TO BE LET BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At the New Town Hall,
ON THE 1st MAY NEXT,
At One o'Clock, on a lease for Ninety-Nine Years,
THE BUILDING on the MALL, formerly used as a THEATRE—subject to such Conditions as shall be proposed at the time of Sale.
The Premises may be viewed by application to Wm. Edwards, Esq. Chamberlain.
March 28.

EXTENSIVE SALE BY AUCTION,
On MONDAY, the 21st instant,
Of the most Fashionable and useful description of HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, at the House on the Mall, the residence of the late ROBERT COOKE, Esq.
CONSISTING of Mahogany, Cane, and stuffed bottom Chairs, dinner and breakfast Tables, loo and card ditto, a large Sideboard, Plate Buckets, Pier Presses, Sofas, Moreen and Chinese Window Curtains, a large dining room Lustre, smaller ditto, Brass Fenders and Fire Irons, Brussels and Venetian Carpeting, with Brass Stair Rods, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Wardrobes, Secretaries and Book Cases, Nobbies, Dressing Tables, Basin Stands, Branches, Candlesticks, and Globes—with the entire of the KITCHEN FURNITURE, and various other articles too numerous to mention.
N. B.—An excellent HALL CLOCK.
This Sale will be found worthy of attention as the entire of the property will be Sold without Reserve.
Sale to commence each day at 12 o'clock, and continue until all are Sold.
JOHN P. GALWEY, Auctioneer.
April 7.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
DUBLIN CASTLE, 2D APRIL, 1828.
THERE will be a BALL and SUPPER at the Castle, on Wednesday Evening, the Twenty Third of April, in celebration of HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.
The Ladies to wear Feathers.
The Gentlemen in Full Dress.
No Mourning admitted.
N.B.—A Collar Day.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT,
MALL, WATERFORD.
S. ARDAGH, Apothecary, Chemist, and Druggist, grateful for the extensive patronage which he has experienced, begs to state, that he will constantly be supplied with the same costly selection of every article connected with the Medical profession, which has hitherto characterised his Establishment.
S. A. having been for many years Apothecary to Messrs. Butler, of the Medical Hall, Dublin, trusts that the experience he has acquired in so eminent an Establishment will be a sufficient guarantee for the correct performance of whatever commands he may be honoured with, either professionally, or in the dispensing of Physicians' or Surgeons' Prescriptions.
The entire Stock of S. A. having been selected with the utmost care, he trusts that the public will have the fullest assurance of the quality of all Medicines vended at the Establishment; and he invites the strictest examination of them on the part of the Faculty.
The Stock is of the most general description, embracing all the new preparations, British and Continental; and it is almost needless to state that it will be disposed of upon the MOST MODERATE TERMS.
Every PATENT and PROPRIETARY MEDICINE of repute will be kept in the Establishment, at the London Prices; also, the more approved articles of British and Foreign PERFUMERY; and the Profession are respectfully informed that they may be supplied with SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, by the most eminent makers, at a few days' notice.
FAMILY PHILANTHROPIC and SEA MEDICINE CHESTS fitted up for all climates, with plain and familiar directions.
CUPPING, &c. performed.
ICELAND MOSS JELLY, for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, &c. As a demulcent, tonic and nutrient, it is particularly serviceable to Consumptive Persons, in allaying the Cough and contributing nourishment to the system at large.
ACIDULATED LOZENGES of CAYENNE, for habitual Sore Throats, Hoarseness, Relaxation of the Uvula, &c. They are of much utility to persons in the habit of public speaking, and the highest testimony in the musical world has been advanced in their favour, where the voice has been influenced by a humid atmosphere, and diminished in tone.
ANTACID LOZENGES of QUININE, for relieving Heartburn, Flatulence, Indigestion, and giving tone to the Stomach, &c. They are extremely serviceable to Gouty and Dyspeptic persons.
IPECACUANHA, or, HIPPO LOZENGES, much used as an expectorant and demulcent in recent Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, &c. also, for Hooping Cough.
PECTORAL ELIXIR of HIPPO and SQUILLS, for habitual Coughs, Asthma, difficulty of Breathing, &c. for which it is a most valuable Medicine.
ETHEREAL ODONTALGICA, used with much success for the immediate relief and cure of the Tooth Ache.
FAMILY ANTIBILIOUS and APERIENT PILLS. A gentle purgative for keeping the bowels open, and useful in Bilious and Hepatic affections.
COLD CREAM and POMADE DIVINE, for chapped hands, and abrasions of the skin and face, burns, scalds, &c.
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS—This preparation, when used according to the directions, forms an effervescing Draught as agreeable as Soda Water, yet possessing all the medicinal qualities of the much esteemed Seidlitz Spring in Germany—A Chalybeate accompanies the Powders and may be used as a Tonic when required.
Dr. GREGORY'S STOMACHIC POWDER of Rhubarb, Ginger, and Magnesia, for Indigestion, Flatulence, &c.
CARBONATED SODAIC POWDERS, for making highly carbonated Soda Water, instantaneously, without the inconvenience of bulk and breakage attending it in Bottles.
CALCINED MAGNESIA, recently prepared, and of very superior quality.
AROMATIC SPIRIT of VINEGAR, used as a preventative against contagion.
AROMATIC SMELLING SALTS, highly approved for their strength and odour, and particularly useful in crowded assemblies.
☞ A Young Lad of genteel connexions, would be taken as an APPRENTICE.

The Celebrated High Bred Race Horse
KING WILLIAM,
WILL be LET to Mares this Season, at Orchardstown, near Clonmel, till the 15th of July next, at Two Guineas each Mare, and 5s to the Groom. Exclusive of the different King's Plates he won at the Curragh, and other Races in different parts of the Kingdom, his winning the great Stakes at Carlow, in 1825, beating the celebrated mare, Miss Foote, carrying 2 stone 12lbs more than her; Mr. Caldwell's famous mare, Mary Anne (both considered to be the fleetest mares in Ireland), and several others; Mr. Hunter's celebrated Race Horse, Roller, and another, paid forfeit (Roller being beat the day before by Mary Anne, in a canter) which ranks KING WILLIAM on an equality with the best race Horses in Ireland, Since and before that period, Miss Foote beat all the best Horses in the Kingdom.
His pedigree to be seen in the hands of the Groom.
Also, the Beautiful, Superior, High Bred, Speedy Race Horse,
EMPEROR,
Will be LET to Mares this Season at Orchardstown, till the 15th of July next, at Two Guineas each Mare, and 5s to the Groom; the money to be paid at first service. He is a bright bay, about sixteen hands high. He was got by Old Slug, his dam Lady Diamond, by Old Diamond; Diamond was got by Tattersall's celebrated English race-horse Highflyer; his dam by Matcham, the most reputed race-horse and sire that England ever produced; Matcham by Old Cade, the best son of the Godolphin Arabian, dam by Partner, the grand sire of King Herod. He had been engaged in stakes at the Curragh in 1825, with the fleetest and best horses in Ireland, which he was winning with the greatest ease, when, near the winning post, and a distance a head of them, the jockey said he bolted with him. The same year at the Curragh he was winning the Lord Lieutenant's Plate in a canter, when he broke down in the back sinew near the winning post, being 100 yards a head at the time, which has proved him (and which has been allowed by the best judges) to be far superior to any horse in the kingdom. He won a race at Carlow previous to his breaking down, beating a horse of Mr. Caldwell's. He had been but a short time in training.
The powerful high bred Horse
YOUNG SLUG,
Will stand this season at Orchardstown, at Two Guineas each Mare and 5s to the Groom; the money to be paid at first service. No Mare will be served after the 15th of July next.
April 11.

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. 488. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1828. PRICE 6d

WE, the Undersigned, concerned in the BUTTER TRADE OF WATERFORD, inform the Public, that from and after the First Day of May next, we shall require a REDUCTION of TWO lbs. TRETT from the weight of each FIRKIN upon all Butter purchased by us.
When it is considered a similar allowance is requisite on Shipment, and taken from the farmer in other markets of Export, we trust such a stipulation will not be considered unreasonable.
Waterford, April 11.

M'Cheane & Hutchinson,	Henry Denny,
E. & G. Courtenay,	Henry Smith,
H. Ridgway & Son,	Wm. Aylward,
Francis Smith,	Paul Ffrench,
Benjamin Budd,	James Hill, jun.
Michael Power,	Simon Max,
Thomas Fogarty,	J. Nash,
Ambrose Langley,	John O'Neill,
Richard Knox,	Vernon Ardagh,
Richard Fogart,	Wm. Knox.
Strangman & Sons,	Knox & Curtis.

CHARITABLE BAZAAR.
THE Public are respectfully informed that the BAZAAR WILL OPEN on THURSDAY the 17th, and FRIDAY the 18th, at the COUNCIL CHAMBER, in the New Town Hall, at Twelve o'Clock.
April 16.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, April 16.—There was a very small supply of corn yesterday. Wheat, 24s to 26s, and in some cases 27s per barrel; barley, 11s to 15s; oats, 9s to 9s 6d for shipping; 10s to 12s for seed and horses; flour, 2ds, 30s to 32s per bag; the coarser kinds unchanged in price; new butter, 98s 6d to 99s per cwt.; weighed at the crane on Saturday, 89; Monday, 48; yesterday, 16 firkins. Singed pigs, 40s to 41s per cwt.; heads, 24s to 25s; offal, 18s to 20s; Scotch herrings, 22s barrel. In other articles no change.

Cork, April 14.—Butter, first quality, 92s; seconds, 88s; thirds, 66s; fourths, 60s; fifths, 50s; sixths, 41s to the merchants.—Firsts, 78s; seconds, 74s; thirds, 52s; fourths, 46s; fifths, 36s; sixths 24s, to the country.

Dublin Corn Exchange, April 11.—In consequence of a very scanty supply, and the favourable nature of the proposed corn bill, wheat was in great demand to-day, at a further advance of 1s per barrel, being 1s 6d in the week; but although the best oats were rather dearer, there was little improvement in this grain, or in barley. The advance of 1s per cwt. on flour is now established, and a further advance looked for, the rise not being in proportion to that on wheat.

DUBLIN CORN MARKET NOTE.
For the Week ending April 11.

		From s.	d.	To s.	d.	M. P. s.	d.
2460	Wheat, per barrel....20 stone	20	0	31	0	27	1
839	Bere, per barrel.....16 do..	11	0	13	0	11	4
989	Barley per do.....16 do..	12	0	22	0	15	2½
6329	Oats per do.....14 do..	8	0	13	0	9	8
14231	Flour per cwt.....9 do..	6	0	21	0	0	0
1392	Oatmeal per cwt.....	9	0	14	0	10	6
Sold to Bakers only, 11,134 cwt. Flour		13	0	21	0	15	9

Wheat and Flour to form the Assize of Bread, 40s 0d per Sack of 20 Stone.
Receipts, Flour. (ct.) 11197 — 1st from 20s 0d to 21s 0d; 2d from 13s 0d to 18s 0d
Sales of Flour 14231 — 3d from 6s 0d to 10s 0d
Quarten loaf, 2¼d | Half-quartern, 4d.

Bristol Corn Exchange, April 10.—Spring price of wheat per sack of 331 lbs. 36s to 37s; Foreign wheat per Imperial bushel, 6s 6d to 7s; English wheat, ditto, 6s 6d to 6s 9d; Irish ditto, ditto, 6s 0 to 6s 3d; malting barley, ditto, 3s 6d to 4s 0d, barley for grinding, ditto 3s 0d to 3s 3d; oats, Poland, ditto 2s 8d to 3s 0d; oats, Feed, ditto, 2s 0d to 2s 4d; flour, fine, per sack of 2cwt. 2 qrs. 5lbs. 43s 0d to 45s 0d; flour, seconds, ditto 38s 0d to 40s 0d.

London Corn Exchange, April 11.—Although our supplies, 6,200 qrs. of wheat, 3,900 of barley, 42,400 of oats, and 5,600 sacks of flour, since Monday, were large, wheat fully supported Monday's improvement, and sales were rather numerous. Barley being scarce, fine malting samples were sought after, and had the arrival been large, Monday's prices would have been supported. Oats remain in nearly a stagnant state, owing to the largeness of the supply.

IRISH SALT PROVISIONS.—In India Pork some business is doing to-day. Beef remains unvaried; bacon is in great demand; butters are reported nominal. Some Hambro' Indian beef, in bond, has been sold this morning at £4 10s. The duty here for home consumption is 30s.

WATERFORD WEEKLY CORN RETURN.
WEEK ENDED APRIL 12, 1828.
IMPERIAL MEASURE.

	Total Quantities. qrs.	bush.	Total Amount. £	s.	d.	Average per Qr. £	s.	d.	
Wheat	1188	5 —	2514	17	7½ —	2	2	6	per qr.
Barley	413	1¼ —	512	6	8 —	1	4	9¾	
Oats..	2552	6½ —	1910	9	10 —	0	14	11½	

THOMAS HANTON, Inspector.

ACCORDING TO THE CURRENT MEASURES.

	Total Quantities. brls.	st.	lb.		Average per brl. £	s.	d.	
Wheat	1995	5	6	———	1	5	2½	per 20 st.
Barley	752	8	7	———	0	13	7½	per 16 st.
Oats..	4065	3	0	———	0	9	4½	per 14 st.

Comparison of the quantities and averages with those of the preceding week.

	brls.	st.	lb.		
Wheat	253	14	5	less.	— 1s 9½d per brl. higher
Barley	2	8	10	more.	— 0s 1½d per brl. higher
Oats..	320	12	6	less.	— 0s 0½d per brl. lower.

PORT NEWS, PASSAGE.
ARRIVED—April 11th, Vigilance, Beckman, Christiana, deals; Thomas Farrell, Barry, Wexford, passengers (for Quebec).—12th, None.—13th, Sister Ann, Guthrie, Ayr, coals (for Cork); Thetis, Vernon, Swansea, culm; Smyrna, Smith, Figuera, salt.—14th, None.
SAILED—April 13th, Liffey (steamer), Henderson, Liverpool, general cargo; Ann, Miller—Friendship, Williams—Morton, Bell—and Hope, Beer, Liverpool, grain and flour; Menapia, Moyse, London, provisions.—14th, Margaret, Evans, Newport, ballast (from Ross); Mary, Jenkins, do. oats and flour; Ant, Morgan, Milford, flour; Ardent, Williams, Liverpool, wheat and oatmeal. The three last mentioned vessels put back same day.
15th—Wind at 8 a.m. S.S.W.
Arrived from Waterford—At Deal, and sailed for London, 10th, Malvina, Chappell. At London, 8th, Eliza Williams, Barnes; 9th, Flora, Pavey.—At Portsmouth, 9th, George IV., Hollis.—At Bristol, 7th, Susan, Hammett.
Arrived from Youghal—At Southampton, 9th, Mary Simpkin, Cox.—At Bristol, 6th, Aid, James.
SHIP NEWS.
The Ferona, Henby, from Figuera, bound to St. John's, Newfoundland, spoken 2d April by the Smyrna, Robert Smith, arrived in this harbour.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF WATERFORD
FROM APRIL 10 TO APRIL 12.
Menapia, Moyse, London, 4,870 fls bacon, 2 frks butter, 2cwt oatmeal, 3 packs feathers, 314 cwt. lard.
Friends, Williams, Liverpool, 550 brls wheat.
Morton, Bell, Liverpool, 1412 brls wheat, 1050 cwt flour.
Ant, Morgan, Milford, 525 cwt flour.
Ardent, Williams, Liverpool, 530 brls. wheat, 375 cwt. oatmeal.
Mary, James, Liverpool, 900 brls wheat, 1522 cwt. flour.
Mary, Jenkins, Bristol, 350 brls oats, 217 cwt flour.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.
COUNTY WATERFORD.—April 28, Carrickbeg.
COUNTY TIPPERARY.—18, Newbirmingham; 21, Fethard.
COUNTY LIMERICK.—17, Castletown; 21, Ballivreeny, Castleconnel, Kilmore, Turagh; 23, Court, and Curraheen.
COUNTY WEXFORD.—23, Scar, Ballycanow.
COUNTY KILKENNY.—18, Johnstown; 21, Ballyragget.
COUNTY CARLOW.—21, Tallow; 23, Palatinstown.

STATEMENT OF THE WATERFORD GENERAL DISPENSARY FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 12.
Mr. JOHN FITZPATRICK, Visitor.
Monday 36, Wednesday 24, Friday 40....Dr. Connolly.
Tuesday 27, Thursday 30, Saturday 46....Dr. Fleury.
Thirty-five out patients were visited by the apothecary during the week.
Total.....238.
PETER KENNEY, Apothecary.

BIRTHS.
On Easter Sunday, at Anastown, the lady of the Rev. Wm. Mackesy, of a son.
At Beamount Park, County Monaghan, on the 8th instant, the lady of Major Thomas Campbell Graham, of a daughter.
In Dorset-street, Dublin, on the 11th inst., the lady of the Rev. Wm. R. Smith of a son.
In Elphin, on the 12th instant, the lady of the Rev. Charles Smith, of a daughter.

MARRIED,
On Sunday morning, by the Rev. Mr. M'Cance, of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. John Bradford, of Clonmel, to Sophia, third daughter of the late Mr. [illegible] Sullivan, of this city.
On the 8th inst. at Rathaspeck [illegible], county of Wexford, the Rev. [illegible] White, curate of Arklow, to Miss Allen, daughter of the late Robert Allen, Esq. of Ballytorstown.
On the 8th inst., at Badminton, Gloucestershire, the seat of the Duke of Beaufort, Thomas Henry Kingscote, Esq., of Kingscote, in that county, to Lady Isabella Somerset, sixth daughter of the Duke of Beaufort.
At Dromore Cathedral, on Saturday last, the 12th instant, by the Rev. James Saurin, the Rev. Wm. Henry Wynne, son of Wm. Wynne, Esq. Commissioner of Inquiry, and nephew of Owen Wynne, Esq. of Hazlewood, in the county of Sligo, M.P. for Sligo, to Sarah Saurin, daughter to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Dromore, and niece to the Right Hon. William Saurin.
On the 10th instant, at Castleroyse Church, Mayo, John Vesey, Esq. of Dublin, to Letitia Douglas, of the late Joseph Lambert, of Brookhall, Mayo, Esq.
In Drogheda, Cope Garnett, Esq. second son of Henry Garnett, of Athcarn Castle, Esq. to Alicia, only daughter of the late B. Van Homrigh, Esq. and niece to Peter Van Homrigh, Esq. Recorder and M.P. of Drogheda.

DIED,
Friday, in Monck-street, county of Wexford, Margaret, wife of Mr. Robert Kerr.
On the 6th inst. in Piccadilly, London, after a long illness, the Lady Cope.
On the 9th inst. in Bandon, in the 71st year of his age, Mr. John Carbury.
On Tuesday week, at Garryroe, county of Tipperary, Nicholas O'Meagher, Esq.
Last Wednesday, at London, in his 78th year, the Right Hon. John Joshua, Earl of Carysfort, K. P.
On Friday, at her seat, Ballysteen Cottage, county Limerick, Mrs. Westropp, wife of Edward O'Dell Westropp, Esq.
On the 30th ult., at her seat Ballygran house, county Limerick, Melina, relict of the late Alexander Odell, Esq., aged 47 years.
Capt. James Kearney White, of his Majesty's frigate the Tyne. He was a native of Cork and brother to Wm. Preston White, Esq.
Monday morning, at his seat near Cork, Daniel Lane, Esq. in his 61st year.
On the 5th instant, Edward Simpson, of Drumsna, in the county of Leitrim, Esq.
On the 10th instant, after a protracted illness, Miss Juliana Judge, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Judge, of Larrah, county of Westmeath, Esq.
In Dublin, on Wednesday, in his 27th year, Mr. Henry Joy M'Cracken, Esq. of Belfast.
At Portarlington, in the Queen's County, Matthew Anketell, Esq. of Anketell Grove, county Monaghan, in his 72d year.
On the 23d ult., at Cremorne Cottage, the Rev. Wm. Annesley, Rector of Ematris, diocese of Clogher.

LONDON, THURSDAY, APRIL 10.

The report of the Duke of Brunswick's apostacy is wholly unfounded. An article in the *Nuremberg Correspondent*, dated Brunswick, March 17, informs us, that his Serene Highness the Duke has given orders, that divine service in the cathedral, shall in future begin at half-past nine, instead of nine, because he intends regularly to attend the Protestant service every Sunday morning.

Accounts from Jamaica to the 19th of February state, that the sugar crop is above an average one. The weather was fine.

Sydney and Hobart Town papers have reached us this morning to the 17th November. The black natives in the colony continue their outrages, and had killed several individuals near Launceston. The imposition of a twopenny stamp on the papers of Van Dieman's Land is the subject of much animadversion in these journals. Dr. Wardwell was tried at Sydney for a seditious libel on the 29th of September last; but the Jury not agreeing, he was discharged.

The total value of all the naval stores in Chatham dockyard has been lately computed at upwards of one million.

We stated yesterday, on information which admits of no doubt, that it had been seriously debated for the last week in the bank parlour, "*whether the Directors should not make an immediate representation to Government of the necessity of repealing the small notes bill.*" Whether this important question be yet settled amongst those high authorities we do not know, but that it is decided in the affirmative by the general feeling of the country, we have no hesitation in asserting. In every quarter where industry exerts, and not only maintains but advances itself, the approaching termination of the circulation of one pound notes creates the most serious alarm. In every district where manufactures revive—in every town where trade flourishes—the same apprehensions are entertained, and the completion of the measure is justly considered as calculated to arrest every improvement in progress, if not to destroy every existing prosperity. Under these circumstances what is to be expected, but a call from all the interests put in jeopardy—a call upon the good sense as well as the justice of the Government, and one too well founded, and if once begun, too general, not to be heard and obeyed? That such a call will take place, in sufficient time to prevent the apprehended evil, is a matter of certainty. We therefore put it to the author of the bill, whether it would not be wise and politic to anticipate the public wish, and to repeal at once a measure which fills the whole country with alarm, and which, if persisted in, can never redeem the serious injury which it may do by any real advantage.—*New Times.*

Upwards of forty convicts have been appropriated in Chatham dock-yard to do the work formerly done by one team of horses.—*Maidstone Journal.*

FRIDAY, APRIL 11.

Mr. Peel, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Herries, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other members of the Cabinet are at present on a visit to the Duke of Wellington, at Strathfieldsay, and the Treasury has, in consequence, seldom worn a more deserted appearance. It is understood that the army, navy, and ordnance Estimates, already investigated by the Finance Committee, and to be finally considered in the House of Commons during the present Session with a view to the necessary votes for the service of the year, are the subjects of deliberation with the Noble Duke and his colleagues. It is now a general feeling, that if the reductions to be proposed in the amount of these estimates be made to a satisfactory extent, the Parliamentary Session will draw rapidly to a close. Unless there be divisions in the interior of the Cabinet, the Wellington Administration may be considered, for the present at least, as settled: opposition, with any reference to a change in the King's Government, no longer exists; and any thing like a mere party division would only show the very limited number of those who desire an alteration. The House of Commons, to use the phrase of a well-known county member, "was never more dull," and many members on leaving town for the holidays, expressed great doubt if they should again find it necessary to return. This may be undoubtedly taken as the present posture of our domestic affairs and the view of the most intelligent men in Parliamentary circles. Independently, however, of the general uncertainty of human events, there is obviously sufficient in the threatening aspect of foreign politics to produce at any moment a complete change—to lengthen the duration of the Session—and to make many things rather than reduced estimates the subject of anxiety and debate.—*Record.*

The Rev. Hugh M'Neile, Rector of Albury, Surrey, has received from some of his neighbours, who do not reside in his parish, but who regularly attend his church, two handsome pieces of plate, with Rom. x. 16, inscribed upon them, as "a tribute of the grateful affection of his friends for the benefits derived from his truly instructive ministry." The Rev Gentleman has addressed an appropriate acknowledgment to each of the donors.

Such is the abundance and luxuriance of turnips in the country, owing to the mildness of the late winter, that in some places, the farmers are rolling and mowing them to prevent their running prematurely to seed.—*Globe.*

Some curiosity has been excited this morning in the city by a communication from Bordeaux, making inquiry for 3000 tons of transport shipping, to convey troops and guns from Cadiz to the Havannah, and offering £3 5s per register ton; this quantity of shipping would, in ordinary cases, convey 2000 men, but on a voyage of this description, where not so much attention is paid as to English troops, a much larger force might be carried, probably a third more. Is this for Spanish troops—and if so, is not the long reported expedition to the South American States on the eve of being attempted?—*Sun.*

The frequent arrival of couriers from the Continent—and as frequent departure of messengers for the several courts of Europe, seem to indicate that matters of great importance are at present under the consideration of Government. On some occasions as many as three or four expresses, public and private, cross the channel in a night.

The Duke of Portland landed on Wednesday at Dover, and arrived yesterday in London. The Duchess remains at Pisa for the benefit of her health.

WINDSOR, APRIL 8.—Yesterday the King was occupied the whole of the forenoon, and until two o'clock in the afternoon, with despatches from the different Government Offices, after which his Majesty forwarded a messenger from the Royal Lodge to town. At half-past two o'clock, the King, accompanied by the Lord Steward, entered his pony-phaeton, and drove to Sandpit gate, Fern hill, and on to Ascot heath; then returned by Virginia Water to the Royal Lodge. The Duke of Dorset arrived at the Royal Lodge, on a visit to his Majesty. The Countess of Harcourt, Lord and Lady Maryborough, Miss Bagot, and Lord Sidney, had the honour, by invitation, of dining and passing the evening with his Majesty. The Duke of Dorset still continues his visit to his Majesty.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12.

CORFU, MARCH 16.—The third parliament of the Ionian Islands was solemnly opened on the 8th. In the speech of the Lord High Commissioner on that occasion, there is the following passage:—"His Majesty, the protector of these islands, designing to put an end to the cruelties practised by the two parties in Greece, had, in concert with his allies, proposed an armistice as a preliminary to pacification. In pursuit of this object a massacre took place, which has occasioned profound regret (*profondo rincrescimento*); but his Majesty trusts that nothing similar will occur to those who are charged with the difficult mission of reconciling the two parties; that the Ottoman Porte will at length accede to the measures which have been proposed to put an end to the hostilities; and that the object of the treaty of London will thus be obtained."

The accounts from St. Petersburgh, *via* France state that the Emperor had presented to General Paskewitch a million of roubles as a recompense for his services in Persia. The army under his command had also received various gifts. The peace with Persia had been signed on the 21st February at Turkmantschay. At the date of these accounts (the 22d ult.) the courier was every minute expected with the treaty.

STEALING NEWSPAPERS.—Yesterday several newsmen made a complaint to Sir Francis Freeling of newspapers having been stolen, frequently when they contained any matter of importance. Their customers charged them with neglect; and they declared that, if the practice was continued, it would entirely ruin them. Sir Francis desired that, if such theft was persisted in, he might be informed of the circumstance, and he would instantly cause the strictest inquiry to be made.

A story has got into the Paris papers that a Russian merchantman had passed the Dardanelles, under a heavy fire from the Turkish batteries on both sides. As the thing is impossible, we need scarcely argue against its probability.

It is said that Miss Hart, the daughter of the Irish Chancellor, will be shortly led to the hymeneal altar by Lord Forbes, Comptroller of the Household to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and eldest son of the Earl of Granard.—*Globe.*

The Rev. William Canning, cousin of the late Right Hon. George Canning, was this week installed one of the Canons of the Royal College of St. George, Windsor, vacant by the decease of the Rev. Edward Northey.

As an illustration of his Majesty's continued regard for the science of music and its professors, we may mention, that on the evening of last Sunday week he sent for the two (now very ancient) violoncello players, Cervetto and Schramm, and also Dragonetti, with his double bass, to perform Corelli's trios to him, at St. James's, with which he appeared exceedingly delighted. Cervetto, who has been a celebrated performer in his day, must now be at least 80 years of age, and is the son of him, who, "in times long past," was dignified with the appellation of Nosey, by the gallery wags of Covent Garden Theatre, and who died in 1783, at the great age of 101.

We announced yesterday the arrival of the troops, the infantry, from Lisbon, in three sail of the line—the Windsor Castle, Melville, and Gloucester. Sir W. Clinton came home in the Windsor Castle. The troops are the Grenadier Guards, the Third Guards, the 63d, and three companies of the 4th. The remainder of the 4th are on board two ships of war, which were waiting the return of the transports from Gibraltar, on board of which the cavalry will be embarked.—The 60th regiment had sailed in transports for Cork. The British troops have thus been withdrawn from Portugal—but a naval force is kept in the Tagus, and the forts of St. Julian and Bugio, which command the entrance, have been garrisoned by marines, in order to protect the property of the British.

THE FUNDS.—We have had several unfavourable rumours in circulation in the course of the morning, which had at one time produced a trifling decline in the funds, from which they have since recovered, as there appears to be no foundation for any of them, except one, which is, the great activity that at present prevails at Woolwich and other Dock-yards. Consols have been 83¾, and are now 84⅛. Exchequer Bills 61 to 62. The Foreign Bonds continue at about yesterday's quotation, Portuguese are ½ per cent. lower, but with this exception, the variation in any of the rest is scarcely worth noticing; Russian 87½; Portuguese 60½ 60⅝; Greek 16½ 17½; Spanish 11½.

CITY, FOUR O'CLOCK.—Consols have closed at 84; Mexican, 32; Portuguese, 60½; Russian, 87½.

WINDSOR, APRIL 11.—His Majesty continues daily to take his airings in the Great Park. Earl Dudley arrived yesterday at the Royal Lodge on a visit to his Majesty. This evening the King will entertain a select party at the Royal Lodge. The private band will be in attendance.

PORTUGAL.

(From the *St. James's Chronicle* of Saturday).

By the George the Fourth from Lisbon, we have received a very great mass of letters, and some newspapers coming down to the 5th inst.

The newspapers are sufficiently lavish of their abuse of England and the English policy, but they contain very little information; and the private correspondence, all voluminous as it is, is not much more communicative.

From our own correspondents we learn that (acting, we suppose, upon the advice of some British statesmen) Don Miguel has seized upon the produce of the tobacco duties, appropriated to the public service as a kind of sinking fund; and that he has been largely borrowing from among his nobility; from one nobleman he has obtained the, for Portugal, great sum of £16,000. The abstraction of the loan-money which had accompanied the Regent from England, necessarily drives him to great straits; but though the church will not, in the first instance, come forward very flippantly, he is too faithful a son of Rome not to be able to rely with the utmost confidence upon an ecclesiastical supply in the last resort.

Sir Frederick Lamb's sagacity and temper entitle him to the highest praise. The address with which he has kept himself aloof from the intrigues of the two parties, that rend between them the unhappy Kingdom of Portugal, of course exposes him to the complaints of those who forget so absolutely the rank of this nation and the duty of an Ambassador, as to suppose that the Minister of Great Britain ought to make himself the *point d'appui* of seditious cabal in every country, which happens to be divided into factions.

The bad policy, and very bad policy it was in every view, which retained a British army in Portugal one hour after the danger of a Spanish invasion had been dissipated, naturally enough drew upon us the hope of a faction in that country, whose very misery now, is the strongest possible proof that if we are not disposed to go the whole length of maintaining the police of every priest-ruled state of Europe; it is as inhuman as it is absurd to meddle in their internal concerns, no matter in how slight a degree.

In the mass of *tittle-tattle* which constitutes the private correspondence in our columns, one statement which demands explanation is repeated more than once; namely, that the British troops were in the habit of playing a tune interdicted by the *de facto* government. We cannot believe that this puerile piece of insolence was ever practised. Leading to no possible good result, on the contrary, doing great mischief to the constitutionalists, by indisposing them still more to bear a chain from which we cannot relieve them, it would be a flagrant insult to a government which we profess to support; an insult which is least of all becoming in us; who, in submission to a contemptible faction in our own country, have forcibly suppressed even the spontaneous honours offered by the well disposed, to the restorer, if not the founder of the constitution.

To conclude, we heartily congratulate our fellow-subjects upon the termination of the Æolian expedition—and in it we trust, upon the end on our part, of all mischievous meddling with the political institutions of independent states.

NETHERLANDS CONCORDAT.

HAGUE, APRIL 6.—After the conclusion of the Concordat with the Papal See, it was expected that the Bishops from the Netherlands would be immediately nominated. This nomination, however, has not yet been made, and hence it is supposed that some difficulties must have arisen in the execution of the Concordat. One of our journals, which pretends to be well informed of what passes at Rome, says, that the difficulties have arisen there. The *Courier de la Meuse* attributes the delay to the difficulties which have arisen between our court and that of Rome respecting the education of persons designed for the church, and thinks that the well-known circular of his Excellency the Minister of the Interior of the 5th of October last year, has been the chief cause of them.

LONDON HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the friends and subscribers to this institution took place at the Rotunda on Saturday. The chair was taken at half-past twelve o'clock by Admiral Oliver. The Secretary having read a letter from the Archbishop of Tuam, expressing his regret at not being able to attend the meeting, proceeded to read the report of the Society's proceedings for the past year, after which the Rev. T. P. Magee moved that the report should be adopted and printed. The speakers were the Rev. Mr. M'Crea, Mr. M'Clintock, the Rev. Messrs. Phillip, Urwick, Hamilton, and David Stuart. Mr. O'Dwyer, a Roman Catholic, spoke in opposition to the views of the meeting.

The County Galway Grand Jury have publicly recorded their sense of the liberality and integrity displayed by the Galway branch of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.

Waterford Mail.

MAYO ASSIZES.

LIBEL CASE.

The King, at the prosecution of Lord Viscount Bingham against William Glynn, one of the proprietors, and John Hoare, printer of the *Evening Mail* newspaper.

The defendants pleaded Not Guilty.

Mr. Scott stated the plaintiff's case.

Charles Vernon was called and examined by Mr. Keatinge—Is Registrar of Newspapers in the Stamp Office department in Dublin. The newspapers now produced are those left at his office in the usual manner in which all Dublin newspapers are left—dropt into the letter-box; they are so left at his office according to an Act of Parliament, and remain afterwards in his possession.

Mr. Remmy Sheehan examined by Mr. Everard—Knows the defendants, William Glynn and John Hoare—the names of these two persons in the affidavit are in their handwriting respectively. In June 1826 the witness and the two defendants were connected with the *Evening Mail* in June; and July 1826, Thomas Sheehan and William Glynn were proprietors of that paper; John Hoare was the printer; at that time as well as the present the paper was in great circulation; at that time witness was editor of the *Evening Mail*, and wrote articles for the paper every day; was first apprized of this prosecution, by seeing a report of it in the newspapers; at the time the articles in question appeared in the paper, Thomas Sheehan, the brother of the witness, was in London; witness feels peculiarly and unfortunately circumstanced on this trial, from his being connected with the paper, and also on account of some unfortunate differences between his brother and his partner; in February, 1827, his brother was in Ireland, but travels a great deal about the country, as he reports for the newspaper; the cashier, Mr. Glynn, or the collectors, may receive payment for articles inserted in the newspaper; witness never received payment for any articles; no receipt was valid but that of Mr. Glynn; was subpœnaed and was required to bring certain manuscript papers with him, which he could not find on the file; the papers were the originals of some articles on Lord Bingham, published in the *Evening Mail* of the 30th June, 20th and 21st July, 1826; when the witness inquired for the article headed "Fair Play," he was told it was not to be had; the article headed "Literary Gems," Mr. Hoare said he had in his possession, but could not give it up without the consent of the proprietors; the third paper, a song, was copied from a London paper called *The Age*, and being a printed copy was not filed; the letter signed "A Friend to Fair Play," is very different from the manuscript from which it was compiled; there were about that time in the office forty or fifty articles on Mayo politics and the Mayo election; had a communication with Mr. Glynn about the publication of articles offensive to the parties, as he objected to inserting them in the paper: the manuscript from which he compiled the article signed 'A Friend to Fair Play,' contained many personalities and other offensive matter, which he suppressed in the present one; suppressed many other communications of an offensive and insulting nature.

Cross-examined by Mr. North—Mr. Thomas Sheehan is not included in this action, but cannot say for what reason; the defendant, Hoare, is the person who corrects the press; Glynn has a great deal more access to the establishment than witness or his brother, as it belongs to him; Mr. Glynn and Mr. Thos. Sheehan have some difference about the property of the establishment: witness is still editor of the *Evening Mail*; Glynn did not write the article signed "Fair Play;" it was written by witness from a communication handed him by Mr. Glynn, which came from this country.

Mr. North—Now, Mr. Sheehan, you are a literary man, and I pretend to some literary knowledge myself, so I think we shall easily understand each other—Did you ever read the Sentimental Journey?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. North—Now Mr. Sheehan, did you not do as my Uncle Toby did to Corporal Trim's love letter—give it a polishing you know?

Witness—The cases are not at all analagous, in my opinion.

Mr. North—Oh! certainly not, I grant you, one was love and the other war (laughter).

Mr. North—Now, on your oath, did you not think the production rather clumsy for the columns of the *Mail*, until you gave it the *Sheehan touch* (laughter).

Witness—I re-wrote the article altogether, and left out a great many offensive passages and personalities.

Mr. North—Were not your 'Literary Gems' of rather a general character, not applied to any particular party?

Witness—Yes, as much as possible.

Mr. North—Now, if you found a great diamond like Mr. Denis Browne, would you not put it in as well as a little one like Mr. Owen O'Malley?

Witness—Yes, we would.

Mr. North—Now, I believe the fact is, Mr. Sheehan, that though politics may be very good, that profit is the great object, and that the main point is to insert what will make the paper sell.

Witness—Certainly; witness cannot say why his brother was left out in the informations; called on Mr. Hines, the Attorney, in Dublin, some time ago, to know when the action would be tried, and it was then he first learned that his brother was left out; Hoare could not have any thing to do with the libel unless so far as the law made him a party; his brother was left out perhaps because he was not in Ireland at the time; he was attending in the House of Commons, the other parties were in Ireland.

The case for the prosecution having closed,

Mr. North tendered several objections, and then proceeded—My Lord and Gentlemen of the Jury—it is perfectly evident that this case has excited considerable expectation, nor is it to be wondered at when we consider the high station in society which the Noble Lord holds, the descendant of one of the first families in the kingdom, who moves in the first circle of political and fashionable life, both here and in England. On the other side we have the obscure and humble mechanic, Hoare, who is the mere compositor of this paper, the humble instrument of his employer without exercising any judgment of his own on the libels which have been described to you. Gentlemen of the Jury, I come before you as the advocate of that humble, obscure (and with all due respect to his Lordship,) oppressed man, in his Lordship's own town and county, within a short distance of the hall of his ancestors, to defend my client, and as fighting has been mentioned, to use a common and vulgar phrase, I will meet and fight him "on his own dung hill." This is a proceeding instituted as it has ostensibly gone forth to the world, of the Noble Lord against the proprietor of the *Evening Mail*, in vindication of his character, and in assertion of his honour. There were two proprietors to this paper, and I state this, because others acquired great celebrity, or at all events, great notoriety in the land. It is perfectly well known that there are two proprietors to this establishment, and it did not require the brother of one of them to be examined on this table to tell you that there is another who so far as the provisions of the stamp and affidavit act extends is equally liable, and yet he is not brought forward on this subject to abide the verdict of his countrymen. Gentlemen of the Jury, why is this? Was it necessary for the vindication of his character that Sheehan should be let slip, and that Glynn should be dragged forward as the object of justice—not to say of vengeance. The conditional order in this case was applied for against both proprietors, but it is my firm conviction that if the conditional order had been applied for against Glynn, and that Sheehan had been rejected, that would have been an objection to the granting of it. In exercising the prerogative which is the privilege of that High Court, they know no favour or distinction of persons. And when it would be known to that High Court that there were two proprietors, they would have required that the informations should have been filed against both or neither; they were well aware of this, and by an artifice (which God forbid that I should impute to a man with the high feelings and principles of the noble plaintiff, but most acceptable to the low, vulgar people who were buzzing about him, and inflaming him with their foolish counsel and ill-judged advice to resort to this most foolish of all expedients) they urged him to go against Glynn, and let off Sheehan; they are on bad terms; a house divided against itself; and be assured that we shall manage it so that you will obtain a victory. And what has this led to? I won't say that I never saw such a case in a Court of Justice, for it would be weak, but will any man tell me in a Court of Justice that a man is to be convicted of writing a libel on the evidence of the man who has written it himself? Was there ever such a case as this brought forward in a Court of Justice? How could you convict another man of murder if the man who actually committed it came forward himself and declared that it was his act? Mr. Remmy Sheehan felt it to be due to common justice and candour to declare that it never was written by Glynn, that he knew the man who wrote it, that in point of fact he wrote it himself. And these are the fruits of this unworthy artifice of separating the two Proprietors. Gentlemen of the Jury, who is the man who ought to be in Court this day standing his trial? Is it the unfortunate mechanic Hoare, who is earning his bread by the sweat of his brow? Is he the man who ought to be on his trial this day, or Remmy Sheehan, who acknowledges that it was he who wrote the production? This county was represented in Parliament by two gentlemen, who would have been an honour to the first representation in the Empire. Gentlemen, I know them both, and of Mr. James Browne, who at present represents this county, I will say that filled as the House of Commons is at this moment with young men of rank and talent, I know not that man, who either for talents, manly spirit, generous feelings, just views of the interests of his country, or political honesty that could take precedence of Mr. James Browne. They may boast of their Brownlows, their Grattans, and their Villiers Stuarts, but I assert that he has a right to stand in the same rank with them, and there is not one of them who can step before him. I should not perhaps have yielded to the temptation of being led into this; if it was not that I knew that he was far away from this scene and place, and because I know that I stand too high in the estimation of the country to fear that any unworthy motive should be attached to me. Gentlemen, on the other hand, who was the other representative? He was older than Mr. James Browne, and had recommended himself to the great majority of the country, from his zeal, attachment and devotion to their cause and interests; and if ever there was a man whose heart was in that cause, and who was ready to make every sacrifice first, it was Dominick Browne. It was under these circumstances that Lord Bingham came forward to canvass this county. It was a matter that men should have been surprised at, and that should have excited a strong feeling in the country. But when I say this, I must not be suspected of being the friend of agitators in this or any other country. Gentlemen, it would be impossible to put out an honourable man without exciting a strong feeling in the hearts of all generous men—it did excite it, and the part that was taken by certain influential men, naturally did produce a strong feeling of animosity and ill-will. Was it not the duty of the public press to be the mirror of that feeling, and reflect it back upon the country? Did the *Evening Mail* go beyond this? No, it cried out against that party who had removed one of those patriots from his seat—it cried out against the ingratitude, the want of attachment and fidelity which was evinced on the occasion, and the *Mail*, when such was the case, would not have done its duty if it had not done so. I shall for the present lay aside the article signed "A Friend to Fair Play," for it is incredible and impossible that the Jury could for a moment believe that it was written by another, when the very man who wrote it is produced upon the table. The next article is entitled "Literary Gems," which I shall take the liberty of reading for you. [Mr. North then read the article for the Jury, commenting upon it as he went along.] Can any thing be more harmless or pleasant than this? He then goes on to say that the old Connaught mode has gone out of fashion. Why, Gentlemen, you all know that ten or fifteen years ago, before ever my Lord Bingham was thought of, that it was matter of general estimation, that the old Galway and Mayo custom was extinct (laughter)—and we gentlemen of the bar in particular, have to congratulate ourselves on this, as none of us could travel at that period without his case of pistols—real feather springs (laughter)—and I believe we would not find one rusty horse pistol at present in the whole circuit, (Continued laughter.) Gentlemen, we should be all proud of this—it shows the advance of good humour, good manners, cheerfulness, and what I trust shall never be shouldered out of this country by criminal informations, good temper for enjoying a joke. But to proceed:—"Lord Bingham exquisite and a warrior, &c. Scarcely had he set his foot out of the triumphal car." Now, this reminds me of my learned friend, Mr. O'Malley, when he said in such an awful manner, "scarcely had he set his foot, meaning thereby the foot of the said Lord Bingham?" Why, it is equal to the exclamation of Bobadil, "by the foot of Pharoah?" I come now to what in my opinion is the real libel, if there is such a thing in the article at all. Mr. North then read the remarks upon Sir Neal O'Donnell and Major O'Malley, which excited considerable mirth. Why, gentlemen, this fellow is one of the greatest wags that ever I met with; were I proprietor of a paper, I would give him 500 guineas a year to write for it. Only think of making my friend, Owen O'Malley, equal to the Welch Owen, and even superior, for he can make the spirits (Loud laughter.)

The learned Judge observed that he felt obliged to Mr. North for the information he had afforded to him, as he had never before known the etymology of the word INNIS OWEN! (Great laughter.)

Gentlemen, continued Mr. North, is there any man among you so ungrateful to the author of so much innocent amusement as to find him guilty of libel? In sober seriousness, I do submit that production to your consideration, and if that was the only matter set out in the informations, could you find a verdict against my client? But this is not the libel—the one to which your attention should be particularly directed is the song which appeared in an English paper called the *Age*, and was copied into the *Mail*, and in this part of the case it will be necessary to call your attention to the grounds upon which I call for my undoubted right to a verdict of acquittal, for it requires some attention from you. You are all aware that Lord Bingham comes down here at the assizes to take his station in your legal concerns, for the purpose of seeing his constituents, and winning their hearts, by opening his house, and receiving them at his hospitable table; but, you will bear in mind that there is another sphere in which he also moves, and for a far greater part of the year; one in which every man of his rank, age, and habits would wish to move in—the fascinating and fashionable circle of London Society. In this circle he becomes a mark for the low scandal circulating, through the medium of papers, which, like the *Age*, seek to drag forward the character of every person of rank or respectability. Gentlemen, Lord Bingham is an object of general curiosity, as a young man of fashion, and rank, and spirit, and it is an object with newspapers of this class to take notice of him. Gentlemen of the Jury what has this to do with the election for the county of Mayo? It might, indeed, be tried before a Middlesex Jury who might know something of the transactions to which it refers, but not in this country. You can have no doubt that the writer was actually ignorant of what took place in this country—how was the matter made worse by being taken up by the *Evening Mail*? In the Court of Common Pleas it was decided, that what was a libel in one paper was not in another. Gentlemen of the Jury, I lament that there should exist in this country a fountain of scandal and vituperation fed by such means as are employed for that purpose, and if I conceived that criminal informations would put it down, I would be one of the greatest advocates for such measures. Do you think, gentlemen of the jury, that it is such people as Glynn and Hoare that are over-running the country with slander and libel? No. They are persons of rank and influence in the country; some of them men of sacred functions, some of them pious pastors, who ought rather to be employed preparing sermons for Sunday than preparing paragraphs for the *Evening Mail*. If it were not for such persons as these—if your Archbishops and Bishops, your Priests and Deacons and Prelates, your high men at Law, Judges on the Bench, Peers, and Privy Councillors, would withdraw their support from these libellous newspapers which do not spare the Lord Lieutenant of the land, the law officers of the crown, or any worthy, respectable, or eminent men, then there would be an end of libels. But, gentlemen of the jury, talk not to me of checking the torrent of slander which deluges this country in this manner while it still continues fed at its source. Nothing disgusts me more than when I sit down in great company, as it has sometimes been my lot, when I hear people exclaiming against libels, and reprobate them in the most violent manner when they happen to appear in newspapers opposed to their own line of politics. But when the poor wight happens to be of a particular party, the affair is quite changed, and it is all excellent sport. They have sometimes attacked me, humble an individual as I am, but I never entertained a feeling of resentment against them. I knew there was no personal malice in it, and that I would have the very same newspaper lauding me to the skies if I had changed my line of conduct. If Lord Bingham was not an advocate of Catholic Emancipation, but against it, the eulogies of the *Mail* would have been showered upon him, and he would have been overpowered by their praise, and instead of songs such as I have read for you, you would have read panegyrics that my poetical friend Archdeacon would have been delighted to put in his album (laughter.) Such a man as Lord Bingham, when he is irritated and attacked by those wasps who annoy and sting him, ought to recollect what a prize he has drawn in the lottery of life—only to think of his good fortune to be born the heir of a noble estate and ancient family, to be called at such an early age to the representation of the second or third largest county in Ireland; to have received the advantages of such a finished education, trained and living with the men most distinguished for manners, reputation, talents, and honour in the country, to move in such polished circles, to be a soldier, and a brave one, and in enumerating the gifts of nature and fortune, I cannot omit that personal beauty which recommends him in so special a manner to the fair sex—when I think of all these, and that I might have been born to the same good fortune who am condemned to toil my way through life, going my rounds in an old musty moth-eaten chaise, from the nastiness and poverty of Roscommon to the dirt and filth of Galway (laughter). I hope my Lord Bingham will see this as he ought and with his own eyes. 'Tis the misfortune of young men of rank and fortune like him, that they are generally surrounded by a parcel of low vulgar fellows, who have generally some bargain to drive for themselves. I recollect my own observation on the subject of this duel in the bar-room of this very court when I heard it, it was rather strong but not the less true—There are two high-spirited, feeling, honourable and intelligent young men who are surrounded by a parcel of barbarians, stimulating them to shed each other's blood, and who would not care one fig if they were both twenty fathoms deep at the bottom of Westport bay. If they held themselves aloof from such society, if they kept their own proper station, then and only then can they expect to pass through life with all that ease and happiness which their rank and good fortune deserve. I will not say any thing of the learned Judge who presides on the Bench; I know his humanity too well; and I feel confident that in treating this case, whatever he may feel bound to do, that he will not keep back the least, smallest items in the account which may have the balance in favour of my client, this humble young man and his humble associate, who now tremblingly await your verdict.

Sir William Smith then addressed the jury, and explained the law of libel as it bore upon the case before them.

The Jury retired, and returned with a verdict of *Guilty* against William Glynn and John Hoare.

CLONMEL, APRIL 12.

(From the *Advertiser*.)

We have now closed our report of Assizes matter—and after many years' experience, never did we meet any of equal importance, nor any so likely to be attended to with beneficial effects to the public. The law has effected a complete triumph over the combinations of the deluded men who so long disgraced the country—but this was not effected, nor could it be, without singular application and indefatigable zeal. To Doctor Fitzgerald and Major Carter (but principally to the former, who first obtained correct information regarding the Conspiracy and Murder) the country is deeply indebted for the discomfiture of the most extensive and dangerous conspiracy against the public peace and safety, that was ever known to exist. Months of anxious investigation, to separate falsehood from truth, prepared the way for this consummation.

To the Solicitor-General much praise is due, for the indefatigable industry with which he brought all the powers of a gigantic mind, to operate in confounding the devices of this combination. For the patience and temperance of Judge Moore, and the paternal aid and solicitude of the Government, the county has reason to be thankful.

To these auxiliaries, the county joined its strength—and the consequence has been, not only highly satisfactory, but has even opened the door for mercy:—William Grace, Thomas Keogh, Michael Tracey, Thomas Maher, Mich. Looby, and James Daniel, who severally pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiracy in Mara's case, and against whom sentence of death had been recorded, have had their sentences commuted to transportation for life—for yesterday morning an express arrived from the Marquis of Anglesey to the Sheriff, to stay their execution—but to have them sent off forthwith to the hulk at Cove, for transportation. As the order was peremptory, a detachment of the Scots Greys was speedily assembled, to whom they were given in charge at the gaol in about 40 minutes after, and driven off in an open carriage in full speed, pursued a short distance by their weeping relatives and friends, but who were soon left in the distance, from the rapidity with which the unhappy convicts and their guards sped their course.

Patrick and John Keogh will be executed this day, and their bodies interred in one of the yards of Cloumel gaol. The warrant for the execution of John Russell and Pierse Grace on Wednesday next, arrived yesterday from Government. Michael Stapleton, for the robbery and attempt to kill, remains over for execution till the 26th inst.

Males 33—females 14, were sentenced to transportation at this Assizes, of whom 14 were for life, without counting the 6 men sent off yesterday for the hulk at Cove—total for transportation from this Assizes, 53.

On Wednesday the Grand Jury requested the attendance of Dr. Fitzgerald and Major Carter in their room, and expressed their wish at the same time that the Solicitor-General should be present—when they returned their thanks, in the most handsome manner, to those indefatigable and truly useful Magistrates, for their invaluable exertions in the arrangement of the prosecution of the murderers of Daniel Mara. The Grand Jury afterwards handed a letter to the Solicitor-General, for the perusal of the Irish Government, in which they gave expression to the strong sense they entertained of the services rendered the country by the above-mentioned meritorious Magistrates, with reference to the recent important trials.

On Thursday, Mr. Sergeant Lefroy left town for Dublin.—Yesterday Mr. Justice Moore, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Plunket, set out for his seat, Lamberton Park, Queen's County. On Thursday Mr. Baron Pennefather arrived at Darling-hill from Cork, where his official duties on the Munster Circuit terminated.

At the Fair of Thurles, on Monday, the police and military found it difficult to repress the turbulent spirit of the peasantry. Gangs of unfortunate men were endeavouring to engage in conflict during the day, and it required the utmost exertions of Daniel Ryan, and James Willington, Esqrs. Magistrates, to preserve the peace. A party, apparently friendly to the truly unhappy Keoghs, of Rathcannon, were most clamorous in *praise* of that family, wished them a *speedy uprise!* and a riddance of their enemies!! We understand that no injury was sustained by those in attendance at the fair.

Yesterday Mr. T. L. Baker, held an inquest at Fethard on the body of a poor man, found dead that morning in a lime-kiln at the Abbey, which was burned almost to a cinder! The deceased was a stranger, and being unable to pay for a bed, retired to the lime-kiln, where, having inclined his head on the lime-burner's seat, fell into everlasting sleep! The ill-fated man's back, legs and arms, were completely burned, and presented a frightful spectacle. Verdict—that he had been smothered and burned.

BATH AUXILIARY IRISH SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held last week, the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells in the chair.

The Lord Bishop opened the business of the day, by expressing the gratification he felt at witnessing such an assemblage, and yet he should have been surprised had it been otherwise, when he reflected on the object of the meeting, and the celebrity of Bath in the cause of benevolence. If we are commanded to clothe and feed the naked and hungry, and administer to the temporal wants of our fellow-creatures, still more were we bound to communicate to their spiritual necessities by administering the bread of life, and the knowledge of God's word, and to impart to the Irish the benefits which we ourselves had so fully experienced in the possession of that blessing. He wished Protestants to show to the poor Irish the anxious interest which they felt in their welfare, both spiritual and temporal.

The Rev. Mr. Hoare read the report for the Secretary (A. Stanley, Esq.), which stated the necessity there existed for such a Society as this, when the fact could be proved that Irish Testaments were received where English ones would not, and when there were no less than 500,000 souls who knew no other language than the Irish, and a million more who made it the vehicle of their thoughts. The report then proceeded to lay before the meeting the numbers of bibles, testaments, elementary books of education, &c. &c. which had been distributed during the past year, as also the receipts and expenditure, and paid a compliment to the ladies of Bath, to whose exertions in the sale of fancy works, &c. the Committee were indebted for two-thirds of their funds. The report concluded by observing that the operation of the Society had already done much to remove that jealousy which had been so long fostered by that generous, but misguided people, and expressed a hope ere long to see this country and Ireland as twin sisters, loving each other with all the sincerity of tender affection.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Cockburn moved the first resolution, which was seconded by

The Venerable the Archdeacon Moysey, who stated that no opposition was intended by this Society to the views of others, but simply to do good to our fellow-countrymen (for the Irish were so), by distributing among them that invaluable boon, which was man's only consolation, and thus by degrees make them good subjects by making them good men, and not only Christians in name, but Christians in knowledge.

General De Dutts moved a resolution which was seconded in a speech of great eloquence, by

The Rev. Robert Daly (from Dublin), who observed, that the success of their exertions hitherto afforded abundant stimulus to persevere. He could not, however, refrain from observing, that he rose under a mixed feeling of pain and pleasure—pain, because he could not detail the facts he had to communicate without exposing the nakedness of the land, and laying before their eyes the moral and religious degradation of his countrymen;—pleasure, because he saw a ray of light breaking in upon that benighted land, and that he found many English and Scottish hearts interested for its welfare, and many English and Scottish hands stretched forth to relieve it. It wanted not strong language to depict or prove the wants of Ireland, which all were ready to admit. The root of all her misery was the neglect of education, the want of religious instruction. Till this be attended to and accomplished upon a vast scale, all political remedies will be unavailing. There were two obstacles of great weight and force to the success of their labours—the indifference of the people and the opposition of the Catholic Clergy. It was singular that a temporal want no sooner was felt, than an eager desire was immediately manifested to supply it whereas mankind too often felt a distaste to the relief of their spiritual wants. This indifference was opposed to the rapid progress of their labours. The opposition of the Catholic Clergy was another difficulty; it was necessary to state to the meeting these obstacles in order that they might better be enabled to judge of their success. For who could form an idea of the power of the steam engine if he did not witness the blasts and currents which it breasts and overcomes? They well knew there were birds of the night which are wont to screech at the rising of the sun; so there are those in Ireland who howl when they see us illuminating its sons with the brilliant radiance of the Gospel. In no school under the exclusive direction of a Catholic Minister is a single copy of the Bible even to be met with, and this fact was sworn to before the Committee of Education Inquiry. The Reverend Gentleman finished his very powerful address, by observing that there was a great moral and spiritual machinery at work in Ireland, the principle of which was to enable every poor man to read in his native tongue the wonderful works of God, and calling upon the meeting to support the cause with their utmost liberality, he sat down amidst loud and long continued cheers.

Sir A. Hood moved a resolution which was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Spencer, who observed that perhaps in this holy work, we should give rise to a re-action, similar to that of the Jews and Gentiles, the latter of whom now were preachers of the word to the former; once God's chosen people.

Sir. Orford Gordon moved a resolution seconded by the Rev. H. Marriott.

The Chair was now vacated by the Lord Bishop and taken by Gen. Sir W. Cockburn.

Mr. Cator moved the thanks of the meeting to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, and after passing a high eulogy upon his Lordship's exemplary discharge of every duty, observed that England owed it to Ireland as a debt to liberate her from the heavy chains of Popery, which she herself had imposed upon her.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson seconded this resolution, and requested that, as a mark of respect, the meeting would be pleased to hear his Lordship's reply standing; which was instantly agreed to, and his Lordship having returned thanks, the meeting adjourned.

THE SINKING FUND—LORD GRENVILLE.

Lord Grenville has published a pamphlet avowing his present opinion against the Sinking Fund. We extract the following admirable remarks on this production, from the London *St. James's Chronicle*:—

"To forget more than one learns is nothing peculiar to Lord Grenville; it is the vice of the times. But we confess that we cannot see without sorrow and surprise, a man of a better age, proffering to squander his share of the wisdom of all time for the paltry microscopic discoveries of a generation of small mechanics. But let us ask Lord Grenville what is it that he has learned—what is the grand discovery of which he is so fond—that Dr. Price's scheme of a sinking fund was in the abstract a delusion? If Lord Grenville has been 40 years in making this discovery, he is singular, we imagine, in England. We wanted no "better philosophy," no "improved knowledge of the present age," to learn that paying debts with borrowed money is but a change of creditors, and not a diminution of an aggregate debt. Very little acquaintance with the history of mankind, and of our own countrymen in particular, must have taught us all that a tax-paying people would not long regard as inviolable a fund growing upon them at compound interest. This has been long known to every man, and probably to every woman and child in England, to whom the subject has been presented. But this is what Lord Grenville has forgotten—that the Sinking Fund, which he now wishes to have regarded as a monument of folly, saved the country. It was a delusion perhaps; but as Lord Grenville himself confesses, it arrested a panic in 1786; and through the 25 following years it enabled this empire to resist the banded power of Europe. And how did it do this? By that very operation which the Noble Baron cites as its leading mischief—"It disguised from the country, and in some degree from the government, and from Parliament, the real statement of some of our most important interests." It did in Change Alley the work which patriotism could scarcely effect in that region.

The thing was a delusion in the abstract, but it was virtually a *bona fide* arrangement; it gave to the lender a pledge, false in theory, but valid in effect. As to its abstract fallacy, when we can get an abstract man, or an abstract condition of human affairs, we shall then think a measure, abstractedly erroneous, unfit for adoption. The lender has been paid hitherto, and will continue to be paid; but he, in truth, is not the complainant. Who is the philosopher? We have shown that his complaint is not to be listened to. The economist? We grant his whole charge; the country might have been sacrificed to France, at an expense of many pounds, shillings, and pence less than the cost of the Sinking Fund: but who shall say that it could have been saved for one farthing less! Lord Grenville does not and will not. But then it is said the delusion was continued beyond the occasion. We deny that any delusion was continued. The machinery of the Sinking Fund was preserved; but it has been for more than twenty years perfectly intelligible to every man who gives a thought to public affairs. But though the arrangement, and its inutility for its ostensible object, were notorious, it was not, therefore, to be hastily abolished.

Putting aside the juggle of compound interest, as "*functus officio*," was the specific fund upon which the public creditor has advanced his money, to be broken down hastily? Let us, in a few words, endeavour to explain how such a hasty measure of reform would operate. At the beginning of the war, more money is wanted than the revenue will supply; it is, of course, borrowed under a promise of regular payments of interest or a redemption; next year, the continued war demands more money for its own expenses, and for the interest of the debt; money for both must be borrowed, and borrowed in such a fashion as shall not seem to confess a failure in the public resources. The war continues, the system must be persevered in, as a change is an acknowledgment of error; and in financial matters an acknowledgment of error is a confession of weakness; and what motive is there for a change? The creditor is satisfied with the security specially hypothecated. But we can substitute a more frugal one. In time of war we cannot, without danger of enhancing, on the other side, the difficulty of borrowing, and the hire of borrowed money; and long after the sword shall have been sheathed, the same causes must continue to operate. And, after all, what is the evil of the Sinking Fund? That it is a solecism in finance—alas, that we have come to the age of seppery. Men of Lord Grenville's earlier and better age would have thought five hundred solecisms as bad, as the Sinking Fund, harmless, compared with one year of philosophy and panic like 1826.

LOST FEELINGS.

Weep not because our beauty wears
Beneath the wings of Time,
And age contracts the brow with cares
That once was raised sublime!

Weep not because the beamless eye
No dumb delight can speak;
And fresh and fair no longer lie
Joy-tints upon the cheek.

No! weep not that the ruin-trace
Of wasting Time is seen
Around the form, and in the face,
Where beauty's bloom has been.

But weep the inward wreck we feel,
As hoary years depart;
And Time's effacing fingers steal
Young feelings from the heart!

Those joyous thoughts that rise and spring
From out the buoyant mind—
Like summer bees upon the wing,
Or echoes on the wind.

The hopes that waken every hour,
Like blossoms from a soul,
Where sorrow sheds no blighting power,
And care has no controul.

And all the rich enchantment thrown
On life's fair scene around,
As if the world within a zone
Of happiness were bound.

Oh! these endure a mournful doom,
As day by day they die—
Till age becomes a barren tomb,
Where wither'd feelings lie!

At the York Assizes last week, Captains Whitcote and Portman, of the Enniskillen dragoons, were found guilty of *ducking* a private in the same corps, by fastening a rope round his body, and sentenced to pay him £250. This amount (which is considerable as refers to the plaintiff) will, if he puts it out to interest give him a compensation equal to his pay for life.

A somewhat novel cargo of live stock was exported from Whitehaven on Monday evening last in the Prosperity, Shemmin, for Dublin; it consisted of forty useful, though sluggish beasts of burden, called the *Ass.—Carlisle Journal.*

Waterford Mail.

MR. VILLIERS STUART—POPULARITY.

(From the *Cork Constitution*.)

The precariousness of *popularity* is something of an axiom always; but among the various illustrations of its truth, we have scarcely ever seen one more striking, that in the case of Mr. Henry Villiers Stuart, the *excessively popular* candidate for the County of Waterford, at the late election. This gentleman had the presumption to think for himself; or, at all events with thousands of others to differ from Mr. O'Connell in his opinion, regarding the *Subletting Act*. His deficiency in absolute obedience was resented in a *liberal* way enough. First, Mr. O'Counell denounced him in the *Association* for his daring to have an opinion of his own upon a matter of public policy, and in the Parliament of the kingdom; and the modest orator declared, that he would prefer the "Beresfords," to such a representative, of so refractory and rebellious a humour; next the *Cabaret* purveyors to the appetites of the *liberal* voters, who betrayed their landlords, and took up the fondling of the *liberal* party, were set on, to demand the payment from Mr. Stuart of those bills, which had been incurred by the orders of the *liberal Catholic Committee*, for *bringing in* that Gentleman, and *turning out* "the Beresfords;"—and next of all, a mob of Waterford—all *Liberators* we suppose—sought to lay violent hands upon the *popular* member on his late arrival in that city; and he was with difficulty redeemed from their outrageously *liberal* claws. Mr. Spring Rice too is already menaced for his "*flippancy*"—for he has transgressed against Mr. O'Connell, just as Mr. Stuart has—and thus we have exemplified, the fate of all *liberal* Protestants, who refuse to kiss the Pope of the *Association's* great toe, and to become amenable, obedient, and submissive in all things—and also have it exemplified for us the very peculiarly transient nature of the *popularity* which is artificially rendered to the tools and instruments of *Catholic* ambition.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.

London, Friday, April 11.

The French Papers, from the 5th to the 7th inst., are chiefly filled with reports of the discussions in the Chamber of Deputies on election petitions; and a long account of the proceedings before the Cour Royale, relative to the riots on the 19th and 20th of November last, when a tumultuous assemblage took place in various quarters of Paris, the mob attacking with stones and other missiles, the troops, who, in consequence, were provoked to fire upon them. The investigation respecting the riots has been extremely tedious and protracted. No less than 1100 witnesses were examined, and, after all, the inquiry has terminated unsatisfactorily, nothing of importance having been elicited relative to the causes of tumult. The soldiers appear to have conducted themselves with temper and humanity. The *Gazette de France* contains a despatch from the Minister of Commerce, relative to the blockade of Buenos Ayres by the Brazilian fleet, in which it is acknowledged on the principle that it is not a mere *paper blockade*, but supported by a force sufficient to render it effective. French merchants and ship-owners are enjoined to confine themselves within the limits of the rights of neutral states, by suspending all consignments to Buenos Ayres, until the cessation of the blockade has been officially certified. M. H. de la Roche Jacquelin, son of the celebrated Vendean chief of that name, has left Paris for St. Petersburgh, to join the Russian army as a volunteer.

From the French papers of Tuesday and Wednesday, which arrived yesterday by express, it appears, that the increase of 80,000 men in the French army is intended to complete the peace establishment. At present it amounts only to 170,000 men. The establishment has been fixed at 250,000. The naval preparations at Toulon, Marseilles, and Brest, are carried on with great activity.

There is no recent intelligence from Constantinople. An article from Smyrna states, that it is there *reported* the Divan will accede to the Treaty of London, and that a negotiation with the three Admirals is to be opened by the old Captain Pacha, who is well known to them. Had the report been true, it would have reached us earlier, and from another quarter.

Advices from Alexandria (Egypt), to the 24th of February, were received on Wednesday. The English residents were rather alarmed at the determined manner in which the Pacha sent reinforcements to the Morea, and also on account of the frequent intercourse by expresses with Constantinople. About 20 sail of merchantmen had been sent off with provisions for Malta. The cotton crop is reported to have failed.

The approaching election of a new President of the United States at present engrosses the attention of the America politicians. The two principal Candidates are General Jackson and Mr. Adams, of whom the former is expected to be successful. An extract of a letter from Boston gives some curious details relative to the state of parties. The Southern and Western States with the exception of Ohio, are in favour of the appointment of General Jackson. It is from these States that American produce is principally exported to this country: and they are adverse to the system of prohibitory duties, the favourite measure of Jefferson, and afterwards of President Adams. It may be hoped that General Jackson's politics will resemble those of his constituents in favouring a more amicable and unrestricted intercourse with England; and in this view, his nomination as President would seem to be the more desirable issue of the election as regards this country.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF IRELAND.

The following statistical summary, which we copy from that valuable work, *Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture*, developes the vast resources that are open to the enterprise and industry of the agriculturalist in Ireland.

Dublin—240,000 acres; one-eighth in mountain and waste, a tenth in buildings, roads, rivers, &c., and the remainder in arable and pasture.

Wicklow—500,000 acres; in great part mountains and bogs, and without inhabitants.

Wexford—597,760 acres; mountainous on the north and west, a light soil, and tolerable cultivation on the east, and in other parts a cold stiff clay unimproved by culture.

Kilkenny—510,000 acres; mountainous, but with some rich and beautiful vales on the banks of the Barrow, Suir, and Nore, and a climate so mild, that in winter the thermometer seldom falls below the freezing point, while in summer it ranges between 70 and 75 degrees. There is less humidity here than in Dublin and Wicklow, as well as less of the east and north winds.

Kildare—392,397 acres; four-fifths arable, meadow, and pasture, and the rest bog.

King's County—457,000 acres; half are bogs, mountains and waste; and the remainder arable, meadows, and pasture, of a medium quality.

Queen's County—384,000 acres; generally of a level surface, three-fourths of which is of a productive soil, and cultivated, the rest bog and waste.

Carlow—320,098 acres of undulating surface, and some hills and mountains, the lowlands a fertile loam, and the uplands a light gravel; one-tenth in mountains and bogs.

East Meath—617,600 acres of low, flat, rich surface, a clayey or loamy soil, on limestone or gravel, with little wood, few mansions, and only one-twelfth of bogs.

West Meath—378,800 acres of surface. The surface of this district is exceedingly diversified with woods, lakes, streams, bogs, and rich grazing lands; in no part mountainous or flat, but gently undulating, or rising into hills of no great elevation, some of these are cultivated to their summits, and others covered with wood, presenting in several parts some of the finest scenery in Ireland.

Longford—234,230 acres; in great part bog, mountain, and waste; the climate, on an average, giving 140 dry days in the year.

Louth—210,560 acres; mountainous towards the north, but in other parts undulating and fertile; with little waste lands, no considerable lakes, and a great number of gentlemen's seats.

Waterford—454,400 acres; the greater part hilly and mountainous, but rich and productive on the south east; the climate so mild that cattle sometimes graze all the year round.

Cork—698,882 acres of greatly varied surface, bold, rocky, and mountainous on the west; rich and fertile on the south and east, romantic and sublime in many places, one-fourth part waste.

Tipperary—1,018,240 acres; diversified with heaths, mountains, and fertile vales; of which the Golden Vale is among the richest land in the kingdom. The climate so mild that cattle graze out all the year.

Limerick—683,800 acres of low-lying, fertile land, surrounded by higher grounds.

Clare—771,365 acres; nearly half productive land and the remainder moors, mountains, and bogs, with more than 100 lakes interspersed. The climate, though moist, is not unfavourable to health and longevity; fevers sometimes prevail to a great extent here, being occasioned chiefly by the dampness of the houses, and inattention to domestic and personal cleanliness.

Kerry—1,128,320 acres; more than three-fifths mountainous and waste, the sea coast and islands are the most westerly land in Europe, some of the mountains are 3,000 feet high.

Roscommon—556,847 acres of flat surface, in some places sprinkled with rocks, and in many interrupted by extensive bogs; the richest land on limestone, and adapted either for aration or pasture.

Galway—1,659,520 acres of varied surface, above a third part bog, mountains, and lakes, and very unproductive and thinly inhabited.

Mayo—1,496,460 acres; in great part mountains, bogs, and lakes; half heathy mountains, with valleys very fertile, but neither woods nor plantations, excepting on one or two estates.

Leitrim—336,560 acres; one-half bogs, waste, and water; and the remainder a dark, fertile soil, incumbent on limestone.

Sligo—465,280 acres; a third part bogs, mountains and water, and the remainder fit for tillage or grazing.

Cavan—499,957 acres; almost entirely covered with hills; the surface, soil, and climate being alike bleak and uncomfortable.

Fermanagh—450,000 acres; in great part covered by water, and much of the rest of the surface rugged and mountainous, but better wooded than other parts of Ireland.

Monaghan—325,760 acres of low grounds, with detached hills, and a considerable space, occupied by bogs and small lakes.

Tyrone—813,440 acres; in great part mountainous, the territorial value of this inland and northern district is much inferior to that of most others.

Donegal—1,100,000 acres of rugged, boggy, and mountainous surface, with a cold, wet climate, and neither woods nor plantations to shelter them from the blast.

Londonderry—510,720 acres; generally mountainous, fertile, and beautiful in the valleys, and containing every variety of soil.

Armagh—290,786 acres of varied and rather interesting surface, of mountain, plain and bog, with rivers, streams and lakes, and a climate mild for the latitude.

Down—559,289 acres; of which one-eighth are mountainous and waste, the remainder hilly and productive, cultivated by small manufacturers, and embellished by plantations, bleaching grounds, and neat white-washed habitations. The climate is variable, but not subject to extremes.

Antrim—622,059 acres; on the east and north, mountainous, destitute of plantations, and abounding in bogs; the other parts more level and fruitful, and the climate drier than in some other counties.

THE EASTER HUNT IN EPPING FOREST.

Easter Monday was the day on which, according to annual custom and immemorial usage, the great London Hunt took place on Epping forest; and as the poet says—

"Nought but itself could be its parallel."

The day opened rather inauspiciously for huntsins. But as old Tom Rounding piously observed, "*Providence* was very good to 'em," for at one o'clock the rain blew off, the sun broke out, and the cockneys came flocking down the road by thousands. Old Tom, be it remembered, is the Master of the Hunt.

At two o'clock in the afternoon the hunt began; at which time there was as pretty a field of sportsmen assembled at the top of Fair Mead Bottom, as a body would wish to see on an Easter Monday. None of your Melton Mowbray concerns—four-and-twenty scarlet coats all in a row; but two or three thousand regular bred Cockneys; some on horseback, some on ass-back, some in *drags*, some in *rattlers*, some in Captain Abbott's *cobs*, and some in nothing at all, and all mixed higgledy-piggledy together, so that no man amongst them could say "Here am I" with any chance of being owned by any body else. At two o'clock, as aforesaid, a fallow deer (of the softer sex) was brought from old Tom Rounding's stable in a cart, after having been shown at three pence a peep. There were at least nine couple of hounds brought with it; but, somehow or other, they got lost among the carts, cobs, and coaches. However, nobody seemed to consider the hounds of much consequence, because every body depended on his own individual prowess at deer-catching; and so a ring was formed round the cart, and the lady deer was pushed out of it, *vi et armis*, into the middle of the ring. And such a shout was set up at the sight of her, as might well have quail'd the heart of the proudest in the forest; but she—

"Soon as she felt herself enlarged,
Through thickest of her foes she charged,
And made way through the amazed crew—
Some she o'er ran, and some o'er-threw.
In haste she fled, and so did they—
Each, and his fear, a several way."

But they soon rallied, and beset her to such a degree, that she did not know which way to run: until a very valiant cockney, on a horse at least eleven hands high, gave her such a cut across the nose with his hunting whip, as sent her off right an end into a fold-yard hard by, and there they crowded upon her so fast, that, in the scuffle they succeeded in breaking her leg, and she was taken away in the cart more dead than alive.

It was now after three o'clock; and as the sportsmen had not had sport enough, the managers gave notice that they would bring them another deer. Accordingly they brought down a more sprightly one than the first; and one that seemed to have been "trained up in the way he should go;" for he was no sooner out of the cart than away he went with a bit of a circumbendibus towards old Tom Rounding's stable again. Every body, except the hounds, followed him at the top of their speed; but he would have got safe into the stable nevertheless, if some two or three hundred of them had not faced him by a short cut; which he perceiving, he very unfairly ran up to his knees in a horse-pond. Though some two or three of the foremost tumbled in after him, he did not take the least notice of them. A consultation was then held as to what should be done with him; and it was settled that he should have another start. So the managers got him out of the horse-pond at last, and he ran about in the wood a good deal, until every body was very hot, and then he was lost. However, just then a nice cooling shower came on very providentially to cool the heat into which every body had got himself, and so they all, as usual on such occasions, betook themselves to their heels—or the heels of their horses and asses with all convenient speed.

"——— and glorious he, beyond
His daring peers! who gets the ugliest fall
From top of horseback: he is loudest heard
When, at Tom Rounding's or the baldfaced Stag,
Cockneys conglomerate, to rehearse their deeds,
And slake their thirst with *gin* and *heavy wet*."

ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

(From the *Gazzetta di Napoli*, March 21.)

On the 14th instant, a new orifice, about 15 feet in circumference, was opened in the crater of Mount Vesuvius, on the eastern side, from which issued an immense quantity of smoke in the form of a globe; this burst with a tremendous explosion, and scattered around a quantity of boiling liquid. After some days these explosions ceased, but the new aperture continued to discharge a great deal of smoke, and occasionally some flames. On the 17th and 18th these phenomena were renewed with increased force, the detonations became more frequent, and a slight flow of lava was perceptible. It was observed that, on the 20th, the new opening was increased to 60 feet, that the matter ejected piled round it in a pyramidical form to the height of 50 feet; that stones were occasionally thrown up into the air, and that the explosions were continued at intervals of ten minutes; in the opinion of the inhabitants near Vesuvius an eruption is at hand.

March 22.—Since yesterday two other openings have been made in the crater, and they are of larger dimensions than the first; from them issue quantities of smoke and flame. After a variety of explosions, a tremendous shock forced the three apertures into one, and a column of smoke and ashes rose from it, and presented to the city of Naples the appearance of a pine-tree of gigantic dimensions. The rays of the sun reflecting against it presented one of the most extraordinary spectacles ever seen. Stones were thrown up in great numbers, and one among the rest of immense dimensions, which was thrown over the side of the crater, rolled down the mountain.

The violence of the eruption began to diminish at three o'clock, and the wind having changed, caused the volcanic column to incline towards Ottajano, and it began gradually to diminish in size. At five o'clock the summit of Vesuvius displayed only a small cloud of smoke. The road to Porticio is crowded with carriages and with pedestrians.

Eight o'Clock.—As the column of smoke diminishes, the noises and explosions in the interior of the mountain increase, and symptoms of earthquake threaten another violent eruption. Shocks have been felt in Calabria, in the districts of Reggio and Palmi. No damage of importance has been done.

Two of the most interesting episodes in the drama of modern Greek warfare are furnished by intelligence in the shape of private correspondence, lately received from Smyrna. The first incident to which we alluds is the death of Mr. Finlay, who fell in a desperate and unexpected *sortie* made by the Turks in the Castle of Scio, on the 29th January last. He was shot through the head at the first attack, as he was attempting to rally a body of men under his command. Mr. Finlay was the nephew of a wealthy merchant at Glasgow, and himself possessed of a handsome independence, he repaired to the Morea, at an early period of the Greek struggle. In February, 1824, he became acquainted with Lord Byron, to whom, and to Prince Mavrocordato, both then at Missolonghi, he acted as a conciliatory Envoy from Ulysses and other refractory Chiefs. At the request of Lord Byron, Mr. F. with two other Gentlemen, took charge of powder and other military stores forwarded from Missolonghi to Ulysses, for his war in Negropont. On crossing the stream of the Phidari, which had been much swollen by the rains, he missed the ford, lost his baggage, and very nearly his life. He continued, one of the few Philhellenes unsubdued by disappointment and disgust, steady to the cause he had voluntarily embraced; for that cause he employed all his energies and all his fortune, and he has sealed his devotion to it with his life's blood! He fell dead on the spot where he received the wound, and a moment of suffering concluded a bold and adventurous life!

England may be proud when she cites the part the wealthy and the noble of her land have played on the troublous scene of Greece. The name and fate of Byron alone will secure the admiration of ages, nor will the world be forgetful of another of Britain's noblest sons, of Lord Charles Murray (son of the Duke of Athol.) This amiable and benevolent young man, who had been bred up in luxury and ease, underwent every species of fatigue, and submitted to every possible privation, in order to encourage the Greeks by his example, and to be able to furnish them with means from his too far limited income. Nothing seemed to him degrading that could contribute a mite to the adored cause, and the noble son of the lofty Scottish Thane has been seen, day after day, giving lessons of the broad sword to a pack of ragged Greeks! So active was this young nobleman's charity, so little did he care for self, that when, after an inflammatory disorder, brought on by his constant exposure to an unhealthy climate, and under a burning sun, he expired on a solitary pallet, far from all his friends and connections, an Englishman, who had arrived just in time to close his eyes, on taking an inventory of his effects, found them to consist of nothing more than two old shirts, a pair or two of stockings, a brace of pistols, a sabre, and a *Bible*. Every thing had gone to assist the impoverished Greeks, and the distressed Frank volunteers in their ranks. The gentleman who paid him the last sad offices had, a few months before, owed him his life.—Lord Charles, though at the time a perfect stranger, waited unremittingly, with the care of an affectionate brother, by his bedside, until (more fortunate than he was to be himself) he saw him rise from it with recovered health. Poor Lord Charles, when I had the honour of your acquaintance in Italy, I was far from imagining that your career was so nearly run, and that that warm heart and intellectual head were so soon to be as nothing!

How to run off with a Pair of Boots.

—A short time since, a stranger came into a boot and shoe store in Canal-street, to purchase a pair of shoes. He was a long time engaged in trying shoes before he could find a pair to fit. Meantime another gentleman came to purchase a pair of boots. He soon found a pair, which he drew on and which fitted exactly; and while he was thrusting his hand into his pocket for the "ready," the shoe purchaser darted off with the shoes. "The villain!" exclaimed the boot-purchaser and the boot-seller in the same breath, and both gave chase. The man in the new boots, however, had the best wind, and the cleanest heels. He soon shot ahead of Crispin, while the latter urged him to push forward, and overtake the shoes. The shoes turned a corner, the boots followed—and, for any thing that Crispin knows, they are pursuing each other yet.—*New York Paper.*

The following bill was presented after the last general election at East Retford, to the new member:—"To eating thirty-six freemen up stairs—to eating six freemen down stairs—to eating a parson, his two friends, and his dog—to punch coming in," &c. &c.

Ribbonmen Apprehended.—We understand that *twenty-one* individuals who formed part of a formidable and well-organized body of Ribbonmen, have just been apprehended, in the neighbourhood of Forkhill, by Major Bernard, of Longfield, assisted by Captain Jenkins of the police establishment of County Louth. We are informed that this lawless gang has, for several years, been the terror of the country for miles round. Houses have been burned, cattle houghed, and other midnight depredations committed by them, in the counties of Monaghan and Louth, on the property of such persons as may have fallen under their high displeasure. They lately burned the house of Mr. Dawson, at Drumgooley, in the county of Louth; and previous to the arrest of the persons above mentioned, they had actually contemplated an attack on the house, and assassination of the person of the Rev. G. Tinley, the respected Rector of Faughart (whose horses, it will be remembered, were stabbed some months back, and, as is now ascertained, by the same diabolical confederacy.) The houses of J. Wolfe M'Neale, Esq. George Forster, Esq. Mr. M'Gusty, and some others, were also, it appears, marked out for plunder and devastation. The persons in custody have all been committed to Dundalk gaol.—*Newry Telegraph.*

It appears from the concurrent testimony of all preceding navigators, as well as the late Russian navigator Kotzebue, who explored the Pacific Ocean recently in various directions, that a constant formation of new islands is going on in the Great Pacific Ocean, through the combined effects of volcanic agency, and the production of coral reefs of rocks. From the Phillippine Islands to the Moluccas the formation is almost entirely volcanic, while the small islands to the southward of New Guinea are almost entirely produced by the astonishing operations of that minute animal, the coral insect. From the conjunction of these causes it is fair to expect that a few centuries will add to the work of creation by the formation of an extensive continent in the south-east portion of the globe.

Last week, one of the Society for the Protection of Trade against Sharpers and Swindlers, appeared at the London Mansion-house, for the purpose of informing the Chief Magistrate that the City of London was literally overwhelmed with swindlers, whose plans of depredation were infinitely more extensive, and proved more successful, than those of any former gangs. The Members of the Society regretted that the Newspapers of most extensive circulation afforded facilities (no doubt without meaning it) to the fellows of whom he complained, by inserting their advertisments, stating that they would lend thousands upon thousands, on good securities. Readers of such advertisements were in the habit of attaching credit to the assurance, that thousands were at once within their reach, in consequence of the respectability of the Journals, the proprietors of which knew no more about the parties, who paid them 7s., than they did of the Man in the Moon; but if they happened to make the experiment, and leave their securities to be examined, they always found they had fallen into a snare. The money-lenders disposed of the bills, upon which, if they were not taken up, all the parties were sued by some persons who had given value, and the credulous borrowers were thrown into prison, without having gained the slightest advantage.

Captain John Burgh Montgomery was last week committed from Marlborough street Police Office, London, for uttering forged Bank of England notes. He is stated to be the son of a highly respectable gentleman, who died a few years since in the county Kildare, and left to the prisoner and another son property to the amount of £40,000, besides large freehold estates. The prisoner was in the army, and distinguished himself in the Peninsular war, but unfortunately contracted an intimacy with the associates of those infamous hells in the neighbourhood of St. James's, where he lost considerable sums. He was on the eve of marriage to the daughter of a wealthy Baronet in Northampton, when his gambling propensities were discovered. He was intimate with the late Lord Byron; and, by his acquaintance with the first circles, understood to have contributed largely to the scandalous memoirs of Harriett Wilson.

In England, the people are taxed in the morning for the soap that washes their hands; at nine, for the tea, coffee, and sugar; at noon, for the starch with which they powder their hair; at dinner, for the salt that savours their meat; in the evening, for the porter that cheers their spirits; all day long, for the light that enters their windows; and at night for the candles that light them to bed.—*Mirror.*

Among the manifold chances of this mortal life which it has been our lot to record, we have seldom had occasion to lay before our readers one more to be deplored than the untimely death of Robert Augustus Bingham, of Bingham Castle, in the county of Mayo, Esq. nephew to Major Bingham, and cousin german to Lord Clanmorris. This highly esteemed and universally regretted individual was preparing to retire to rest on Friday night, the 21st ult., at his lodge, Ballykinlettea, in said county, when a young man named Knight, whom he had employed in surveying a new line of road in the neighbourhood, took up one of his pistols which lay on his chimney piece, and while he was examining it, it unfortunately went off, and shot Mr. Bingham through the body. The unhappy gentleman lingered for a week, and having made his peace with God and man, died on Friday the 28th ult., the same night and hour in which he received the fatal wound. He was only in the thirty-second year of his age, and has left a beloved wife and six infant children to deplore his lamentable end. Nothing could exceed the shock which has been felt throughout the country at this tragical event; nor is any person more to be pitied than the unfortunate cause of it.—*Mayo Paper.*

Striking Instance of Integrity.—About six years ago a merchant, whose name we forbear to mention, became bankrupt. A statement of his affairs being laid before his creditors, showed that the effects would yield 12s per pound, which sum was ultimately realised, and paid to all concerned. In 1823, he left Leith for Van Diemen's Land, where he was more successful than he had been in this place. A gentleman lately received a letter from him, inclosing bills sufficient to pay the old deficit of 8s a pound, with interest from the time of his failure, besides an additional sum of £30, to pay any contingent expenses that may have arisen. What makes this the more praiseworthy, is the fact that he received a full and free discharge before leaving this country. It is in contemplation to present him with a piece of plate, to show that if the debtor has been honest the creditors have been grateful.—*Scotsman.*

Planting.—Among the earliest and most successful planters, on a great scale, was Count Maurice of Nassau, who figured as Governor of Brazil in 1636, when that settlement was in the hands of the Dutch. The Governor's residence was upon an island, formed by the confluence of the two rivers, which are called, by Barlæus, the historian, the Capesaribis, and the Biberibis, and was named Friburg. Before the Prince commenced his improvements, it was a very hopeless subject; a dreary waste, and uncultivated plain, without a tree or bush to shelter it; equally worthless and unattractive. Here, notwithstanding, he erected a splendid palace, and laid out gardens, around it, of extraordinary extent and magnificence. The choicest fruits of a tropical climate, the orange, the citron, the ananas, with many others unknown to us, solicited at once the sight, the smell, and the taste; and in order to complete at once, and give the immediate effect of wood to so great a change on the face of nature, he removed to the spot no fewer than seven hundred cocoa trees, of various sizes, of which some rose to thirty, some to forty, and some to fifty feet high, to the lowermost branches. Notwithstanding the immense size of the trees, which were of seventy or eighty years' growth, they were skilfully taken up under the Prince's superintendance. They were then placed on carriages provided with wheels, and conveyed over a space of from three to four miles in extent, and ultimately transported on rafts, across both the rivers, to the shores of the island. On being planted there, so favourable were both soil and vegetation to that genial climate, they immediately struck root, and even bore fruit during the first year after their removal. Thus, adds Barlæus, the truth of the ancient adage, was for once disproved, which says that "it is impossible to transplant an old tree with success."

Military Gymnastics.—For three Saturdays past, the public have been highly amused by the 92d regt. practising athletic exercises. They have been marched to Brunsfield Links, without arms or accoutrements in their drill dress. A large oblong square being formed, leaping, running, football, not forgetting the dance, then took place, free from all interruption, to the high gratification of the spectators. The young officers mix in these healthy exercises, and, under proper caution, it will, no doubt, tend to gain the esteem of the men. Besides the above games, they have races blindfolded and in sacks, which afford infinite diversion. We understand these amusements will continue weekly.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

It has been alleged that the education of the lower orders is one cause of the increase of crime. How falsely appears from the fact, that on an examination of every prisoner under confinement in Bedford gaol, made by Captain Bromley, the Agent of the British and Foreign School Society, in company with the Rev. Dr. Hoare, one of the Visiting Magistrates, it was found, that out of 113 prisoners, only 28 could read intelligibly—22 read so imperfectly, as not to understand what they read—and 63 were totally unable to read!

St. Michan's Parish.—On Tuesday week a deputation from the parish of St. Michan's, Dublin, waited on the Right Hon. William Lamb, who received them in his usual frank and polite manner. The object of the deputation was to obtain the assistance of the Chief Secretary in procuring funds for the purpose of putting the parish church, which has been for a long time in a decayed state, into proper repair; the impoverished condition of the parish rendering the aid of Government necessary. Mr. Lamb expressed his deep regret that a parish church of the Metropolis should have been suffered to remain so long useless; and he was pleased to add, that he would take the subject into his consideration, and render it every assistance in his power.

The Hon. Justice Vandeleur during the Assizes visited the Galway Mechanics' Institute, and expressed himself highly pleased with the Establishment.

A new harbour called Porth Cawl, on the Glamorgan coast, about five leagues S.E. of Swansea, midway between Dunraven Point and Sker Point, is expected to be ready for the reception of trading vessels in the beginning of May. A rail-road, 16 miles in length, communicates with the port, passing through a district abounding with lime-stone, iron, and coal, of a superior quality. Porth Cawl will, probably, in a very short time, become a place of considerable trade, being so advantageously situated for supplying the West of England and the South of Ireland with coals.

While the Medway, Captain Wight, was in Bahia, refreshing on her voyage to New South Wales, a small schooner came in from the coast of Africa, with 400 slaves. It appeared that she had originally taken on board 600 in all, male and female; but being chased by a ship of war, to prevent capture, and to lighten the vessel, the captain had thrown 200 of them over board!

A New York paper of the 13th, furnishes the following article:—"Earthquake.—About five minutes past eleven o'clock on the night of the 9th inst. two shocks of an earthquake were distinctly felt by several of our respectable friends in the vicinity of Baltimore. The tremulous motion of the earth seemed to come from the westward and pass towards the east, and occasioned a very considerable shaking of doors and other substances easily agitated; the surrounding atmosphere at the time was hazy."

An individual who seems to be one of the remnants of the sect established by that miserable impostor Johanna Southcote, at about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, appeared mounted on some timbers, near the royal engineers' station, at Southend, and proceeded to address the populace. He was arrayed in a broad-brimmed brown hat, was furnished with a beard of most profuse growth, but which rather detracted from, than added to, the respectability of his appearance, and bore in his hand a long painted staff. Notwithstanding the singularly grotesque appearance of this would-be prophet, the audience viewed him with respectful attention, and he addressed them in substance to nearly the following effect:—His text, or theme, was taken from the 3d chap. 2d epistle of Peter—"We, according to his promise, look for the new heavens, and the new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness." By the old heavens which were to pass away, he said, he understood a religious life as now professed, and which was termed "a heaven upon earth begun." The old earth was typical of those who placed all their affections and enjoyments in the things of time and sense. The time of the old heavens and the old earth was the reign of Satan upon earth, 6000 years, which period was to be shortened by the cries of the elect to be avenged of their adversary the devil, whom Christ died to destroy. After this would come the millenium, which he understood by the new heavens and new earth. The saints in heaven (as the scriptures said) were crying day and night, because of them that dwell on the earth, whom he understood to be the devil and his angels; and he concluded by calling on them to watch, "for the Lord cometh as it were a thief in the night." He affirmed that his strange appearance was in obedience to the divine command; and, though it might appear insignificant to them, reminded them that it was but a little command laid on our first parents not to eat of a certain tree, but the breaking of that small command entailed misery and punishment on all the human race. He stated that he was travelling to various places preaching the word, and that in most places he was received with silent attention—that last August he had preached on the race-ground at Aberdeen to a congregation of about 20,000; and he was commanded to receive pecuniary assistance from those whom the Spirit of God influenced to bestow, and that he should thak God for it, &c. He then took off his hat and made a tolerable collection; several persons gave silver, and copper poured into the hat from all quarters. He stated he should address the people in Witham, on the following Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock; at which time and place, we understand, the extraordinary exhibition was renewed.—*Hull Packet.*

Haydn is said to have composed his celebrated "Ox Minuet" at the urgent request of a butcher, who wished to have a piece of music of his composition to commemorate the occasion of his daughter's nuptials. It is related that Haydn having gratified the wish of the knight of the steel, the butcher, to show his gratitude, adorned the finest ox he possessed with flowers, festoons, and garlands, gilded the noble beast's horns with "radiant gold," and, with an orchestra consisting of a dozen instruments, serenaded under the window of the musician. Haydn, of course, recognized his own music, but what to make of the ox, so fantastically adorned, he could not imagine. The butcher hereupon solved the difficulty in these words—"I thought, Sir, that I could not prove my thankfulness for your beautiful minuet better than by presenting you with the most beautiful of my oxen." The ox, after some ineffectual refusals on the part of Haydn, was at length accepted.

Mr. Chantrey has declined to erect the marble statue to Mr. Canning, as it is secondary to the colossal bronze statue committed to Mr. Westmacott, and would seem to imply an admission of inferiority.

Sale of a Wife.—One of those scenes, which disgrace civilised society, took place in Ashton-under-Lyne, on Wednesday, at one o'clock in the afternoon. A man, who sells earthenware, led his wife with a halter round her neck to the market-place, and exposed her for sale. The price asked by the husband was the very moderate sum of threepence, which he soon obtained from a young man. As soon as the sale was concluded, the whole party adjourned to a public house.—*Preston Pilot.*

Egg posset, made with ale, eggs, spices, sugar, and brandy, which was once the favourite beverage of the wealthy, as it now is of the working classes in this country, has been lately introduced in the coffee houses in Paris, where it enjoys great reputation under the name of "*Ponch aux œufs.*"—*Berks Chronicle.*

Waterford Mail.

To Correspondents.—"A Scotchman" is informed that the paragraph he alludes to was copied from a London Paper; whether it contained a misrepresentation or not, must of course depend on the tenor of the Scottish Presbytery's Address; but not having that address by us, nor having ever seen it, we are unable to say how the fact may be.

We decline to insert the letter signed "Moses Robinson" on the galleries of the Cathedral Church, or any other communication on the same subject, unless as an ADVERTISEMENT.

The Mail.

☞ TO DEBTORS.

The magnitude of the *collective* amount of debts due to this establishment, renders it incumbent upon us to take measures to *enforce* the payment of the *numerous* accounts that have been *long furnished* and *repeatedly demanded*, however small each may individually be; and we do therefore request that this public notice may be *attended to*, by those who would wish to avoid both trouble and expense, and who can only do so by taking the plain course, of honestly discharging their JUST DEBTS.

WEDNESDAY, April 16.

The London Papers of Sunday, which we have received in addition to those acknowledged elsewhere, bring no further intelligence, and we refer to our usual heads for the most interesting portion of the contents of the successive packets which came to hand since our last.

Execution.—*John* and *Patrick Keogh* were executed at Clonmel, on Saturday, pursuant to their sentence, for the murder of Mara.

The Very Rev. Thomas P. Le Fanu, Dean of Emly, has been appointed one of the chaplains of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Mr. Spring Rice means to retain his seat for Limerick, notwithstanding his intended absence in India.

A Special Vestry was held on the ninth inst., in the parish of Ringcurran, under the tithe composition act, at which an agreement was entered into with the Rector, the Rev. Thomas Graves to pay £500 late Irish currency in the lieu of all tithes for 21 years. John T. Cramer, of Rathmore, Esq. was nominated Commissioner on the part of the Parish, and C. Corker, jun. Esq. on that of the Rector; this is the fourth Vestry which has met for this important purpose, and its settlement has given very universal satisfaction in this populous parish.—*Cork Paper.*

A poor woman named Hogg died in Mary's lane, Dublin, last week, from excessive drinking.

The Archdeacon of Limerick has accepted a composition of £90 per annum in lieu of the tithes of St. Michan's Parish in that city.

The highest expectations have been excited by the engagement of Madamoiselle Sontag, a new singer, promising to equal Catalani, at the London Opera House.

A Branch of the Reformation Society was established in Belfast last week. In expectation of a very strong opposition, a band of some of the ablest speakers on the Protestant side attended the meeting from Dublin and elsewhere; but no occasion for the display of their abilities presented itself; as nothing deserving the name of an opposition offered. We shall endeavour to find room for one or two of the very eloquent speeches delivered at this interesting meeting in our next.

Mr. Spring Rice does not leave England till August.

The establishment of mail steam-packets between Ostend and Dover will prove of great benefit to travellers to the Netherlands, as the voyage from Dover to Ostend may now be made with certainty in a few hours.

A report prevailed in London on Saturday that Don Miguel had proclaimed himself Absolute King.

It is very confidently reported in the higher and political circles of Paris, that the principal allied powers have transmitted express instructions to their respective ambassadors in Lisbon, to take down their national coats of arms from the fronts of their houses, and consider their functions at an end, in case the Infante Don Miguel, Regent of Portugal, should declare himself Sovereign, in conformity to the views of his mother.

Dr. Michael Ryan, of Kilkenny, who corresponded with Mr. Peel, a short time since, on the necessity of assimilating the laws, to regulate the medical profession in both countries, has been appointed to preside over one of the largest Hospitals in London.

On Thursday the Active transport, from Lisbon, in eight days, arrived at Cove with part of the service companies of the 60th Rifle Regiment, to join the reserve. The Britomart and Nestor transports arrived on Friday with the last division of the 60th. It is stated they are destined for Limerick garrison.

One of the Readers of the Irish Society was waylaid and murdered near Kingscourt, a few days since, and some bibles he was conveying from Kingscourt taken from him, and cut in pieces on the road. The full account of this atrocious and cold blooded murder has not reached us. We understand that the persons, three in number, who committed the murder, are known.

Talty, the young man of Mr. Synge's, who was attacked near Ennis, on Saturday, died shortly after of the wounds received on that occasion. An inquest was held, and a verdict of wilful murder returned against Thomas Moriarty.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Charles Lucien Bonaparte, who lately embarked on board the American ship of the line, the Delaware, with his wife, for the Mediterranean, is not the Prince of Canino, a brother of Napoleon, but the son of Lucien, Prince of Canino.

The Marquis of Sligo is about concluding an agreement for the purchase of a large tract of country in Van Diemen's Land, on which he intends to locate several of his Irish tenantry.

New Chapel of Carlow.—On Easter Monday, according to a preceding and published notification, the ceremony of laying the first stone of this building took place in the area in front of the present chapel. In the evening, about fifty gentlemen, who had subscribed towards an entertainment, [illegible] profits to go in aid of the new building, sat [illegible] o'clock, to an excellent dinner [illegible] Hotel. Right Rev. Dr. Doyle presided, and amongst those present we noticed an honest and distinguished Irishman, Peter Burrowes, Esq., and his friend Major Moore, who *en passant*, partook of the hospitalities of the day.

At the conclusion of the Cork Assizes, several offenders, presented as vagrants, were tried, and being found to come within that class, were sentenced to seven years' transportation if they could not find security. One of them, named Cronin, who appeared to be about seventeen years of age, took off his shoe, the sole of which was thickly studded with nails, and was in the act of flinging it at the Judge's head, when his hand was seized by Mr. Walsh, Governor of the

RURAL FETE
GIVEN BY LORD CLONBROCK TO HIS TENANTRY, ON ATTAINING THE TWENTY-FIRST YEAR OF HIS AGE.

On the 9th inst., at an early hour, every avenue leading to Ahaskaragh, was filled with the tenantry of the various townlands upon his Lordship's extensive estates in the county of Galway. Each townland produced a separate clan, and was preceded by music and men fancifully dressed, bearing flags with various devices. So anxious were they to testify their joy on the happy occasion, that they commenced the dance on the lawn at eight o'clock in the morning, to the music of upwards of one hundred and fifty pipers and fidlers, who were collected from thirty miles round. About ten o'clock his Lordship made his appearance, when the acclamations of five thousand persons were raised, to testify the love they bore to their generous and noble Lord. His Lordship then mounted his open carriage drawn by four greys, and seated himself beside his amiable sister in the box, where the youthful pair continued the entire day, encouraging the various sports. At twelve o'clock there were upwards of twenty thousand persons collected, at which moment a pig, well soaped, was turned amongst them, to be the prize of whoever could catch it by the tail. Never did pig pass through so many hands in the short space of half an hour. At one moment he would be scrambling over the backs of the fallen men, at the next it would get a-head, owing to the fallen mass stopping further progress. The next was a foot race between eight young men; then on the top of a well greased pole was placed a hat for whoever could take it. Many were the unsuccessful attempts; and it was highly laughable to see a lad, the moment he was about to touch it, slide rapidly to the ground. After this followed a capital horse race; and next came a scene which bids defiance to correct description. In the centre of a large field were placed forty tables, thirty-six feet long, in form of a star, the centre of which was a tent, in which his Lordship and party were; round the tent were placed a military band, who played during dinner, to which four thousand persons sat down. On each table was placed a hogshead of porter, and every plate furnished with meat, &c., previous to the company being permitted to pass the fence. A temporary whiskey shop was erected, to which there was free access. The scene was a truly happy one, every face wore a smile, and looked what his Lordship ever wished to see them—comfortable. The evening concluded with an elegant assemblage of rank and fashion in the Castle. On the lawn in front was a large display of fire works, numerous rockets were sent up, as if to tell the distant country, that all Clonbrock was happy. The effect of the fire works was much injured by a heavy fall of rain and strong wind, to which was added the impossibility of keeping off the crowd, who walked on and injured a great deal of them.

His Lordship made all happy by his frank politeness and generosity, and none could have departed dissatisfied.

On Sunday last two young men conformed to the Established Church in the parish church of Deun, in the county Cavan and diocese of Kilmore. One of them, who is a remarkably intelligent young man, has been under instruction for the above purpose these several months past, and as it was industriously circulated that secular or worldly motives alone influenced him, he was requested to sign a certificate, of which the subjoined is a copy:—

"I hereby certify that my abandonment of the errors of Popery, and desire to become a member of the Established Church, is entirely uninfluenced by the prospect of any worldly advantage whatever, and that no offer of the kind has directly or indirectly been made to me on the subject, in order to induce me to read my recantation; but the act is entirely voluntary on my part, under the sole impression that my spiritual interests will be greatly promoted thereby.

"April 13, 1828."

At the Church Vestries held through Ireland last Easter Monday, the applotments were considerably reduced. Roman Catholics attended, and in many instances contrived to cut down the salaries of Organists, Beadles, and Pew-openers. By the recent law they are empowered to vote in the second vestry against items not for "purely holy purposes."

Extraordinary Instance of Rapid Turning of Irish Capital.—The proprietor of 200 sheep sailed from Cork, on Saturday afternoon, at five o'clock, in the Lee, steam-packet, for Liverpool; they were sold there, on Monday morning, at a good price, the owner was enabled to leave Liverpool at four o'clock on that day, to prepare another lot for the same market.

A local act is about being framed, for the regulation of Cork.

Daniel Hyland, convicted at the Cork Assizes of stealing a mare, the property of John Flood, is to be executed on Saturday, the 3d of May. The case of this culprit is of a singular and rather novel nature. He is now over seventy years of age, and, about seventeen years ago he was convicted of a like offence to that for which he is now doomed to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, and got off for seven years' transportation, and he was actually on board the transport when he was pardoned. He then went down the country, and resumed his old trade—was apprehended again, tried and convicted at the Clonmel Assizes, where he was sentenced to death, but reprieved on his assuming the duties of hangman. This occupation he filled in that county, we understand, for seven years, but having again transgressed, he was sent about his business, and once more connected himself with his old gang of horse-stealers, who committed the most extensive depredations throughout the several counties in Ireland—and it was while so engaged that the stealing of the mare was brought home to him, which (from what Baron Pennefather said on passing sentence) is likely to terminate his guilty career. He has stolen sixty-three horses from time to time, and not one of them was sold in the same county from which it was stolen.

The story of the Marquis and Marchioness de Loule being about to reside at Caen, in Normandy, from motives of economy, their fortune being unequal to the expenditure consistent with their rank, is, we find entirely unfounded. Previous to the Princess leaving Portugal, she received her portion of the family diamonds left by the late King, for division amongst the children. It will be recollected that John VI. was, at the time of his death, the richest Monarch in the world in diamonds and gold, both in bullion and coin. The crown diamonds went to the Emperor Don Pedro; thus reverting back to the country from which they originally came, and the arrangement made by the executors was for the money to be distributed among the children on the arrival of Don Miguel at Lisbon. The Marquis and Marchioness de Loule, have selected Paris as their future residence, for which place they intend to leave London in the course of a few days. As part of her travelling preparations, the Marchioness has, we understand, lodged her diamonds at the house of Rundell and Bridge, for security. The residence of the noble pair, during their stay in London, has been at Thomas's hotel, in Berkeley-square.—*London Paper.*

SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND.

A deputation from this Society waited on Mr. Lamb, at the Castle, on Saturday. The petition which the Society had prepared for presentation to Parliament was read by the Marquis of Downshire. The petition set forth the pressing necessities of the country—its resources—and the means of calling them into action—recited the various reports of Parliamentary Commissions on the subject, and prayed the attention of Parliament to the various sources of internal improvement which these reports pointed out. Mr. Lamb fully agreed with the view the Society took as to the improvements to be effected, by opening communications throughout the country, and said, Government was bound to do all in its power to facilitate those measures, but that money could not be had from Government under the present circumstances of the country. Mr Leader, Lord Cloncurry, and several other gentlemen advocated the passing of a general drainage act—as at present no individual could make any exertion for want of such legal support. Much conversation took place, as to the means of procuring funds, loan—exchequer bills, advance upon grand jury assessments—lottery; the advance of a moiety from Government on individual advances, were all canvassed; but Mr. Lamb declined pledging himself to any one mode. Mr. Brownlow called his attention to the butter laws, as a great clog on agriculture in Ireland, in which Mr. Lamb fully agreed. Various documents were handed by Mr. Leader to Mr. Lamb, supporting the positions the Society had advanced, to all of which he promised his earliest and strict attention. A draft of a general drainage bill was presented to him, to which he promised his support. A general conversation ensued, during which the Parliamentary grants to Ireland were all canvassed, and the deputation took their leave.

The above is copied from the *Dublin Morning Post*. The *Evening Mail* gives a different version of the transaction, and says that Mr. Lamb "received the deputation with *cold civility*—insisted upon the *value of his time*, and the consequent necessity for *brevity*—heard, or appeared to hear, the absurd propositions of the *brainless conclave*—distictly *refused them his countenance or support*, and *bowed them* out of the room!"

FERMANAGH PROTESTANT MEETING.

On Saturday se'nnight, pursuant to notice, a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the Protestant nobility, gentry, and inhabitants of the county Fermanagh was held at the Court house, Enniskillen, for the purpose of preparing petitions to Parliament against any further concessions to the Roman Catholics. About two o'clock the chair was taken by Sir Henry Brooke, Bart. High Sheriff.

The several resolutions were moved and spoken to by E. Archdall, W. D. Irvine, Major Armstrong, &c., and Lord Enniskillen, who professed himself unaltered and unalterable in his views on the Catholic question.

When the Committee had prepared the petition, the chairman rose and addressed the meeting to the following effect:—I merely rise to congratulate this meeting on the unanimity which they display in the furtherance of that object which has this day assembled us together. I consider it indeed a great honour to the county of Fermanagh, and an indubitable proof of its loyalty and patriotism, that it has been the first county in Ireland which has come forward boldly and manfully to state its opinion to the Legislature on the subject of Catholic Emancipation; and I can inform you, that it will not be confined to the county of Fermanagh. I can assure you, gentlemen, on good authority, that the whole province of Ulster will follow your example, and shake off that apathy which has apparently so long bound it; that its several counties will meet and petition, and (as we have done this day) fearlessly speak their opinions of the danger which will accrue to this country; to the United Kingdom, to our glorious Constitution, and even to the Throne itself, from any further concessions to Roman Catholics. And I can also assure you, that they will do this shortly, before the subject of Catholic Emancipation will be agitated in the House of Commons. Although the Protestants of Ireland are moderate, they are not so indifferent to that question as is supposed by those misguided advocates who are in the habit of mistaking clamour for solicitude, and mild solicitation for passive indifference; and who are accustomed to be influenced by the dictatorial language of that self-constituted body, calling themselves the organ of the Catholics of Ireland; whom to mention in a respectable meeting like the present, is but conferring honour on them, and who by attacking public and private characters, in their accustomed scurrility and foul invective, endeavour to intimidate the friends of the constitution, and prevent them acting with that rectitude which must ever be obnoxious to the unprincipled and the disaffected.—(Great applause). So long, said the worthy Baronet, as that body, calling themselves the Catholic Association, exists, and continues to disseminate its poison, there will be disturbance in the country; so long, said he, as that body is permitted to exercise its unconstitutional functions, through a quirk in the law, so long will the lives and properties of Protestants be in danger. After the petition had been read and approved of, it was moved by Captain Andrew Nixon, and seconded by William Corry, Esq. that the petition now read be entrusted for presentation in the House of Lords to the Earl of Enniskillen, and in the House of Commons to General Archdall, and that Lord Corry be requested to give it his support.

Sir Henry Brooke having left the chair, and the Earl of Enniskillen being called thereto, it was moved by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Maude that the thanks of the meeting be given to Sir Henry Brooke for his readiness to meet the wishes of the county in convening the meeting, and for his dignified and proper conduct in the chair this day, which being seconded, was passed by acclamation. The meeting then separated.

The High Sheriff of the county Cavan has convened a meeting of his bailiwick for Friday, the 18th inst., in the Court-house of Cavan, to petition Parliament against any further concessions to the Roman Catholics. The requisition is signed by Lord Farnham, Governor of the county, Henry Maxwell, Esq. M. P., for the county, four Clergymen and 12 Magistrates. It has not the signature of Mr. Saunderson, the second Member for the county.

The general opinion seems to be that the Catholic question will be carried by a majority of six in the House of Commons, though it is equally certain, it will be lost by a large majority in the House of Lords.—*London Paper.*

POOR LAWS.

We rejoice to see that the subject of a legal provision for the poor is now creating considerable agitation in Ireland. At a meeting of a Society for the Improvement of Ireland, held in Dublin on Monday last, a series of Resolutions was proposed, declaratory of the necessity of attending to the poor. Some of the resolutions were carried, others reserved for future discussion. The first of these resolutions states, "that the poor exist in a state of destitution unparalleled in any other country; and that the middling and higher classes have already suffered much, and are likely to suffer still greater embarrassment, unless efficient means shall be promptly adopted to improve the condition of the people." The fifth resolution states, "that it would be for the advantage of the people of Ireland to assess themselves, within a certain amount, provided the sum so assessed shall be expended in Ireland for the benefit of Ireland, and for the advancement of the purposes already mentioned, or of other purposes of general and equally approved utility; and provided the application and expenditure of such sum shall be vested in intelligent and responsible individuals, who shall act without remuneration, and shall fully and fairly identify themselves with the feelings and interests of the country." Though poor's rates as paid in England may be said (except in towns) to be a tax on rent, because the tenant always considers the rate when he makes his offer of rent, yet a good deal of difficulty is presented in a country in which they are proposed for the first time in consequence of divided interests—Poor's Rates being of old standing in England, all the existing interests have grown up under the system, and the burden has always been allowed for with reference to all of them. This difficulty the Society endeavours to meet by this proviso, that the tenant be authorized to deduct the poundage paid by him "from his immediate landlord, and that the landlord, in his turn, be authorised to deduct the same poundage from those to whom he pays either interest money, annuity, or jointure." In short, something like the machinery under the property tax act is proposed for reaching proportionately the various interests. Mr. Henry Grattan was of opinion that some system for the relief of the poor was indispensably necessary, as the peasantry were reduced to the most pitiable state by want and contagion. He could see no objection to a particular district taxing themselves, and getting a local act to legalize the assessment." We observe that a letter was read from Mr. George Home, an influential citizen of Dublin, on the subject of bettering the condition of the poor, by colonizing them on waste lands, which was ordered to be referred to the Committee on Agriculture about to be formed. These are suspicious symptoms. The remedies suggested are, it is true, far from being adequate to the evil, but the public mind in Ireland is not yet generally ripe for searching measures. An idea seems to have taken possession of many people that the Scotch system of poor laws would be better adapted for Ireland, than the English poor laws. Of this opinion is Dr. Doyle. The Scotch themselves begin now to find out their system of Poor Laws is exceedingly defective, and must be approximated to that of England. So long as Scotland was a breeding country for England, and did not receive emigrants from Ireland, the defects of her laws were not so perceptible. Wages being constantly higher in England than in any part of Scotland, there was a constant stream of emigration from even the best of the Scotch counties to England. No labouring man ever thought of leaving Northumberland for the adjoining Scotch counties; but these counties, which rank the highest in point of improvement, were always pouring swarms of labourers into the towns of Northumberland; and no small portion of the inhabitants of Newcastle are either Scotchmen by birth, or of Scotch descent. But Scotland, in its turn, being invaded by the natives of a still poorer country, to whom steam-boats have given a facility of communication almost equal to that between the Northern and Southern divisions of this Island, the Scotch have discovered that their Laws of Settlement are defective in the extreme, and they have accordingly applied to Parliament for a remedy for some of the more pressing of the evils under which they labour. A great deal has been said respecting the debasement produced by the Poor Laws in England. That the poor in England have their faults we will admit; but take the labouring people of England, with their good and bad qualities, as a whole, where are their, we do not say superiors, but equals? In point of steady industry, they are not only far superior to the Irish, but also superior to the Scotch. We believe there is not a Scotch farmer in England, who has imported Scotch labourers, who will not readily admit with Mr. Gourlay, that set a Scotchman and an Englishman to task work, the Englishman will beat the Scotchman. Mr. Gourlay accounted for the circumstance, from the English labourer being more accustomed to expensive food, and consequently having more wants to gratify. The Scotchman, contented with less, also exerted himself less. Stimulated by these wants, the English peasant may be more disposed to violate the law, when circumstances are unfavourable, than a poor Scotch Highlander, a stranger to all the arts of life; but we deny the existence of debasement. But debased or not debased, it is very well observed by Mr. Eneas Macdonnell, in his pamphlet, entitled "Practical Views and Suggestions on the Present Condition and Permanent Improvement of Ireland," published in 1823. "When we contrast the evils with the advantages, we find the balance greatly in favour of the latter. Allowing that one-tenth of the English nation is debased, by receiving aid from poor-rates, there are, on the other hand, nine-tenths, who constitute the most happy and independent population on the earth; and the lowest on the list of pauperism is far more comfortable than the generality of the Irish peasantry. Again, should it be objected, that the poor rates of England form a charge upon industry, to the amount of six or eight millions sterling annually, must we not, on the other hand, admit, that this charge has not produced an impoverishment of the nation; when we behold the comforts and luxuries enjoyed by every rank of her people, her immense public revenue, the private wealth of her inhabitants, her improved agriculture, trade, shipping, and manufacture, her enormous subsidies and loans to foreign nations, as well in the New as in the Old World, and her liberal contributions to the relief of distress in every quarter of the globe? The very fact of her ability to devote so large a sum to the employment and sustentation of her poor, without materially diminishing the comforts of the people, proves, of itself, that the system of poor-rates may be introduced, without any substantial injury to public or private interests." The western and eastern extremities of our Empire in the Old World—Ireland and Hindostan—exhibit nearly the same phenomena, produced by the same causes. "It is true (says Mr. Rickards, in the first part of his work on India, just published), it is true enough, as asserted by the rulers of India, that the great mass of the population, Hindoos, Mussulmen, and others, are obliged to live all their days on rice, or the coarsest and the cheapest grains, and to go only half covered with a slight cotton cloth; that the expenses of a labouring man, with a wife and two children, is only about £3 per annum, the article of clothing being only six shillings for this family of four persons. All this I have already admitted. Those who have visited Ireland may conceive the possibility of human beings, when necessity compels, contriving to drag on a miserable existence in this state of abject poverty and want." The cultivators in India receive nothing more of what they draw from the earth than a wretched pittance; and the Irish peasant is in like manner stripped of all but what enables him to drag on his miserable existence. From the numbers of the people they are completely at the mercy of the landlords, who can exact from them what they please, and who do leave them nothing. But the first effect of a compulsory maintenance would be, that the poor would no longer be under the necessity of offering any terms for land to insure subsistence; and that the landholders, in self-defence, would be compelled to watch over the increase in numbers, which is the cause of the devouring poverty. Without a compulsory maintenance and a law of settlement, the English and Scotch can have no security against the Irish; and, as far as we are concerned, all plans for giving temporary employment are of no avail.—*Morning Chronicle.*

THE CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION

met on Saturday, Mr. T. Conway in the chair.

Mr. Lawless handed in £10 Rent from Colerain, and was rather sharp on some Northern opponents of the 'supply,' whose names, however, he was so kind as to spare.

Mr. O'Connell made a long speech *de omnibus rebus*, which he at length brought to a conclusion as follows:—"He had given a notice on the subject of the Catholic rent collectors, which he meant now to bring forward. He should propose that every collector through whose means rent had been three times collected, should be a member of the Association. Such useful men should be commemorated in the book they would put together. He should wish, if their petition should pass the House of Commons (and he thought it would) that they should have a simultaneous meeting to petition the House of Lords; and if it should be rejected in the Commons, then that they might have a simultaneous meeting again to petition that House, calling upon it for another, an immediate, and not a postponed discussion. He should wish that for every rent collector, sending in rent three times, and who would thus become a member of the Catholic Association, a particular engraving should be struck off. On one side of the card should be a model of the Order of Liberators, and stating that such a person, of such a parish, was a perpetual member of the Catholic Association (hear). This would stimulate exertion, and he would, through such means, look for a perpetual endowment for their clergy. Why should it not be permanent? By each person subscribing a shilling or a penny, according to his means, they would have fifty thousand a year collected annually for the Catholic clergy. He wanted, even if emancipation were granted, an endowment for their clergy—a popular endowment, easy in its collection. From this they could give £1000 in each diocese, to assist in building their sacred edifices, and which would come well in aid of the local subscriptions, and enable them to worship their God, not in the miserable hovels they were confined to at present, but perhaps in time enable them to erect again majestic temples, worthy of the worship of the Deity. The rent collectors would serve a double purpose. If England should be so weak and foolish, if her statesmen were so lost to her interest, as to refuse emancipation, what, he would ask, must become of her? How could she hold the situation she had formerly maintained? England dare not go to war, without doing justice to Ireland. Emancipation would be granted, or it would not—in either case the collectors of Catholic rent would be required, and he now moved that the collectors of Catholic rent be all members of the Catholic Association, and have cards issued to them for that purpose."

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

Lord Killeen wished to know if any step had been taken by the Committee of Education, for the instruction of the poor of Ireland. If part of the Catholic Rent could be applied to this purpose, he was certain it would be soon double what it is. Within the last few days, a most outrageous attack had been made, in the *Quarterly Review*, upon Maynooth College. He hoped the subject would be taken up by the Trustees—he was one of them himself—and a petition to Parliament presented on the subject (hear).

Mr. O'Connell promised to take up the subject next Saturday

Mr. Sheil said he should, through the medium of the Association, draw the attention of the country to the recent occurrences in the County Tipperary.

Amount of Rent for the past week £58 19s. 10d.

Lord Killeen was then called to the Chair, and thanks having been returned to Mr. Conway, the meeting separated.

Dublin was last week one continued round of entertainments for the Noble Marquis at the head of the Government. On Friday he was entertained by the Kildare-street Club in the most splendid style. Seven hundred persons sat down to supper. On his health being drunk, the Noble and Gallant Marquis rose and said—I sincerely regret that I am prevented by indisposition from giving expression to the feelings which actuate me. I owe deep acknowledgments, not only for the splendid fete with which I have been this night complimented, but for the kind feeling which has been evinced towards me, by all classes, since my arrival in this country. I trust that no act of mine shall ever deprive me of the good opinion of the people of Ireland, which I so highly appreciate. One word more, I really must be excused for passing over the Gentlemen who have honoured me with this, perhaps, the most brilliant fete I have ever witnessed, and conclude by proposing

"The women of Ireland"—drank with great cheering.

The Marquis again rising resumed—if I know my daughters, I can guess what is passing in their minds, however they may be prevented from giving utterance to it—I, therefore, in their names and for them, will now propose, and I call upon the Ladies to give the toast with the same enthusiasm which has been just exhibited in their regard—

"The men of Ireland."

Received with immense laughter and applause, during which the "horizon of the board" assumed a new and beautiful tint from blushes, "becks, and wreathed smiles." The windows of the Rotunda room were each decorated with a Star of the Order of the Bath, Garter, Cross of St. Patrick, Hanoverian, &c., in brilliant variegated lamps. Directly opposite his Excellency's seat was placed a Crown, G.R., and Waterloo, which had a most imposing effect. After supper, dancing was resumed, and the company did not depart till four or five in the morning.

The following were the Noblemen and Gentlemen (of the Subscribers) who officiated in that capacity, viz:—

Stewards.—Marquises Downshire, Donegal, Westmeath; Earls Miltown, Howth, Portarlington, Mayo, Llandaff, Rathdowne, Bective; Viscounts De Vesci, Gort, Glandine; the Lords Dunsany, Blaney, Kilmaine, Dufferin, Killeen; Hons. Capt. F. J. Needham, David Plunkett, Henry [illegible]; [illegible] Gens. Sir C. Grant, Sir A. Fitzgerald; Sirs Marcus Somerville, Walter Borrowes, Robert Hodson; Colonel Cuff, M.P.

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