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. VI.—No. 605. SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1829. PRICE 6d

IN THE MATTER OF WM. HELLYER, OF WATERFORD, SILK MERCER, A BANKRUPT.

THE Assignees in this Matter will receive proposals for the purchase of the BANKRUPT'S STOCK IN TRADE of SILK MERCERY, HABERDASHERY, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, situate in his Residence on the Quay of Waterford, together with the outstanding DEBTS due the Bankrupt's Estate, the particulars of which together with the Stock in Trade may be viewed on the Premises, Quay, Waterford; and any further information given by application to Mr. Corlett, resident there until the 6th day of June next, who will receive sealed proposals and forward them to the Assignees.

Dated this 26th May, 1829.

SILK MERCERY, LINEN, MUSLIN AND HOSIERY WAREHOUSE, MALL.

M. A. COMERFORD

IMPRESSED with gratitude to the Gentry, to her Friends and to the Public of Waterford and its vicinity for their very liberal patronage and support of her Establishment the last Twenty-three Years, respectfully acquaints them of her return from Dublin with a New and Extensive Assortment of FASHIONABLE GOODS, consisting of French and English Gros de Naples and Lutestrings, Crepe de Lyons and Palunpene, Norwich Crapes, Carton, Cypress, Broche and Rockapin Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Crepe de Chene and Zephyr ditto, London Printed Fancy Muslins and Longcloths, Silk Parasols, French Worked Collars, Perfumery, Hosiery and Gloves to great variety, with other Fancy Articles too numerous to mention, the principal part of which being purchased for Cash will be sold at unprecedentedly low prices.

Waterford, May 30, 1829.

RED PINE TIMBER.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 2d JUNE, at ONE o'Clock, at the YARD of the WATERFORD COAL COMPANY, in Lots agreeable to the Purchasers, Two Hundred Tons of QUEBEC RED PINE TIMBER, of very superior quality, being part of a Cargo originally selected for one of the King's Yards.

At the same time, One Hundred and Thirty Tons of YELLOW PINE will be SOLD in Lots, and about Ten Tons of AMERICAN ASH.

Approved Bills, at Four Months, will be taken in payment.

Waterford, May 25.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TOWNSLAND of GARNAREIGH containing 235 Plantation Acres, situated in the Barony of Iverk, Co. Kilkenny—one mile from Carrick-on-Suir, and eleven from Waterford.

Application to be made (if by letter post paid) to Edward Briscoe, Garnareigh, Pilltown, or Henry H. Briscoe, (by whom proposals will be received), Cloncanny, Pilltown.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF OAK WOODS IN THIS COUNTY.

TO be SOLD, the WOOD of MOUNT BOLTON, containing 75 Acres, or thereabouts, on the banks of the River Suir, nine miles from Waterford, and three from Carrick-on-Suir.

ALSO,

The WOOD of CRAHANA, containing 66 Acres, or thereabouts, both plantation measure—both are of about 40 years standing. Every encouragement, and the usual time for cutting will be given to the purchasers.

There are also between four and five hundred full grown DEAL TREES at MOUNT BOLTON, which will be sold.

Written proposals will be received by John Bolton, Esq., 7th D.G.; by John Bolton Bowers, Esq., now in Waterford; or by John Hackett, Esq., Mount Prospect, Waterford. If by letter, post-paid.

Waterford, Aug. 15, 1828.

IN THE MATTER OF SAMUEL NEWPORT, A BANKRUPT.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, before the Commissioners in this matter, at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, on MONDAY, the First Day of June next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, CERTAIN DEBTS claimed to be due to the Bankrupt's Estate, and the Interest in two Policies of Insurance on the Life of one of the persons returned in said Schedules as a Debtor to the said Estate. The particulars of those debts and policies of Insurance are set out in Schedules which may be seen in the offices of Messrs. Tandy, Ivie and Mortimer, Agents to the Assignees, and S. Kildahl, Agent to the Commission, in the Royal Exchange Coffee-Room, Dublin, and in the office of William Hone, at the Commercial Buildings.

WILLIAM HONE, Broker.

THE WATERFORD AND BRISTOL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW VESSEL

THE CITY OF WATERFORD,

WILLIAM BAILLY, Commander,

Burthen 400 Tons, and 160 Horse-power Engine,

IS intended to be despatched FOR BRISTOL every WEDNESDAY, and FROM BRISTOL every SATURDAY, with PASSENGERS, GOODS, and CATTLE.

ORDER OF SAILING FROM WATERFORD:

3d June	4	Afternoon.
10th	9	Morning.
17th	3	Afternoon.
24th	9	Morning.
1st July	3	Afternoon.
8th	9	Morning.
15th	3	Afternoon.
22d	8	Morning.
29th	3	Afternoon.

The NORA CREINA has proceeded to Liverpool to get on board her New Boilers, and be otherwise put in perfect order, after which, she will resume her station as hitherto.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JOHN BOGAN, Agent.

Bristol Steam Packet Office,
Mall, Waterford, 2d May, 1829.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Lord Lieutenant, that a violent outrage was committed at the Collieries, on the borders of the townland of Ballylabane, near to Wolfhill, and a few miles distant from Stradhally, in the Queen's County, on the property of Mr. Haulan, the whole of the working utensils belonging to his Colliery being destroyed, together with the doors and windows of a new house just built by him.

His Grace, for the better apprehending and bringing to justice the persons concerned in the above-mentioned outrage, is pleased hereby to offer a Reward of

TWO HUNDRED POUNDS

to any Person or Persons, who shall, within six months from the date hereof, give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of all or any of the perpetrators of the above-named outrage.

And further, his Grace is hereby pleased to declare that if any person or persons concerned in the above-mentioned outrage, shall give such information, he or they shall receive his Majesty's pardon, as well as the said reward.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 7th day of May, 1829.

By his Grace's Command,

W. GREGORY.

IRISH CORONERS.—The new bill to amend the laws relating to coroners in Ireland enacts, that no person is to vote for the election of coroner in any county in Ireland unless entitled to vote for a knight of the shire, and that no election for the office of coroner shall continue longer than ten days from the day of delivering the writ for holding such election. A power is given to coroners of remunerating witnesses practising medicine or surgery, for attending inquests, to the amount of five pounds, by an order on the treasurer of the county, or county of a city, as the case may be.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

List of Notices served on the Clerk of the Peace from the 15th day of May to the 20th day of May, 1829.

No.	Name and Residence of Applicant.	Description of Freehold, with the Barony and Townland in which it is situate.	Yearly Value to be registered.
375	William Keane, Kilgreany.	House and Land, Barony of Glanahiera, Townland of Cullinagh,	Ten Pounds.
376	Patrick Condon, Coolnapisoon,	House and Land, Barony of Glanahiera, Townland of Cullinagh,	Ten Pounds.
377	Thomas Foley, Knockmale,	House and Land, Barony of Glanahiera, Townland of Cullinagh,	Ten Pounds.
378	Patrick Hallinan, Knockmale,	House and Land, Barony of Glanahiera, Townland of Cullina,	Ten Pounds.
379	Patrick Butler, Lower Toroughma,	House and Land, Barony of Glanahiera, Townland of Cullina,	Ten Pounds.
380	Martin Walsh Baraghshenan,	House and Land, Barony of Glanahiera, Townland of Cullina,	Ten Pounds.
381	Thomas Burn, Kilgreana,	House and Land, Barony of Glanahiera, Townland of Cullina,	Ten Pounds.
382	Patrick Lonergan, Coolnapisoon,	House and Land, Barony of Glanahiera, Townland of Cullina,	Ten Pounds.
383	Maurice Lonergan, Coolnapisoon,	House and Land, Barony of Glanahiera, Townland of Cullina,	Ten Pounds.
384	Edmond Lonergan, Coolnapisoon,	House and Land, Barony of Glanahiera, Townland of Cullina,	Ten Pounds.
385	John Kennedy, Knockmale,	House and Land, Barony of Glanahiera, Townland of Cullina,	Ten Pounds.
386	John Condon, Coolnapisoon,	House and Land, Barony of Glanahiera, Townland of Cullina,	Ten Pounds.
387	John Flinn, Knockmale,	House and Land, Barony of Glanahiera, Townland of Cullina,	Ten Pounds.
388	William Power, Knockmale,	House and Land, Barony of Glanahiera, Townland of Cullina,	Ten Pounds.
389	Thomas Mooney, Currane	House and Land, Barony of Decies Without Drum, Townland of Currane,	Ten Pounds.
390	John Power, Currane,	House and Land, Barony of Decies Without Drum, Townland of Currane,	Ten Pounds.
391	William Hanigan, Knocknamodree,	House and Land, Barony of Decies Without Drum, Townland of Knockroe,	Ten Pounds.
392	Luke Quealy, sen. Ballymacmague,	House and Land, Barony of Decies Without Drum, Townland of Ballymacmague,	Ten Pounds.
393	Luke Dalton, Knocknamalee,	House and Land, Barony of Decies Without Drum, Townland of Knockroe,	Ten Pounds.
394	John Morrisey, Killoseragh,	House and Land, Barony of Decies Without Drum, Townland of Dungarvan,	Ten Pounds.
395	Robert M'Grath, Ballyduff,	House and Land, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, Townland of Ballyduff,	Ten Pounds.
396	William Samuel Curry, Lismore Castle,	Lands, part of the Castle Lands of Lismore, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, Townland of Lismore,	Ten Pounds.
397	Henry Hancock, Tallow,	Dwelling House and Premises in Tallow Bridge, Townland of Tallow, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Twenty Pounds.
398	Bartholomew Leahy, Tallow,	Dwelling House and Premises in the Town of Tallow, Townland of Tallow, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
399	Joseph Woodley, Tallow,	Dwelling House and Premises in the Town of Tallow, Townland of Tallow, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
400	Nicholas Parker, Tallow,	Dwelling House and Premises in the Town of Tallow, Townland of Tallow, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
401	Patrick Fitzgerald, Cooldelane,	Dwelling-House and Land, Townland of Ballyrafter, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
402	John Prendergast, West Carrignagour,	Dwelling-House and Land, Townland of Ballyrafter, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
403	John O'Donnell, Ballyin,	Dwelling-House and Land, Townland of Ballyin, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
404	John Cahill, Ballynoe,	Dwelling-House and Land, Townland of Ballyin, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
405	Patrick O'Daniel, Ballynoe,	Dwelling-House and part of the Lands of Ballynoe, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, Townland of Ballyin,	Fifty Pounds.
406	William O'Daniel, Ballynoe,	Dwelling-House and part of the Lands of Ballynoe, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, Townland of Ballyin,	Ten Pounds.
407	Edward Croker, Lisfinny,	Lands, Townland of Lisfinny, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
408	Edmond Barry, Monatrim,	Dwelling-House and Land, Townland of Monatrim, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
409	Edmond Ryan, Monamon,	Dwelling-House and Land, part of Monamon, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, Townland of Ballygalane,	Ten Pounds.
410	Darby Bryan, Monamon,	Dwelling-House and Land, part of Monamon, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, Townland of Ballygalane,	Ten Pounds.
411	William Ryan, Monamon,	Dwelling-House and Land, part of Monamon, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, Townland of Ballygalane,	Ten Pounds.
412	James O'Daniel, Monamon,	Dwellling-Houses and part of the Lands of Monamon, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, Townland of Ballygalane,	Ten Pounds.
413	Denis Cleary, Coolygoodys,	Dwelling-Houses and Lands, Townland of Coolygoodys, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
414	John Wynne, Coolygoodys,	Dwelling-Houses and Land, Townland of Coolygoodys, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
415	David Donovan, Cooldrishogue,	Dwelling-Houses and Land, Townland of Ballyrafter, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
416	Matthew Crotty, Cooldrishogue,	Dwelling-House and part of the Lands of Cooldrishogue and Shrough, Townland of Ballyrafter, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
417	Patrick Coleman, Ballysaggartbeg,	Dwelling-House and Lands, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, Townland of Ballysaggartbeg,	Ten Pounds.
418	Edmond Farsell, Upper Bridane,	Dwelling-House and Lands, Townland of Upper and Lower Bridane, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
419	John Ahern, Bishopstown,	Dwelling-House and Lands, Townland of Bishopstown, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
420	Richard Hegarty, Bishopstown,	Dwelling-House and Land, Townland of Bishopstown, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
421	James Quinlan, Bishopstown,	Dwelling-House and Land, Townland of Bishopstown, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
422	John Hickey, Bishopstown,	Dwelling-House and Land, Townland of Bishopstown, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
423	James Barnidge, Bishopstown,	Dwelling-House and Land, Townland of Bishopstown, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
424	William Barnidge, Bishopstown,	Dwelling-House and Land, Townland of Bishopstown, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
425	Thomas Murray, Garrycloyne,	Dwelling-House and Land, Townland of Garrycloyne, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
426	John Hickey, Currereigh,	Dwelling-House and Land, Townland of Currereigh, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
427	John Smyth, Currereigh,	Dwelling-House and Land, Townland of Currereigh, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
428	John Power, Glinshask,	Dwelling-House and part of the Lands of Glinshask, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, Townland of Ballyin,	Ten Pounds.
429	Thomas Nugent, Glinshask,	Dwelling-House and part of the Lands of Glinshask, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, Townland of Ballyin,	Ten Pounds.
430	Thomas Heelan, Glinshask,	Dwelling-House and part of the Lands of Glinshask, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, Townland of Ballyin,	Ten Pounds.
431	John Byrn, Lyre-a-Collie,	Dwelling-House and part of the Lands of Lyre-a-Collie, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, Townland of Ballygalane,	Ten Pounds.
432	James White, Lismore,	Dwelling-Houses and Premises in the Town of Lismore, Townland of Lismore, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
433	John Parker, Lismore,	Dwelling-House and Premises in the Town of Lismore, Townland of Lismore, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
434	David Wade, Lismore,	Dwelling-House and Premises in the Town of Lismore, Townland of Lismore, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
435	James Power, Lismore,	Dwelling-House and Premises in the Town of Lismore, Townland of Lismore, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
436	Michael Foley, Lismore,	Dwelling-House and Premises in the Town of Lismore, Townland of Lismore, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
437	George White, Lismore,	Dwelling-House and Premises in the Town of Lismore, Towland of Lismore, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
438	Richard Huddy, Lismore,	Dwelling-House and Premises in the Town of Lismore, Townland of Lismore, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Twenty Pounds.
439	Thomas Lyons, Lismore,	Dwelling-House and Premises in the Town of Lismore, Townland of Lismore, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
440	Michael Hallahan, Lismore,	Dwelling-House and Premises in the Town of Lismore, Townland of Lismore, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
441	Michael Bower, Lismore,	Dwelling-House in the Town of Lismore, Townland of Lismore, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Twenty Pounds.
442	John Bennett, Lismore,	Dwelling-House in the Town of Lismore, Townland of Lismore, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Ten Pounds.
443	David Dunn, Lismore,	Four Dwelling-Houses in Lismore, in the Townland of Lismore, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Fifty Pounds.
444	James Coughlan, Lismore,	Dwelling-House in Lismore, in the Townland of Lismore, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Twenty Pounds.
445	Robert Bennett, Lismore,	Two Dwelling-Houses in the Town of Tallow, and House and Lands, Townland of East Ballyea, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Twenty Pounds.
446	Maurice Walsh, Lismore,	Dwelling-House and Premises in the Town of Lismore, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, Townland of Lismore,	Ten Pounds.
447	John Power, Lismore,	Dwelling-House and Premises in the Town of Lismore, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbridge, Townland of Lismore,	Ten Pounds.
448	James Power, Lismore,	Dwelling-House and Premises in the Town of Lismore, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, Townland of Lismore,	Ten Pounds.
449	John Power, Dungarvan,	Dwelling-House and Premises in the Town of Lismore, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, Townland of Lismore,	Twenty Pounds.
450	Thomas King, Cappoquin,	Houses in the Town of Cappoquin, Townland of Cappoquin, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	Twenty Pounds.
451	Cornelius Kennas, Mongally,	House and Lands, Barony of Decies Within Drum, Townland of Mongally,	Ten Pounds.
452	Thomas Ormond, Mongally,	House and Land, Barony of Decies Within Drum, Townland of Mongally,	Ten Pounds.
453	William Ormond, Mongally,	House and Land, Barony of Decies Within Drum, Townland of Mongally,	Ten Pounds.
454	Edmond Bryan, Mongally,	House and Land, Barony of Decies Within Drum, Townland of Mongally,	Ten Pounds.
455	William Walsh, Tinnakelly,	House and Lands, Barony of Decies Within Drum, Townland of Tinnakelly,	Ten Pounds.
456	William Foley, Knockmale,	House and Land, Barony of Decies Within Drum, Townland of Cullina,	Ten Pounds.
457	Michael Downing, Shean,	Dwelling-House and Lands, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, Townland of Shean,	Ten Pounds.
458	John Hanlon, Shean,	Dwelling-House and Lands, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, Townland of Shean,	Ten Pounds.
459	James Walsh, Ballyleane,	Houses and Lands, Barony of Decies Within Drum, Townland of Ballyleane,	Ten Pounds.
460	Patrick Brown, Tourin,	Dwelling-House and Land, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, Townland of Tourin,	Ten Pounds.
461	Jasper Grant, Lismore,	Lands, Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, Townland of Ballysaggartmore,	Fifty Pounds.

Dated this 20th day of May, 1829.

BAT. DELANDRE, Clerk of the Peace.

Printed Forms of Notices may be had on application to the Clerk of the Peace.

The Clerk of the Peace will not receive any Notices forwarded by Post, unless sent FREE.

It is stated that the Duke of Leinster addressed a letter to the Marquis of Clanricarde, soliciting his Lordship's subscription to the Wellington Testimonial. Lord Clanricarde has refused to comply, stating that the great merit of emancipation was attributable not to the living but to the dead; and the Duke of Wellington (who came to its aid at the twelfth hour, after his efforts previously had been against it) does not, in Lord Clanricarde's opinion, deserve any testimonial of national gratitude.—*London Morning Paper.*

An application for mitigation having been referred to the Judges and declined, Mr Richard Radford Rowe was on Saturday put on board the convict hulk at Kingstown.

The receipts of the British and Foreign Bible Society have greatly increased within the year just ended, and nearly 30,000 copies of the Scriptures have been circulated beyond the number of any previous year.

It is quite true that Mr. George Bankes, who opposed the late measure for relief of the Roman Catholics, is to resume his place at the India Board; but the reports that have been circulating, for several days, of the return to office of some other strenuous opponents of the measure, we have reason to believe are without foundation, perhaps with the single exception of Sir Charles Wetherell.—*Record.*

On Friday two men were committed to the gaol of this town, for cutting off a man's ears, the herd of Mr. Byrne, of the county of Roscommon. Mr. Byrne lately took some lands from Mr. Lynch, of Ballinasloe, and some of the tenants residing on the lands thinking it a very *wrongous* matter, that a new herd should be sent there contrary to their sovereign will and pleasure, proceeded to inflict punishment on the unfortunate wight, and having declared he was a bad herd, they determined at least that he should not be "worth his ears," and cut them off accordingly.—*Galway Advertiser.*

Mr. O'Connell was to have left London on his return to Dublin, on last Tuesday.

Notices of registry of 1284 £10 freeholders have been lodged with the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Cavan.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the ECLIPSE Steamer will leave WATERFORD for DUNMORE, on SUNDAY, the 31st inst. at TEN o'Clock, A.M. precisely, and will leave Dunmore on her return to Waterford, at FOUR in the Afternoon.

FARE.

Cabin, 1s 6d—Deck, 1s—Same rates back.

Waterford, May 27.

N.B. The ECLIPSE will continue to ply daily during the week, between ROSS and WATERFORD, leaving Ross each Morning at Eight o'Clock, and Waterford each Evening at Four o'Clock.

FARE.

Cabin, 1s 6d—Deck, 1s—Same rates back.

Apply on Board—or to

ANTHONY JACKSON,
Ship and General Agent.

☞ In the performance of any of her various passages, the ECLIPSE, to afford the utmost possible accommodation to the Public, will, on a signal being given from any suitable landing place, put in for Passengers.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, May 30.—Corn of all kinds is in very limited supply; the demand for wheat and oats is brisk; barley as nearly out of the market. Wheat, 26s to 32s, and for very prime, 1s to 2s higher per barrel. Barley, 16s to 19s. Oats, 16s to 18s generally, 12s to 14s for heavy. Oatmeal, by wholesale, £13 to £14 per ton; by retail, 18s to 19s per cwt., and much inquired for. Flour, 34s, 40s to 42s per bag; 3ds, 3½d to 3¾d, 4½d, 20s to 25s. Butter, yesterday, 72s to 73s per cwt. generally, one lot obtained 75s; weighed at the crane, on Wednesday, 535; Thursday, 234; yesterday, 107 firkins. So few houses are now purchasing hogs for killing, that we shall cease quoting prices till next season; pigs of every kind are greatly reduced in value. Potatoes per 14lbs by the lb. 3d to 4d, by the single stone 4d to 5d.

ASSIZE OF BREAD FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	White.			Ranged.			Household.		
	lb.	oz.	drs.	lb.	oz.	drs.	lb.	oz.	drs.
Penny	0	4	6	0	7	1	0	9	2
Twopenny	0	9	4	0	14	2	1	2	4
Fourpenny	1	3	0	1	12	4	2	5	0
Sixpenny	1	12	4	2	10	6	3	7	5

Middle price of wheat and flour last week was 35s per barrel, besides an allowance of 8s per quarter on white and ranged, and 10s on household, for the benefit of the baker.—Purchased by bakers last week, 931 cwt of flour.

Liverpool, May 26.—There was less activity in the trade at this morning's market, and Saturday's rates were scarcely obtainable. We must, however, note a moderate business in the finer qualities of wheat, and an improvement on the quotations of this day se'nnight of 1d to 2d per bushel. Prices of oats were also fully 2d higher, but the sales were confined to prime qualities. Barley is held 3d per 60lbs. and beans and peas each 1s to 2s per quarter above our previous currency. Prices of Indian Corn are fully 2s per quarter dearer, at which several small parcels were taken for shipment to Ireland.

London Corn Exchange, May 25.—We continue to be scantily supplied with wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk—not so with foreign, the arrival being large. At the early part of the morning the factors demanded higher prices than those of last Monday for fine samples of English wheat, which the consumers realised, although there were many at market, and upon the whole that day's prices must be quoted for fine samples of English as well as foreign. Grinding barley was 1s per quarter dearer. Beans and peas of both kinds were also 1s per quarter higher. Oats fully supported last Monday's prices, and in one or two instances more money was obtained. In other articles there is no alteration.

Wheat, 60s to 78s; rye, 28s to 32s; barley, 20s to 34s; mal 50s to 58s; white peas, 35s to 37s; boilers, 38s to 41s; grey peas, 34s to 37s; small beans, 34s to 37s; tick ditto, 32s to 35s; oats, (potato), 28s to 30s; (polond), 24s to 26s; (feed) 18s to 24s; flour, 60s to 63s; rapeseed, £24 to £25.

May 27.—There is not much doing in the wheat trade to-day and prices remain as on Monday. Good barley sells 1s per quarter dearer. In flour no variation. In Irish provisions little change.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.—26th, Four Brothers, Booth, Cardiff, coals—Hawk, Nicholas, Pembray, ditto—John, Lewis, Milford, culm.—27th, George, Forder, Pembray, coals—Caroline, Stephens, Cardiff, ditto—28th, Regent, Blaber, Shoreham, ballast—Wakefield, Lethaby, Liverpool, gen. cargo—Two Brothers, Hughes, Carnarvon, slates—Mary, Stafford, Liverpool, Indian corn—John Barwest, Snowdon, ditto, ditto—29th, Majestic, Browne, Cardiff, coals and iron.

SAILED.—26th, Rising Sun, Toogood, Plymouth, flour—27th, City of Waterford (steamer), Bailey, Bristol, gen. cargo—Britannia, Jones, Milford, oats and flour—28th, Joseph, Harris, Bristol, pigs—Lee (steamer) Chapman, Liverpool, gen. cargo—Three Sisters, Jones, Newport, ballast—Sion Hill, Thomas, Liverpool, wheat and flour—Emerald Isle, Thomas, Llanelly, ballast—Swan, Fowler, Gloucester, wheat and bacon.

29th, Wind at 8, A.M. N.N.E.

SHIP NEWS.

The Bristol (steamer) Captain Harmony, put into Dunmore on Thursday morning at two o'clock with a barque in tow, and sailed again at half-past four, A.M. for Cork.

Arrived from Waterford, the brigs Maria, Grandy—Invulnerable, Phelan, and Eleanor, Blair, safely at St. John's Newfoundland—the passengers in good health.

Arrived from Waterford, at London 24th, Hornet, Hubbard—Royal Eagle, Allen—at Deal, 24th, and sailed for London, Flora, Pavey—Alert, Williams.—Off Dover, 25th, Navarino, Playford, lost anchor, chain, boom, gaff, &c.—At Southampton, 23d, Liberty, Blanchard.

LONDON—TUESDAY, MAY 26.

There are accounts, by the Paris and Hamburgh papers of Saturday last, which state that the Russian commander in-chief has arrived at the army before Silistria, the siege of which is to be the first operation of the campaign, but the heavy artillery had not arrived. A report prevailed at Odessa, on the 4th of Sizeboli having been re-taken by the Turks after several attacks.

The New York papers announce the death of Mr. George Washington Adams, eldest son to the late President, who seems to have thrown himself into the sea from the deck of the steam boat Franklin, in a fit of sudden insanity, on his way to Washington. He had several times represented the city of Boston in the Massachussets legislature, and is represented to have been a young man of considerable acquirements, and "a lawyer of promise." It was also reported on the authority of letters from Washington, that a duel had been fought between the late Secretary of State, Mr. Henry Clay, and Mr. John Pope, brother-in-law to Mr. Adams, and that the former had been shot dead on the spot. Considerable doubts, however, are expressed as to the correctness of this intelligence.

We are sorry to find that the cutting of silks has been renewed in Spitalfields. We had hoped that the weavers would have abstained from such acts, which tend not only to weaken the sympathy felt for their distress, but to render themselves liable to punishment.—*Courier.*

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

The French papers of Saturday inform us that the Queen of Spain died on the 17th inst. This is the third consort whom Ferdinand has lost, and her death seems to have been as sudden and unexpected as that of her predecessors, who both perished like her, in the flower of their age, and with scarcely a day's illness. One, indeed, was seized with a strong head ache and giddiness on a public day at court, and on being removed to her apartments, expired in a few hours. The late Queen was a Princess of Saxony, and had not reached her 26th year, having been born the 6th of December, 1803, and married the 20th of October, 1819, before she was quite sixteen.

Waterford Mail.

PARLIAMENTARY SUPPLEMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MAY 22.

LONDON CORPORATION.

Viscount MELVILLE presented a petition from the Corporation of London, which originated in an order of their lordships for the production of certain accounts. He should beg that the petition might be read, as the foundation of the motion, which he intended to make.

The petition set forth that the corporation could not be called upon to state their accounts with respect to their own property, but that they were ready to state any thing that might be required with respect to the trust that had been reposed in them.

Viscount MELVILLE—The motion which he intended to make was, that the further consideration of this petition be postponed until Friday next.

Lord DURHAM said, the question now was, whether their Lordships should surrender one of the most important of their privileges. The Corporation of London had applied for a grant of about one million of money, upon the ground of the inadequacy of their estates for completing the approaches to London bridge. He disbelieved the allegation of the Corporation of London; and the question really was, whether their lordships would maintain their privileges, or permit themselves to be bearded by the Aldermen and Corporation of the city of London. The argument of the noble Viscount might have applied if the city of London had not been before parliament, but they were before parliament with an application for the grant of one million of money on the ground of insolvency. He should move that the city be heard by Counsel on Monday next.

Viscount MELVILLE explained,

After some further conversation between Lord Ellenborough, Earl Grey, Viscount Goderich, the Earl of Lauderdale, and the Marquis of Londonderry.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, he had not had previous notice of the noble baron's motion for the production of these accounts, and had acquiesced in it, because he, as a member of his Majesty's Government, had no objection to it. The papers having however been ordered, the question now was how they should act? The city of London had petitioned to be heard by counsel. He doubted whether counsel could be heard if their lordships considered the question as one either of practice or of privilege. He must therefore prefer the motion of his noble friend, to the effect that the house should take the subject into further consideration on a future day, whatever day might be thought most convenient for that purpose.

Lord DURHAM explained.

After a further desultory conversation, the consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MAY 22.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

Upon the vote of £8,928 for the Roman Catholic Seminary at Maynooth being proposed,

Lord MANDEVILLE said he should have opposed such a grant as this at any time, but he now felt it more than ever incumbent on him to protest against it. When the measure which had recently occupied the attention of the country was first proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman, he stated, as a principal feature in it, that the Roman Catholic religion was not to be in any degree amalgamated with the State, or to be placed upon the slightest or most qualified footing of establishment. Now he particularly objected to such a vote as this at the present time, because it was for a grant which directly connected the Roman Catholic religion with the State, and placed it under its protection, thereby violating that principle which the right honourable gentleman had so clearly laid down as one of the foundations of the measure by which the Catholics had gained and the Protestants lost every thing. He felt an act like this to be so contrary to every principle of rectitude, that he was sure it must create an incessant irritation in every part of the kingdom. What was it but giving money to disseminate that religion, the destruction of which was their common object, though they took different views of the means best calculated to promote its downfall? And besides the objections on religious grounds, they were called upon to support a place in which the worst political doctrines were inculcated. In that College those men were educated who brought Ireland into a state of organized disorganization, which compelled the Government to abandon the Constitution. If it depended upon himself alone, he would divide the Committee upon this grant, unless he had an unconditional promise from the Right Hon Gentleman that it should not be proposed again. He wondered how such a grant could have the sanction of the majority upon the late measure, inasmuch as it was a violation of one of the principles upon which that measure was proposed, and therefore of the glorious Constitution of 1829. Upon this, and upon every other occasion, he should enter his most solemn protest against so iniquitous an application of the money of the State. "My feeling upon the subject," continued the Noble Lord is this—"that if Ministers wilfully persist in making this grant against their own principles, and against the law of God, I do not hesitate to say, so abominable do I consider the principle upon which it is made, that they will draw down upon themselves and upon the whole kingdom the direct and immediate wrath of Almighty God."

Mr. S. PERCEVAL came down to the house that night determined to vote with the Government, and he would do so. But he had brought his mind to that determination only by a sense of the evils to be apprehended from the agitation of any topic at the present moment which might frustrate the object of that great work which Parliament had so recently accomplished. He had given the late measure his ardent support, because he believed that it would strengthen and secure the Protestant religion. He could find no such justification for his support of the resolution now before the Committee, and no circumstances in the world should ever induce him to vote for this unprincipled grant again.

Sir R. INGLIS concurred in what had been said, evidently with so much feeling, by the hon. gentleman who had just sat down. While he wished there might be no division upon the question now, he strongly hoped that the Government would never again bring forward a grant by which the dissemination of the Roman Catholic religion was connected with the practice of the Constitution. He could not understand how any man could reconcile it to his conscience to pay men for teaching that in the name of God which he believed to be idolatrous, and contrary to God's true religion.

Colonel SIBTHORPE offered his best thanks to his Noble Friend for the opposition he had made to the grant, and expressed his entire concurrence in every word which his noble friend had uttered. He considered this College to be nothing less than a school of sedition, and it was a disgrace to the house that it should have voted upwards of £300,000 of the public money in support of such an establishment.—He should certainly have divided against the vote if he had walked out of the door alone.—The hon. member stated that some most disgusting placards had been sent to him, having reference to a meeting upon the subject of the consecration of the Catholic chapel at Newry—impudently called a Cathedral—and repeated his opinion, that the indecent assumption of the titles and dignities of the Protestant Clergy by Roman Catholic Priests was a violation of the law, which called for inquiry and punishment.

Mr. M. FITZGERALD thought it would be better to leave it to the discretion of those connected with the Irish Government to deal with the question of education in that country. He deprecated the partial manner in which the question had now been discussed, and he thought it would be much better that such discussions should be avoided entirely. For his own part he believed that the grant might be made without any danger to the Protestant Church, since he firmly believed that the College of Maynooth had no correspondence from without.

Mr. MAXWELL had five times, since he had been in Parliament, protested against this grant, and he now did it for the sixth time, and would back his protest with his vote. He considered this an unchristian grant, and should look upon it as a disgrace to the House, the greater part of whose members had sworn that the Roman Catholic tenets were superstitious and idolatrous, if it granted a sum to support persons whose professed object was to teach those tenets with all their errors. Mr. C. Driscoll, a Catholic, had said that there was more Popery at Maynooth than there was at Rome.

Sir E. CARRINGTON would vote for the grant if the question were pressed to a division.

Mr. SPENCE said he should vote against any grant that would encourage the dissemination of Popish principles. He could not see why the Roman Catholics should be thus favoured above all other dissenters. He knew of no College for the education of Protestant dissenters supported directly or indirectly by the Government, and there was a large sum given to educate Catholic Priests, and that in the very teeth of the law as even now it stood on the statute book.—The reason assigned by Mr. Grattan in the Irish Parliament for this grant was, that the Catholic Clergy could be no longer educated on the Continent; but that reason had now disappeared. He saw no reason therefore why this establishment, which, according to the eighth report of the committee of education, still fostered blasphemy and idolatry, should cost us so large an annual sum.

Mr. Secretary PEEL said, that this vote had been passed for the last 36 years, and it had never before been objected to on grounds similar to the present. However strong were the objections entertained by some honourable members to the grant on religious and conscientious grounds, he thought they might safely acquiesce in the proposition, for every feeling of justice dictated the propriety and strict equity of affording assistance and support to individuals whom we had induced to enter the College of Maynooth, on the understanding that they should be provided for. The good faith of Government was pledged by former votes to grant the present one. The proposed grant was for the support of the college during the current year; would it be consistent with justice if, in the month of May, after inviting persons to come to Maynooth, we deprived them of the means of sustenance and education? In such a case the observance of the dictates of justice was paramount to every other consideration.—The vote ought not to be characterised as it had been this evening for the first time. It should be remembered, that the grant which was originally proposed in 1795, had been continued ever since by various Governments, as much interested in the maintainance of Protestant ascendancy as any individual who now objected to the vote. Mr. Pitt had sanctioned it, and in 1807 Mr. Perceval finding the grant already established, did not think it wrong to continue that portion of it which he thought necessary. Gentlemen had offered to withdraw their opposition if Government pledged itself to discontinue the vote in future; this pledge he could undertake to give.

Lord MANDEVILLE observed, that he knew it to be the private opinion of Lord Liverpool, that this was the most unchristian grant that a christian country could make.

Mr. PELHAM denied that there was any injustice in objecting to this grant. The Roman Catholics had themselves said, that they preferred having their clergymen educated abroad to having them educated at Maynooth.

Sir R. INGLIS gave notice that he should oppose, by his vote next year, any further grant being made for this purpose.

Mr. TRANT thought that no pupils should be admitted into Maynooth in future. If this course was adopted, the establishment might be allowed to dwindle away, and government could not talk of the injustice of deserting individuals who had a claim upon them for support.

Mr. L. LEWIS supported the grant.

Mr. H. GRATTAN said, of the entire number of Roman Catholic Clergymen required by the Irish population, one half were educated at Maynooth; and expressed his opinion as to the expediency of educating persons intended for the Priesthood, in Ireland, in preference to sending them abroad for that purpose.

Mr. ESTCOURT was not disposed to withhold the grant, for the sake of the honour of Parliament; but he wished to know whether he should not be in the same predicament next year. He, therefore, gave his Majesty's Ministers fair warning, that he objected to the establishment and the grant; and if they brought forward an estimate next year, they would do it at their peril.

Lord F. GOWER said that the hon. member was at liberty to throw the responsibility of any future grant upon the government. The present estimate was for the current year, and half of the expenses were already incurred.

Mr. Perceval and Mr. Peel explained.

The house then divided—

For the motion	118
Against it	14
Majority in favour of the grant	104

A French naturalist has lately published a treatise, in which he contends that oxen, sheep, pigs, poultry, &c. suffer no pain when put to death by butchers, cooks, &c.

MOTIVES OF SIR WALTER SCOTT

FOR NOT ACKNOWLEDGING HIMSELF THE AUTHOR OF THE WAVERLEY NOVELS.

We extract the following highly interesting passage from Sir Walter Scott's preface to his collection of the Waverley Novels. He is speaking of the reasons why he kept his authorship of these admirable works concealed:—

"I am sorry (he says) I can give little satisfaction to inquiries on this subject. I have already stated elsewhere that I can render little better reason for choosing to remain anonymous than by saying, with Shylock, that such was my humour. It will be observed that I had not the usual stimulus for desiring personal reputation—the desire, namely, to float amidst the conversation of men. Of literary fame, whether merited or undeserved, I had already as much as might have contented a mind more ambitious than mine; and, in entering into this new contest for reputation, I might be said rather to endanger what I had than to have any considerable chance of acquiring more. I was affected, too, by none of those motives, which, at an earlier period of my life, would doubtless have operated upon me. My friendships were formed—my place in society fixed—my life had attained its middle course. My condition in society was higher, perhaps, than I deserved, certainly as high as I wished, and there was scarce any degree of literary success which could have greatly altered or improved my personal condition. I was not, therefore, touched by the spur of ambition, usually stimulating upon such occasions; and yet I ought to stand exculpated from the charge of ungracious or unbecoming indifference to public applause. I did not the less feel gratitude for the public favour, although I did not proclaim it—as the lover who wears his mistress's favour in his bosom, is as proud, though not so vain of possessing it, as another who displays the token of her grace upon his bonnet. Far from such an ungracious state of mind, I have seldom felt more satisfaction than when, returning from a pleasure voyage, I found Waverley in the zenith of popularity, and public curiosity in full cry after the name of the author. The knowledge that I had the public approbation, was like having the property of a hidden treasure, not less gratifying to the owner than if all the world knew that it was his own. Another advantage was connected with the secresy which I observed. I could appear or retreat from the stage of pleasure, without attracting any personal notice or attention, other than what might be founded on suspicion only. In my own person, also, as a successful author in another department of literature, I might have been charged with too frequent intrusions on the public patience; but the author of Waverley was in this respect as impassable to the critic as the ghost of Hamlet to the partizan of Marcellus. Perhaps the curiosity of the public, irritated by the existence of a secret, and kept afloat by the discussions which took place on the subject from time to time, went a good way to maintain an unabated interest in these frequent publications. There was a mystery concerning the author, which each new novel was expected to assist in unravelling, although it might in other respects rank lower than its predecessors. I may perhaps be thought guilty of affectation, should I allege as one reason of my silence a secret dislike to enter on personal discussions concerning my own literary labours. It is in every case a dangerous intercourse for an author to be dwelling continually among those who making his writings a frequent and familiar subject of conversation, but who must necessarily be partial judges of works composed in their own society. The habits of self-importance, which are thus acquired by authors, are highly injurious to a well regulated mind; for the cup of flattery, if it does not, like that of Circe, reduce men to the level of beasts, is sure, if eagerly drained, to bring the best and the ablest down to that of fools. This risk was in some degree prevented by the mask which I wore; and my own stores of self-conceit were left to their natural course, without being enhanced by the partiality of friends, or adulations of flatterers. If I am asked further reasons for the conduct I have long observed, I can only resort to the explanation supplied by a critic as friendly as he is intelligent—namely, that the mental organization of the novelist must be characterised, to speak phrenologically, by an extraordinary development of the passion for delitescency! I would rather suspect some natural disposition of this kind; for, from the instant I perceived the extreme curiosity manifested on the subject, I felt a secret satisfaction in baffling it, for which, when its unimportance is considered, I do not well know how to account. My desire to remain concealed, in the character of the author of these novels, subjected me occasionally to awkward embarrassments, as it sometimes happened, that those who were sufficiently intimate with me would put the question in direct terms. In this case, only one of three courses could be followed. Either I must have surrendered my secret—or have returned an equivocating answer—or, finally, must have stoutly and boldly denied the fact. The first was a sacrifice which I conceived no one had a right to force from me, since I alone was concerned in the matter. The alternative of rendering a doubtful answer must have left me open to the degrading suspicion that I was not unwilling to assume the merit (if there was any) which I dared not absolutely lay claim to; or those who might think more justly of me, must have received such an equivocal answer as an indirect avowal. I therefore considered myself entitled, like an accused person put upon trial, to refuse giving my own evidence to my own conviction, and flatly to deny all that could not be proved against me. At the same time I usually qualified my denial by stating, that, had I been the author of these works, I would have felt myself quite entitled to protect my secret by refusing my own evidence, when it was asked for to accomplish a discovery of what I desired to conceal. The real truth is, that I never expected or hoped to disguise my connection with these novels from any one who lived on terms of intimacy with me. The number of coincidences which necessarily existed between narratives recounted, modes of expression, and opinions broached in these tales, and such as were used by their author in the intercourse of private life, must have been far too great to permit any of my familiar acquaintances to doubt the identity betwixt their friend and the author of Waverley; and I believe they were all morally convinced of it. But while I was myself silent, their belief could not weigh much more with the world than that of others; their opinions and reasoning were liable to be taxed with partiality, or confronted with opposing arguments and opinions, and the question was not so much, whether I should be generally acknowledged to be the author, in spite of my own denial, as whether even my own avowal of the works, if such should be made, would be sufficient to put me in undisputed possession of that character."

In the remaining portion of this interesting paper, Sir Walter refers to the rumours touching his brother, Sir Thomas Scott, of the 70th regiment, who had once entertained the intention of entering upon a similar field of literature, but who never had the least connection with the Waverley novels. "The volumes," therefore (he continues), to which the present pages form a preface, are entirely the composition of the author by whom they are now acknowledged, with the exception, always, of avowed quotations, and such unpremeditated and involuntary plagiarisms as can scarce be guarded against by any one who has read and written a great deal. The original manuscripts are all in existence, and entirely written (*horresco referens*) in the author's own hand, excepting during the years 1818 and 1819, when, being afflicted with severe illness, he was obliged to employ the assistance of a friendly amanuensis."

The Hindoos, with whom ablutions are a point of faith, bathe in the Ganges in the coldest weather suffering the clothes which they have on at the time to dry on their persons.

MATHEWS AND YATES'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Mr. Mathews having gone through the first part of his "Spring Meeting," Mr. Yates makes his appearance at a table, and addresses his audience, stating—that when he reflects upon the task which he has undertaken, he begs to assure them that he appears before them with the greatest diffidence. He, nevertheless, has determined to follow the great master of the mimic art, whom he is proud to call his friend and preceptor; and though, says he, "we have determined to *hive* together, we trust it will not be said that we are *humming you*." Mr. Yates then says that he will attempt the description of a trial for a breach of promise of marriage in an Irish Court of Law, and trusts that the old proverb of the "two stools" will not be realised in the "two tables of Mathews and Yates."

The entertainments of the evening will conclude he says, by a "Pantomimical Monopologue," performed entirely by *himself*, and he begs that the audience will constantly bear that fact in mind, as, without that conviction, they may fancy themselves deceived.

It may not be known to all who hear me, says Mr. Yates, that in an Irish Court of Justice every opportunity is eagerly embraced for a display of wit or joke, even upon the most serious subject, from his Lordship on the bench to the lowest officer of the court. In a case of assault the following dialogue took place:—

Barrister to Plaintiff.—Pray, Sir, did the defendant give you a good sound *bating?*—

Plaintiff.—Faith he did; just as nate a drubbing as yourself got the other day at the fut of *Nelson's Pillar.*

Barrister.—My Lord, I appeal to the Court!

Judge.—The Court, Sir, can never refuse its protection to a man who has *bled under the Immortal Nelson.*

This joke against the learned Barrister will serve, says Yates, to give you an idea of the peculiarities of an Irish Court of Law; and in making an attempt to give you a more perfect representation of a trial, you will become both Judge and Jury; and I trust you will at least, think it to remand me for a *further hearing.*

Mr. Yates now retires, and a scene is exhibited representing a court of Law, with the Judge on the Bench, and the contending Counsel on either side. The faces are easily removed, and Yates's head now occupies his Lordship's wig.

Judge—Gentlemen of the *jury*—I presume you are so *de facto* as well as *de jure*. It is my duty to call your attention to the particulars of those crimes which will be brought under your consideration. The first is called murder, and so forth. Now, *murder* in *Irish* is chiefly confined to *Kilmainy* and *Kilmore*. Arson, gentlemen, or extensive house-warming is the next crime. This is a libel *flagrante crime*, because it is *conflagrant*. Lastly, I must call your attention to the crime of forgery; and, whenever sufficient evidence shall be brought before you, you will not hesitate to find true bills against those who may be found to have issued false bills. Gentlemen, these crimes are all capital, and subject the criminal convicted of either of them to death; but, on the necessity of such persons' hanging, you will, I am sure, all *accord*. Gentlemen, there are minor crimes, which will subject the criminals to transportation and the Court will, in these cases, take care, by its sentence, that they shall be *sent hence*. Whenever technical assistance may be required, you may command my services; and I am bound to tell you that the voluntary confession of a criminal does not prevent him from keeping his counsel. Gentlemen, in examining the evidence laid before you, you must look to the "first cause," call, cause first—That's all, go on brother.

The mask takes place of the head, and Yates appears in a moment in the gown and wig of Mr. Philip O'Blossom:

"My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Jury—This is an action brought by the plaintiff, my client, for a breach of promise of marriage; and, in the case which I have to lay before you, I shall not occupy many of your Lordship's valuable minutes, and shall neither attempt to be metaphorical or oratorical.—The plaintiff is, as you may suppose—*but a woman—but* she is a *butterwoman*—she is good-looking, of lowly condition, she is comely, and from Cork; she would have been a model of a wife; and therefore the defendant would have had a Cork model of a wife. Why then, may I ask, should the defendant have slighted the plaintiff, and taken unto two others? Yes! my client has been left broken in heart as well as in trade; she has matrimony in her heads and butter in her hands. You will have an opportunity of seeing her in Court; and you will see that her once ruddy carrots of hope have dwindled into the pale parsnips of despair. Gentlemen, the plaintiff has been most villainously deprived of matrimony and alimony without ceremony, and you never can repair her injuries with any money."

The plaintiff is then called, and in a moment Yates appears in the witness box as Judith Flanigan. There is nothing particular in the evidence she gives, except that she directs her discourse principally at the defendant, as if to induce him to make it up and marry her—she at length faints. The judge then rises, and desires that the officer of the court will bring plaintiff a glass of water; and if that won't do, to bring her two, (to.) The learned judge considers that the plaintiff's recovery out of court may without her recovery in court; but will not stop the cause, as he considers it a fit case for the twelve judges.

Another witness (said to be an impartial one) is then called, one *Patrick Shane*, and his evidence is worth detailing, being truly Irish.

Patrick Shane—That's myself, and I'll just till my story clane out. 'Twas on Friday night, and blessed be the day that I first had the talk with Barney, bout the business.—Hey, says he—Ho, says I. How are ye, says he—Tol lol says I. Here says he—Going, says I. Which says he—Nothing, says I. Where says he—What, says I. Could, says he—Very, says I. The Devil, says he—Phew, says I. That's every word that passed upon the subject, my Lord.

Yates is then transplanted to the wig of the defendant's Counsel, and addresses the jury.

My Learned brother has been in his statement like his brief, any thing but *brief*. He has told you that this is an action for a *breach*; he might have gone further, and told you that it was a *forlorn hope*. Gentlemen, *breaches* are become so common in courts of law that they are almost *worn out*, and as for my Learned Brother, he has not even a leg to stand upon. He has told you that his client is a butterwoman; and I willingly you, that often she was used to melting moments. She loved a drop of whiskey; she was a *freish butterwoman*. She was a *slippery piece of goods*. My learned friend has told you that she could be constant to one man; now my client Barny is equal to two men. The defendant is a green-grocer, and never was a *grosser* attack made upon any green-grocer. I therefore trust that you will return your verdict in favor of the defendant, and not give any money as alimony, but dismiss the cause without ceremony.

Judge—I think that the testimony of the last witness is not to be shaken. His evidence was given with much gravity. But according to the laws of *gravity*, the case must fall to the ground.

The plaintiff's counsel then rises, and in a passion throws his brief in the face of his Learned Brother, who appeals to the Court as a Barrister of *long standing*, having *sat* there for thirty years.

The Barristers retire, and a report of pistols is heard, when the Judge observes, that the Gentlemen seem to be carrying on a *pistolary correspondence*, and he feared they had *measured the ground* without *grounds* for the *measure*. They probably thought it the best mode of showing their *brains*; but he thought they would have shown more brains by remaining in Court. Yates then steps forward to the Judge, and pleads for a further hearing, which, if granted, he says, the Judge will be *transported*.

Upon the whole, the manner in which Mr. Yates manages this trial is good and effective, and his activity and quickness of change is even astonishing.

The inquest on the body of the woman found murdered at Kennington, assembled again on Monday. A woman whom Birmingham alleged had passed the night of the murder with him at the barracks, stated that she had done so, but her evidence was far from satisfactory, and in a manner confined in the new prison, along with Birmingham, deposed to a conversation which he stated to have passed between them, and which strongly fixed the guilt of the crime on Birmingham. Some part of the prisoner's testimony was confirmed by another inmate of the prison. After an investigation of seven hours, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Thomas Birmingham, and he was committed for trial.

EXTRAORDINARY DELUSION.—Thursday an inquest was held at Deal-gate, on the body of John Cook, aged fifty-eight. The deceased, who had been missing since March last, imagined he had deposited £1,000, and fifty jars of tobacco in the privy; one morning he got up at an early hour, took off the seat of the privy, and went down after his supposed treasure. He was suffocated in the soil.—Verdict to that effect was returned.—*London Paper.*

IRISH LAW INTELLIGENCE.

KING'S BENCH.—DUBLIN, MAY 23.

Doctor R. Grattan on the College of Physicians.

Mr. Sergeant Blackburne moved the court that the latter part of the order of prohibition which had been granted on the application of the plaintiff, directed to the College of Physicians, should be rescinded, and that the election should be proceeded with.

Mr. Crampton said he had not received any notice of the application, but the defendants should take it at their peril—the Court granted the order.

MAY 25.

The King, on the prosecution of Captain and Lady A. Byng v. R. Sheehan, proprietor of the Brunswick Star.

Mr. Sheehan addressed the court for a long time in stating facts, which were in mitigation of the conduct he had pursued on this occasion; that it was an atrocious libel, which he took from other papers; and concluded by saying, he gave the prosecutors all they could want, his consent that the criminal information should go on; but that if they continued the prosecution, after what he had said in extenuation of himself, and as to his conviction of the falsehood of the charge, it would be publicly considered as a political prosecution of him individually.

Mr. Bennett refused that the conditional order should be made absolute on the consent of the party.

The Court said it was too well known to be their opinion, that an apology, though offered immediately after such an offence could not be considered sufficient to get rid of the criminal information—which was accordingly granted; and also a similar one against the proprietors of the *Warder*, who filed affidavits, not to resist the application, but merely to put on record their opinion of the impropriety and falsehood of the libel.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MINORS.

In the matter of Pierse Power, Alicia Power, and Catharine Power, Minors.

Mr. Stoker moved that the report of the Master in this matter, should be confirmed: your lordship directed this to be moved in court, I therefore move it at the sitting. The report states that the young ladies who are Roman Catholics, are now in a Roman Catholic convent at Rathfarnham, near Dublin, and the Master says that he sees no objection to their continuing there, but that children in such establishments have not intercourse with children of any other religion; and he submits to your lordship's consideration whether this ought to be any objection; and, if your lordship should think not, then, he reports, it would be for the benefit of the minors that they should be continued there.

Lord Chancellor—I see no objection to the report, except so far as it desires I should make an order that the infants Alicia and Catherine should be continued in a Roman Catholic convent; I can make no such order, it would be a very improper order to make.

Mr. Stoker—The education of these young ladies has been neglected, it being impossible to procure their admission into a proper Roman Catholic seminary, they being illegitimate; Roman Catholic seminaries are very particular upon this point.

Lord Chancellor—That is a bad compliment to convents, that the keepers of them should be less circumspect than keepers of private seminaries—is it possible that any persons should be so fastidious, as to prevent such children receiving education?

Mr. Stoker then stated some circumstances of the conduct of the guardians, &c. of these young persons, and their endeavours to get them admitted into various schools.

Lord Chancellor—I don't object on the ground of their going to a convent, if they or their friends desire it, but that it is not my duty to send them there. The report must be confirmed, except so far as, that these children are to remain in this convent, and on that point it must go back to the Master. You know that the regulations in convents are much more strict than in private seminaries, and why should these young persons be deprived of those recreations which they would get elsewhere. What is the amount of their property?

Mr. Stoker—£1500, and £100 per annum.

Lord Chancellor—I am sure a school can be found, sufficiently respectable, without locking them up in a convent; I recollect, not long ago, a Roman Catholic minor was before me, and the young lady was at a school, kept by a lady, whose name I forget, but of whom I heard a most excellent character; I am sure she would be induced to take these minors.

The Master must review this part of his report.

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

Mr. Sheil has addressed the electors of the county of Louth, offering himself to their notice upon the next vacancy for that county. The following is a copy of the learned gentleman's address:

"At a meeting of the Louth Club, at which I had the honour to be president, I announced my intention to offer myself as a candidate for the representation of the county, whenever an opportunity for doing so should arise. This intimation was received with no ordinary marks of favour. The members of the club hailed this declaration with applause, which afforded evidence that the efforts which I had made in the advancement of Catholic emancipation were highly appreciated. I have recently understood that it is not improbable that a vacancy may take place, by the promotion of Mr. Foster to a judicial remuneration for his parliamentary labours. My intention to solicit the suffrages of the freeholders of Louth remains unchanged; and I avail myself of the new and valuable medium of communication which is afforded by your journal, to state that my resolution is unaltered. I have been informed that Sir Patrick Bellew intends to canvass the county. Respectable as he unquestionably is, I conceive that my more extended claims to the support of Irishmen supersede his local qualifications. What has he done, and what is he capable of doing for Ireland? What have I achieved, and what am I able to effect for my country? Who has spoken with more fearlessness and with more energy than I have? Who in the cause of his country hath stood more undaunted on the threshold of danger, and looked with less dismay on the terrors of incarceration? Who disclosed the evils of oppression with more force and truth, and applied stronger incentives to the mind of Ireland? Who devised the census and the simultaneous meetings; and above all, what man amongst us all, placed in a more conspicuous light the dangers which impended over the empire? If it be said that I am not connected with Louth, I answer that my title is larger than any which personal connection could bestow. I build my title upon my services to Ireland. But with Louth I am already linked. During the last election my exertions were not confined to professional detail. I gave proof to the people that I possess faculties which give me a better aptitude to represent them than if I were the master of large possessions, from which local influence may be drawn, but upon which no claim to national consideration can be justly founded.

"I have written with brevity, but I shall resume the subject, and upon next Saturday shall advert to the singular project (for it is one) of dissolving the Louth club.

"RICHARD SHEIL.

"Leinster-street, Dublin, May 21."

During Queen Elizabeth's visit to Cowdray, in Sussex, where she spent some days, the allowance for breakfast for her Majesty and suite was "three oxen and 140 geese."

Waterford Mail.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

MR. O'CONNELL'S ADDRESS.

(From the *Standard*.)

We have arrived at the second act of Catholic emancipation.

Mr. O'Connell has addressed the Clare electors in a letter, which contains a full confirmation of all that we have been saying for years, of the utter impossibility of settling the question by any other means than by yielding on one side a full ascendancy to Popery; or, on the other, firmly refusing not only concession, but any thing that might lead to concession.

But let us see how far the question is settled. Mr. O'Connell's letter will furnish the first part of the schedule of still unredressed grievances, and we may be sure that the party whom that gentleman represents, ready still "alia mandaturi cum hæc provenissent," have three or more chapters in reserve, even should the matters detailed in this be adjusted to the letter of their command.

First—Mr. O'Connell says that he has been "illegally and unjustly deprived of his seat:" this, we presume, is to attune the Clare men to the conciliation key.

He then congratulates them upon having "conquered Wellington and converted Peel," in order to impress them with a due sense of their own power and importance, and to urge them forward in the course, crowned by this conquest and conversion. And, as a further stimulant, assures them that it is but to gain "another such victory, and the POLITICAL FREEDOM of Ireland is achieved." Thus inculcating the opinion that the men whom he addresses are still debarred of political freedom, that is, that they are now in a state of slavery.

The learned candidate next recites, in detail, a few of the shackles which it is his purpose to remove, and the removal of which is to consummate the achievement of "POLITICAL FREEDOM" for Ireland.

The franchise must be restored to the forty-shilling freeholders. This is to be done by what is now familiarly called "agitation"—as Mr. O'Connell says, by "*making popular feeling too strong for the oligarchy*."

The illegality of Mr. O'Connell's exclusion must be demonstrated, and, we presume, confessed, by the parliament which has done the wrong.

The sub-letting act must be repealed.

Also the vestry acts.

A reduction of the church rates.

The property of Roman Catholics and Protestant dissenters assigned to charitable uses must be protected.

The law against monastic institutions must be repealed.

Also the law against the religious order of the church of Rome, chiefly for the sake of the Jesuits.

The East India Company's charter must be abolished—the Pariahs must be emancipated.

The property of the established church must be distributed between "the poor on the one hand, and the most meritorious and really laborious portion of the Protestant clergy on the other, by operating to *the deprivation of at least part of the enormous wealth of the pampered and overpaid pluralists and dignitaries*."

Mr. O'Connell then gets into free trade and political economy, but it does not belong to him any more than to others of the race of mankind, to exhibit himself clearly in that dark and hopeless medium; and we have given in all conscience enough of afterclaps for a question "happily settled just a month and a day ago."

The question now is, are those points too to be yielded or to be withheld? To those who think that they ought to be yielded, we have nothing to say; but if there are any who think that Mr. O'Connell is going a little too fast, we would suggest, that it were well to reflect upon the means and mode of the meditated resistance. The Papists of Ireland have been negociated with and submitted to, not only as an independent but as a victorious nation, by the present ministers.

It is idle, therefore, to expect that a government constituted like the present, and committed to the truckling policy, can effectually use an hostile opposition. No: they confess that they have but two resources of state policy—to cheat or to submit; and as Mr. O'Connell has truly said, "Men who are false to their own party can never be true to any other." Ministers are so well known to the papists that "*cheating* is out of the question"—submission is therefore the sole issue to be anticipated, without a total change in the structure and policy of the cabinet. Upon such a change, however, we do not calculate; and we can therefore scarcely blame Mr. O'Connell for the high tone which he assumes; and if there be some accompaniment of anger to its elevation, Mr. O'Connell has grounds to justify the ill temper which it manifests. The Protestants are twice deceived if they think that upon them only have frauds been practised. The ministry has practised upon the ex-member for Clare—a piece of chicanery even grosser—and being for so small an object immeasurably baser than that which has been enacted towards the Protestants, through the last twelve months.

Mr. O'Connell applied some time ago to learn whether his attempting to avail himself of the Clare return would be deemed an act of hostility to the government?

HE WAS ASSURED THAT IT WOULD NOT.

He applied to know whether government would oppose him or not?

HE WAS ASSURED THAT GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT OPPOSE HIS TAKING HIS SEAT. How fully this assurance has been realized—how faithfully this promise has been kept, Lord Surrey and Mr. William Holmes can tell; or if they observe a prudential silence, the public can judge.

MINISTERIAL FRACAS.—There have been very serious misunderstandings amongst his Majesty's ministers during the course of the last week, and several important resignations have more than once been spoken of. It appears that the Duke of Wellington wished that no opposition whatever should be made to Mr. O'Connell taking his seat in the House of Commons. He represented the meanness, the paltry spite, the low personality, and lastly, the dangerous consequences of any opposition to his taking his seat; and intimated to all his colleagues his earnest and strong desire that the objection to Mr. O'Connell's admission into the house should, if possible, be put an end to. With the good sense and the palpable justice of this line of conduct, most of the ministers were satisfied. Three, however, of his colleagues, as we understand, the Lord Chancellor, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Solicitor-General, were resolved upon objecting to Mr. O'Connell's admission into the house—and object they did accordingly. This annoyed the Duke of Wellington. His Majesty, when told of it, in no measured terms of surprise expressed his royal indignation at the idea of thus persecuting an individual, to whom, in fact, the measures so recently carried in favour of the Catholics were chiefly owing, and of excluding him alone from that house where almost any other person might take his seat, and him, too, to whom, principally, every Catholic is now indebted for his right to sit there at all. The Duke of Wellington lost no time in letting these royal remarks run the ministerial round, and, of course, in due time, they reached the ears of the individuals against whom they had been uttered.—*Age*.

On the same mysterious subject, the *Record* has what follows:—

The present administration were universally considered, during the time that the Roman Catholic question was in its agitating progress, to be exposed to no trifling risk of overthrow and dissolution. But when that absorbing question was adjusted, it was generally conceived they had entered a haven of security, where they would enjoy the peace and rest which generally succeed a storm.

And this appears not only a natural, but a just conclusion, in so far as their security and stability depend upon the estimation in which they are held by the country; upon their full power in the legislative bodies of the State, and the capability which they are generally considered to possess, of wielding the energies of the country with wisdom and effect. Such is the constitution of England, however, and such the constitution of things in this world generally, that frequently personal considerations, and hidden machinations, which fear, and never see, the light, are sufficient to effect changes of the last importance, which forces generally conceived to be the most powerful, have no strength to accomplish. This truth, we believe, has been on the point of being exemplified, as it regards the existing administration, again and again during these few weeks, and possibly may receive illustration from their fate, before a like period has passed over their head.

We are inclined to think, however, that as they have braved the open storm, they will survive the secret and poisonous breathings, which, not less common than the other in the political world, have accomplished changes in past times of equal magnitude and importance.

The country, in different points of view, both as it regards its internal condition and foreign relations, is by no means in a satisfactory state, and requires a hand of no ordinary nerve and steadiness to guide its movements. Probably no individual is more alive to this truth than the highest personage of the state; and a regard to it will probably prove efficacious to maintain the conqueror of Europe, and the leader of the adjustment of the Roman Catholic question, in the high and commanding situation which he at present occupies.

(From the *Morning Herald*.)

The proceedings last night in the House of Lords, relative to the corporation of London, have excited no little interest in the city to-day. There is, however, but one opinion on the subject, and that opinion is most decidedly against the corporation. Indeed, we do not see how it could be otherwise. Though men are too frequently not unwilling to partake of the spoils arising from direct or indirect robbery, yet few can be found to defend such practices in the abstract—that is, when they themselves are not to have a share in the plunder. This affair of the corporation of the city of London may be thus briefly stated. The corporation has very large funds at its disposal for the repairs of London bridge; how those funds have been disposed of, we will not stop to inquire, but certainly not exclusively in the repair of the bridge. The old London bridge, as is well known, was so constructed as to occasion, on an average, the drowning of eight or ten persons every year. The corporation, however, though by far the richest in the world, was too poor to remedy this evil, and people were drowned, year after year, till the number that thus perished amounted to many hundreds, if not thousands, and still nothing was done. At length it was thought expedient to pull down the old bridge and build a new one; but the corporation of the city of London, pretending to be too poor to effect this, they go to the legislature, and ask them to advance a million of money, and to inflict a tax upon the public to the amount of £60,000 a year, to be raised principally from coals. This most modest request is acceded to without inquiry by those excellent guardians of the public purse, the members of the House of Commons. Neither the liberal and gallant knight of the borough, nor the two pure and patriotic members for Westminster, say a word against it. The thing is acceded to almost as a matter of course, and a bill is accordingly sent up to the House of Lords. There, however Lord Durham, who, by the bye, happens to be a dealer in coals, thought proper to move that there be laid before the house "an account of the income and expenditure of the Corporation of the city of London, from the year 1813 to the year 1828, inclusive, distinguishing the sources whence that income has been derived, and the purposes to which the expenditure has been applied; and also the amount of the funds which the corporation held in trust, the purposes for which the trust was created, and the appropriation made of them." The noble Baron made this motion professedly for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Corporation had any just grounds on which to found their claims for taxing the public. The motion was agreed to unanimously; but when the order was sent to the corporation, the members of that most august body refuse to comply with it, and talk about its being subversive of their "rights and privileges;" by which high-sounding phrase, we apprehend, is meant the right of humbugging and cheating the people. If their accounts are correct—if the money of the corporation has not been improperly applied—why refuse to give a statement of their affairs? The corporation come before the Legislature in *forma pauperis*, and ask to be allowed to levy a tax of £60,000 a year, for a certain purpose of their own, on the ground that they are too poor to effect it without assistance; and when the legislature ask them to make out their case—to show that they really are paupers—like sturdy beggars they turn round, and insult the very party of whom they had solicited charity. The House of Lords appear to be determined to support their privileges, but from the city petition being brought forward by a member of the government, and more particularly from the observations of the Duke of Wellington upon the thing, we are afraid, that it is intended to be hushed up—that, after all, the mysteries of the prison house are not to be disclosed.

BIRTH-DAY OF THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.

Sunday was the anniversary of the birth-day of the Princess Victoria, when her Royal Highness completed her 10th year. The Princess, accompanied by her Royal Mother, the Duchess of Kent, attended Divine Service in the Chapel in the King's Palace, Kensington. The service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Davys.

At half-past two o'clock the members of the Royal Family arrived at the Palace to tender their congratulations to their juvenile Royal Relative upon the return of her natal day, and each presented the Princess with presents of various descriptions. The King sent his congratulations and tokens of affection. The Duke of Cumberland and the Princess Sophia Matilda were unavoidably prevented from being present. The members of the Royal Family present were, the Princess Augusta, the Princess Sophia, the Duke of Sussex, Prince Leopold, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Clarence; also, the Duke of Orleans, the Duke de Chartres, the Duchess of Saxe Weimar, Prince William, and the Princess Louisa of Saxe Weimar.

At 3 o'clock a sumptuous *dejeune* was served up, of which the numerous party partook, and separated about 4 o'clock.

At five o'clock the young Queen of Portugal arrived at the Palace to congratulate the Princess.

The Queen was received and conducted from her carriage by Sir John Conroy. The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria received her Majesty on the grand staircase of the Palace. The Queen was attended by the Marquis de Barbacena and her Ladies in Waiting. Her Majesty remained but a short time with the Princess, and after leaving the Palace proceeded to the house of the Portuguese Ambassador.

Great numbers of the Nobility and Gentry called at the Palace to make their inquiries and leave their names.—*London Papers*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Courier* of Monday.)

"The object of the Russian blockade of the Dardanelles," according to accounts from Ancona, by the Brussels and German papers, "has not been obtained." It was not to be expected that it would be, and when the blockade was first announced, we expressed this opinion, upon the authority of Lord Collingwood. In a letter to Lord Mulgrave, dated off the Dardanelles, on the 19th of August, 1807, he says, "It was hoped that by a rigorous "blockade, the capital would be reduced to such "a state of want, as would urge them to a speedy "treaty: but, by the best information which I can "get here, *the supply of Constantinople depends* "*very little on the navigation of the* Dardanelles; "and, indeed, it would appear that it ought not to "do so, even in times of profound peace, as the "strong N.E. winds which prevail during the "summer months, and the strong current which "runs out, as effectually prevent vessels from en-"tering as any blockade. The supplies are said "to go by land to Gallipoli, or other shipping "places on the sea of Marmora, and it is the "Greek Islands who suffer most from the inter-"ruption of trade."

The object for which the blockade was instituted not having been accomplished, we trust it will be raised, for it does as much detriment to the other Powers as to Turkey. It impedes the intercourse of all nations with the Levant, and closes the only channel which the Russian provinces of the Black Sea have for the exportation of their produce.

We proceed now to the preparations for the opening of the campaign. The *St. Petersburgh Gazette* expects that the Turks, in Asia, will oppose a large force to the Russians under General Paskewitsch. The Emperor and Empress of Russia set out for Warsaw on the 7th. No mention is made of the time when his Majesty means to join his army, or whether he means to join it at all.

The Turks seem not to be behind hand in taking every step necessary to enter upon the campaign with vigour. The new Grand Vizier has taken up a position near Varna. The Sultan was to proceed about the end of the last month to Karabournou with the standard of the Prophet. An article from Constantinople of the 25th of April, confesses that the Turks have failed in their attack of upon Sizeboli, but adds that the Russians, as we stated some time ago, have been repulsed with loss in their attempt upon Misivria, a port to the northward of Bourgas.

But the most important part of the Constantinople intelligence relates to affairs in Asia. There have been several engagements near Erzeroum, in which the Russians have been defeated. About the beginning of April, 4,000 Russians attempted to debark near Trebisond but were compelled to re-embark with great loss. Several of their transports were taken.

There is a general expectation in the Turkish army in Asia, that Persia will resume hostilities against Russia.

The Kourds, the Circassians, and the Lasians, are said to be already in arms, and the Khans of Tartary are ready to declare in favour of the Turks.

WEST'S PICTURES.

On Friday, the first day's sale of the pictures of the late Mr. G. West, President of the Royal Academy, by Mr. G. Robins, took place at the gallery, in Newman-street, Oxford-street. The celebrity of the collection brought together a large assembly of nobility, amateurs, artists, and dealers. The following sales were effected—"Paul and Barnabas," painted by command of his late Majesty, for his intended Chapel in Windsor Castle, 360 guineas; "Cicero discovering the tomb of Archimedes," 300 guineas; "Telemachus and Mentor on the Island of Calypso," 200 guineas; "Mark Antony showing the robe and will of Cæsar," 270 guineas; the Crucifixion of our Saviour," painted by command of his late Majesty, 370 guineas; "Paul shaking the Viper from his Finger," a picture of surprising grandeur and most elaborately finished, 120 guineas; "The Nativity of our Saviour," a cartoon, from which the painted glass window in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, was executed, 180 guineas; "The Bard," 170 guineas. When Mrs. Siddons beheld this impassioned personification of the bard of the poet, Gray, she exclaimed, "Ruin seize thee, ruthless Kin!" with the poetic fervor of sudden inspiration. The compliment, for such it was intended, made a lasting impression on the painter's mind.—"Christ healing the sick in the temple," 100 guineas; "Christ healing the infirm in the Temple," produced only 105 guineas. A picture on the same subject, which Mr. West presented to the hospital at Philadelphia gratuitously, produced a sum sufficient to perpetuate the maintenance of twenty-five pensioners; besides 1,800 guineas to build a room to receive it.

The following pictures were sold on Saturday:—Lot 104, Christ Rejected. The subject of this great epic picture represents Christ rejected by the Jewish High Priest, the Elders, and the People, when brought before them by Pilate from the Judgment Hall. This greatly admired composition, during its public exhibition in Pall-mall, was visited by 240,000 persons, and so impressed, it is said, were many with reverential awe, that they spontaneously approached the picture uncovered. After great competition it was knocked down to a Mr. Smith for 3,000 guineas, who, it was whispered in the room, bought for the Duke of Orleans.—Lot 98, Death on the Pale Horse; or, the Opening of the Five Seals. The subject is taken from the Revelations, chap. 6, v. 1 to 11; and the general effect proposed to be excited by this picture is the terribly sublime and its various modifications, until lost in opposite extremes of pity and horror. This picture was painted when its venerable author had nearly accomplished the patriarchal age of eighty years. It was disposed of to a gentleman of the name of Kershaw for 2,000 guineas.—Lot 91, The Death of Lord Nelson; this composition abounds in interest, as it represents with local fidelity the deck of the vessel in which Nelson, in the moment of victory, received his mortal wound—it also abounds in naval portraits of those who fought side by side with the great Naval Chief on the deck of the Victory; 830 guineas.—Death of General Wolfe was bought by J. Monckton, Esq., of Portman-square, for 500 guineas.—Battle of La Hogue, a graphically illustrative composition of the mighty event which determined the adverse destiny of King James II., and led to the subsequent glory and happiness of the British nation. The King is seen in the distance, witnessing the attack, who is said to have silently ejaculated, "Ye Gods, how my brave English fight!" This picture was also knocked down to J. Monckton, Esq., for 370 guineas.—Several portraits of the ancestors of that gentleman being included in the picture, made him desirous of possessing it. Moses receiving the Laws, from Exodus, chap. 31, verses 12, 17, and 18, painted by the command of his late Majesty, for his intended Chapel in Windsor Castle—500 guineas; bought by — Ward, Esq. The Ascension of our Saviour—200 guineas. Hector parting with his Wife and Child, 25 guineas; Cupid Sleeping on a Bed of Roses, 16 guineas; Cephalus lamenting the death of Procris, 34 guineas; Reapers, &c., 38 guineas; View of Tintern Abbey, 62 guineas; King Richard pardoning his brother John, 31 guineas; a large Landscape, with his late Majesty Hunting, and Windsor Castle in the distance, 70 guineas; the Wise Men's Offerings, 45; Arion, 12 guineas; Procession of Queen Elizabeth to St. Paul's, after the defeat of the Spanish Armada, 60 guineas; Death of the Earl of Chatham, 46 guineas; Baptism of our Saviour, painted by command of his late Majesty, 50 guineas; Venus and Cupid, 22 guineas; Iris coming to Priam, 50 guineas; Cupid and Psyche, 3 guineas; the Brazen Serpent, 65 guineas; the Cave of Despair, 40 guineas; Venus attired by the Graces, 29 guineas; Psyche obtaining the Guarded Water, 31 guineas; his late Majesty resuming Royal Power, in 1789, 40 guineas; St. Peter's first Sermon, painted by the command of his late Majesty, 100 guineas; Characters in the Streets of London, 50; Arethusa, 60 guineas; the Prophet Jeremiah, painted by command of his late Majesty for his intended chapel in Windsor Castle, 28 guineas; the Prophet Isaiah, also painted by the command of his late Majesty, 30 guineas; the Expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise, 43 guineas; Moses and Aaron before Pharaoh, 60 guineas; King Lear and Cordelia, 55 guineas; Mothers with their Children, 36 guineas; Venus and Adonis, 62 guineas; Saul Prophesying, 60 guineas; the Death of Sir Philip Sidney, &c. 50 guineas; Ophelia before the King—Hamlet, 55 guineas; the Institution of the Order of the Garter, painted by the command of his late Majesty, and placed in the Great Audience Chamber of Windsor Castle, 125 guineas; Surrender of Calais, 110 guineas; Edward III. crossing the River Somme, 50 guineas; Edward III. embracing his son after the battle of Cressy, 100 guineas; Tobit and the Angel, 63 guineas; King Edward III. crowning Ribemond, at Calais, 40 guineas; Pætus and Arria, 60 guineas; Edward the Black Prince receiving King John of France prisoner, 160 guineas; Queen Philippa at the battle at the Devil's Cross, 65 guineas; St. George and the Dragon, 37 guineas. The above are the whole of the pictures sold on Saturday. Among the purchasers were Lord Egremont, Lord Amherst, Mr. Bone, Mr. Selden, Mr. Shipton, Mr. Sheddon, &c. &c.

CLARE ELECTION.

A meeting was held on Monday at the Dublin Corn Exchange for the purpose of making arrangements to secure the re-election of Mr. O'Connell for Clare.

Dominick Ronayne, Esq. was called to the chair, and Mr. Sugrue was appointed secretary.

Mr. Finn moved "That a Committee be forthwith formed to make arrangements to insure the re-election of Daniel O'Connell for the county of Clare." The motion was seconded.

Mr. Sheil.—Let it not be said, that after leading us through the desert, and having ascended the mount from which he viewed the promised land, the great leader is alone doomed not to reach the long-sighed for country. We must make the effort, and if we succeeded before, what shall we not now accomplish? Not one shilling should emanate from the coffers of Mr. O'Connell towards defraying the expenses of a new election. It is the duty of his country to stand by him, and to send him back to that place whence he has been most harshly driven, and where he will complete his championship for Ireland. He has yet twenty years of health and intellectual vigour remaining, and in that time much good can be achieved. The Catholic rent had been originally collected through the instrumentality of Mr. O'Connell, and for the purpose of securing the return to Parliament of able and honest representatives for Irish counties and cities. That fund, which has been called "sacred," not because it could not be touched, but because it was lawful to lay hands on it only for holy and honourable purposes, was collected for the purpose of liberating Ireland.—That grand object being now attained, let it liberate the Liberator! To what other end can it be better applied? Let any man point out more legitimate use to which it can be converted. I defy him; it is impossible—perhaps after all there is no great reason to regret the exclusion of Mr. O'Connell out of St. Stephen's. At these doors he knocked with hands so puissant that no barrier can stand before him. Ere he yet crossed the threshold of the house, the obstacles to his taking his seat almost shrunk before him. He has already given the best proof of his great capacity to excel in Parliament, as he had before commanded by his genius within these walls. Thus we ought rather to congratulate ourselves, and Mr. O'Connell also, on his exclusion: and we should rejoice, that although emancipation has quieted the surface of society in Ireland, and allayed the troubled waters, it has not paralysed the energies of the country, or broke its spirit.—Is the capacity of Ireland destroyed by the extension of her privileges? No. Forbid it justice—forbid it honour—forbid it the spirit of freedom—forbid it the glory of Ireland. Loftier points are now opened before us; and Daniel O'Connell will cut the road to the magnificent ascent.

Mr. N. P. O'Gorman moved that the Committee do sit from day to day, for the purpose of adopting the best means of securing the re-election of the man of the people.

The motion was seconded, put, and carried, and the meeting separated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

Munich, May 16.

SIR,—I am directed by Lord Erskine, his Majesty's minister at Munich, to request that you will have the goodness to contradict a paragraph which appeared in your paper of the 7th instant, purporting to be an extract from a Frankfort paper, and stating that his lordship had given a grand entertainment in celebration of the passing of the Catholic emancipation bill. Lord Erskine was, at the time alluded to, in bed and dangerously ill.

I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

HENRY HOWARD.

BOROUGH OF WEXFORD.

There is likely to be rare work in the Borough of Wexford. The making of freemen has been hitherto, as is generally the practise in Borough Towns, confined to a favoured few; but some of our townsmen seem at length determined on effecting a breach in the system, and pushing themselves through it, though at the risk of disturbing that happy uniformity and uninterrupted harmony and tranquillity by which, for such a number of years, the Corporate Body has been so eminently distinguished. Not more than two individuals have been made free during the last six years. It almost invariably happened that the persons who were entitled to their freedom were unceremoniously passed over, and they who had not even a shadow of a claim to such distinction were judiciously selected. The admirably smooth way in which matters were going on "time out of mind" is now to be ruffled with a little "agitation," which as it has succeeded so well on a large scale, is naturally expected to prove equally successful on a small one. About two o'clock on Saturday, upwards of forty of the most respectable inhabitants of Wexford proceeded to the Court of Conscience, and presented as many petitions to the Mayor, claiming to be admitted into the Corporation as the eldest sons of freemen. This was a piece of *freedom* which his Worship was not prepared to expect, and he disdainfully informed them that he would not receive their petitions. Mr. Cooper, who acted Dan O'Connell on the occasion, pleaded for the "Hereditary Bondsmen," and requested, if business was urgent, that his Worship would appoint an early day to receive them; but this he also declined, and thereupon the parties have joined issue. In two or three days it is expected that, a *mandamus* will be received from Dublin, and the important question will be quickly decided, whether the conduct of the Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, &c. of the corporation of Wexford, is or is not an abuse of the original institution of their body; and if so, whether they will be tamely allowed to continue unjustly to withhold their civil rights from men who are legally entitled to them.—*Wexford Herald*.

THOUGHTS ON BORES.—The Speaker of the English House of Commons is a man doomed to be bored.—Doomed to sit in a chair all night, long—night after night—month after month—year after year—being bored. No relief for him, but crossing and uncrossing his legs from time to time. No respite. If he sleep it must be with his eyes open, fixed in the direction of the haranguing bore. He is not, however, bound *bona fide* to hear all the bore says. This happily was settled in the last century. "Mr. Speaker, it is your duty to hear me," said a bore of the last century, to the then Speaker of the House of Commons—"it is the undoubted privilege, Sir, of every member of this house *to be heard*."—"Sir," replied the speaker, "I know it is the undoubted right of every member of this house to speak, but I was not aware that it is his privilege to be always heard.—*Janus*.

EARLY DISTASTE OF LIFE.—An inquest was recently taken at Rochester, on the body of *John Parker*, a convict aged fourteen years who died from the effects of lime, which he had taken for the purpose of causing death, as he said that he was weary of his life, for all the boys were against him.—Verdict—"*Died from taking lime, during a temporary fit of insanity*."

TITLES OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

The Most High, Mighty, and Most Noble Prince Bernard Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and Hereditary Marshal of England, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, Norfolk, and Norwich, Baron of Mowbray, Howard, Segrave, Brewse of Gower in Caermarthenshire, Fitzalan, Warren, Clun, Oswaldestre, Maltravers, Greystock, Furnival, Verdon, Lovetot, Strange of Blackmere, and Howard of Castlerising, Premier Duke, Earl, and Baron of England, next to the Blood Royal. He has precedence of all other Dukes, not only by his creation, but also as Hereditary Earl Marshal of England by a grant from Charles II.

A MUTINY.

On Monday last the female vagrants confined in the Clonmel House of Industry entered into a combination to resist the authority of the master and his assistants, and refused to be put on the tread-mill. Dr. Fitzgerald was in consequence sent for, who expostulated with them, but in vain; whereupon he ordered two of them into solitary confinement. The Doctor had scarcely issued his directions when the mutiny became general—stones (an abundant supply of which had been previously provided by them), were flung at him, knives brandished, and wool cards thrown with such violence, that Dr. Fitzgerald's life was for some time in imminent danger. Having hurried from this scene of confusion and violence, he sent for a party of police, who were quickly on the spot, accompanied by the Mayor, but the cry of the mutineers was "*No surrender*," having locked themselves in a room, vowing at the time that no force or violence would induce them to submit. Dr. Fitzgerald, not wishing to adopt severe measures towards them, merely stationed a police guard on the room during the night—and, at an early hour on Tuesday, hunger having overcome their valour and determination, these Amazonians quietly surrendered, and consented to work the mill. Seven of the ringleaders have, however, been singled out, and ordered into solitary confinement, to be fed on bread and water. Several windows were broken, but the cost has been estimated, it being the intention of the governors to place the guilty on short commons, in order that the money thus saved may defray any expenses to be incurred by this ebullition of female fury.

QUACK DOCTORS.—A Mr. Edwin Martin Van Butchell, son to the celebrated Van Butchell, has been committed to Newgate, London, charged with manslaughter. It was proved, that he had performed a surgical operation on Mr. Wm. Archer, a silk manufacturer, at Bonner-square, near Old-street. The patient suffered extreme pain under the operation, and eventually died. These facts being proved before a coroner's inquest, on Wednesday, their finding was as above stated.

Lady Londonderry's jewels, and the apparel of her *toilette* are said to be only equalled by royalty. The dressing-table is of white marble; and the toilet-glass *encadre* in a rich carved frame of Vienna workmanship, is peculiarly and classically elegant. A dove sits brooding on one side and an owl winks solemnly on the other; while a laughing love, perched in the centre, shakes his torch between them. We know not whether these ornaments are intended to be emblematic; but *la beauté, la sagesse, et l'amour*, could not be more appropriately placed. A full length picture of the Emperor Alexander hangs over the chimney. The dressing-room opens into the bed-room—a large and lofty apartment hung with white and gold, and only remarkable for the magnificence of the principal piece of furniture. It is raised on a platform covered with crimson cloth. The curtains of crimson silk, lined with amber colour, descending in festoons from a canopy of crimson and gold, are sustained on each side of the foot of the bed by a large group of cupids supporting a cornucopia, carved in a bold and massive style, and richly gilt. Wardrobes of satin wood, beautifully inlaid, occupy the sides of the room.

DON PEDRO.—Kotzebue, the traveller, says, in a work not yet published, that the Emperor was sitting to a painter for his portrait, when an officer came to make a report respecting certain vessels, &c. He was desired to read it; but being unable to make out some of the foreign names, and to pronounce others properly, the Emperor got into such a passion, that at last he rose from his chair, caught hold of a stick, and tried to give him a thrashing; but the officer escaped from the royal chastisement by dodging his Majesty round the room, and by sheltering himself behind the easel of the artist.

THE HUMAN RACE.—Dr. Pritchard's opinion that the first man was black, was founded on a chain of reasoning which had little connexion with climate.—If all mankind have sprung from one family, that family we may conclude, was either black or white; and the question is, whether it is more probable that the white men are derived from the black, or the black from the white? Now Dr. Pritchard, found that the wild races of most of the domestic animals, such as the ox, the horse, the sheep, which represent these creatures in their original state, are nearly all black, and he has shown that it is domestication, which develops the variety of colours that we see in these animals, particularly in the ox. But the change of condition which wild animals undergo when domesticated is evidently analogous to that which civilization produces on the human species—they are better sheltered, receive a greater abundance and variety of food, and are subjected to the mode of life more regular and artificial. On these and other grounds Dr. Pritchard concludes that the diversities of complexion which we discover in mankind are best accounted for by supposing that the primitive family was black, and that the white, red, yellow and other varieties derive their origin from the different states of portions of the race, as to food, shelter, climate, habits of life, &c. As we speak from memory, we may not be doing strict justice to Dr. Pritchard in what we have stated; and since the opinion alluded to does not appear in the last edition of his *Researches*, it would be unfair to hold him responsible for it now. It was the fact so well brought out by Brongniart, of the higher temperature of the globe in early periods, which made us return to this hypothesis. The negro is unquestionably better fitted to a warm climate than the Caucasian; and if the first man was placed in a region as hot as the torrid zone, it is reasonable to believe that his constitution was of the kind best suited to its temperature. If the site of Eden, as described by Moses, was meant to indicate any spot on the present surface of the globe, it must be identified with the district at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, about the 30th degree of north latitude, where Bassorah now stands, and where the thermometer in summer sometimes rises to 118 or 120. There is no other hypothesis tenable. The inhabitants of this district at the present day are not black, but the situation is one certainly better adapted to a black race than to a white one, even with its existing climate.—*Scotsman*.

MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENT.—There is a newly invented chair in the National Repository at Charing-cross, the manufacture of Mr. Daw, of Margaret-street, which it is but justice to a most ingenious man to introduce to the particular notice of our readers. It is called "the improved recumbent chair," and the *Times* has thus described it:—"By elevating a spring beneath the arm of the chair where the hand rests, it may be converted into a couch, and any required inclination given to the back and arms; and by drawing out a sliding pannel beneath, the length may be increased. Possessing these advantages, this article is not dearer than a common easy chair." The old stoic philosophers, who contended that pain was no evil, must have been in possession of some comfortable machine of this sort, for while we were seated in it, such were its soft attractions, that we began to think that a reasonable fit of the gout or a tolerable lumbago might be no great evil; inasmuch as it would afford us an excuse for obtaining one of these recumbent chairs. His Majesty, we hear, has not less than three of them already; and certainly the infirm, the sick, sedentary, the idle, and ladies whose temporary burthens may dispose them to a little additional repose, have never before lounged upon a cleverer piece of workmanship. It is solid, handsome, and compact; and its contrivance is so simple, that the required position is attained by the slightest movement possible.—*Examiner*.

Waterford Mail.

MR. O'CONNELL'S ADDRESS.
TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CLARE.

"Still shall thou be my waking theme,
"Thy glories still my midnight dream;
"And every thought and wish of mine,
"UNCONQUERED Erin shall be thine."

The House of Commons have deprived me of the right conferred on me by the people of Clare. They have, in my opinion, unjustly and illegally deprived me of that right; but from their decision there is no appeal, save to the people. I appeal to you.

Electors of the county of Clare, to you is due the glory of converting Peel and conquering Wellington. The last Election for Clare is admitted to have been the immediate and irresistible cause of producing "the Catholic relief bill." You have achieved the religious liberty of Ireland. Another such victory in Clare, and we shall attain the political freedom of our beloved country.

The Catholic Religion is liberated from the shackles of oppression. The Protestant Religion is liberated from the stain of persecution. The causes which produced Orangeism and Brunswickism are at an end. The Catholics are Emancipated, and conscience is free!!

To the Electors of the county of Clare are these happy results mainly and immediately due. But there remain many political and practical grievances and oppressions. There remain many obstacles to the prosperity of our countrymen—to the diffusion of capital—to the safety of the poor man's cottage—to the security of the rich man's mansion; in fine, to the comfort, prosperity, and happiness of the Irish People.

Electors of the County of Clare, give me the right and the power to *correct these grievances*, to remove these obstacles, to abolish oppressive and grinding cesses and county taxes, to repeal the new and most oppressive law respecting sub-letting; and to procure for the *sick* and *poor* a well-regulated provision out of the property of Absentees and other proprietors—a provision for the poor to be perfectly free from the insulting, debasing, and demoralizing details of the English Poor Laws.

The first grievance we have to redress is the abolition of the forty-shilling freehold franchise. I do not think that in the annals of legislation there ever yet was passed a law more unjust and groundless than that which *destroyed* the forty shilling franchise in Ireland—it destroyed that franchise for the Catholics at a period when they had exhibited heroic virtue. It was destroyed for the Catholics on the mere false accusation of a nominal crime—it was destroyed for the Protestants with still stronger features of injustice, because the Protestants were not even accused of any crime.

Return me to parliament, and I will instantly press this subject on the consideration of the house, until public sentiment in England, becoming too strong for any oligarchic faction, shall compel the repeal of the disfranchisement bill, and regulate the future exercise of the elective franchise so as to give independence and security to the voters.

If you send me to Parliament, I undertake to demonstrate there that the abolition of the forty-shilling franchise is a direct violation of the Legislative Union between the two countries.

Again; if you send me to parliament, I undertake to demonstrate there that the refusal to allow me to sit and vote was not only an assumption of illegal power under the name of parliamentary privilege, but was another direct violation of the legislative union.

I now sincerely rejoice that the Ministry mixed up my interests with those of the forty-shilling freeholders; and when they destroyed the vested rights of more than two hundred thousand registered freeholders, they did me a kindness to fling me into the aristocratic whirlpool in which they have submerged a living portion of the British constitution.

Send me to parliament, and I will assail there the sub-letting act. I am convinced I shall be able to assail, with success, that act—an act calculated to make the poor more wretched, and to render the destitute more miserable.

Send me to Parliament, and I will there assail, and, I trust, with success, the vestry bill; that most unconstitutional law, which enables a few Protestants to tax, to almost any extent they may fancy, the property of the Catholic landholders. Indeed, I ought to add, that the Protestants have, in many instances, shown a forbearance from using this act oppressively, which does infinite honour to their good sense and humanity. But, in many instances, it has been already grievously enforced; and it is in human nature that it will, unless repealed or amended, produce all its fruits of bitterness.

Send me to Parliament, and I will there assail, and, I think, successfully, the system of Grand Jury jobbing, and Grand Jury assessment. I will then be able to prove to those who ought to give redress that the taxation of the people, by the Grand Juries, is as *oppressive* in practice, as it is unconstitutional in principle; and it enables the rich man to form gravel walks near his demesne at the expense of the poor, and gives to the influential portion of the aristocracy a dominion over the properties of their fellow subjects.

Send me to Parliament, and I will struggle hard to procure a diminution of heavy and illegal exactions, and an equitable distribution of the revenues of the Established Church between the poor on the one hand, and the most meritorious and really laborious portion of the Protestant Clergy on the other, by operating to the deprivation of at least part of the enormous wealth of the pampered and over-paid pluralists and dignitaries.

Send me to Parliament and I will struggle hard to cleanse the Augean stables of the law—I will devote all my faculties to destroy the toils and nets of form and fiction in which justice is at present so often entrapped. I will dedicate my life to the glorious work of rendering law at one and the same time all comprehensive, and also precise and intelligible; and in making the administration of that law cheap and expeditious, so that the poor may have effectual and ready protection against every species of illegal oppression, and that at the same time the property of the rich man may become more valuable and secure. My professional habits give me peculiar facilities to attempt at least this Herculean task; and I will attempt it with an unchangeable and persevering determination to effectuate this most useful purpose.

Send me to Parliament, and I undertake to procure laws to protect the property of Protestant Dissenters as well as of Catholics, for all charitable purposes—for the maintenance of their churches and places of worship—of their parochial houses, schools, and hospitals; and in particular, to consolidate such a system as may, by means of public and private bounty, procure for every Catholic rector of a parish in Ireland a parochial house, and an adequate glebe in each parish, transmissible by law to each successor, and protected against all abuse of trust, and all expense of litigation.

Send me to Parliament and I will convince every rational man, and every man possessed of sentiments of religion, of the monstrous injustice attempted to be done to the monastic orders in Ireland, by some clauses in the late law. I will be the constant advocate of the pious men who devote themselves to God in singleness of heart and humility of spirit—of those invaluable institutions which give not only literary, but religious and moral education, to the poor; and I will challenge inquiry and promulgate the truth respecting that most learned body, the Jesuits; a body of men who have done more for literature and religion than any other society that ever lived. They have produced more scholars—they have furnished more martyrs—they have preached Christianity to more infidel nations.

I trust I shall be the instrument of erasing from the statute book that paltry imitation of the worst and still-existing portion of French Jacobinism—a miserable imitation—which pretends to do that which nature and religion forbid to be done—to extinguish monastic orders in Ireland. While it is law, its penalties will be submitted to; but let me add, as matter of fact, that its mandate will most assuredly not be obeyed. It was formerly death in Ireland to be a Friar, and the Irish earth is still scarcely dry from the blood of martyred Friars; the Friars multiplied in the face of death. Oh, for the sagacity of Peel and the awful wisdom of Wellington, that meditate to suppress monastic orders in Ireland by a pecuniary penalty, and the dread of a foreign mission, under the name of banishment!!!

The law permits me to be profligate, and debauched, and corrupt and selfish; it cannot—and I venture to add, that if I am in Parliament, it shall not—long prohibit men from devoting their lives to poverty, to chastity, to obedience, and to the education of the poor.

Send me to Parliament, and I will incessantly urge on Government the necessity of assisting in the internal improvement of your county—in particular, in the improvement of the navigation of the Fergus, and the construction of an asylum harbour on the western coast.

Send me to parliament, and I will strongly urge the abolition of the accursed monopoly of the East India company—a monopoly which, while it grinds more than sixty millions of native inhabitants by a ruinous and death-dealing revenue exaction, worse than the worst rack-rents of Ireland, loads the inhabitants of Britain and Ireland with prices which render an indispensable article of consumption about twice as dear in this country as in any other part of Europe.

"Send me to parliament, and I will struggle for freedom of conscience for every human being; and for liberty for men of every creed, caste, and colour.

Send me to Parliament, and I will strain every nerve to renovate the British Constitution, by abolishing rotten boroughs and fictitious titles to vote—by extending the elective franchise to every man who is affected by taxation—and by carrying into full effect that species of constitutional reform, which, whilst it applies a radical remedy to every abuse in the system of popular representation, would necessarily diminish the public burdens, augment the value of private property, increase the safety of individual life, and add to the security of individual and popular liberty.

Send me to Parliament, and I will employ all the intellect I possess, and every faculty of mind, unremittingly, persevering ly, perpetually, to restore to Ireland a resident gentry, and a real representation in Parliament. Protestants and Catholics are equally interested in having Ireland, and Irish interests faithfully and effectually represented in Parliament.

I address Protestants equally with Catholics—I address the landlords equally with the tenants—I address the rich as well as the poor.

If the landlords of Clare wish to preserve their estates from the merciless fangs of the English system of poor laws—if they wish to develop the natural resources of their country—if they wish to bury in oblivion all former feuds and animosities—if the wish to render their properties more valuable by the diminution of public burdens, the encouragement of domestic manufactures, the advancement of Irish commerce, the increase of Irish agriculture, the melioration of the social circle, the extension of industry, comfort, and prosperity—if the landlords of Clare desire all these things, they will join in sending me to Parliament to work for the benefit of our common country.

If the tenantry desire the repeal of the sub-letting act and of the Vestry Bill—if they desire to have the Parish cess lightened and the Grand jury cess abolished—if they desire to see a domestic provision made for the sick and the destitute, and opportunities afforded to the strong and the healthy to earn the wages of industry—if they desire to see Catholic charities established and secured—if they desire to see the Catholic parochial clergy rendered independent and comfortable—if they desire to see the Catholic Monastic orders vindicated and protected—if they desire to see Catholic rights and liberties prevented from being sapped and undermined by the insidious policy of those men who, FALSE TO THEIR OWN PARTY, CAN NEVER BE TRUE TO US; and who have yielded, not to reason, but to necessity, in granting us freedom of conscience; if they desire all this, let them do me the honour to elect me.

If, in fine, the gentry of Clare are desirous to have as their representative a man who is able and most desirous to protect in Parliament their properties and permanent interests, let them do me the honour to select me.

But let them not lay the flattering unction to their souls, that they can, without an independent man of business as their representative, postpone the introduction of the English system of poor laws.

I implore of them to recollect that the English members of parliament have a direct and personal interest in introducing poor laws into Ireland, in order to relieve themselves from a portion of the burthens created in England by the Irish labourers throwing, by their numbers, and the cheapness with which they work, a large portion of English labourers on the English poor rates. If I am returned to parliament, it will be my sacred duty to arrange the necessary provision for the infirm and sick poor in Ireland, in such a manner as to avoid the mischiefs of the English system, and to render it not only healing in its application to the poor, but advantageous even to the pecuniary interests of the resident proprietors of Ireland.

Shall I be told that it is impossible now to do all this? My answer is, that I was often told that it was impossible to obtain Catholic emancipation. Every difficulty creates an impossibility to those who will not struggle against it. There is no impossibility to him who having no other object under heaven but the good of his country and his kind, is determined by honest, open, and constitutional means, to achieve the restoration of his native land. * * * * *

Impossible to restore Ireland to that happiness and freedom of which she was so foully deprived!!! Impossible!!! I utterly deny it. The spirit of improvement is abroad. The causes of political regeneration are multiplied. The landed aristocracy of England, by means of the corn laws, have an undue share of price of the morsel of bread with which the exhausted artisan feeds his hungry family—whilst that very same aristocracy purchase the articles of their own consumption more cheaply by means of "the free trade" in manufactures. The principle of the free trade, let me add, is one which I cherish; but that principle, to be just, should be universal. It should not operate to the disadvantage of the poor man, by making his bread dear, and at the same time operate to the advantage of the rich, by giving him cheap foreign manufacture. It ought not to make food dear, whilst it makes silks cheap.

The spirit of improvement is abroad, and the present oligarchical system which produced these mischiefs is rocking to its centre. England is interested equally with Ireland—more interested than Ireland in the prosperity of Ireland. Ireland consumes at present but a limited portion of British manufactures—suppose ten millions of pounds-worth per annum (for I have not the documents before me showing the precise amount); but taking it at ten millions at present, it is quite certain that it would rise to thirty millions at least—that is, to three times the present amount by the natural and necessary result of Irish posperity and Irish greatness.

The coal mines, the iron mines of England give her facilities for manufactures not possessed by any other nation on the face of the globe. The rich teeming soil of Ireland—her ever-verdant plains—her sunny hills and rich meadows—the luxuriant lime-stone districts, and the hardy and steady fertility of her gravelly mixture of soil, render her the fit nursing mother of her neighbouring artisans and operatives by her superabundant supply of food.

Thus the efficient representation of Ireland, giving a natural stimulus to the one country, would be doubly beneficial to both, and, in mutual prosperity, would increase in mutual strength and security.

I appeal for support to Protestants as well as Catholics. Protestants as well as Catholics are equally interested in the prosperity and glory of Ireland.

In my person the county of Clare has been insulted. The brand of degradation has been raised to mark me, because the people of Clare fairly selected me. Will the people of Clare endure this insult, now that they can firmly but constitutionally efface it for ever.

My Friends—my beloved friends, Protestant and Catholic—they who put me in nomination at the late election—O'Gorman Mahon and Thomas Steele, have also been visited by a similar attempt. People of Clare, what are your sentiments towards the persecutors of O'Gorman Mahon and Thomas Steele? You are not ignorant that they made themselves enemies by the activity, courage, and success with which, at a critical moment, in spite of every obstacle, and of every incitement, they preserved the peace of your county. You know how much bloodshed they prevented. The commission of the peace was never in the hands of men who so sedulously and successfully preserved the peace. But it was a crime in the eyes of some of our enemies too great to be forgiven, that the King's peace was preserved. Now, again I repeat my question—What are your feelings towards the persecutors of O'Gorman Mahon and Thomas Steele? Any man who votes against me at the ensuing election must be a man who joins the enemies of O'Gorman Mahon and Thomas Steele, and thinks that these estimable gentlemen should be visited with a paltry attempt to insult them, merely because they preserved the lives of the people, and nobly vindicated at the last election the religion and liberties of the Catholics of Ireland.

It has been said that I am a stranger in Clare. Me a stranger in any part of Ireland! Foolish and absurd. I am identified with the people of Clare in every thing that can identify man to man. All, however, I can claim, is the ratification of the former election. I ask only the sympathy of Clare upon this vacancy. I have a title to that sympathy by the community of interest and of generous feeling and exalted resolves.

Catholic Brothers—respected and esteemed Protestant friends—I claim your suffrages on this occasion.

To my Catholic brothers I say, that the protection of the rights of the Catholics in Parliament—that the establishment of Catholic charities and schools—that the independent and permanent support of the Catholic clergy—that the integrity of the Catholic religious and charitable societies; and, in fine, that the vindication of the principles and of the genuine purity of calumniated Catholic doctrines, require that I should be in Parliament.

To my esteemed and beloved Protestant friends I say, that the local interests of your county—the individual interests of your resident gentry and landed proprietors—the universal interests of Ireland require that I should be in Parliament.

To both Catholic and Protestant friends I would recal to mind that we achieved Emancipation in the most peaceful, loyal, and constitutional manner. We committed no offence—we were guilty of no crime—we destroyed no property—we injured no man's person—we affected no man's life. The glorious revolution which gave us Catholic Emancipation was effected without the destruction of one particle of any man's property—without the shedding of one drop of human blood.—A sober, a moral, and a religious people cannot continue slaves; they become too powerful for their oppressors—their moral strength exceeds their physical powers; and their progress towards prosperity and liberty is in vain opposed by the Peels and the Wellingtons of society. These poor strugglers for ancient abuses yield to a necessity which violates no law, and commits no crime; and having once already succeeded by these means, our next success is equally certain, if we adopt the same virtuous and irresistible means.

I conclude as I began. Electors of Clare, I have been illegally injured, and you have been unworthily insulted by that unworthy ministerial dexterity which deprived me of my right to represent you in Parliament. I call upon you to wipe away that injury—to blot out insult, by sending me back to express my sentiments and yours to the men who, in so undignified a manner, injured me and insulted you.

Protestants and Catholics, Friends and Brothers,

I am your devoted servant,

London, May 25, 1829. D. O'CONNELL.

A Spaniard has invented a machine for the purpose of facilitating the erection of buildings, by means of which he professes to make a moderate sized house habitable in a fortnight.

The Mail.

SATURDAY, MAY 30.

The Mail of Wednesday has arrived in course.

There is a report of the death of Lord Wm. Bentinck, Governor-General of India; but it wants confirmation. There is no news in these papers.

Mr. O'Connell's address has revived something like the dreaded agitation whose spirit, it was hoped, had settled itself for a long repose. There has been a re-gathering at the Corn Exchange, and awakened excitement, like an electric shock, has run through all the host, renewing both the memory of the past, and the pleasure of some instant great contention. We think however it is but a note of preparation, which will not be found warranted by the result. The probability is, that Mr. O'Connell will be returned for Clare without opposition. We trust indeed that there may be no party in the county sufficiently foolish and absurd to dream of being able to oppose him with success, and to create a disturbance in the country by an attempt which must prove not only abortive but ridiculous. The alteration of the franchise can make no difference under the circumstances of so peculiar a case as this; and we are quite sure that the landlords would do themselves more harm than good, in regard to their connection with their tenantry, by a premature effort to re-establish an influence which had been so completely broken down by an occasion which is, as it were, but of yesterday. Mr. O'Connell will certainly be re-elected for Clare, and we are exceedingly rejoiced that he will thus be enabled to transfer the exercise of his powers agitatorial—across the water. The 'address' will be found in our columns, and notwithstanding the recent great event, it appears the learned candidate has already discovered a stock of grievances (Catholic and otherwise), sufficient, in all conscience, to keep him pleasantly employed to the end of his life, if it be one of any computable length. But the chief feature in the instrument, is its treatment of the two great conquerors of Catholic Emancipation, whom it classes amongst the greatest of *oppressors*! "A sober, a moral, and a religious people, cannot continue slaves; they become too powerful for their *oppressors*; their moral strength exceeds their physical powers; and their progress towards prosperity and liberty is in vain opposed by the *Peels and the Wellingtons of society*. These *poor strugglers* for ancient abuses yield to a necessity which, &c."!! It is easy to infer to which side of the House the learned candidate is now resolved to attach himself, on taking his seat in good earnest, and we confess we think the "Peels and Wellingtons" would have at least done as well, had they contrived to attach him to themselves.—It will be seen that Mr. Sheil is "up" for Louth. The *modesty* of the learned gentleman on this occasion is not unamusing.

CORPORATIONS.

From the great corporation of London, to the little snug borough of Wexford, management, manœuvring, and hocus pocus constitute the moving principle of them all. The following is the exact order which was served on the big Lunrun one by the House of Lords, and which is setting their honours of that guild in such a rage:—

"You are directed to make out a return of the expenditure of the corporation of the city of London, from the year 1813 to the year 1828, both inclusive—the usual sources from whence the funds are derived—the purposes to which the expenditure was applied in each year—distinguishing such estates as the corporation holds in trust, together with the application of the rents, issues, and dividends arising thereon."

We wish just such an order had been newly served upon their honours of Waterford.—The Londoners are in a great rage at such an attempt to overhaul them, but we hope the Lords will persevere. We refer to an amusing account of the august representative of the Wexfordian knot, which we have copied from the *Wexford Herald*. The rage and amazement of the man in office at the citizens presuming to demand their rights, was really very good. We should like to have seen him. By the bye, how long are such nuisances to continue, in an age which they tell us is one of intellect and common sense?

WATERFORD THEATRE.

We have delayed so long inserting the communication we have adverted to on this subject, that we shall now merely embody the observations it contains, in the few words we shall here say upon it. Our correspondent, we believe, is in error in supposing that the Corporation are unwilling to let the building; we believe the reverse is the case; but it is a question whether they have offered it on terms likely to be accepted, and whether, upon the whole, they have acted in regard to it, as would become faithful stewards of the public. We shall not enter into the question more minutely, but come at once to our own conclusion of what such a body ought to do in the business; and it is this—that they ought to keep the building in a state of thorough repair both externally and internally, and if no tenant for a term of years (being a person who would appropriate it to the purposes of amusement for which it was designed) should offer, that they should let it for temporary occasions on the most reasonable terms. The building has now been lying useless for some years. Offers, we understand, have been made to guage it for short periods; but nothing would be accepted but one for a long term. In this, we think, there is some blame attributable to the body; for it was scarcely to be expected under the circumstances of this country generally, and of Waterford perhaps in particular, that any theatrical manager would bind himself down to a *lease* of the premises. We do not enter upon this subject very decidedly made up in our opinions one way or the other, nor at all prepared to pass an irrevocable censure. We are neither very great zealots for the Stage, nor sour objectors to the occasional and moderate enjoyment of the agreeable, enlivening, and intellectual amusements which it affords. What we desire to see is, the opportunity afforded to the inhabitants of now and then partaking in such recreations on advantageous and satisfactory terms. To effect this, the Theatre must be put into a state of thorough repair, and so fitted up, that with little expense it may be adapted to the peculiar purposes of any manager, or other candidate for favour through the medium of public entertainment; and, as it strikes us, and, as we presume, experience has shown, must be let for a few days, or a few weeks, or for any *short period* that may be required. If the Corporation should think it beneath their dignity to enter into such arrangements with gentlemen vulgarly called "strollers," but *sometimes* respectable people notwithstanding; they might, we suppose, depute some person whose business it would be to manage the bargaining part of the concern for them. Above all, the rent or hire ought to be moderate and encouraging. Upon no other conditions does it occur to us, that the inhabitants are likely to derive the benefit of occasional public amusements of a desirable kind, and we hope the committee of the corporation will favour us by taking them into consideration. It is something to enliven the dullness of a provincial town—to set the animal spirits in motion which stagnate in the insipid uniformity of unvarying faces, and merely domestic resources—thus promoting cheerfulness, and consequently health—it is something to do this, but it is something whose value all will admit, to encourage the shopkeepers and tradespeople, and circulate cash. To a certain extent the latter is unquestionably a consequence of the gay but harmless sociabilities and amusements which we are contemplating, and we therefore consider the subject one which we have a right to see fairly treated and done justice to into whatever public department its management may fall.—It is not so long since we should have little thought of throwing out hints touching the revival of our *theatre*; we should then indeed have been the foremost to discourage it; but we hope that the gloomy atmosphere of unsocial party violence has cleared, and that the curtain may be now considered as risen upon a milder and more genial prospect.

We have had great pleasure in observing that in the case of Captain and Lady Agnes Byng against the Proprietors of the *Warder* and of the *Star of Brunswick*, the defendants in both cases, have acted in the most becoming manner, and done every thing in their power to atone for the error into which it is manifest they were betrayed by a false public rumour, of which it is most certain they were not the originators. They have acted not only as gentlemen but as men of good feeling, and we should hope will not be made to suffer for a crime of which they have as just an abhorrence as all other respectable members of society. It will be extraordinary after the affidavit of Messrs. Alcock and Ellis, and the speech of Mr. Sheehan, if the plaintiffs shall be advised to continue the prosecution. It is no small merit in a public journal such as the *Warder*, of great circulation and conducted with decision and spirit, that this is the *first time* it has ever been brought into a court of justice.—We sincerely hope that the prosecution will be abandoned, more particularly as the plaintiffs have already obtained every satisfaction they could possibly derive from ulterior proceedings.

SMUGGLED TOBACCO.

Thursday morning, the collector of customs, James Wallace, Esq., and the landing surveyor, Mr. Ormsby, accompanied by a party of the Waterguards, proceeded to Kilbarry, about two miles from this city, where they found buried in a potato field, twenty-three bales of tobacco, of 60 lbs. each. The information was given by the occupier of the ground, the tobacco having been placed there without his knowledge. The same evening, the waterguards continued the search in the same neighbourhood, and discovered another lot of six bales in a corn field, and yesterday morning on a further search, one bale, making in all thirty bales. The whole were safely lodged in the King's stores.

The total number of Freeholders who have given notice of registry in this county is 461.

INDIAN CORN.—It will be seen by our port news, that two vessels have arrived from Liverpool with this grain. The speculation is owing to the increased price of potatoes and an expected rise on oatmeal and the coarser kinds of flour.

THE WEATHER.—The face of nature wears a smiling aspect. The present genial weather, succeeding to a long prevalence of cold winds, has imparted life and animation to the vegetable world, and promises an ample supply of the bounties of the earth. Rain, however, is anxiously desired by the farmer.

REGISTRY OF FREEHOLDS.—The number of Freeholds already noticed in the county of Cork amounts to 1442; of which 75 are for £50, 180 for £20, and 1187 for £10. When the great extent of the county is considered, this number will be deemed rather small; but it is accounted for by several of the leading interests having expressed ther intention of giving themselves no trouble whatever with their tenantry—as from the late scenes at the different elections they could have no control over them. Some gentlemen, we are informed, have prevented their tenantry from registering, to avoid the disagreeable collisions that might ensue in the event of a contested election. —*Cork Constitution*.

We shall, on Saturday, take an opportunity of adverting to the proceedings of the late Catholic Association, which is fast reviving, and should be checked in the bud. The attention of the Government will, we hope, be directed to this body.—*Dublin Packet*.

WEXFORD ELECTION.—The election for the representation of the town of Wexford takes place on next Monday, the 1st of June. Sir Edward C. Deering and Robert Wigram, jun. Esq. are the only candidates who have addressed the electors.

The Victory, steam vessel, under the command of Captain Ross, has sailed on a voyage of discovery to the Arctic regions.

There was a meeting of the landed interest of Clare residing in Dublin, on Friday, when it was resolved to put forward an independent member for that county—General Fitzgerald is said to have attended the meeting.

The Freeholders of Clare are likewise requested (by an advertisement which appears in the Dublin Papers,) to hold themselves disengaged, as upon the approaching election, a gentleman of their county, of the highest respectability and independence, will offer himself a candidate to represent the county in Parliament.

The twenty-second anniversary to celebrate the purity of election in Wesminster was held on Monday evening at the Crown and Anchor Tavern.—Amongst the company present, were Lord Nugent, D. O'Connell, Esq.—Monck, Esq. M. P., Otway Cave, Esq. M.P., Alexander Dawson, Esq., M.P., D. W. Harvey, Esq., M.P., Mr. Steele, Mr. Lawless, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Cobbett.

His Majesty on Tuesday gave a grand dinner to a numerous party, at his palace in St. James's. Thursday evening a ball was to be given to the juvenile branches of the nobility and gentry.

DUBLIN REGATTA.—His Grace the Duke of Northumberland has subscribed one hundred pounds towards the Dublin Regatta, which commences on Tuesday, the 30th of June.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

MONDAY, MAY 25.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS the corporation of London were heard by counsel at the bar against the order issued by their lordships. The counsel were informed by the Lord Chancellor "that they must confine their observations to the injuries which the petitioners apprehended from a compliance with their lordships' order, and that they must refrain from any remarks upon the privileges of the house." The discussion was preceded by a petition from Mr. Hunt, who is one of the auditors of the city, and who expressed his belief that the corporation had sufficient funds to defray the expenses of London-bridge. The arguments of counsel did not induce the house to depart from their original order, and a motion for the production of the accounts forthwith was agreed to.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS the metropolis police bill, a measure from which the greatest benefit is anticipated, was read a third time and passed.

The bill for regulating the proceedings in the Court of Chancery has been withdrawn by Mr. Peel, or rather deferred to the next session, on account of the advanced state of the present one—when the subject could not be expected to undergo the mature discussion to which its importance so eminently entitles it.

Upon the subject of the sugar duties, Mr. C. Grant, after some observations, moved, "that the duty on West India sugar be reduced 7s per cwt; and that the duty on East India sugar, 37s per cwt, be reduced to 25s per cwt." This motion produced some debate, the result of which was, that the amendment was negatived by a majority of 38; and the resolution of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was of course carried.

Upon the motion of Lord Lowther that the house do resolve itself into a Committee on the Land Revenue Bill, Col. Davies renewed the subject of the expense attendant upon the building of Buckingham house. A long conversation ensued; and on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that a sum not exceeding £150,000 should be voted over and above the sum already voted for the Palace, Mr. Bankes moved that the sum proposed should be reduced by £34,000. On a division the original resolution proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was carried by a majority of 91 to 61.

TUESDAY.

The House of Lords was engaged in receiving petitions up to six o'clock this evening.

There not being 40 members present in the House of Commons, at four o'clock this afternoon, the Speaker adjourned the house till next day.

DOCTOR DOYLE AND THE FREEHOLDERS.

The celebrated Doctor Doyle of Carlow has addressed the freeholders, on the true meaning of the oath which they are to take on registering their freeholds. It would be impossible for the most captious critic to find fault with this address. We regret we have not room for the whole of it in this publication, and subjoin merely the beginning and the end:—

Carlow, May, 1829.

REV. DEAR SIR—If there be any considerable number of your Parishioners to whom the following instruction would be useful, you will be pleased to read it from the Altar, at the time of mass, on next Sunday. Should those persons of your parish who are about to register their freeholds, be so well informed and so circumstanced as that these instructions would, in their regard, be uncalled for, or inapplicable, then you will be pleased to withold them from the public. I remain, Rev. dear Sir,

Your faithful humble servant in Christ,

✠ J. DOYLE.

To the Faithful in Christ Jesus, within the Dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN—We, James Doyle, being appointed by God to watch over you, and to render to him hereafter an account of your souls, have been led by some things within our own knowledge, and by various representations made to us, to address unto you the following brief instruction:

This instruction relates solely to the intent and meaning of the oath which many of you, either at present or hereafter, may be called upon to make when you wish to register your freeholds. We apprehend that the form of oath to be taken by you on that occasion is not sufficiently known to many of you, and we are well aware that the person who is not informed as to what he is to swear until the oath is recited for him in the crowd and bustle of an open court, cannot then pay as much attention to it or understand the wording of it so well as he should. Hence it becomes our duty to inform you of the right meaning of the oath to be taken by you as freeholders, that all danger of offending God, either through ignorance or by wilful perjury, may be far removed from you. * * * * *

[We pass on as we have premised above, to the end:—]

Finally, it is said you would not relinquish your present tenement, and expose yourself and family houseless in the world for ten pounds a year, therefore you may register a freehold to that amount. This statement, if made to any of you, beloved brethren, is well calculated to excite your feelings; but do not, we beseech you, indulge them. It may be made through ignorance and not with an evil design; but if made with an intent to terrify you, reply to it, saying—the earth and the fullness thereof belong to the Lord, and I know that he has care of me; if any one oppress the poor man unjustly I know that vengeance will fall upon him from above. He who would tempt me to sin against Heaven, by intimating that I should register a freehold which I have not, or be banished from my home, may exert his rights because he is strong, to the violation of mine because I am weak—but he will not escape the judgment of God. To tempt me however to swear that I have a freehold worth to myself or to a solvent tenant ten pounds a year more than I pay for it, when you and I know that I hold it at a rack-rent, is to insult the property and trifle with my distress—for surely no man would seriously estimate the value of property by the price which a husband or a father would pay that his wife might not be left houseless, his children exposed to famine, and himself left a solitary wanderer upon the earth.

We almost omitted to mention that some persons of singular ingenuity in divining fictions, have thought and said that among "parish cesses, or rates, and cesses on townlands," which may be deducted from the estimated value of the freehold, could be included the sums paid to Ecclesiastical persons or Corporations under the Tythe Composition Act—but this is not the case.—Charges of this sort are a commutation for tithes, and do not partake in any way of the nature of a cess or tax, whether Parochial or Parliamentary.

We conclude this instruction, beloved brethren, by conjuring you, in the name of God, and by the fear and reverence you owe our Lord Jesus Christ, on whose Holy Gospel you will be sworn, that you do not suffer yourselves to be seduced by new and strange doctrines on the subject of oaths; that you swear only to what you know, and that if you be in doubt you do not swear at all. That you take the words of an oath, in their plain and obvious sense, for such is the sense of the legislature, or (if they be at all doubtful) in that meaning which will remove you farthest from the danger of lying or offending God. Remember the words of St. James, the great Apostle of our Lord, "If you bear respect to persons, you commit sin, being reproached by the law as transgressors."—Chap. 2, v. 9.

Peace be to you, beloved brethren, and grace from God our Father and from the Lord Jesus Christ.

Mr. T. L. Baker has held an inquest at Cashel on the body of a man named Casheen, when the jury returned a verdict—died by the visitation of God. The deceased, we learn, some time ago, received a very severe beating with sticks from his wife and children.—*Clonmel Paper.*

Mr. O'Connell wore his Association coat and button of the Order of Liberators when he addressed the House of Commons.

The Rev. Charles Milley Doyle, rector of Castlelakeney, and brother to the General of that name, has subscribed to the O'Connell fund.

Madame Catalani and Mrs. Waylett passed through Dublin on Saturday, on a visit to the North of Ireland.

BRITISH CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—We understand it is intended, by the members of this body that it should be allowed to die a natural death. The assigned reason for its not again giving any evidence of vitality, is the difficulty experienced in agreeing on any suitable acknowledgment of the exertions of Mr. O'Connell.—*Observer.*

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