably to farmers being busily employed in the field. Wheat, 21s to 25s per barrel; barley, 11s to 15s; oats, 9s to 9s 3d, and for prime heavy, 9s 6d; oatmeal by wholesale, £10 10s to £11 per ton, by retail, 12s to 12s 6d per cwt. Butter is in very limited supply; new, 94s to 96s per cwt.—Weighed at the crane on Saturday, 37; Monday, 16; yesterday, 13 firkins; pigs, (singed) 39s 6d to 40s 6d; ditto (scalded) 36s to 37s 6d; heads, 24s to 25s; offal, 16s to 17s per cwt.; Scotch herrings 28s per barrel. The prices of flour, coals, &c. unchanged.

Cork, March 10.—Butter, first quality, 82s; seconds, 78s; thirds, 66s; fourths, 62s; fifths, 54s; sixths, 41s to the merchants.—Firsts, 68s seconds, 64s; thirds, 52s; fourths, 46s; fifths, 40s; sixths 24s, to the country.

Dublin Corn Exchange, March 7.—The market was heavily supplied with oats to-day, of which the best with difficulty supported last prices, and inferior sold at a reduction of 3d per barrel, and bere and barley met a similar reduction, but wheat maintained the price of Tuesday. Wheat, red, 22s to 25s 6d; do. white, 26s to 28s; oats, 9s to 11s.

London Corn Exchange, March 7.—The mealing trade remains steady at Monday's prices, the samples (owing to the weather) coming very fine to hand. Barley no sooner appears than it is taken away on the same terms as last market day; but oats are completely stagnant, the market being quite glutted, our supply this week (31,320 quarters) being overwhelming, and the only sales were to retail dealers, and those but few. In beans and peas there is no alteration.

PORT NEWS, PASSAGE.

ARRIVED—7th, Belle, Boden, Newry, ballast; Commerce, Jones, Dunmore, do.—8th, Hazard, Churchward, London, ballast (for Ross); Eliza, Hawkins, Great Yarmouth, barley; Elizabeth, Bond, Newhaven, ballast; Frances and Mary, Gray, Portsmouth, ditto; Minerva, Harvey, London do.—9th. Leonidas, Lovering, Cork, ballast; Venus (steamer), Browne, Dublin, m. goods and passengers; New St. Patrick, Cadogan, Cork, gen. cargo; Selsey, Lancaster, Penzance, ballast; George the 4th, Hollis, Portsmouth, ditto; Harmony, Angel, Falmouth, ditto.—10th, Emulator, Windsor, Figuera, salt and fruit.

SAILED—7th, Liverpool, Scallan—Gage, Winter—and Friends, Browne, Liverpool, grain and flour. 8th—Eliza, Hoare, London, oats and bacon; Tucker, Lowther, Bristol, grain and flour: Ocean, Challacombe, Liverpool, ditto; Town of Liverpool (steamer), Brett, Liverpool, m. goods; Nora Creina (steamer), Stacey, Bristol, ditto and passengers; Royal George, Benjamin, ditto, flour (from Ross).—9th, None.—10th, William and Mary, Bowen, Haverfordwest, bacon and flour; Maria, Morris—Joseph and Ann, Read—Hibernia, Read, London, grain, provisions, &c.—11th, Ann, Mills, ditto, oats and butter. Wind at 8 A.M. W.S.W.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from Waterford—At Ramsgate, 5th, Trevor, Prout. Drake, Cooke; 6th, Ellen, Foster. At Southampton, 5th, Liberty, Blanchard. At London, 5th, Three Sisters, Jones; 6th, Factor, Price. Off Dover, 6th, Peter and Rebecca, Allen. At Deal, 7th, Sicilian, Wilson; Velocity, Dyer. At Shoreham, 7th, Albion, Brazier. At Bristol, Four Brothers Booth.

Arrived from Dungarvan—At Cowes, 4th, Kirwan, Kirwan. At Falmouth, 4th, John Hursten, Hughes. At Southampton, 5th, Alfred, Jones.

Arrived from Youghal—At Ramsgate 5th, Samuel, Snell.

The L'Aldada, which sailed from Cork on the 7th of February, with 1,700 firkins of butter for Lisbon, was run down, entering the Tagus by an English ship, and foundered—the crew were saved, with the exception of one.

WATERFORD WEEKLY CORN RETURN.

WEEK ENDED MARCH 8, 1828.

IMPERIAL MEASURE.

	Total Quantities. qrs.	bush.	Total Amount. £	s.	d.	Average per Qr £	s.	d
Wheat	2911	4½	5648	2	10	1	18	9½
Barley	357	4	422	4	2	1	3	7½
Oats	3169	7½	2441	3	9	0	15	4½

THOMAS HANTON, Inspector.

ACCORDING TO THE CURRENT MEASURES.

	Total Quantities. brls.	st.	lb.	Average per brl £	s.	d.
Wheat	4908	0	7	1	3	0½
Barley	651	2	6	0	12	11¾
Oats	5045	13	12	0	9	8¼

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

COUNTY WATERFORD.—March 12, Ballyduff; 17, Cappoquin.

COUNTY TIPPERARY.—17, New Inn.

COUNTY LIMERICK.—17, Ardpatrick, Herbertstown.

COUNTY WEXFORD.—17, Wexford, New Ross, Ramsgrange.

COUNTY KILKENNY.—17, Kilkenny, *frize*; Thomastown.

COUNTY CARLOW.—12, Hacketstown, Kiledmond.

STATMENT OF THE WATERFORD GENERAL DISPENSARY FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 8.

Mr. JOHN FITZPATRICK, Visitor.

Monday 36, Wednesday 40, Friday 18....Dr. Wyse.
Tuesday 38, Thursday 26, Saturday 20....Dr. Briscoe.

Forty-two out patients were visited by the apothecary during the week.

Total.......178.

PETER KENNEY, Apothecary.

LAW KALENDAR.

WATERFORD CITY SESSIONS—March 26.

COUNTY WATERFORD SESSIONS.—Waterford, April 7; Dungarvan, 9.

COUNTY TIPPERARY SESSIONS—Cashel, April 7; Thurles, 14.

COUNTY KILKENNY SESSIONS.—Kilkenny, April 10; Thomastown, 17.

COUNTY WEXFORD SESSIONS.—Enniscorthy, April 7; Ross, 11.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Waterford, March 12; Tipperary, 14; Cork, 17; Kerry, 21; Limerick, 24; Clare, 27; Galway, 29; King's County 2d April, Queen's 3, Kilkenny 5; Carlow, 7; Kildare, 8.

SPRING ASSIZES, 1828.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

Wexford at Wexford, Friday, 14th.
Waterford at Waterford, Wednesday, 19th.
City of Waterford at Waterford, same day.
County of Kilkenny at Kilkenny, Monday, 24th.
City of Kilkenny at Kilkenny, same day.
County of Tipperary at Clonmel, Thursday, 27th.

Hon. Justice Moore, } Justices.
Mr. Serjeant Lefroy, }
Samuel Delap, Esq.—Register.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

French Papers of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday have arrived.

In the *Moniteur* of Tuesday there are Royal ordinances accepting the resignations of Count de Chabrol, Minister of Marine, and of the Bishop of Hermopolis, Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs; and appointing in their stead respectively M. Hyde de Neuville, and M. Feutrier, Bishop of Beauvais.

(From the *Gazette de France* of March 6.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 14.—The measures adopted for these few days past prove that the Sultan and his ministers no longer show any moderation, nor listen to the counsels of reason. At Constantinople and at Smyrna the local authorities continue to give orders to embark the most considerable Europeans on board ships which are ready to convey them to the Archipelago. No more firmans are given to pass the Bosphorus, and the intercourse with Odessa is entirely interrupted. It is easy to foresee what effect this measure will have on the southern provinces of Russia, and the imminent ruin of many houses.

The Armenians continue to be the objects of the most cruel persecutions, and prefer going into banishment to purchasing the protection of the Patriarch by renouncing their faith. The Porte appears no longer to make a secret of its intention to send away all the Christians.

The health of M. d'Ottenfels gives us room to fear that he will be obliged to quit his post. It is said that all the Ministers residing here have given their courts an exact description of their present situation, and ask for fresh instructions.

The Porte has refused hitherto to ratify the treaty for the navigation of the Black Sea, concluded with Spain and Naples, though the ratification of Spain has already been received, and that of Naples is every moment expected.—*Augsburgh Gazette.*

The rigorous measures continue to excite general alarm. The Armenian Patriarch, terrified by the acts of violence exercised towards the Armenian Catholics, and fearing they might be extended also to himself, has at length resolved to apply to the Kiaya Bey, to obtain some modifications in favour of those who have remained in this capital; but the Sultan will not hear of any modification, and has ordered, on the contrary, the strict execution of the hatti-scheriff.

The ministers at Pera are also apprehensive for their safety, and have freighted European merchantmen to take them on board, with their families. Similar fears prevail at Smyrna, and add to the uneasiness of the Christians.

VIENNA, FEB. 26.—M. de Canity has just set out for Constantinople. It is thought that he is the bearer of the Russian *ultimatum* to the Porte.

PARIS, MARCH 5.—The most complete union prevails between the three powers, parties in the treaty of London, and the two other powers will act in concert with England, Russia, and France. The Minister for Foreign Affairs is to give this assurance in the secret committee of the chamber.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8.

We have just received by express from Paris the *Moniteur* of Thursday and the *Gazette de France* of yesterday's date, from which we have only time to make the following extracts, the tenor of which is decidedly warlike:—

The *Moniteur* contains in two columns the "explanation given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the secret committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the 5th of March, 1828," the greater part of it relates to the affairs of the east. He says that it was on the 19th of February that the Government received the Turkish Manifesto, which, while it seems to destroy all hopes of reconciliation, justifies the expectations that had been entertained, since the Porte confesses that it has been endeavouring to deceive Europe by feigned promises. The treaty signed by the three Courts still subsists—all the executory measures may and must refer to it. Meantime France will be faithful to herself, and will maintain her rank in every situation.

(From the *Gazette de France.*)

PARIS, MARCH 6.—We have received a letter from Vienna by express, which says that the general subject of conversation in that capital is a letter which M. d'Ottenfels is said to have written to Prince Metternich to ask leave of absence. Information has also been received from Odessa, that the Russian Government had prohibited the exportation of corn and wine, and had freighted for conveyance of troops and ammunition, seventy-seven merchant vessels, among which are 22 Austrian ships, hired for six months to convey troops, &c., to Warna and Niara in the Black Sea. The *Florence Gazette* announces that Count Capo D'Istria has gone from Egina to Hydra. We have spoken of a body of troops assembling at Toulon for an expedition. The following are the authentic particulars which we have collected on the subject; 6,000 infantry will be assembled at Toulon, and, reinforced by 4,000 men from Cadiz, they will be commanded it is said, by the Marshal Duke of Ragusa, having under him the Count de Loverdo and two Major-Generals. A regiment of cavalry will make part of the expedition, and it is said that 6,000 English troops under a Lieutenant-General, will act in concert with the French. Count Solpervick, Col. of the 8th regiment, who was at Paris on leave, has received orders to join his regiment, which is to make part of this expedition.

The Duke of Wellington attended Lord Hill's Levee on Wednesday at two o'clock, and afterwards attended the King's Court at three o'clock. On the Noble Duke's arriving at Apsley House, he found that he had caught a severe cold, and Dr. Hume was immediately sent for, and who has constantly attended his Grace since; the Noble Duke was confined to his house yesterday; his Grace, however, transacts his official business as usual.—Earl Bathurst, Earl Dudley, &c. transacted business with his Grace yesterday.

On Wednesday Mr. Stratford Canning had a long interview with the Duke of Wellington and Earl Dudley.

THE FUNDS.——The opening price of Consols this morning was 84½, but in a very short time declined to 83⅝ ¾ in consequence of the warlike intelligence received by express from Paris. The market at present may be considered a shade higher, 83⅞ being the present quotation, with little doing.

CITY, FOUR O'CLOCK.—Consols have closed at 83⅞ ¾; Mexican, 33¾ 34; Colombian, 24¾ 25¼.

THE KING'S COURT.

Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock, his Majesty held a Court at his Palace in St. James's.

Sir Christopher Robinson was presented to the King, and kissed hands upon being appointed Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, in the room of Lord Stowell.

His Grace the Duke of Montrose was introduced and kissed hands upon his being appointed Lord Chamberlain.

Earl Roden was presented, and kissed hands upon being appointed one of the Lords in Waiting.

His Majesty held a Privy Council, at which the Duke of Gordon was introduced, and sworn in Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh was introduced, and sworn in Lord Lieutenant of Mid-Lothian.

The Earl of Rosslyn was introduced, and sworn in Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Fife, in the room of Earl Kellie, deceased.

The King gave audiences to the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Secretary Peel, and Earl Bathurst.

The Court broke up at about half-past six o'clock

The Lord Mayor entertains his Excellency and a *select* party of the Corporation at dinner on Friday, the 14th inst. His Lordship, with that peculiar good taste and good feeling which has hitherto characterised his proceedings, has declined inviting those whose zeal in the cause of the Protestant religion, and whose support of the venerable institutions of our country, have rendered them obnoxious to his Lordship—a delicate compliment to his noble guest, who has fought and bled for the maintenance of both. Mr. O'Connell will, however, be present, and that will be quite sufficient.—*Evening Mail.*

MONAGHAN REFORMATION MEETING.

(From the *Belfast News Letter.*)

On Tuesday 26th ult. a meeting of a branch of the British Reformation Society was held in the Monaghan Court-house. The interest which its announcement had excited among all classes was intense, and a crowded assemblage from all parts of the country was the consequence. A more respectable meeting, we believe, has seldom been witnessed in Monaghan. Captain Gordon and Captain Vernon attended as a deputation from the Parent Society. The Rev. Mr. Evatt, Rector of the parish, was unanimously invited to preside.

The worthy chairman opened the meeting by expressing the sincere affection with which he regarded his Roman Catholic countrymen, whom he wished, by a rational process of intellectual enfranchisement, to bring to think for themselves. He then adverted to some of the unscriptural tenets of the Church of Rome, and in particular to that of Purgatory, which he refuted in a luminous manner. He then invited the Roman Catholics to come forward, and he promised that their objections should be heard with deference and impartiality, three quarters of an hour being allowed to each speaker, and that no two speakers should successively follow on the same side.

Robert Hamilton, Esq., of Dublin, first addressed the chair. He congratulated the country on seeing a meeting so respectable collected there for so valuable a purpose as that of the emancipation of the human mind. After a variety of other excellent observations, he was followed by the Rev. Mr. St. George, Rector of Tedavnet, who, in his usual style of splendid eloquence, confuted with great ability the unscriptural tenets of the Roman Catholic religion. The audience were visibly delighted.

Priest M'Anally replied, and in the course of his observations he said, that Christ was a *liar*, if the Church of Rome were not founded on a rock, against which the gates of hell should not prevail! His speech lasted five minutes, at the end of which he was told that he had still forty minutes if he chose to proceed, but he declined it.

The Rev. J. Wilson, Presbyterian Minister of Drogheda, followed in a style of fascinating eloquence.

The Rev. R. Stewart, Broughshane, succeeded Mr. Wilson, and in his usual felicitous manner addressed the meeting for a considerable time.

A Roman Catholic layman next rose, and spoke for about half an hour. He said his clergy knew he had a Bible. He quoted from it several passages with great facility, and our correspondent adds, he seemed to be a man of sound common sense. He was listened to with attention. A converted Roman Catholic layman wished to reply to the arguments, but from the lateness of the hour, the meeting had to adjourn till Wednesday, when it was agreed to resume it. Hundreds of Roman Catholics, says our correspondent, were present, and they conducted themselves with great decorum.

Convinced, as we are, that the cause of Protestantism, and the progress of inquiry are reciprocally commensurate, we hail with pleasure this spirit that has spread itself through our native land. The effects of the moral machinery which the arrangements of Providence have put in motion for the elevation of the Irish mind, must at no distant day show themselves in the altered character of the people.

DUBLIN GUILD OF MERCHANTS—POST HALL.

The members of this respectable Guild met on Thursday, at their hall, Wellington-quay, pursuant to requisition, for the purpose of preparing an address to the Marquis of Anglesey.

Charles Thorpe, Esq. Senior Master, and Alderman S. W. Tyndall, Junior Master, in the Chair.

Some discussion took place at the commencement of the proceedings on a point of order, after which Sir Abraham Bradley King, in a very energetic speech, moved the appointment of a Committee of seven to prepare a loyal and dutiful Address to his Excellency the Marquis of Anglesey.

The motion was seconded by Alderman Montgomery.

Captain Cottingham observed that the object of the address required very few words from him, but he would beg leave to offer one or two observations. When the Marquis Wellesley came amongst them, they were led to expect that protection would be afforded to the Protestants of this country, but instead of this hope being realized, he allowed a vile Association to trample upon the law, to insult the highest dignitaries of the Church Establishment, and to utter the vilest slanders against everything which was good and valuable. He trusted and hoped that the Marquis of Anglesey would exercise his authority to put down this incubus on the land, which had not only dared the law, but defied the seat of Government itself. Mr. Cottingham here alluded to the debate on the Test and Corporation Acts, and said that an attempt was now making on the great bulwark of the Constitution. He could not refrain from pointing their attention to the answer made by Lord Redesdale to Lord Clifden which was contained in the last packet. "What (said the Noble Lord), would you remove the last pillar of the Constitution" (cheers). He (Mr. C.) would raise his voice and his hand against the abrogation of any of those laws which had been described by the great King William, as formed for the protection of the Church. He was against the repeal of those laws, because, under the pretence of affording relief to the English Dissenters, it was sought to abrogate the only remaining pillar of the Constitution. He trusted that every Guild would take up the matter in this view. He would be sorry to injure the Dissenters; they are a strong and honest body of men. He felt gratified at the union which prevailed in the Assembly, and could not help repeating a couplet, in every sentiment of which he warmly concurred—

"If England's Peers and People join in one,
Not France, nor Spain, nor Pope can do them wrong."

After some observations from other members of the Guild, a committee was appointed, and an adjournment took place for a quarter of an hour—after which the Committee returned, and the draft of the address was submitted to the Assembly.

Mr. Driscoll, K.C., objected to a passage in the address, which he conceived to be premature. The passage was, as he considered unhappily chosen, as in hoping that his Lordship would afford them religious protection through the laws, it implied that if they did not bring this matter to his recollection, that he was not sharp enough to have it taken into consideration.

Sir A. B. King conceived that the Noble Personage whom they were about to address, would have an indifferent opinion of the Guild, if it were to remain altogether silent on such a subject. He thought that it was put by the address in the mildest possible way; it did not dictate to his Excellency, but hoped for the protection of the law. Had they this protection? Certainly not. They should allude to a certain meeting in the city of Dublin, which had been convened day after day, for no less a period than six or seven years. This Association had proceeded in defiance of the law, openly and avowedly; it was rapidly increasing in numbers, sedition and wickedness; the speeches of its leaders spread like wildfire through the country;—persons were proscribed, and being so were annihilated. With those facts within their knowledge, should they remain silent, and avoid drawing his Excellency's attention to such a subject.

Captain Cottingham expressed himself indebted to the Learned Gentleman who had made the objection, as it might be the means of letting the Lord Lieutenant know their sentiments.

After some further discussion the draft was adopted and ordered to be engrossed, and put under the City Seal for the purpose of presentation.

The Assembly then adjourned.

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.

"In the nineteenth century a new power bears sway. The schoolmaster is abroad!—(Hear, hear.) I will trust more to him, armed with his primer, than to the soldier with his bayonet!"—(Hear, hear.) —*Mr. Brougham's Speech in the House of Commons, Feb. 7, 1828.*

On reading the above declaration, made by a man too honest to betray his party, and too wise to desert his own interests, what sublime images are unfolded to our view! what "a glorious revolution" do we foresee in the government of the human mind! What a world of wisdom created out of the chaos of ignorance! By what power is this mighty change to be effected? By an universal code of practical morality, or by the grand communion of religious creeds?—Hark! "the schoolmaster is abroad!" He carries not in his satchel the tomes of antiquated philosophy, nor the venerable volume of Revelation; they are to him as dust thrown into the eyes of reason, and as cobwebs that entangle the poor insect in his flight after truth. He is the *Solomon* of science—the master of mechanical systems—the chemist of nature refining human virtues from the dregs of corruption to their first principle of excellence, and rectifying confusion to the simple element of order. The *Solon* of legislature—the great magician whose oracles are the words of fate.—Again! "the schoolmaster is abroad!" The panacea for all infirmities is the birch! the pandect of all philosophy is the primer!

Would that the time were come that his army was in the field; but he is abroad now, beating for recruits. He has founded his University—he has established his Institutes—he is heard in the Senate, and at meetings for mutual instruction—he is the *Crispin* of cobblers, and the "great toe of their assemblies"—the president of debating societies, and the cavalier of the knights of the thimble—the *Sampson* destined to annihilate thousands, and the Hercules to destroy the hydra of despotism. The day is at hand when HE shall stand forth the great Captain of the Age, and at the head of his legions begin the march of intellect. Already do I hear Fame blowing the trumpet for the onset, and the mighty schoolmaster himself, "armed with his primer," haranguing, like a *Bruce* or a *Wallace*, his heroic chieftains—

March! march! Joseph of Aberdeen!
Mind how you read, and in spelling don't blunder;
March! march! Laird of the Magazine!
All to such learning, of course, must knock under.
Arm with your primers, then, sons of the mountain glen!
Gird on no sword, but a rod round your middle:
Primers shall rule the land, passing from hand to hand,
Itching with wisdom as with the Scotch fiddle:
March! March! Joseph of Aberdeen, &c.
March! march! Hobhouse of Westminster!
Mount on the back of old crazy M'Culloch;
March! march! fix on my heel a spur,
Nugent shall serve me instead of a bullock!
If they won't read, my boys, then make them bleed, my boys:
Should they turn tail, then their tails you must tickle.
Spare them not, flog away! tyrants have had their day;
Now make them feel we have rods, too, in pickle.
March! march! Joseph of Aberdeen, &c.

(*Edinburgh Saturday's Post.*

THAMES TUNNEL.

The course taken by Mr. Brunel to remedy the second influx of the Thames into the works have, as far as they have proceeded, been successful, and he is as confident as heretofore of his ability to carry the work on to its completion. At present it has been deemed most advisable not to clear the shaft wholly of water, although by putting on the whole force of the steam engine, this could be done in about a day. The engine is employed at half its power, and the water is kept under with the utmost ease, and now reaches only up to a few inches above the crown of the arches. From the inspections made the brick work, &c. remain as firm and uninjured as they did on the first accident. The engineer now has the water under his command, but the leak cannot be stated to be wholly stopped. The full power of the engine is intended to be used to pump out the water. By this step the clay, &c. thrown into the aperture, will be consolidated, and it is believed will fully answer the purposes intended. The bodies of only two of the unfortunate individuals who lost their lives on the late influx of water, have yet been picked up. From the fact that some of the horses and carts employed on the works having been sold by public auction by order of the contractor, it was believed by some that the Tunnel was to be abandoned. This is, however, not the fact.

The subscription on the part of the public in aid of the funds of the Company, do not flow in so fast as might have been expected, and cannot be stated to exceed £2000. As at least £75,000 is wanted to carry on the excavation for the remaining 575 feet, and as the Directors cannot depend on more than £21,000 after having called in the whole amount of their subscribed capital, it will be seen there are great obstacles, in a pecuniary point of view, to be overcome yet. As far as regards the operation of carrying the Tunnel through the southern shore, little doubt exists.

THE TRAVELLER AND THE STATUE OF OPPORTUNITY.

(From *Northcote's Fables.*)

Trav. Say, Image, by what Sculptor's hand,
In breathing marble here you stand?
Opp. By his whose art, to thousands known,
Bids Jove and Pallas live in stone;
But seldom seen by mortal eyes,
I claim the kindred of the skies;
By few I'm found tho' great my fame,
And Opportunity's my name.
Trav. Say, if the cause you may reveal,
Why thus supported on a wheel!
Opp. The wheel my rapid course implies,
Like that with constant speed it flies.
Trav. Wings on your feet?
Opp. I'm prone to soar:
Neglected, I return no more.
Trav. But why behind depriv'd of hair?
Opp. Escap'd, that none may seize me there.
Trav. Your locks unbound conceal your eyes!
Opp. Because I chiefly court disguise.
Trav. Why coupled with that solemn fair,
Of downcast mien and mournful air?
Opp. Repentance she (the stone replies)
My substitute, behind me flies:
Observe, and her you'll ever see
Pursue the wretch depriv'd of me:
By her corrected, mortals mourn
For what they've done and what forborne.
Ask me no more; for while you stay,
I vanish unperceived away!

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

(From Ackermann's Repository of Arts, Fashions, Manufactures, &c. &c.)

DINNER DRESS.—White satin dress made with a frock body, equally full all round, square at the top, and ornamented by a cape, strait in front and deep on the shoulders, where it has three pointed divisions; it is trimmed with narrow blond. The sleeves are *en gigot*, and terminated by broad fancy bracelets of garnet and gold. The skirt is decorated by a row of white satin bows, with two angular ends pointing downwards. Beneath is a puffed triangular trimming, united by a rouleau to a deep and full bias flounce, that touches the ground. Broad gold belt, embroidered in crimson bows, and long ends, tasselled, attached to the left side. The hair is parted from the forehead with two curls on each side, and confined by a gold band, beneath a toque of rose-colour *crepe lisse*. The edge of the brim is rather elevated, slightly constructed, and decorated with broad rose colour satin riband, having bows on each side, beneath the brim, and bows on the lower circular crown, with long ends projecting over the edge on the left side. Gold earrings and necklace. White kid gloves, embroidered with gold *giraffe*-coloured kid shoes.

BALL DRESS.—White tulle dress over a Feodore blue satin slip; the waist is long, and pointed at the back and front, and bound with gold lace; the stomacher extends to the top of the shoulder, where it terminates in an obtuse angle, projecting over the sleeves, and united to an angular cape, that decorates the back; a branch of white Persian roses spreads over the front, and gives the stomacher an elegant appearance; it is terminated with a rosaceous ornament of rubies set in gold. The sleeves are short and full, and kept out by the stiffened sleeves of the slip. The skirt is made equally full all round, bound with white satin, open in front, but united at regular distances by five rosaceous ruby clasps set in gold; branches of white Persian roses form its rich and delicate border; it is a quarter of a yard shorter than the slip, which is terminated by a blue satin rouleau. The hair is parted in front, dressed in large bows, and adorned with papilionaceous bows of blue and gold tissue ribbon. White kid gloves; medallion bracelets outside. Ear-rings *à la Flamande*; gold necklace, with a diamond shaped locket in front; white satin shoes.

It is generally rumoured that it is the intention of their Graces the Duke and Duchess of St. Alban's to visit this country early in the ensuing summer, when their stay here will be extended to rather a lengthened period.

FALL OF A ROMAN THEATRE.—(*From Tacitus.*)—In the next consulship, which was that of Marcus Licinius and Lucius Calpurnius, an unforeseen disaster (no sooner begun than ended) laid a scene of ruin equal to the havoc of the most destructive war. A man of the name of Atilius, the son of a freed man, undertook at Fedenu, to build an amphitheatre for the exhibition of gladiators. The foundation was slight, and the superstructure not sufficiently braced. The consequence was, that the building, overloaded with spectators, gave way at once. All who were under the roof, besides a prodigious multitude that stood round the place, were crushed in the ruins. The number of killed and maimed was not less than 50,000. The Senate provided by a decree, that for the future no man whose fortune was under 400,000 sesterces should presume to exhibit a spectacle of gladiators, and that till the foundation was examined, no amphitheatre should be erected. Atilius, the builder, was condemned to banishment. The grandees of Rome displayed their humanity on this occasion; they threw open their doors, they ordered medicines to be distributed, and the physicians attended with assiduity in every quarter. The city of Rome recalled, in that juncture, an image of ancient manners, when, after a battle bravely fought, the sick and wounded were received with open arms, and relieved by the generosity of their country.

TRIPLE DENTITION.—Isabel Morelli, the mother of four children, had frequently suffered from severe tooth-ache, and at last submitted to the extraction of the two molar teeth. In about seven months after their removal, two new molar teeth appeared. They were never firmly fixed in the jaw, and caused such constant pain, that their extraction also became necessary. They were sound in appearance, and of a very good colour. Six months afterwards the woman was again attacked with severe pain in the jaw, and two new teeth replaced those which had been twice removed. The patient subsequently remained free from pain or inconvenience.

BOTANICAL CURIOSITY.—The "Air Plant of China" has for some years been cultivated in the hot-houses of this country, but no means could be discovered for making it flower, till the gardener of Prince Leopold, at Claremont, lately succeeded; and a branch of blossom was produced, between two and three feet long, composed of hundreds of large flowers, resplendent with scarlet and yellow. The plant has the wonderful property of living wholly on air, and is suspended by the Chinese from the ceilings of their rooms, which are adorned by its beauty and perfumed by its fragrance.

ROYAL DOCK YARD, PEMBROKE.—When his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral visited this arsenal last summer, a fine 84 gun ship was launched in his presence, which, upon that account, received the proud name of Clarence. A line of battle ship has since been laid down upon the same slip, which is already in frame, and, when finished, will differ from any other vessel in his Majesty's navy. She is to be called the Rodney, and will mount upwards of 90 guns upon two decks: being built upon the same principle as the Ohio, Independence, Franklin, and other American pretended 74's.

A cocoa nut, in a perfect state, was lately discovered in a log of mahogany belonging to Mr. Holland, cabinet maker, Plymouth, by the sawyers who were employed in cutting it: the log was about three feet three inches through, and the nut was found in a cavity very near the centre, and about seven feet from the end of the piece.

ANECDOTE.—His late Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief remarked to a Colonel W., at the mess of the 11th Regiment, that the Colonel was uncommonly *bald*, and although a younger man than his Royal Highness, he stood more in need of a wig. The Colonel who had been of very long standing in the service, and whose promotion had been by no means rapid, informed his Royal Highness, that his baldness could be very easily accounted for. "In what manner?" asked his Royal Highness, rather eagerly. To which Col. W. replied—"By junior officers *stepping over my head.*" The Duke was so pleased with the reply, that the gallant Colonel obtained promotion in a few days afterwards.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Richard Jennings, Esq. a R. Catholic gentleman of rank and fortune, a Magistrate for the Counties of Mayo and Galway.—*Register.*

REALITY OF HISTORY.—A paper called the *Revenant* appeared some time last summer in Blackwood's Magazine, describing the adventures and sensations of a man supposed to have been hanged and brought to life again. Three months after, the editor of an American newspaper copied half the article into his journal, and gave it as the particulars of a *real transaction* which had lately occurred in England. The French Globe now, on the 6th of Jan. translates the story from the American paper, and gives a comment upon the philosophy of the *fact*, with an account of the exact date at which it happened.

A black servant not a hundred miles from St. Andrew's, being examined in the Church catechism by the minister of the parish, was asked—"What are you made of, Jack?" He said, "Of mud, Massa." On being told he should say "of dust," he replied, "No, Massa, it no do; no tick togedder."

DRUNKENNESS.—This vice is rapidly on the increase in this city; drunken people are met at every turn in the streets during the evening, and very often in the forenoon. Two men were fined 5s and costs, at the Exchange, on Wednesday, for this offence; and an Irish higler paid a similar penalty. This man was picked up in the streets the previous night "dead drunk," and taken to the House of Correction, where it was discovered that he had no less than 240 sovereigns about him.—*Chester Courant.*

The Rev. Dr. Warr, who so ably replied to the controversial discourses of the Rev. M. B. Keogh, during the last Lent, in the Lecture-room, Sackville-street, has commenced a series of lectures, every Tuesday and Thursday evenings, in the Tailors' Hall, Back-lane, in answer to those now delivering every evening, in John-street chapel, by the celebrated Father Maguire.—*Dublin Paper.*

Mr. Spring Rice, M.P. has intimated to his friends in Limerick, that he is appointed Private Secretary to Lord William Bentinck, Governor of India, in consequence of which about thirty of Mr. Rice's supporters met yesterday at the Bridge Commissioners' Rooms, George's-street, when they resolved to communicate with him on the subject of the representation of the city.

Mr. Dickson, the High Sheriff of the county, has announced his intention of standing for the representation of Limerick.

SIR HARCOURT LEES—CORPORATION AND TEST ACTS.—The above zealous and unbending supporter of the Established Religion, having been consulted as to his opinion respecting the policy of repealing the Statutes of the 13th and 25th of Charles II., has declared most decidedly against their ENTIRE ABROGATION—as being subversive of the spirit and tendency of the Reformation, Revolution, and Union Settlements. But we learn that Sir Harcourt strongly urges the equity, as well as wisdom, of uniting all classes and sects of Protestant CHRISTIANS (and at this period particularly), BY SUBSTITUTING FOR THE SACRAMENTAL TEST, AN OATH ON THE PART OF EACH DISSENTING APPLICANT TO SUPPORT THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH. He thinks this will at once relieve the Protestant Dissenters, and tend materially to strengthen the church, without, in the least degree, offending the conscience of the most scrupulous religionist. Sir Harcourt retains the Acts of Allegiance, &c. &c., as they are at present enjoined; and then will dispense with the Bill of Indemnity. We think the above suggestion a most important one.—*Saunders's News Letter.*

LAW.—The objects of law are threefold.—1st. To secure to you the rights you have. 2dly. To prevent your interfering with the rights of others; and 3dly. To restore to you the rights you have lost; and good laws should attain these grand objects by the simplest and most efficacious means. They should impose no unnecessary expense; they should sanction no unnecessary delay; they should inflict no unnecessary annoyance; they should be alike within the reach of the rich and the poor—and especially of the poor, whose sole inheritance is protection against the wrongs with which the powerful may visit them.

We do not know how far the subjoined extraordinary paragraph may be justified by the fact. We copy it as it appears in a London Paper:—

"A Mr. Spread, a connection of Mr. Deane Grady, the prosecutor in the late trial, and who has the character of being a very fighting man, called, I understand, on Mr. O'Connell's son, to request, as a favour, he would allow him to meet him as a proxy for his father, in consequence of the speech spoken by Mr. O'Connell in behalf of the defendant, Mrs. Grady, or Miss Richards. The applicant said he did not call upon Mr. O'Connell, senior, as he understood he did not indulge in such recreations. I heard this morning that Mr. O'Connell, jun. declined the intended compliment, as he thought his father was responsible for his own acts; and at the same time he expressed his surprise (I suppose in allusion to much nearer relatives of Mr. Grady), that the application for redress, if there were any grounds for seeking such, was made by Mr. Spread. *Morning Herald.*

Messrs. Huskisson, Herries, and Goulburn are ill, and do not attend the House of Commons. The first named Gentleman went down on Tuesday night, but he does not give regular attendance.

The scantiness of attendance of official persons on the Treasury Bench of late has excited some observation. Ever since the memorable explanations from his two principal colleagues in the House of Commons, nearly the whole business of that House has devolved upon Mr. Peel.

Of the members who are known to be favourable to Catholic Emancipation, 194 voted in the majority on the Test and Corporation Acts, and 26 in the minority.

Lord Bloomfield has subscribed £5 to the fund for erecting the Derry Testimonial.

A RARE BARGAIN.—John Cook a labourer has been lately called on by the Overseers of Tingal, to support his wife, whom he sold for half a crown about 16 years since; but the worst part of the story is, he is also required to support seven children she has had by the purchaser.

There is a man now in London, under sentence of transportation for life for horse-stealing, who is making up a purse to provide necessaries for his voyage and for an investment in land on his arrival, by giving information to those persons whom at different times he has robbed, by which the lost property may be regained. He receives a douceur for his honesty proportioned to the value of the horse regained, from one to ten pounds. It is said, that by these means thirty-four horses have found their way back to their original owners. A gentleman in Enfield has thus recovered a valuable and favourite coach horse, which was stolen from him more than two years since, little the worse for the wear.—*London Paper.*

IRISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—Friday, the 29th ult., a meeting of the Edinburgh Auxiliary Society for the Education of the Native Irish through the medium of their own tongue, was held in the Assembly Rooms, George-street, the Right Hon. Lord Nairne, in the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Daly, of Powerscourt, in a speech distinguished for christian feeling, spirited description, and in some instances, genuine Irish humour. He pointed out the good which had been already effected by this Society, and narrated some remarkable instances wherein Roman Catholics had been through its means brought to think and act for themselves in opposition to the views of their spiritual superiors. The Rev. Mr. Burnett of Cork, drew a most appalling picture of the state of education among the native Irish population, and powerfully argued that it was the Word of God alone which would cause a moral renovation in Ireland. It was stated as a fact, but as one at which the people in this country might laugh, that the very prejudices of the Irish were in favour of the efforts of this Society, in as much as its operations were conducted in the Irish language, and the Bible is circulated, printed in the Irish character—over which, according to their firm belief, the *enemy of souls* had no power, nor could any thing hurtful to their everlasting welfare be communicated in that tongue. The meeting was numerous and respectable, including a number of Roman Catholics, but not the slightest interruption was given to any part of the business, nor did any individual attempt to address the chair, except those who it was previously understood intended to speak.

CULTURE OF CELERY.—Mr. Knight, President of the Horticultural Society, found that by keeping the ground in which celery was planted, constantly wet, it grew by the middle of September to the height of five feet, and its quality was in proportion to its size. Mr. Knight recommends planting at greater distances than is usually the case, and covering the beds into which the young seedlings are first removed, the dung will adhere tenaciously to their roots, and it will not be necessary to deprive the plants of their leaves.

The roll of the House of Peers, just printed by order, contains the names of 402 Lords, including the Royal Dukes, the Prelates, both English and Irish, and the Roman Catholic Peers of England, who would be entitled to take their seats, if they chose to take the oaths. The Royal Dukes are 5; the Archbishops, 3; the Dukes with English titles, 19; the Marquises, 23; the Earls, 129; the Viscounts, 26 (including some Peers with higher Scotch or Irish titles); the Bishops, 27; and the Barons, 171, including many Peers, with higher Scotch and Irish titles, whose names, however, appear on the rolls of Parliament, merely as Barons.

FRENCH CLERGY.—The *Journal des Debats* gives a statement of the number of higher and lower Clergy employed in conducting the Gallican worship in France. In this list we find five Cardinals, 20 Prelates who are promoted to the peerage, four who are Members of the King's Privy Council, 14 Archbishops, 66 Bishops, 468 Vicars-General, 684 titular Canons, 1,788 honorary Canons, and 36,649 parish and other Priests, in activity. The total number of Priests judged necessary by the Bishops to supply the wants of the Gallican Church amounts to 52,457, or (according to the population of France exclusive of Protestants) is in the proportion of one spiritual guide to every 550 souls. The number of pupils attending the different episcopal seminaries, as candidates for Orders, amounts to 44,244. Of Nuns we find an estimate of 19,340, distributed under different denominations over 3024 establishments. In looking at this statement, it will appear evident, that if our neighbours are not so religious as they ought to be, it is not for want of pastors.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

EMIGRATION.

Mr. WILMOT HORTON said, that he had given notice of three motions for that evening. But the sole subject to which he should then call the attention of the House was that of emigration from the United Kingdom, having reference to the reports of the two Committees; the one in 1826, the other in 1827; which Committees had examined an infinite number of individuals; and had made very copious reports, accompanied by suggestions of the course which in their opinion it was advisable to adopt. In the year 1825, a body, consisting of two thousand emigrants, were sent out from the South of Ireland, under the superintendence of Mr. Robinson, and located in the North American colonies, and the plan, he was happy to say, had entirely succeeded. But when the money was to be voted, the House interfered, and said that it was desirable that a Committee should be appointed to investigate the whole subject. A Committee was appointed in 1826, and another subsequently sat in 1827; and some of the points most essential to the right understanding and conducting of the subject of emigration have been so well established on the authority of that Committee, that they appeared settled beyond dispute, and must be admitted by every body who heard him. The Committee of 1827 supported the doctrine of the Committee appointed in 1826, which was, that there existed a redundancy of able-bodied and active labourers with their families, for whose labours there was no effective demand in either Ireland, Scotland, or England. This doctrine of the Committee led to another principle, that the labourers for whose labours no real demand existed consumed more than they produced, and thereby decreased the national wealth. The committee set its face against emigration by compulsion. It was the opinion of the committee that no issue of money should be made for the purpose of removing emigrants, until plans should be suggested to prevent the filling up of the vacuum produced by emigration. He must consider it as admitted beyond the possibility of denying it, that the expenses incurred with reference to emigration in 1823 and 1825 had answered all the proposed objects as far as concerned the condition of the parties removed. But he had heard many very gross misrepresentations of the subject in Ireland, and the members of the committee had been characterized as indifferent to human suffering, and influenced by sinister motives—as wholesale murderers. The returns and information received from North America in this country did not present a single instance of an emigrant whose happiness had not been increased; whose condition had not been greatly improved by his removal from Europe. It had been the opinion of every man that it would be highly to the benefit of individuals, and of the community, to send off the redundant population to North America, but for the expenses of the voyage to Lower Canada; but the committee appointed in 1827 had had an opportunity of examining eleven competent witnesses upon the subject, and the result was that in the opinion of the witnesses, £50 sterling, or £66 currency, was enough to pay all the expenses of an emigrant family, and to locate and establish them, so that they could go on afterwards securely, on their own resources, and commence a repayment on this advance of money in five years. But the facts established by this testimony had been otherwise confirmed and in a very remarkable manner. Colonel Cockburn had presented an able report upon the subject, and it was for this purpose that he (Mr. Wilmot Horton) was now about to move, in order that it might be laid upon the table of the House; for he was convinced that Hon. Members would derive from it information which would enable them to form clear and precise views upon the subject. Colonel Cockburn had conversed with the settlers on the spot, and had himself witnessed their condition. To his questions relative to the abilities of the settlers to repay the money advanced to them by Government for their location, the answers never varied. They all said, that if they had good land, at the expiration of five years, they would be able to repay at the rate of £5 a year, or more, provided that Government would receive the repayment in kind, the produce of their locations. Colonel Cobkburn had made his inquiries with an intelligence and in a spirit which reflected upon him great honour; but in addition to his evidence, he (Mr. W. Horton) could offer to the House the evidence of Colonel Talbot. Colonel Talbot had settled twenty years ago in Canada, near Lake Erie. He said that when he first settled in the country, there was not a European within a hundred miles of him; and when he recently left his settlement, on his return to Europe, he was surrounded by a population of between twenty and thirty thousand persons. He does not entertain a shadow of a doubt that they will be able to repay, provided the Government will agree to receive it in kind. He would refer them to some of the letters which he had seen from the settlers themselves to their friends in Europe. Such letters were an ample refutation of the arguments used by Mr. O'Connell, who told the people of Ireland that they ought to avoid emigration as a source of delusion, and that they were transported to lands not better than those which they left. Every person admitted the inconvenient state of the population of Ireland, and the people of England were now sensible that the constant influx of Irish paupers into their country was rapidly reducing the condition of the English labourers to a state as that of the poor of Ireland. (*a*) He had never heard any remedy proposed for this evil, except the palliative of the Sub-letting Act. But if the surreptitious tenantry were removed from an Irish estate, the question was, what was to become of them? Many Irish landholders, who knew the condition to which the poor tenants were reduced when removed from their estates, found it impossible to give any operation to the law. (Hear.) The poor Irish emigrants in Canada had rejoiced that they were relieved from the Tithe Proctor and the Middleman; but the Tithe proctor was a necessary result of the under classes pressing to become possessors of land, not as a means to employ capital with reference to any profit on stock, but from a desire to avoid absolute starvation. This competition had a material tendency to produce high rents. This, at least, had been the opinion of the gentlemen of Ireland at a former, and not a very distant, period. This was thought to be an advantage gained by the Irish gentry, but it was to be remembered that rents raised by such

(*a*) This is the evil—the influx of the Irish injures the poor English *labourers*: but under a better system of government, it would only affect the rich English *idlers*. As these, however, compose our legislature, they will never make laws that shall demand sacrifices from themselves.

a course were seldom paid, and the principle tended to an Agrarian law, which could only end in the landed proprietors being reduced to as low a state of degradation as the poor on their estates. Irish gentlemen were in the habit of saying that this evil would be cured immediately, capital flow to Ireland, and that manufactures would follow capital. This notion was founded on principles totally erroneous; for manufactures will naturally concentre where there is the greatest mart for home consumption, and for a *débouché* for them—where there are coal districts, where facilities of machinery exist, and where all the arrangements, divisions, and economy of trade are on the best system, and have been the longest understood. For these reasons capital would never flow from such channels into Ireland, merely on account of the cheapness of labour in that country. It had been said, that an improvement of husbandry, in addition to the Sub-letting Act, would absorb all the present superfluous or redundant population of Ireland. But it is obvious that the employment of agricultural capital has precisely the contrary effect. If five men be employed in draining a field, according to the present system of husbaudry, and you improve that system by the introduction of machinery, three men out of the five would be thrown out of employ. (*b*) If a given number of men be employed in thrashing, and the farmer can introduce a thrashing machine, what is this for but to supersede the manual labour formerly employed, and by saving the expense of wages make a greater return upon his outlay of capital, or an equal return upon a less outlay? The greatest source of wealth of this country was its machinery.(*c*) The system of using machinery never could be carried on to an inconvenient degree, as it was always creating capital which gave a fresh demand for labour. When the supply of labour is proportioned to the demand, from that moment there will be a temptation for the poor to emigrate. But those who had opposed emigration, had advanced a doctrine as unsound as any that had ever been uttered. The proposition was, that it was infinitely better to cultivate the poor, or the worst lands of Ireland, than to purchase by manufactures the produce of the richer lands of other countries, or than to encourage emigration to Colonies possessing extensive tracts of fertile soil. He did not believe that there could be found any man whose opinions on the subject were of any authority, or had any weight in the country, that would support such a doctrine. All he wanted was, the establishment of some system or other of emigration. He could refer to the evidence given before the Committee of the House, by Mr. Malthus. From this evidence—from many concurrent opinions of eminent persons—from his own reflections, observations, and experience, he was thoroughly convinced that unless some system or other of emigration were introduced as a remedy to a redundant and impoverished population, it would be impossible to introduce any judicious alteration of the Poor Laws. He was happy to find that these opinions were entertained by many persons of eminent talents in this country, and it was some presumption in their favour that the same notions prevailed in the Colonies themselves. A statement had appeared in the 'Upper Canada Gazette,' complaining of the want of population in that district. It was worthy of remark, that we had in Canada 111 millions of acres of land capable of cultivation, while in Great Britain the cultivated land amounted to no more than seventy-seven millions of acres; and that, while in Canada the population amounted to no more than one person for each 190 acres, we had in England 57 persons to each 190 acres. He had been informed by Mr. Gallatin, the late American Minister in this country, that when he first settled in the United States, he placed himself at the very extreme limit of cultivation, that is to say, upon the very borders of the forests, which had, up to that time, been uninhabited; but that if a line were now to be drawn, it would be found that a tract of country extending more than 800 miles behind him had since been brought into cultivation. If the same course were adopted in our Colonies—if similar exertions were made, he had no doubt that they would be productive of the like effects. He questioned whether any policy would be more effective than that of giving to some of our Colonies a population adequate to their cultivation; and this we might do, by sending out the superabundant population of the Sister Country. This would at once benefit the individuals and prevent the evils caused by the subletting of land in that country. He only wished that the subject might be fairly looked into, and sanctioned by the opinions of the House and the country, in such a manner as to leave no doubt of its propriety. He did not feel it necessary to trouble the House further upon that occasion; if they consented to dispose of their superabundant population by encouraging emigration, they would produce unmixed advantage to this country as well as to Ireland. The Honourable Member concluded by moving, 'That an humble address be presented to the King, praying that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to order that there be laid before the House the report laid before the Colonial Department, by Lieut.-Colonel Cockburn, on the subject of emigration: together with the instructions received from that Department, on the 26th January, 1827.'

Mr. WILLIAM B. BARING said, that he thought there would be but little difficulty in effecting the proposed emigration, since the Colonists were disposed to find money for the support of the settlers. A better plan than that which was now proposed might be adopted, if arrangements were made to enable the emigrants to subsist while their crops were growing. The Legislative Assembly of Canada were disposed to support them, and could do so, if the government would give up its supremacy over the Crown lands. The greatest difficulty was, to keep the settlers in Canada, for they frequently went over to the United States, and it might be a question how far we ought to exert our powers to confer advantages on the United States and to increase their strength.

Mr. JAMES GRATTAN said, there were two methods of effecting emigration; either by the grant of a million of money, or by the means of individual speculation. It was said this would not be lost, but must be considered as a loan, and that the loan would be repaid in produce. The question, therefore, at last, was merely one of money. The landed gentlemen of Ireland were not favourable to this project; and instead of paying fifteen or sixteen pounds to get rid of the people, would much rather raise so much money to support them at home. He thought the evidence of Colonel Talbot and Mr. Robertson was that of interested parties, and he wished care to be taken that men should not go out expecting advantages, only to send back letters, as some emigrants had lately done, detailing the miseries they had endured.

Colonel DAVIES thought some arrangements to prevent the influx of the Irish peasants into this country absolutely necessary.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT agreed with the Right Honourable Gentleman that this subject demanded the most serious attention of this House. He did not, however, think that the House had been furnished at present with the means of judging properly on the details of the plan.

Mr. LEYCESTER said he was an enemy of emigration. It appeared to him a very impolitic measure—it was nothing better than exporting the living machinery of national welfare—a kind of statistical suicide.

Mr. BENNET said, it was clear from the report on emigration, that whatever vacuum we might make would be filled up as rapidly as it was made. Under these circumstances, he thought no sum of money would effect the proposed object.

Col. WOOD entirely agreed with what had fallen from the Hon. Baronet the Member for Westminster.

Mr. J. SMITH, having been a member of the emigration committee, could bear willing testimony to the great industry and ability of the Right Hon. Member. Much that he had stated was well worthy of attention, and he did not doubt that some part of his plan would be adopted by the House. In a part of the country near where he resided, eighty-four labourers in one parish were receiving relief, and a benevolent Quaker, a friend of his, William Allen, a man of great science, had visited that parish, and found it, to use his own expression, 'in a state of spiritual darkness.' It had never had a clergyman, and the inhabitants were in a state of deplorable destitution of all kinds. William Allen established a school, and he (Mr. J. Smith) at his request, had bought a farm and had built seven cottages upon one quarter of the land. They cost very little, and were so contrived that the whole manure of the seven families went to one spot. The experiment had answered in every way, as he obtained five per cent. for his money, and not one of the tenants had been guilty of the slightest defalcation. If it were said that he was encouraging an encrease of population, he could reply, that his tenants had so strong a sense of the impolicy of early marriages, that he was sure they would not allow their children to marry at seventeen or eighteen years old, as they were permitted to do in some places. If others would try the same experiment, he was sure it would succeed, by benefitting the people themselves and relieving the parishes.

Mr. W. WHITMORE expressed his doubts whether the plan of the Right Honourable Gentleman would be found to answer any good purpose.

Sir J. GRAHAM asked the Right Honourable the Secretary for the Colonies, whether he was really to understand that it was the intention of Government to re-introduce the passengers' act after the report of last session?

Mr. HUSKISSON—I feel in common with my Right Honourable Friend who has already addressed the House, that there is no matter requiring earlier attention than the revival of certain provisions of the passengers' act, which was repealed last year. If the Honourable Baronet had seen all the reports from New Brunswick and other Colonies, to which there was a considerable emigration last year, I think he would be satisfied of the propriety of such a course. Those who arrived and those who settled brought with them contagious disorders of the worst description; the gaol fever devastated whole townships, to the destruction, in some instances, of not less than one-tenth of the population. With respect to the general question of emigration, I feel, in common with the House, that too much praise cannot be given to my Right Honourable Friend, for the zeal and ability he has invariably shown in the prosecution of his object. At present I shall not offer the least opposition to the motion; but on the 13th inst. I shall be able to go most extensively into the subject, and in the mean time I am anxious that the House should receive all possible information, and that it should be well considered. As to the passengers' act, I trust that it will meet with no resistance, and that it will be passed before vessels proceed on their voyage with emigrants in the present season.

The question was then put and carried.

PASSENGERS' VESSELS—REGULATION ACT.

Mr. W. HORTON then moved, after one or two remarks, and in pursuance, as he believed, of the general wish of the House, for leave to bring in a bill 'To revise and amend an act for regulating vessels carrying passengers to foreign parts.'

Mr. HUME said that the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Huskisson) had referred to some documents in his office justifying the renewal of the act in question, and he hoped they would be laid before the House. It would be recollected that the emigration committee, after two years' deliberation, had made a special report against the passengers' act, and all others interfering with the conveyance of persons abroad. Some sufficient reason ought to be shown for resorting to a course so decidedly reprobated by that body; and, for his own part, he thought the repeal of the passengers' bill the best result of its labours.

Mr. HUSKISSON—The Honourable Member for Montrose seems to think that no inconvenience has arisen from the rescinding of all the regulations relating to passage vessels. I will not go into all the disgusting details received at the Colonial Department on the subject; but the Honourable Gentleman appears to doubt the information. I will, therefore, read one short extract from a despatch, which arrived only a short time after I came into office. It is from Sir James Kempt, who commands at Halifax. He writes, that the ship James had arrived there with 160 passengers from Ireland; five died on the voyage, thirty-five had been left at Newfoundland unable to proceed, and the remaining 120 had reached Halifax, but all including the crew, were labouring under typhus fever. He adds that out of the population of Halifax, consisting of seven thousand, eight hundred had died in the last year; two-thirds of the deaths having been occasioned by diseases introduced by the Irish emigrants. These facts sufficiently point out the necessity of some measure to prevent their recurrence; and I trust, therefore, it may, as soon as possible, go to a second reading, and be printed for the information of the House.

Mr. STANLEY considered this debate premature in the present stage of the measure. He had lately had an opportunity of seeing the correspondence to which his Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Huskisson) had alluded. Having attentively read through these details, he was satisfied that some restrictions were necessary to restrain the excessive cupidity of the adventurers, who speculated in passage vessels. He remembered in one of the letters an expression of a gallant officer, who said, that, though he had seen many slave ships on their arrival, with their human cargoes, he had never seen any so loathsome and disgusting as one of these passage vessels he had seen arrive from Ireland. From reflection, and the perusal of those papers, he (Mr. Stanley) retracted the opinion he had too hastily formed on this subject; and though he remained the warmest advocate of the general principles of free trade, he thought a special case of exception had been made out in this instance.

Mr. WARBURTON denied that the bill of last Session had been passed through the House in great haste. He had no wish to oppose this measure, if sufficient time were given for obtaining information from Ireland, and from those other parts interested in the question.

Mr. ROBINSON rose to bear testimony to the statement of the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Huskisson). From his own connection with the Colonies, such a multitude of papers had come under his observation, with reference to this subject, that he had no doubt as to the mischievous consequences of allowing passengers to go from Ireland and Scotland without restrictions. He implored the House, therefore, to give their support to the measures recommended to them.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM could not avoid remarking, that he had yet no better evidence than that examined before the emigration committee. He was not wedded to any general theories, though he was not prepared to join with the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Huskisson) in sneering at unbending principles (hear, hear).

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

Mr. WILMOT HORTON postponed his notice of motion respecting a bill to enable the parishes in England to mortgage their poor rates for the purpose of assisting voluntary emigrants.

KILLINEY CHAPEL BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Killiney chapel (Ireland) bill,

Mr. HENRY GRATTAN expressed his disapprobation of the bill for the erection of a chapel of ease in Killiney, county Dublin. The chapel was not wanted.

Mr. MOORE stated, that the vestry of Monkstown, the perpetual curate, and the rector of the parish, had all agreed on the expediency of erecting the proposed chapel of ease.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT observed, that the concurrence of a vestry in Ireland was no criterion of the necessity of the proposed chapel. He trusted the Honourable Member would agree to postpone the bill.

Mr. MOORE postponed the second reading of the bill to Friday.

On the motion of Lord ALTHORP, the bill for the repeal of the sacramental test was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday se'nnight, the Noble Lord having intimated his intention to propose going into committee on the bill on the Monday following.

HOUSE OF LORDS—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

The House met this day at five o'clock, and adjourned until to-morrow, without transacting any public business.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

The SPEAKER took the Chair this day at the usual hour.

Mr. LAMB brought up a bill for the consolidation of the laws relating to jurors in Ireland. He hoped that the Bill would be allowed to go into Committee, as it was a measure of great necessity.

After a few words from Mr. GRATTAN,

Mr. HUME said, that the abuses of the jury system in Ireland were enormous. He considered that the severity of the sentence passed on Mr. Encas M'Donnell, was discreditable to the administration of justice in Ireland.

Mr. LAMB vindicated the Court of King's Bench, and expressed his regret that he had not been present a few nights before, when such an unworthy reflection was cast upon the upright judges who presided in that tribunal. Their unsullied and exalted characters, he conceived, might have protected them from any imputation of political partiality in the exercise of their official functions.

The bill was then read a first and second time, and committed.

The House then resumed, and the report was ordered to be taken into consideration this day se'nnight.

Mr. H. GRATTAN presented a petition from a parish in the county Wicklow, for the repeal of the laws that disqualify on account of religious opinion.

Mr. MONCK mved for a return of corporations in Ireland; and also of the quantity of coals imported into Ireland from England and Scotland during the last year.

Sir THOMAS ACKLAND gave notice, that on the committal of the test laws repeal bill, he should move that some necessary oath be administered to Dissenters on their entering Office.

On the presentation of a petition from the Surrey Anti-Slavery Society, Mr. DENISON asked Lord F. GOWER whether Ministers meant to hand over the slavery question to the Colonial Legislatures, or to take it up themselves?

Lord FRANCIS GOWER said he was not prepared with an answer.

Mr. BERNAL said that the West India Proprietors were as anxious as any other persons to know the course to be pursued by Government. Things could not go on as at present. *It was necessary for the Colonists to know whether there was still a link to bind them to this country, or whether the connection was to be dissolved.*

After a few words from Sir A. GRANT, Sir ROBERT WILSON, and others,

Mr. Secretary HUSKISSON, who had entered the House, stated that he had come down by request of Mr. Brougham, to answer some questions touching the Colonies, similar to those put by Mr. Denison.

Mr. A. BARING thought they ought to know what was to be done, but did not think much good came from Societies interesting themselves in the question.

Dr. LUSHINGTGN said, the House was pledged to Mr. Canning's resolutions, and no Ministry dare oppose them.

Mr. BROUGHAM then put his question, namely, whether any measures had been taken by the Legislatures of the Colonies, in reference to the Slave population, which could be considered satisfactory by his Majesty's Goverment, *and such as would* supersede the necessity of their acting upon the pledges that had been given?

Mr. Secretary HUSKISSON said, the only answer he could give was, that in those Colonies which had no local Legislatures, some of the propositions adopted under the sanction of Parliament has been carried into effect, and in those having legislatures as near an approximation had been made to the attainment of the objects in view as the fears and prejudices of the parties would allow.

Mr. BROUGHAM declared himself dissatisfied with the answer of the Right Hon. Secretary, and signified his intention of bringing the subject before the House immediately after the holidays.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Mr. HUME postponed his motion relative to promotions in the army, from Jan. 25, 1827, until Wednesday next.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY, MARCH 6.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT said, that in presenting the Petition of the Catholics of Ireland, involving as it did the interests of so large a portion of the subjects of this realm, he felt himself called upon to deviate from his usual rule of not saying any thing on the presentation of a petition upon a subject likely soon again to come under the consideration of the House. He was convinced that this House would not be much longer employed in the consideration of that momentous question. The public mind was now becoming so enlightened that the rights of the Catholics could not continue to be withheld upon the absurd pretences and false charges that had been urged against them. The hardships under which the Catholics of England laboured, were not thought by some to press so hardly on them as a practical grievance; but nothing could surely be more galling to the feelings of any man than that in his own country he should be a persecuted being, that his religion should make him unworthy of trust; and that by law he should be incapacitated from receiving those marks of honour to which he is entitled in common with the rest of his fellow-subjects. After some further observations, the Honourable Baronet presented the petition which prayed for Catholic Emancipation. Ordered to be printed.

The Hon. Baronet then gave notice, that on Tuesday the 29th of April, he would bring the consideration of that petition before the House.

Mr. PEEL presented a petition from the University of Oxford, against the Tithe Commutation Bill (in England and Wales.) The great objection to the present Bill was, that it proposed to make the present agreement between the rector and the landed proprietor an unalterable standard of the value of the tithes. Under the Irish Tithe Commutation Bill, the agreement could only last for 21 years. Ordered to be printed.

EXPENSE OF PRINTING PAPERS.

Sir M. W. RIDLEY in moving for some particulars of the expense of printing certain Papers by order of the house, stated that the expense of printing those Papers for the last year was calculated at £80,000, and in some years it had amounted to £120,000. After stating his intention to move for the appointment of a committee to investigate the subject, the Hon. Member concluded by moving for returns of the Expense attending the printing the reports on slavery, on the Game Laws, on the burning of Hindoo widows, and other subjects.

The motion was agreed to.

TREATY OF LIMERICK.

Sir H. PARNELL rose to move for a copy of the Treaty of Limerick. He was induced to give that notice, by having observed that so many of the petitions presented of late by the Roman Catholics of Ireland, stated broadly, that the statutes which excluded them from civil rights had been passed in violation of a solemn compact entered into at the Treaty of Limerick. Until the time of the Union, Ireland was an independent country in all respects but that of owing allegiance to the same King. Such was the situation of Ireland when the Protestants of this country dethroned James II., the Irish still continuing their allegiance to him. In the contest which ensued in Ireland no results took place in favour of William until the city of Limerick was besieged for the second time in 1696. The surrender of Limerick was important to King William in every point of view, but especially as a confirmation of the Revolution of 1688. He would now read to the House the first article of the Treaty entered into at the surrender at Limerick, the first and ninth being the two articles on which the Catholics rested the charge of broken faith against the Government of this country. The first article was as follows:—"The Roman Catholics of this kingdom shall enjoy such privileges in the exercise of their religion, as are consistent with the laws of Ireland, or as they did enjoy in the reign of King Charles II.; and their Majesties, as soon as their affairs will permit them, to summon a Parliament in this kingdom, will endeavour to procure the said Roman Catholics such further security in that particular, as may preserve them from any disturbance upon the account of their said religion." The next article they appealed to in favour of their charge was the ninth, which ran thus:—"The oath to be administered to such Roman Catholics as submit to their Majesties' Government, shall be the oath above said, and no other." That oath above said was simply the oath of allegiance (hear, hear.) The construction put upon those articles by the Catholics was, that according to the first they were to be indemnified against all obstructions on account of their religion; and according to the ninth, that they were to be subjected to no oaths but the oath of allegiance; that the other oaths since imposed upon them, were so many infractions of the Treaty, to which the faith of the Government was pledged. In their memorials to the King, and in their Petitions to Parliament, the claim was constantly kept alive? There were also great constitutional authorities in favour of the interpretation contended for by the Catholics. The Hon. Member referred to Smollett, Dr. Laurence, and Mr. Burke. As to the argument which represented the Treaty as out of date, the penal laws had reduced the Catholic body at one period to a state of mental imbecility and despair—not only deprived them of political power, but reduced them, he might almost say, to a state of civil death. From the reign of Anne until the opening of the code in 1793, they were without hope to encourage them to any effort, and the Treaty was not alluded to because no proceedings were taken to advance their cause. But as soon as they were in condition to approach the Legislature, they appealed to that document in support of their pretensions. For these reasons, he might say with Mr. Burke, that the faith of this country was pledged to Ireland—that the penal laws could not be passed without a breach of that faith—and that we were bound to relieve them from the pressure of these laws, in order to give them, if possible, some retribution for what they had suffered in former times. The Hon. Baronet concluded by moving for a copy of the letters patent whereiu the civil articles of the Treaty of Limerick were ratified by King William and Queen Mary.

Mr. H. GRATTAN rose to second the motion, and he did so in the persuasion that the case of the Catholics of Ireland would be made out by the document. The question as it appeared to him, resolved itself into a mere matter of fact; it was merely whether such a treaty had ever been completed; for on the meaning of the terms there could be no dispute. He thought at the same time that his Hon. Friend would fall short of his object if he persisted in confining his motion to the civil articles; for there were two copies of the treaty originally published—one in Ireland, and the other in England; and it was curious to observe that the one printed in London omitted to state that the King had sanctioned them. This had, to him, the appearance of an intention from the beginning to break through the articles. He would next advert to the privileges enjoyed by the Catholics in the time of Charles the Second. He contended that there were no laws in existence which excluded them from Parliament at that time. The only statute which then existed for disqualifying Roman Catholics for holding offices was the Seventh of Elizabeth, chapter first which gave the Queen the power of appointing commissioners to administer the oath of supremacy to all persons holding offices—naming several, lay and temporal—or to every person having her Majesty's fees and wages. Would it be said that this law extended to members of Parliament? How could that be, unless such persons were proved to have received her Majesty's fees and wages? In the time of Charles the Second, Roman Catholics were only excluded from the House of Commons by a Resolution of the House. He referred to a Resolution of the House of Lords to prove that Roman Catholics sat in that House at a later period than the time alluded to by the treaty. He appealed to the authority of Bishop Burnett, who said "that those of Limerick did not treat for themselves alone, but for all the Roman Catholics of Ireland;" the same authority also declared that the Roman Catholics were accordingly all admitted to the privileges of subjects upon taking the oath of allegiance without the oath of supremacy. Another contemporary authority upon the subject was Lord Orrery, in whose works he found a passage stating that upon a particular debate only one Roman Catholic attended but that several others were coming up. In another place it was stated that the Catholics could only command ten votes. The Hon. Member then referred to another work, containing a list of sixteen Catholic peers who sat in Parliament in 1681, two of whom were the hostages taken for the performance of the treaty of Limerick. He should say no more because no more was necessary to prove that the Catholics had a right to all they claimed, under the faith of a solemn treaty. The Hon. Member then deprecated every thing calculated to influence the passions in the discussion of such subjects; and concluded by some allusions to the state of Ireland. No country was so terrible to live in as Ireland. He should always be prepared to support the Protestant Establishments of that country; but he would rather be hacked in pieces himself, and see his children mangled around him, than forswear his hostility to the penal laws which oppressed his Catholic fellow-subjects. Scarcely had the triumvirate, which recently acceded to the Cabinet, got safely into their seats, before the Catholic rent swelled £5,000 in amount. Could a system which produced such effects on the population of a whole country, last much longer? Was it not calculated to impair and destroy the attachment which ought to subsist between England and Ireland? He should not trouble the House further at present, as another opportunity would shortly arise in which he could give his opinion more fully on the subject of Catholic Emancipation.

Mr. Secretary PEEL said, that whatever merit was due to the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, on account of his argument, he certainly could not claim the merit of having abstained from that excitement of the feelings which he himself so strongly deprecated (hear, hear, hear). He should follow the Hon. Gentleman's recommendation, but not his example; only speaking to a few of the facts, and the inferences drawn from them, which had been mentioned by the Right Hon. Baronet; and, indeed, he was of opinion, that as a proper opportunity for a full discussion would soon occur, it would have been better if all the speeches upon the present occasion had been dispensed with. He was perfectly prepared to acquiesce in the motion; he had not the slightest objection to the production of the document. But he did wish to state, that he had given his best consideration to the Treaty of Limerick, and all the circumstances connected with it; that he had carefully consulted all the cotemporary authorities upon the subject, and the result had left the strongest conviction on his mind, that no privileges now withheld from the Catholics of Ireland could be claimed under that Treaty. He concurred with the Right Honourable Baronet in his motion; but he could not concur with the grounds of his motion as they had been stated to the House. The Right Honourable Baronet referred to two Articles of the Treaty, the 1st and 7th, and contended that the first guaranteed to the Catholics the restoration of their privileges, such as they were at the time of Charles the Second; the other, that every such privilege should be granted upon their taking the oath of allegiance. The first article was worded thus:—"That the Roman Catholics of this kingdom shall enjoy such privileges as are consistent with the laws of Ireland, or as they did enjoy in the time of Charles the Second." It then went on to say, that as soon as their Majesties' affairs permitted, measures should be taken to secure them in the exercise of their religion, without disturbance. The seventh article declared, "that the oath to be administered to such Roman Catholics as submit to their Majesties shall be the oath aforesaid, and no other." Now did not this refer to such as were named in the second and following articles—to "such as submit." The very terms of the second article were, "such then in arms as shall return and submit;" and they were to be entitled—to what? "to the freeholds and estates such as they possessed in the time of Charles." Was it then possible for any man to contend that this Treaty which specified the parties and the privileges restored, should have for its object the admission of the whole of the people of Ireland to a state better than that of the Protestants? For although they were only to take the oath of allegiance upon admission to offices, the Protestant must still continue to take the oaths of Supremacy and Transubstantiation. But, let the House look at the Article immediately following the 7th, it stated, "that every Nobleman and Gentleman comprised in the second and third Articles of the Treaty, shall be allowed to ride with a sword by his side and a case of pistols, and to keep a gun in his house to defend the same." Was it possible to argue that the same Treaty had for its object to admit all the Catholic population of Ireland to the enjoyment of all the privileges of the subject, and to secure to these particular Noblemen and Gentlemen the privileges of riding with a sword and a case of pistols, and of keeping a gun to defend their houses. This was a question of dry law as to the construction of the document in question, and upon an occasion like the present, they could look at it without the excitement and warmth of feeling which usually attended the discussion of the general question to which it referred. In such a spirit he would call upon the House to look at what could have been the intention and the understanding of those who signed the Treaty of 1691. Let them only consider what had taken place in Ireland in 1689, and then ask themselves if it was possible to believe that King William intended to admit Catholics to all offices and to seats in Parliament, by the Treaty of Limerick. Let them look at the state of the Parliament of James in 1689, only two years before the period when it was contended that Catholics were admitted to sit in the Parliament of King William. The Parliament of James consisted of two hundred and forty-one Members, only six of whom were Protestant Members. Now was it possible that King William with his experience of the Acts of that Parliament, and of its Constitution, could be supposed to admit such a body of Catholics to his Parliament by these words in the Treaty "that they shall enjoy all privileges in the exercising their religion." Surely such a supposition was absurd in the extreme. If these important concessions were to be granted, why were they not set forth in the articles? What were the terms the Roman Catholics insisted upon before they agreed to the Treaty? Previous to the capitulation, they sent a proposition to General Ginkell, who commanded King William's army. The terms they asked were these:—1st, An act of Indemnity for all past offences. 2d, The restoration of all Irish estates to their possessors before the Revolution; 3d, Free liberty of worship, and one Priest in every parish in all towns and cities as well as villages; 4th, Irish Papists to be capable of military and civil employments; 5th, The Irish Army shall be paid like the rest of the King's forces; 6th, Irish Papists shall be allowed to live in all towns upon equal terms with Protestants, and to be admitted equally to Corporations; 7, An Act in confirmation of the above. What was the answer of General Ginkell? He thought these terms so extravagant that he declared, "although he was a stranger to the laws of England, yet he knew the proposals to be so contradictory to them, and so dishonorable to himself that he would not grant any such terms." Accordingly he prepared his batteries, and then sent in the twelve articles which were accepted. For a long period after this, nothing was heard of the right of Catholics to sit in Parliament. Before he called the attention of the House to the high cotemporary authority of Bishop Burnett, which the Honourable Gentleman had cited in favour of his own, he begged they would bear in mind the fact, that, in 1693, the oath of supremacy was certainly required to be taken in the Irish Parliament. Bishop Burnett, in the third volume of his History of the Reign of King William and Queen Mary, which was begun in 1705, made an allusion to the Treaty of Limerick, of which the Honourable Gentleman had made an imperfect quotation. These were the words:—"The articles of the capitulation were punctually executed. Some doubts arose out of some ambiguous words, and they were explained in favour of the Irish." That was the very description of the person whom the Hon. Gentleman relied on as the most cogent authority in proof that the articles of the treaty of Limerick had been violated—an authority which declared that the said articles were "punctually executed" (hear, hear, hear). He would not now further exhaust the patience of the House by referring to the other facts of the question. He did not mean to say that some of the laws afterwards passed were not in violation of the treaty. The acts of Anne and George the First were so, and he would not now stop to inquire what exigency might have called for those measures. All that it was now necessary for him to know was, that there was no penal law now in existence which was at variance with the stipulations of the treaty of Limerick.

Mr. S. RICE said, it was his firm belief that the construction which ought in justice to be put upon the treaty of Limerick, was directly the reverse of that stated by the Right Hon. Gentleman. He contended that the authority of Burnett was in favour of his view of the treaty. The terms sent to Gen. Ginkell demanded that there should be an Irish army.

Mr. Secretary PEEL—What Irish army?

Mr. S. RICE—The Irish army which distinguished itself gloriously against England. The parents of the Irish brigade, whose conduct drew from an English King that memorable speech—"Curse on the laws which deprived me of such subjects."

Mr. Secretary PEEL did not intend to cast any reflection upon that army. He wanted to know what was there contrary to the law of England in the forces being paid by the King?

Mr. S. RICE proceeded to contend, that many privileges were wrested from the Roman Catholics after the ratification of the treaty, against which it was useless for them to complain when they were oppressed to the dust, and their oppressors revelling in the plenitude of their power. In the argument in which Sir Toby Butler contended against adding the oath of abjuration to the oath of allegiance, he maintained that it could not be done, upon the ground that the treaty of Limerick declared that the oath of allegiance should be taken, and no other. Was it to the Acts of the Government of William that they were to look for a just interpretation of the treaty? He respected the Government of King William, but its members were compelled to refrain from doing justice to the Catholics, lest by so doing they should give encouragement to the Jacobins. He acknowledged that there were several great and good men to be found in the Government of King William; but he would put it to the House whether that Government, or any other Government, whose members were at variance in opinion on the most vital subjects with each other (cheers from the opposition), could be fairly looked upon as representing in their conduct the real and unqualified intentions of the parties signing a treaty like that of Limerick. He wished to say one word as to the state of the Catholics in the reign of Charles the Second. They were not by law excluded from Parliament. In that reign a pressing desire was evinced to keep the Catholics out of Parliament. In the year 1661, a Committee was appointed to prepare a measure to effect that object, but no measure was produced. In 1662, a committee was again appointed with a similar view, and also to prepare a measure affecting the hierarchy. What was the consequence? The measure for excluding the hierarchy was produced by itself; and in 1663, the heads of a bill to bring about the exclusion of Catholics from Parliament were forwarded to the Duke of Ormond, together with a petition in their support. Did that bill pass? No. The Duke of Ormond, whatever might have been his offences against Ireland, was too well acquainted with its interests to approve of any such measure. He prorogued the Parliament which proposed the bill, time after time, and finally dissolved it without giving the bill his sanction. He would maintain, therefore, that up to the year 1682 there was no legislative enactment which prevented Catholics from sitting in Parliament. From the moment the Irish Parliament had declared that the English Parliament had no right to bind his Majesty's subjects of Ireland—the right of England to impose an oath respecting the admission of members into the House of Commons ceased. He wished there were a legal tribunal before which the question was to be decided, and he would gladly join issue upon the construction of the treaty of Limerick. If any Honourable Gentleman still doubted upon the subject, he intreated him to recollect the nature and the situation of the parties to it. The Irish were the weaker party. It was a principle uniformly recognized, that wherever in the construction of the terms of a treaty any doubt arose, to interpret them in favour of the weaker party; and bearing that principle in mind, and

(*b*) Then, in strict justice, the three so thrown out of employment ought to be fed by him who profits by the machinery that removed them, or by the society which derives the benefit of the improvement.

(*c*) It is for this reason that the produce of this machinery ought to benefit those who are thrown out of labour by its use. But that is a strange source of *national* wealth, which reduces a large portion of the people to beggary, and the necessity of exile. It would be more strict to call it the source of *inequality*—as while it makes rich capitalists still richer, it makes labourers (by far the largest portion of the population) poorer than before!

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE
CONTINUED.

looking at the subject under all its circumstances, he was quite sure those members would come to a conclusion different from that of the Right Hon. Gentleman. They had now at the head of the government a great military character—a man conversant with sieges and treaties—and he (Mr. S. Rice) would ask, if this had been a treaty by which the Government of Spain was conveyed to her legitimate rulers, would it not be recognised and enforced by the aid of all the powers in Europe (hear, hear).

Mr. Secretary PEEL explained.

Mr. MOORE rose to express his dissent from the views taken of the Treaty of Limerick by the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. S. Rice), and some others who had preceded him in the debate, and contended, that the construction put upon that Treaty by those Honourable Members, had been a forced and unjust construction. That the exercise of their religion was all that was intended to be conceded to the Catholics by the Treaties of Limerick and Galway, would appear from a document alluded to by an historian who was eye-witness of the events (the Rev. George Story), namely, the proclamation of the Chief Justices, promising to such of the rebels as should submit, "that they should not be prosecuted or disturbed on account of their religion." If the first article merely referred to the exercise of political privileges, where was the necessity of introducing those latter words of the proclamation of the treaty. The Honourable Member concluded by expressing his hope that the Right Hon. Gentleman in moving for a copy of the Treaty of Limerick, would move also for a copy of that Proclamation of the Chief Justices.

Mr. A. DAWSON contended that there was a very good reason for those who signed the Treaty of Limerick, not entertaining the question of seats in Parliament. The Protestants could apprehend no danger from the Catholics. The reason why Sir Toby Butler had not touched upon the Catholic's claim to sit in Parliament was plain enough. He had appeared at the Bar of the House merely as a Counsel. He had only to add, that if any thing which had been advanced had at all shaken the opinion of the Right Honourable Secretary, he sincerely hoped that the benefit of his doubts would be given to the weaker party.

The motion was then agreed to, and the Address was ordered to be presented by such members as were of his Majesty's Privy Council.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Friday, March 7.

The Bishop of BATH and WELLS presented a petition from the Archdeacon and Clergy of that Diocese, against further concessions to the Roman Catholics. The petition was read at length on the motion of the Lord Bishop.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY again pointed their Lordships' attention to the Catholic Association, as reported in the Irish Papers. A Noble Lord opposite, it was stated, had authorised a member of the Association to make some statements in his name. He deprecated measures of this kind, which was making the Roman Catholic Association a channel of communication with the Irish Catholics. These political demagogues assumed a more dangerous character when they made use of the authority of Members of that house, and professed to state their sentiments. He wished particularly to call the attention of their Lordships to a letter read in the Catholic Association from a Noble Lord not in that House. Amongst other things, the letter stated that the Marquis of Lansdown, Lord Carlisle, and Mr. Tierney would have brought on the Catholic Question, had they remained in power. But the Roman Catholics were recommended not to place any reliance on the present Government, for that as at present constituted, it was worse even than the Government of Lord Liverpool. Declarations of this kind, clothed the Association in an authority which they otherwise could not have. A speech of Mr. O'Connell's followed the letter to which he had alluded, in which some observations were made on the Marquis of Anglesey, and some personalities thrown out against himself which he of course treated with the contempt they deserved, coming from such a character. It was said the Marquis of Anglesey regretted some hasty expressions he had used against the Catholics; but he (the Marquis of Londonderry) was convinced the Marquis of Anglesey never authorised such statement to be made in the Catholic Association. If he could unmask the posture in which these mischievous spirits stood, who were trying to govern Ireland, he thought he should be doing a great benefit to that country.

Lord CLIFDEN said, he had never authorised the statement, to which the Noble Marquis alluded, to be made in the Catholic Association.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN said he had never authorised any communication to be made in his name to the Catholic Association, nor did his Lordship wish to consider them as the Representatives of the Catholics of Ireland. He thought it most unwise to debate on the speeches made in that house. He did not mean to defend the Catholic Association, but in justice to the statement, that he and some Noble Friends intended to have brought forward the Catholic question had they stopped in office, he felt himself bound to state that he had made such a declaration frequently during the last summer with a view to contradict a statement to a contrary effect, made at a public meeting in Ireland.

Lord RODEN expressed his hope, that the Ministers would take some measures to put down the Catholic Association.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY expressed his satisfaction at the declarations of the Noble Marquis and the Noble Viscount.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OATHS TAKEN BY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. BROUGHAM presented a petition signed by the most respectable Catholics of Ireland, praying for a repeal of the oath taken by every Member of Parliament upon taking his seat, that the Roman Catholic religion is damnable and idolatrous. He should, when his Honourable Friend the Member for Westminster should bring on his motion for a repeal of the Catholic disabilities on the 29th of April, move that the prayer of the petition should be taken into consideration.—Ordered to be printed.

After a variety of other business, the house proceeded to the further examination of witnesses on the East Redford Disfranchisement Bill. One of the witnesses distinctly and repeatedly stated, that of the 104 burgesses he knew of 76 who had not taken any bribes. Another witness of the name of Leadbeater was ordered to be committed to Newgate for gross falsehood, after a division of 106 to 15.

The Penryn disfranchisement bill was read a second time.

The Mail.

WEDNESDAY, March 12.

The war with Turkey becomes more and more confirmed, and is, in short, already on the eve of commencing. By the latest intelligence received in London on Saturday from the Continent, the details of which are given in other paragraphs, it will be seen that large numbers of French troops are assembling for embarkation to the Morea; and an equal number of English are said to be promised to act in concert with them. Great stress is laid on the perfect unanimity and disinterestedness which at present prevail in the Cabinets of Europe, as to their making common cause against the Turks. This may be true at present; but who can say how long this harmony shall last? The very first action may give rise to jealousies and disputes, and the spark that has now lighted up a war with Turkey may, before the present year is at an end, set all Europe in a blaze; for if, in the progress of events, it shall appear to any one power, that another is likely to reap more benefit than itself from the issue, envy will be engendered, war possibly declared, and, then, the ranging of friends and allies on either side, will soon swell the list of the combatants, till it embraces all whose aid can be useful to either.

A News Room was lately set up in this town chiefly for the convenience of the humbler classes of society, but in consequence of its being modelled and conducted on principles of perfect impartiality—taking in newspapers at both sides of the question, upon as fair a balance as possible—it has been denounced by the Priests, and we suppose, must come to the ground. The Rev. John Sheehan, we understand, has been particularly active in blowing up the establishment, and assures parties interested, that he has very good reasons for what he does (we have no doubt of it), which he will tell them, when they come to *confess* to him! The same Rev. Gentleman has been also endeavouring to revive the *Order of Liberators*; but we have not learned with what success. O'Connell, if we mistake not, has been lately *regretting* that *Ribbonism* was again making its appearance in the country.

MR. SPRING RICE.

It is quite true, as stated in some of the papers, that Mr. Spring Rice goes out to India, as Secretary to Lord Wm. Bentinck, but Mr. Rice will not leave England till all the Irish business is disposed of in the House of Commons. No part of Mr. Rice's family will accompany him to India. The appointment of Secretary to the Governor-General does not rest either with the East India Company or with the Government. Mr. Rice, therefore, owes his nomination to Lord Wm. Bentinck alone.—*London Paper.*

LORD RODEN.

With unfeigned pleasure we announce to the Protestants of Ireland, that a Nobleman so well acquainted with their circumstances, and so devoted to their cause, has been in an especial manner appointed one of his Majesty's Lords of the Bedchamber. The feeling of satisfaction we entertain does not arise from the mere accession of the Noble Lord to office; but because it furnishes an additional evidence of the sentiments of his Majesty with regard to Ireland and to the great question, and affords to an individual so well qualified as Lord Roden, such frequent and valuable opportunities of representing the true state of this country to Ireland's King. The following is from our Private Correspondent, dated London, Friday evening:—

"His Majesty has appointed the Earl of Roden to a situation in the Royal Household. His Lordship was sent for by his Majesty on Tuesday night, and at an audience yesterday at St. James's, he kissed hands on receiving the appointment of a Lord of the Bedchamber."—*D. E. Mail.*

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION

Met on Saturday. The amount of Rent acknowledged for the week amounted to £209 3s 5½d.

The following is Mr. O'Connell's *present* opinion of Mr. Villiers Stuart:—

"Look to the Sub-letting Act, and look to the manner in which their Irish patriots supported it. Sir Henry Parnell, if not the declared father, was certainly the nursing mother of this Bill, for he took it under his holy protection. It was great ingratitude—he would not refrain from using the word—it was base ingratitude in Mr. Villiers Stuart to advocate the principle of this Bill. He who had come in for the representation of Waterford on the shoulders of her people, now joined the enemies of the people in supporting this Bill. For his (Mr. O'Connell's) own part, he would prefer Lord George Beresford in Parliament voting against this Bill, than Mr. Villiers Stuart supporting it. He was the more dissatisfied with many Irish Members, when he saw how some English Members attended to the interests of Ireland. What man is Ireland more indebted to than Joseph Hume? (cheers.) He is constant and indefatigable in exposing abuses (hear.) And when many of their friends in Parliament sneered at the Association, did he not say he would consider it an honour to belong to the Association? (cheers.) He should now give notice of a motion, requesting Mr. Hume to permit his name to be enrolled amongst the Members of the Association."

We would direct public attention to an advertisement on our paper to-day, from Mr. Davis, Optician. His collection of Optical Instruments is the largest ever offered for sale in this city.

We regret to announce the death of Sir Jonas Greene, Recorder of Dublin, after a protracted illness of several months.

Marquis of Anglesey.—His Excellency attended the Theatre on Saturday night. He sat in a private box, and was attended by the Earl of Errol, Sir S. D. Laffan, Colonel Gossett, and Colonel Brownrigg, he was extremely well received by the audience, and applauded very frequently.

We hope the Parliament will oppose Mr. G. Moore's lottery scheme for a canal through Ireland. Lord Cloncurry has, we believe, something to do with this scheme. It would not surprise us if he had been got hold of by some of the crew, whom we disappointed, a year or two since, in their schemes for robbing the people of England. The project for cutting a canal through Ireland is to raise the money by means of lotteries in England—English pockets are to be got into for Irish purposes, and this while Ireland pays only five millions toward the taxation, and has no poor laws, though her population is seven millions; and England pays fifty millions of taxation, and has poor laws, and fourteen millions population. The population of England to Ireland is only as two to one, but her taxation, compared with Ireland, is ten to one, and no poor laws in Ireland, though heavy poor laws in England. Mr. G. Moore must think that the people of England are a little beside themselves to listen to such a proposition. If there is to be a lottery in England, we had better have one to get rid of some of our debt. But we would ask Mr. G. Moore—if the people of Ireland can raise £300 a week by means of the Catholic Association, they might raise so much a week by means of a Canal Association? Why not call the Catholic Association the Canal Association, and spend the £300 a-week, or £15,000 a-year on the projected canal. But we have no doubt that knaves are goading on Lord Cloncurry, Mr. G. Moore, and the merchants, &c. of Dublin. Some ten or a dozen wanting large salaries for their lives.—*Morning Herald.*

Robbery.—Monday morning, about two o'clock, A. M., a most daring and desperate robbery was committed in Patrick-street, on the house of one Carroll, a barber. Two villains obtained an entrance into the shop by unhinging a back door in the entry, near Mr. Connolly's.—The poor man upon whom this desperate robbery was committed, has been deprived almost of every article he had in the world, and will be ruined by the act.

THE WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE OF IRELAND.

We have great pleasure in being able to announce the warm and parental reception given on Saturday to the petition of the Working Woollen Manufacturers of the county and city of Dublin, by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The petition was presented by Lord Errol and Col. Gosset, accompanied by John Lawless, Esq. on whom devolved the duty of reading it. The Marquis of Anglesey *will not only wear Irish manufacture* HIMSELF, but he has given orders, that *his household shall be clad in the same.* This is more than profession—this is *acting* in the best and most efficient manner. His Lordship read the following reply to the Deputation, and accompanied it by the warmest expressions of anxiety for the welfare of Ireland:

TO THE WORKING WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS OF THE COUNTY AND CITY OF DUBLIN.

I am so fully impressed with the importance of encouraging, by every practicable means, the manufacturers of this country, that I receive with pleasure any information or suggestion, having that object in view. Your petition, therefore, is acceptable, and I trust, will have the same effect upon others, that it has had upon me, in drawing their attention to a comparative examination of the Irish manufactured woollen cloths with those imported; the result of which will be (as far as I am competent to judge) so favourable to Ireland.—*Saunders's News-Letter.*

REFORMATION SOCIETY.

A meeting was held in the Court House of Omagh on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, for the purpose of establishing an Auxiliary to the British Reformation Society, Captain Stewart, High Sheriff of the county of Tyrone, in the chair. Messrs. Gordon and Vernon attended on behalf of the Society.

The resolutions being read, the Rev. Mr. Tombs rose, and in an able and energetic manner exposed some of the leading errors and corruptions of the Romish church. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. M'Caffrey, Parish Priest. A discussion ensued, which for the first two days was conducted with considerable order and regularity; the interest excited on the occasion was extraordinary. At the close of the second day's discussion the Priests, either unable to defend the tenets of their church, or wishing to throw the advocates of the Reformation off their guard—declared their intention of withdrawing from the controversy. The declaration, however, was merely Jesuitical—they reappeared next day (Thursday), and on that day the meeting was crowded to excess. The breathless attention with which the Priests were heard, and the hooting and hisses by which the advocates of the Reformation Society were assailed, evidently showed that the whole matter was, on the side of the Roman Catholics, a preconcerted and organised plan. The meeting at length assumed such a tone of confusion and wild disorder that it was deemed prudent to stop the discussion for that day. The controversy terminated here—the Priests did not appear on the next day (Friday). A large meeting, however, assembled, and the proceedings of the day were confined to several resolutions proposed and seconded as explanatory of the principles and objects of the Reformation Society. The business being gone through, the meeting, which was almost exclusively Protestant, retired, and by their peaceable demeanour and truly christian-like conduct, afforded a striking contrast to the disorderly behaviour of the tumultuous and riotous mob assembled on the preceding day.

SPRING ASSIZES.

COUNTY CLARE.

Friday, the Lord Chief Baron proceeded for Ennis, where his Lordship opened the Munster Assize Circuit, and swore in the following Grand Jury:—

Right Hon. J. O. Vandeleur, Foreman, Sir A. Fitzgerald, Richard Stackpoole, Francis Gore, Thomas Browne, Henry Butler, Bindon Scott, William Nugent Mac Namara, John Mac Donnell, Poole Hickman, Andrew Stackpoole, Bindon Blood, Thomas Studdert, John Scott Vandeleur, S. G. Purdon, Poole Hickman, George O'Callaghan, Augustine Butler, H. D. Massy, David J. Wilson, Charles Creagh, Thomas Morony, and Francis Gore, jun. Esqrs.

The number of prisoners for trial at Ennis, is 63.

COUNTY LIMERICK.

There are forty-four prisoners for trial in the city gaol, this assizes:—six for murder, five for highway robbery, three for burglary, one for horse-stealing, two for pig-stealing, one for forgery, and twenty-six for minor offences—total, 44 in actual custody, exclusive of others on bail.

There are eighty-five prisoners for trial in the county gaol, including 18 for murder, 7 for assaulting habitations, 4 for burglary, 6 for violation, 1 for abduction, 1 for arson, 1 for cutting and maiming, 2 for horse-stealing, 2 for cow-stealing, 3 for sheep stealing, 2 for coining, 13 for robbery, 4 for pig stealing, and the remainder for minor offences.

The King's health, we are happy to state, is so much improved, that on arriving the other night at St. James's Palace, from Windsor, his Majesty alighted from his carriage, and, without any assistance, walked with apparent ease into the Palace.—*Courier.*

Our monthly fair on Wednesday last was, on the whole, an encouraging one; dry cattle went off well. Strippers sold from £4 10s to £6; Springers from £6 to 7 guineas; Fat Cows from £6 10 to £10. Sheep from 25s to 30s. Pigs on the preceding day experienced some reduction—the number was not great, nor the buying very brisk.—*Clonmel Paper.*

On Sunday night last an armed party, not in the least disguised, forced an entry into the house of John Dwyer, near Dundrum, and robbed him of £12 he had collected of the county cess; took away his account books and I. O. UU. to the amount of £70 which he held as proctor to the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, of Ballintemple. On Monday night five armed men were apprehended in the act of robbing some houses on the mountains beyond Clonoulty.—*Clonmel Herald.*

Wexford, March 8.—A few days ago a cloak belonging to a Roman Catholic Priest was seized by R. A. Kidd, Esq. in payment of tithes due to Cæsar Colclough, Esq. This simple act appears to have excited much indignation. It is spoken of as a matter of singular importance. As it is the case of a *liberal* landlord, if he had distressed any of his poor tenants, the affair would have been *cloaked*—we would not have been called upon, whatever the extent of misery produced, to commiserate the sufferer; but as it is from a Priest of the "ould religion" that he has enforced a legal claim, though to a very small amount, he is considered in the eyes of "the Faithful" to have committed an act little less criminal than sacrilege. We do not indeed wonder that a Roman Catholic clergyman should consider every payment to be unjust except Peter's Pence and the Rent; but it certainly is a matter of astonishment to us that any man who calls himself a Christian clergyman should refuse to "render unto *Cæsar* the TITHES that *are Cæsar's.*"—*Herald.*

The old established charter school of Shannon-Grove, in this county, has been given up, and the boys transferred to a similar institution, Santry, near Dublin. The last division of the boys, habited in grey jackets and canvas trowsers, passed through the city this morning on their route.—*Limerick Paper.*

Affray and Loss of Life.—On the 5th inst. an altercation took place on the mountain lands near Cappoquin, between two men one named Thomas Morrissey, the other William Keely—blows were given, from the effects of which Keely died that evening.

IRISH COURT, &c.

(From the *Dublin Evening Packet* of Saturday.)

The Ladies Paget.—The lady Georgiana Paget, and the lady Agnes Paget, will reach Holyhead this evening, attended by their brother, the Earl of Uxbridge, and will be received on their arrival there, by Lord William Paget, and the Hon. Capt. Graves, who have left Dublin to escort them hither. A steam-packet specially waits for this distinguished party at the other side. They will reach the castle to-morrow, and his Excellency will, on the happy occasion, dine *en famille*—no other visitor except the Earl of Darnley, dining with the Viceroy to-morrow.

To-day the Marquis of Anglesey entertains at dinner the following members of his Excellency's Staff and Household:—The Earl of Errol, the Baron Twill, Col. Gossett, Lord George Hill, Sir Joseph de Courcy Laffan, Bart., Mr. Henry, A.D.C., and Major Brownlow. These personages will accompany his Excellency to the Theatre this evening, at 7 o'clock, previously dining with his Excellency at the early hour of 6.

The Marquis will leave the Castle in his private carriage, accompanied by two Gentlemen of his Staff; and two carriages will follow with the other personages we have named. The attendants of his Excellency will be in full dress. His Excellency will himself appear in his usual plain attire.

The Levee, on Monday, at Dublin Castle, will be, it is anticipated, one of the most numerously attended Levees we have had in Ireland, for a great number of years.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will attend Divine Service at Werburgh's Church to-morrow.

We understand our Noble Viceroy has expressed himself pleased with the picturesque scenery of the neighbourhood of Kingstown, and has manifested a desire to have a Marino Lodge in that Vicinity. His Excellency's sentiments respecting this delightful part of the country are in perfect accordance with those of our most gracious Sovereign.

The hospitable tables of the Castle are spread out, and covered with refreshments for the visitors.

It is the intention of our gracious Viceroy to visit the interior of the country as soon as the business of the Administration, to which his Excellency now sedulously attends, may permit him, and his health be so well re-established as to enable him to undergo the fatigue of travelling. His Excellency has assumed the Government of Ireland with one exclusive object in view. He has come among us to be our Benefactor, and Friend; and in this character alone his visit to the interior will be paid. Neither pleasure or other personal gratifications, except in so far as these must necessarily flow from the consciousness of a generous purpose, will draw his Excellency from the capital. To the glory of his name in arms, and its splendour in the Councils of Great Britain, will now be added the solid, cheering, happy fame of having ameliorated, or at least of having attempted to ameliorate, the condition of our wretched population. His Excellency's own eye will view the miserable situation of our peasantry; his own mind inquire into its causes; and his own wisdom suggest the expedients that may render it less afflicting. His Excellency—and we speak this *authorizedly*, will know no parties in this country. Leaving it to the three estates of the realm to abrogate or enforce old laws, or to enact new, his care will be to have them administered in the spirit of impartial justice, and to see them respected and observed. Lord Anglesey had, at first, proposed to make an excursion by water to Cork, for the benefit of his health; but this design the Noble Marquis has already laid aside, in order that such a project should not interfere with his devoting as much time as possible, while absent from the metropolis, in viewing the face of the country. One great good will assuredly result from the visit of the Marquis of Anglesey—His Excellency is determined that Ireland shall be more known to the British Government and the British people, than it has hitherto been. Our space is now exhausted—but we shall soon have more to announce upon these most gratifying subjects.

Addresses to the Lord Lieutenant.—The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen and Common Council of Dublin went in state, preceded by the various civic Officers, and a full band, to the Castle this day, with the address voted by this respectable body of our fellow citizens to the Marquis of Anglesey. They were received with the greatest cordiality by his Excellency, and their address, which was read by the Deputy Recorder, was most graciously replied to. His Excellency adverted in his reply to the Trade and Manufactures of the country. The College address was presented shortly afterwards. The muster of the Collegiate body was most strong—indeed, the *cortege* who accompanied the Archbishop of Dublin, the Provost and Fellows, could not be less than THREE HUNDRED. The Address was in Latin, and was read by Doctor C. W. Wall, the Senior Lecturer. The Answer of his Excellency was most flattering to this eminent body.

The Lord Lieutenant rode out yesterday through some of the principal streets of the metropolis, accompanied by Lord George Hill, and attended by a single equerry. This, we recollect, was the manner of the late excellent Duke of Richmond, when Viceroy here. We regretted that, from the crowd which gathered as his Excellency passed, he seemed incommoded, and that he quickened his pace, notwithstanding his delicate state of health, to avoid it. We were pained at the inconvenience this curiosity, however natural, must have caused.

To-day, his Excellency took an airing on horseback, accompanied by Lord Bective.

The Lady Louisa Murray (sister to his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Anglesey), has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. Sherrock, of Dame-street, her Ladyship's bonnet and ribbon manufacturer.

BRUNSWICK THEATRE.

On Monday afternoon an inquest was held before J. W. Unwin, Esq., Coroner, at the London Hospital, on the bodies of Jane Wall, aged 17 years, and Moses Miles, aged 60 years, who were killed by the falling of the Brunswick Theatre, on Thursday week. Among other witnesses who stated the cause of the accident, and identified the corpses, Lewis Augustus Goldsmith deposed, that he was a comedian belonging to the Brunswick Theatre establishment; on Thursday morning week, about 35 minutes after 11 o'clock, he was in the theatre; only part of the company had arrived; about twenty persons belonging to the theatrical department were on the stage, and four or five other persons who did not belong to the company; there was no rehearsal going on, but there was to be a rehearsal of the opera of 'Guy Mannering;' he had nothing to do with the rehearsal of the music of that piece, but he got into conversation with Mr. Carruthers and Mr. Wyman. About thirty-five minutes after eleven o'clock, he was standing on the stage, near the right or P.S. side, when he heard something like a carpenter's bench or deals falling, behind the scenes, which he thought came from the carpenter's shops, above the scenery; soon after there succeeded another crash, which was very tremendous, and gave him some alarm; this was followed by a dreadful cracking and tearing asunder of the timbers of the Theatre; on looking up, he saw the roof of the theatre dividing, and the chandelier in the centre, over the pit, falling; the materials forming the roof, were also falling into the pit of the Theatre. Not knowing which way to turn for safety, he ran into the stage box, belonging to Mr. Carruthers. He crouched himself against the back of the box, expecting instant death, and heard a most astounding noise caused by the fall of the Theatre, which resembled the report of a large field-piece—the sight has ever since so dreadfully agitated him, that he could scarcely describe what actually took place. He saw many persons knocked down and buried in the ruins; he saw that Mr. Percy Farren had escaped by taking a station on a box exactly opposite where he stood. He looked about, and saw Mr. Wyman forcing his way through the ruins;—they met and shook hands, and congratulated each other on their very providential deliverance from death. He saw a female, whom he did not know, on the ruins at that time; he believes she was one of the figurantes. On looking round at the devastation, he expected the walls would fall on him, and thought of nothing but making his escape. At that instant he saw two labouring men scrambling to get in, to assist any person who might be there; he called to them, and asked them if there was any way for him to get out. They generously came up to him, and led him off the ruins. He knew nothing more of the accident. He had heard and read a great deal about the cause of the accident, but he did not hear that the building had been considered unsafe till after its destruction. He played *Caleb Balderstone* on the Monday and Tuesday nights, and he should not have appeared before an audience within the walls of any theatre if he had had any notion that they were in personal danger.

Mr. Richardson the gas-fitter to the theatre, on being questioned by the jurors as to the cause of the accident, said that he attributed the accident to the suspending a row of carpenters' and painters' shops (the width of which was 63 feet, and the length 100 feet) from the roof, which had no other support whatever, except that of girders, which were of the length of 65 feet, and of the thickness of five by fourteen inches; and they only lodged on the walls at each end, and had no ties to fasten them.

(From the *Enniskillen Reporter.*)

A printed copy of the following curious document was sent to our office; it was dropped in Irvinstown by a man in a state of intoxication, who is a well known character in that neighbourhood.

OBLIGATION OF A RIBBONMAN.

The person is first asked by the Captain or Committeeman is it your wish with all your heart and mind to resume the heavenly test of a Ribbonman, or any other title you may get from the Catholic Board? The person answers yes.

The Captain of the Committee then says—Take the book in your right hand, and go down on your bare knees; you swear that you will never prosecute a Ribbonman, or any other title he may get from the Ribbon Board, before Judge or Jury, or any other man that can hurt our system. The person is then told, if it is not his wish to receive the chief secrets, he may rise and go away; but if he answers yes, the Captain then orders him to bless himself, and take the book in his right hand, and he is sworn as follows:—

By the virtue of the oath I have taken, during my existence I will aid and assist with all my might and strength, when called upon to *massacre Protestants, cut away Heretics, burn British Churches, dethrone Protestant Kings and Princes,* and all others, except the members of the Church of Rome and this system—and by virtue of the oath I have taken, I will think it *no sin to kill and massacre a Protestant whenever opportunity serves*; and by virtue of the said oath, if I know any of the members of this system to be backward in executing any of the aforesaid orders, I will immediately make it known to the Captain, or to some Committeeman belonging to the Ribbon Board; and by virtue of the oath I will always attend at one minute's warning to execute any commands belonging to the system, and that I will never see a brother hurt or abused by any not up to this system without assisting him; nor will I buy any thing from a Protestant at any time, if I can get it from a brother; I also feel bound to believe that there is no absolution to be had from the Pope of Rome, or any other authority belonging to that Church, for any part of this solemn test, or any forgiveness in this world or in that which is to come, for a breach of this test.—(Here follow the pass words and signs, the last of which runs thus:)—

Q. What do you think of the times, or will they be good? A. I think they will.

Q. What time? A. When we have a general shower of Protestants' and Heretics' blood.

NEW HIGH SHERIFFS.

Dublin Castle, Feb. 1828.—Their Excellencies the Lords Justices have been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be High Sheriffs for the present year:—

Antrim.—Cunningham Gregg, of Ballyhone, Esq., Belfast.
Armagh.—Barry Fox, of Forkhill Keady, Esq. Tullamore.
Cavan.—Andrew Bell, of Lossett, Esq. Cavan.
Carlow.—John James Leckey, of Ballykeely, Esq. Tullow.
Clare.—James Molony, of Kiltannan, Esq. Tulla.
Cork.—Michael Creagh, of Kilbrack, Esq. Doneraile.
Donegal.—John Hart, of Kilderry, Esq. Londonderry.
Down.—The Honourable Francis Jack Needham, commonly called Lord Viscount Newry, of Morne Park, Kilkell.
Dublin.—The Honourable Edward Wingfield of Cork Abbey, Bray.
Fermanagh.—Sir Henry Brooke, Bart. of Colebrooke, Lisaskea.
Galway.—Sir George Shee, Bart., of Dunmore-house, Dunmore.
Kerry.—Wm. Sandes, of Sallowglin, Esq., Tarbert.
Kildare.—Robert Bourke, of Palmerston, Esq. Naas.
Kilkenny.—Thomas Booke, of Doninga, Esq., Gore's-Bridge.
King's County.—Col. Hardress Lloyd, of Gloster, Parsonstown.
Leitrim.—John O'Brien, of Drumrahen, Esq. Drumsna.
Limerick.—Samuel Dickson, of Limerick, Esq.
Longford.—Wm. Lloyd Galbraith, of Carrickrone, Esq., Edgworthstown.
Louth.—Berkeley Buckingham Stafford, of Maine, Esq. Castlebellingham.
Mayo.—Patrick Kirwen, of Dalgin-Park, Esq. Headfort.
Meath.—Richard Bolton, of Bective, Esq. Navan.
Monaghan.—The Hon. Henry Montagu Upton, of Castle Upton.
Queen's County.—Lewis Moore, of Cremorgan, Esq. Maryboro'.
Roscommon.—R. H. French, of Kiltullogen, Esq. Roscommon, and Sackville-street, Dublin.
Sligo.—Charles Keane O'Hara, of Annaghmore, Esq. Collooney.
Tipperary.—William Perry, of Woodroffe, Esq. Clonmel.
Tyrone.—Mervyn Stuart, of Mulloghmore, Esq. Omagh.
Waterford.—John Odell, of Mount Odell, Esq. Dungarvan.
Westmeath.—Lieut. Col. Daniel James Hearne, of Correagh Kilbeggan.
Wexford.—Walter Hoare, of Harperstown, Esq. Taghmon.
Wicklow.—Daniel Tighe, of Rosanna, Esq.

A barn and two stables, belonging to Michael Doyle, of Greenhill, Lower Talbotstown, county Wicklow, were maliciously set on fire, about the hour of three o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 5th inst.; the whole of the premises, with a part of the dwelling-house, four cows in calf, one young bull, one horse, one pair of spoke-wheels for a cart, one stack of oats then in barn to be thrashed, and a small quantity of turf were consumed. It is probable that the remainder of the dwelling-house, and the owner's family, would have shared the same fate but for the accidental passing of a Mr. Edward Jones, who saw the house on fire and alarmed Doyle. The cause stated for this diabolical outrage is, that Doyle ventured to take some land from a Mr. William Bond, a respectable farmer, a few days before.

The following Irish members voted with Lord John Russell, in the majority on the Corporation and Test Acts:—

Lord Bingham, Hon. John Boyle, C. Brownlow, James Brown, R.S. Carew, Hon. H. Caulfield, Hon. Charles B. Clarke, Lord Clements, James Daly, Lord Duncannon, Alexander Dawson, Maurice Fitz-Gerald, Hon. R. Fitzgibbon, Arthur French, James Grattan, Henry Grattan, John H. Hutchinson, C. D. O. Jephson, Hon. R. King, Hon. Thomas Knox, Hon. G. Lamb, J. S. Lambert, Thomas Lloyd, Sir John Newport, Lucius O'Brien, James O'Hara, Sir Henry Parnell, Hon. G. Ponsonby, Richard Power, Hon. G. Proby, Thomas S. Rice, Lord John Russell, and Henry V. Stuart.

Irish Members who voted in the minority:

Charles Barclay, Earl of Belfast, E. J. Collett, Lord Corry, Hon. H. Corry, John W. Croker, Colonel James Cuffe, Geo. R. Dawson, Vesey Fitz-Gerald, Sir G. Fetherstone, John L. Foster, Henry Goulburn, Sir George F. Hill, Richard Handcock, Hon. Henry King, Hon. W. Lamb, Thomas F. Lewis, E. A. M'Naghten, George Moore, Lord Mountcharles, George Rochfort, E. J. Shirley, and Lord Tullamore.

The other members connected with Ireland who voted against the motion, are:—

Sir John Beresford, Major Beresford, Lord [illegible], [illegible]tus J. O'Neill, Lord Palmerston, and Col. [illegible]

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