15 one as a paragraph in last page

Atmr Last — [signature]

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. VII.—No 685. SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1830. Price 6d

1

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

ACCEPT my warm acknowledgments for the honour you have conferred on me. To have been selected as your Representative, is in itself a source of pleasure and of pride; but the incidents which have attended my Election, and the conciliatory results to which they are calculated to lead, give to that high distinction a more than ordinary value.

It has been my good fortune not only to have been returned by a great preponderance of the rank, the property, and the intelligence of your County, but (what in a national point of view is of far more importance) to have become the means of effecting a cordial reconciliation between those classes whom mutual prejudices had kept too long asunder. With the motives for hostility, resentment has passed away—the predictions of peace have been verified—the prophecies of concord have been fulfilled—for while my former opponents have, by the change of circumstances and the consequent change of feelings, been converted into my supporters, they have been met, with a reciprocity of sentiment equally salutary and sincere, by those who had once questioned the expediency of that measure of whose tranquillising tendency we have just had incontrovertible evidence.

In return for the important obligation, for which I am indebted to this fortunate union of parties, under circumstances so auspicious—it shall be my study not only to promote the local interests of this County, but to raise and to complete that noble structure of which, by the co-operation of all parties in promoting the objects of the Legislature, the foundations have been so deeply and permanently laid.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
With every sentiment of gratitude and esteem,
Your faithful Servant,
GEORGE THOMAS BERESFORD.
Waterford, March 2, 1830.

2

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY NEXT, 11th MARCH, Instant, AT THE NEW BUILDING ADJOINING MISS GRANT'S COACH MANUFACTORY, MALL,

A VARIETY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Chairs, Tables, Beds, Bedding, several articles of Plate and Plated ware, Books, Paintings, Prints, Old China and Delft, an excellent Piano Forte, House Linen and other Articles, a Catalogue of which will be prepared previous to the Auction.

Sale to commence precisely at 12 o'Clock.

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

March 6.

3

ON SALE,

ALL those extensive WAREHOUSE CONCERNS on the Quay, in this City, formerly occupied by Messrs. Hunt and Co., and latterly in the possession of the late Isaac Stewart, Esq.; subject to the Annual Rent of 45l 10s for an unexpired term of 93 years.

For farther particulars apply to GALWEY and POWER.

Waterford, March 2, 1830.

4

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, MICHAEL DUNPHY, otherwise called MICHAEL DONOGHUE, have surrendered myself, and that I am now a prisoner in the Gaol of the County of Waterford, and that I intend to abide my trial at the next General Assizes, to be held in and for said County, for the alleged charge of having, on the Evening of the Third Day of December last, at Abbeyside, near Dungarvan, in the said County of Waterford, killed one Matthew Trum; or for, or on account of any other charge, matter, or thing then and there to be alleged against me. Dated this 2d Day of March, 1830.

his
MICHAEL ✕ DUNPHY.
mark.

To the Right Honourable Henry Joy, his Majesty's Attorney General—the Right Honourable John Doherty, his Majesty's Solicitor General—to the Heir at Law, the Widow, and next of Kin of the Deceased, and all other persons whom it may concern.

5

TO BE SOLD.

THE INTEREST in WM. SHEARMAN'S Establishment at Greenvale, county of Kilkenny, within 4 Miles of Waterford, convenient to the navigable pill of Kilmacow, on which there has been erected, within the last nine years, a powerful Bolting Mill, capable of manufacturing 10,000 barrels of wheat annually, and considerably more if the storage were increased. There are also BLEACH WORKS on the concerns, erected at the same time, on the best construction, capable of bleaching and finishing Linen or Cotton Goods to a great extent; and in addition to the above, there is a small WOOLLEN FACTORY with Carding and Spinning Machinery, the whole worked by a never-failing supply of water. The land attached to it comprises near 45 acres statute measure, which is highly improved and well planted. There is an excellent family House, one for a Clerk, and 8 workmen's houses, with a large walled-in garden, which offers a large supply of excellent fruit; altogether, it is the best circumstanced place for business in the neighbourhood of Waterford, being in an excellent corn country, and having a command of water in the driest seasons.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises, or W. and N. Lumsden, Quay, Waterford.

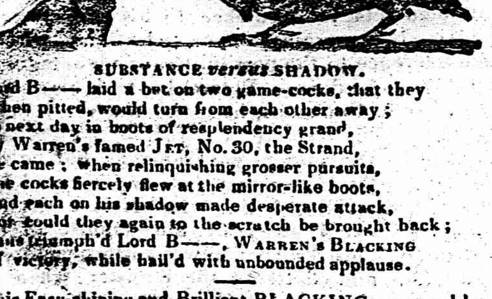
6

DAY AND MARTIN'S BLACING.

THIS inestimable Composition, with half the usual labour, produces a most brilliant Jet Black, fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather—will not soil the finest linen—is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.

Sold Wholesale at the MANUFACTORY,
97, HIGH HOLBORN,
And Retail throughout the Kingdom, in Bottles, Pots, and Tin Boxes, at 6d, 1s, and 1s 6d each.

7



SUBSTANCE versus SHADOW.

Lord B—— laid a bet on two game-cocks, that they
When pitted, would turn from each other away;
So next day in boots of resplendency grand,
By Warren's famed JET, No. 30, the Strand,
He came; when relinquishing grosser pursuits,
The cocks fiercely flew at the mirror-like boots,
And each on his shadow made desperate attack,
Nor could they again to the scratch be brought back;
Thus triumph'd Lord B——, WARREN'S BLACKING
Of victory, while hail'd with unbounded applause.

This Easy-shining and Brilliant BLACKING, prepared by

Robert Warren.

30, STRAND, LONDON;

Sold in WATERFORD by—	CLONMEL: T. S. Grubb,
S. Phelan, Bookseller,	Malcomson & Jacob,
M. Laffan, ditto,	T. Lawler,
R. Farrell, ditto,	R. Davis,
White and Co., Druggists,	S. Fayle,
Jr. Condon, Ironmonger,	D. Hickey,
J. Jacob, ditto,	A. Lonergan,
R. and E. Kehoe, Grocers,	FERMOY: S. Moase,
J. Kearney, ditto,	Dann.
T. Wilson, ditto,	CAHIR: W. Burke,
W. C. Budd & Co. ditto,	KILKENNY: J. Downey,
E. Lynch, Oilman,	O. Callaghan,
	J. Reynolds,

And Sold in every Town in the Kingdom.

LIQUID, in Bottles, and PASTE BLACKING, in Pots, at 6d, 12d, and 18d each.

☞ Be particular to inquire for

WARREN'S, 30, Strand.

All others are Counterfeit.

LAW KALENDAR.

City Waterford Sessions—March 8.

County Waterford Sessions—Waterford, April 12; Dungarvan, 14.

County Tipperary Sessions—Nenagh, April 13; Clonmel, 20.

County Kilkenny Sessions—Kilkenny, April 13; Thomastown, 20.

County Wexford Sessions—Enniscorthy, April 12; New Ross, 17.

8

TRAMORE.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE, GARDEN, and LAND, as lately in the possession of the late Mrs. LYON. Apply to Mr. M. Dobbyn, Woodlands.

9

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH INSTANT, FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

THE NEW HOUSE, next the new Custom House, in which Alexander Pope lately resided; the NEW HOUSE in Lombard-street, in which the late Mrs. Walsh resided; and the FIVE NEW HOUSES with small Gardens at the rere, at the North side of the River.

Apply to Richard Pope, Sion-hill.

Waterford, 6th March, 1830.

(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

10

TO BE LENT, AT INTEREST,

TWO THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED POUNDS. Apply to Charles Tandy and Sons.

March 5, 1830.

(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

11

FROM £500 TO £6,000,

TO BE LENT on Approved Security. Apply to John Cower, Solicitor, Waterford; or 2, Capel-street, Dublin.

TO THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF WATERFORD.

SIR, 12 #

WE, the Undersigned Members of the Managing Committee of the FEVER HOSPITAL, request you will convene a MEETING of the GOVERNORS of that Institution, to receive the Annual Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the Hospital, previously to its being submitted to the Judges of Assize, to appoint a Treasurer and Committee for the ensuing Year and transact such other business as may come before the Meeting.

MICHAEL HANLY,
JOHN POWER,
NUGENT O'REILLY,
JOHN SCALLAN,
BENJAMIN GRAHAM.

Waterford, March 5, 1830.

In compliance with the above Requisition, I hereby request a MEETING of the GOVERNORS of the FEVER HOSPITAL, at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at ONE o'Clock, for the purposes in the Requisition mentioned.

M. EVELYN, Mayor.

With permission of the Worshipful the Mayor and Corporation.

12

TYROLESE FAMILY.
RAINER'S CONCERTS.
ASSEMBLY ROOM, TOWN HALL, WATERFORD.

THE TYROLESE MINSTRELS, a Sister and Four Brothers of the RAINER FAMILY, (under the special Patronage of his Majesty and Royal Family), most respectfully announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Waterford and its Neighbourhood, their intention of giving

TWO MORNING AND AN EVENING CONCERT,

in the above Assembly Room, viz.: on MONDAY, March 8th, at TWO o'Clock; same EVENING, MONDAY, March 8th, at EIGHT o'Clock; and on TUESDAY, March 9th, at TWO o'Clock (each Concert occupying about an Hour and a Half), on each of which ocasions they will Sing

TWELVE OF THEIR MOST POPULAR NATIONAL MELODIES,

appearing in the Dresses presented to them by the King, in token of the Royal approbation of their Performances before his Majesty and the Court, at Windsor; concluding by introducing A SPECIMEN OF THEIR NATIONAL DANCING.

Tickets, 3s 6d.—Children and Members of School Establishments, 2s each; to be had either at the Door previous to the time of the Performance, or at Mr. Farrell's, 'Waterford Mirror' Office, Quay, where may be had also,

BOOKS OF THE SONGS, IN ENGLISH & GERMAN, Price 1s. each.

Constant Fires will be kept in the Room.

13

TO DR. LAMERT.

Carlow, Jan. 5, 1830.

SIR,

I SHOULD deem myself one of the least grateful of mortals, did I suffer you to leave this country without giving my testimony to the truth of the many extraordinary cures which you have wrought by your most invaluable medicine. I can do this, because I myself have been a signal instance of the efficacy of the medicines which you so successfully recommended; and as a knowledge of my case may be useful to multitudes suffering from the same terrible, but alas! too seductive practice, to which I was an emaciated victim, I give you liberty to make what use you please of this communication, reserving, however, this alone, that you are not, except confidentially to your patients, to disclose my name. Need I tell you, dear Sir, my motives for this caution? You know and must respect them. A school-fellow, when reason was yet weak, and passion strong, taught me the seductive habit; long continuance therein brought the necessary, though by me unexpected consequences—dreams of horror by night, aching pains in the joints, listlessness to the business and the enjoyments of day, a dread of bed hour, from the achings and sleeplessness which followed. I consulted our most eminent physicians here, swallowed the medicines they prescribed punctually, adopted the regimen they recommended, and strange to say, found no relief. This was about a year and a half since. After six months' continuance at these prescribed remedies, I found myself getting not better, but worse; and despairing of my case, thought that all that man could do in self preservation I had done. It is now precisely eight weeks since a friend of mine handed me a Dublin Paper, containing your advertisement, and advised me to try you as a last resource. You know that I did so. Since then I have taken a package of your medicine, and find so much relief, that I think myself quite restored to the same strength of body and vigour of constitution which I enjoyed twelve years back. I now enclose you what will pay for two additional packages, which I hope you will forward to me as soon as convenient.

Gratefully, fervently, and sincerely, your obedient servant.

M. B——.

Any communications, post-paid, addressed to the care of Mr. Valentine Gregory, near this town, respecting the particulars of my case, I shall feel the fullest satisfaction in answering.

Dr. LAMERT, from the Old Medical Establishment, Church street, Spitalfields, London, may be consulted daily—free of expense; from the 4th of March, until the day of the 10th of March, at Miss COMERFORD'S, Mall, Waterford; or by Letter, (post paid), enclosing a remittance for Medicines, will be duly attended to.

Attendance from Ten till Three, and from Five till Nine in the Evening.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED—March 2d, Wharfinger, Cosens, London, ballast—Malcolm, Pond, ditto gen. cargo—3d, Selsey, Lancaster, Falmouth, ballast—William, Williams, Milford bark—4th, Fox, Curtis, Neath, ditto, and culm—Pandora, Baldwin; Milford, Owen, Newport, coals—Edward, Roche, ditto, ditto (for Wexford)—Peace, Meritt, Llanelly, coals—Sarah and Eliza, Woollacott; Good Statesman, Buckingham, Swansea, culm—Betsey, Thomas, Cardiff, coals—Hannah, Culleton; Cam's Delight, Chambers; Hero, Lovering, Swansea, culm, (all for Ross)—Bulwark, Jones, ditto, ditto (for Arthurstown)—Western Star, Evans, ditto, ditto, (for Bannow)—Clonmel, Davis, London, ballast—Nora Creina, Stacey, Bristol, gen. cargo—Joseph and Fanny, Lobbett; Elizabeth, Fisher; Jones, Edmonds; Star, Bishop; Charles, Jeffrey; Mary and Betty, Pitt, Newport, coals—Resolution, Fisher, Cardiff, ditto—Harmony, Richards, Newport, ditto (for Ross)—Leonidas, Lovering; Stevenstone, Smith, Swansea, culm—Elizabeth, Bond, Falmouth, ballast—William, Beer, Swansea, coals—Prude, Molloy—Minerva, Reigh, ditto, ditto, (for Wexford)—Providence, Rossiter; Liberty, Nevil; Albion, Devereux, Newport, coals (all for Wexford)—Mary, Stafford, Swansea, culm (for Bar of Loch)—Mary and Joseph, Murray, ditto, coals and earthenware (for Dungarvan)—Redmond, Power, Bristol, herrings, iron &c. (for Dungarvan)—Bicton, Lang, Liverpool, gen. cargo—Active, Connor, Liverpool, coals and staves (for Wexford.)

SAILED.—3d, Gipsy (steamer) Owen, Liverpool, gen. cargo—Sybill, Irvine, Glasgow, pots, &c. (for Limerick)—4th, none.

5th, Wind at 8 a. m. S.S.W.

Arrived from Waterford—At London, Feb. 28, Fanny, Brokenshaw; Sarah, Jones.

14

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

SIR,

IN consequence of a placard which was circulated on the 1st instant, and copied into the *Waterford Chronicle* on the 2d instant, signed by my friend, Mr. Thomas Steele, and generally circulated through this town, the Mayor, in the proper exercise of his discretion, thought it right to order the arrest of Mr. Steele and Mr. Welsh, against whom Mr. Steele's letter was directed. On the morning of the 3d inst., a message was communicated by Mr. Welsh to Mr. Steele, through the medium of Mr. Langley, the friend of Mr. Welsh. Mr. Langley said, he was requested by Mr. Welsh to call on Mr. Steele, for an apology for a letter which appeared in the *Waterford Chronicle*. To this Mr. Steele replied he would never make an apology, and he added, as he and Mr. Welsh were arrested, it would be necessary to go out of the jurisdiction of the Mayor of Waterford, and mentioned France as the place of final settlement. Mr. Langley replied, he could not go to France, but perhaps a more convenient place could be found.—Mr. Steele then said that he would immediately go to the country, about four miles distance, to his friend Mr. Lawless, in whose hands he would place his honour and character. Mr. Steele immediately came to me, and left the arrangement and inquiry in my hands. I feel most gratified in submitting the following Correspondence to the Public, which will demonstrate, that all this painful feeling has arisen out of a mistake as to facts, under which Mr. Welsh laboured, and with which he was impressed, and that I have discovered this mistake; and on this discovery have established the reconciliation of two honourable and brave men.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient, humble Servant,
JOHN LAWLESS.

Waterford, March 2, 1830.

To Thomas Welsh, Esq.
Waterford, March 2, 1830.

SIR—I have been informed by my friend, Mr. Lawless; that there is an impression on your mind that I have made, from the balcony erected on the Mall of this town, some severe personal reflections on you. I never, in the remotest degree, alluded to you, either personally or politically, from the balcony. What I said, with regard to your public conduct during the late Election, I said in the Court House, in your own presence, that of your immediate friends, and the people at large. In the observations I then made, I meant no personal disrespect; my observations were public and political; never having seen nor heard of you before, I could not have any cause to be personal; but your letter to the Editor of the *Waterford Mirror* obliged me (not being aware of your mistake) to give expression to personal reflections of the sharpest character—which I shall feel pleasure in withdrawing, when I see your acknowledgment that you wrote your letter to the Editor of the *Mirror* under an erroneous impression.

I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,
THOMAS STEELE.

P.S.—With respect to the editorial observations published under my authority in the *Waterford Chronicle*, I need merely say that they refer to the speech alluded to in the foregoing letter, and to nothing else.

To Thomas Steele, Esq.
Waterford, March 2, 1830.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, in which I am happy to learn that no personal reflections have been made by you from the balcony erected on the Mall, and in the observations you made in the Court House, you contemplated no personal disrespect; I therefore consider it a duty I owe to your feelings to express my regret that the erroneous impression existing in my mind with regard to your conduct, should have produced any letter from me, containing any personal reflection on you.

I remain, Sir,
Your very humble Servant,
THOMAS WELSH.

To Thomas Welsh, Esq.
Waterford, March 2, 1830.

Sir—The letter I have this moment received, satisfies my mind, that your letter in the *Waterford Mirror* was written under *a mistake as to facts*, and that the language you employed against me in your letter was used under an erroneous impression. I therefore feel much regret in making use of any language painful to your feelings in my letter to the Editor of the *Waterford Chronicle*.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient, humble servant;
THOMAS STEELE

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, March 6.—We have rather small supplies of corn at market; the demand is good. Wheat, 28s to 32s 6d per barrel; barley, 12s to 13s 6d; oats, 9s to 10s, and by mealmen, 10s 6d to 11s 6d. Oatmeal, by retail, 12s to 13s per cwt. Flour, 2ds, 37s to 38s per bag; 3ds, 28s to 32s; 4ths, 16s to 20s. The price of butter is almost nominal, so little is coming in—84s per cwt. appears to be the current price, but prime would obtain 85s to 86s per cwt. Bacon pigs, 27s to 29s 6d per cwt. Beef, 4d to 5d; mutton, 3½d to 5½d per lb. Potatoes, 3d to 4d per stone of 14lbs. by the bag.

Clonmel, March 3.—Corn continues in moderate supply—Oats from 9d to 9½d per stone; shipping wheat from 17½d to 18d with an allowance; and grinding wheat from 18½d to 20½d with horse money on picked samples. The supply of hogs at our monthly fair of yesterday was of a light description, which rated at about 30s per cwt. for the primest qualities. Since our last, some jobbers' lots from a distance (mostly from Connaught) commanded 29s, and in one instance, 29s 9d was paid.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, March 2.—No change in the value of barley; there were very few samples of English, and none of Scotch or Cumberland on sale. Prices of Flour were unvaried. Oatmeal was 6d to 1s per sack dearer. A moderate business was done in Oats, at an advance of 1d per 45 lbs. and holders very firm. The wheat trade this morning was less lively, and prices scarcely so high as on Saturday, but 1d to 2d per 70 lbs. dearer than on this day se'nnight, with only a very limited display of samples.

Provisions.—Very little has been done in dry butters during the last week by the country dealers, about 2500 firkins have, however, been shipped to London, which has relieved us a little, and our quotations are obtainable to a limited extent.—Most of the pickled butters at market have lately exchanged hands at our quotations. There is not much doing in Bacon, Beef, or Pork. Butter per cwt.—Belfast, 76s; Wexford Carlow, 72s; Waterford, 63s to 68s.

London Corn Exchange, March 1.—Our arrivals of all descriptions of grain were very large from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, and the mealing trade was in rather a lifeless state—nevertheless, fine samples of wheat obtained last Monday's prices, but in the middling and second qualities there were no offers whatsoever. Barley, owing to the magnitude of the supply, was extremely heavy sale, and 34s. was the extreme price, but, to obtain it, the quality must be very superior indeed. Beans and peas of both descriptions remain without the slightest alteration. Oats fully support last week's currency, though the supply was large. In other articles there is no alteration.

Wheat, 40s to 75s; rye, 28s to 30s; barley, 30s to 34s; malt, 54s to 60s; white peas, 32s to 34s; boilers, 36s to 38s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; small beans 34s to 36s; tick do. 32s to 35s; oats, potato, 25s to 29s; feed, 18s to 23s; flour, 55s to 60; rapeseed, £26 to £28.

Importations during the last week.—English, wheat, 6,457; barley, 14,478; malt, 6,695; oats, 18,217; rye, 10; beans, 2,216; peas, 835 qrs.—Foreign—wheat, 628; barley, ——; oats, ——; beans, ——; peas, —— qrs.—Irish—wheat, ——; barley, ——; oats, 10,442 qrs.—Flour—English, 8,478 sacks; American, ——brls.

March 3.—Wheat remains nominally as on Monday, with nothing yet doing; and beans, peas, oats, barley, and other articles of grain are likewise as we last quoted.

STATE OF THE WATERFORD FEVER HOSPITAL DURING THE MONTH OF FEB. 1830.

In Hospital 1st Feb. ..	18	Dismissed	32
Admitted in Feb.	34	Died	2
		Remaining in Hospital ..	18
	52		52

The admissions have increased during this month, and the proportion of cases affected with typhoid symptoms, has been unusually great.

WM. CONNOLLY, M.D.

Signed on behalf of the Regulating Committee,
JOHN SCALLAN,
Chairman.

In Armagh City there are 500 persons enrolled upon the Mendicity books.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MARCH 1.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

On the motion of the Duke of RICHMOND, his notice of motion for an inquiry into the state of the country, which stood for Tuesday week, was discharged; his Grace moved that their Lordships should be summoned for Thursday week, on which day he intimated his intention of moving "That a select committee be appointed to take into consideration the internal state of the country, so far as relates to the working classes, and the effect of taxation as regards productive industry."

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MONOPOLY.

The Duke of RICHMOND presented a petition from the merchants, traders, and housekeepers of the city of Waterford, praying for the abolition of the East India Company's monopoly.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MARCH 1.

Sir T. BARING reported from the Cork election committee, that William Russell, Esq., member for Durham, was absent from the committee for one hour this day; consequently, that the committee did not sit: the committee asked leave to sit again to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. Leave was given; and Mr. Russell to attend in his place.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition from the inhabitants of the parish of St. Andrew, Dublin, against the select vestry act—a petition from the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Naas, in Ireland, against the vestry act—a petition from the town of Drogheda, complaining of distress, and praying that some charitable funds now held by the corporation of that town might be appropriated to the relief of some poor there—laid on the table—a petition from the tanners of Drogheda, against the excise upon leather.

Mr. O'CONNELL postponed his motion on the law of libel to the 29th of May.

Mr. S. RICE gave notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill to remove certain civil disabilities still existing against Roman Catholics in the corporation of Galway.

On the motion of Mr. G. DAWSON, a copy of the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the revenue in Ireland was laid on the table.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition from the Roman Catholics of the island of Grenada, praying for a repeal of the grievances under which they laboured.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

Sir G. CLERK would take that opportunity of stating, as briefly as possible, all the reductions and arrangements which it was proposed to carry into effect during the present year. In the first place he should state a considerable reduction had been made in the salary of the office of treasurer of the navy. It has been reduced, as compared with last year, £1,000; so that the present salary amounted to only one-half of what it was in 1797, the year to which the hon. baronet, the member for Cumberland, was desirous to see the salaries of public officers reduced. The government could not have acted more properly than it had done, on the office becoming vacant by the illness of the right hon gentleman who had lately so ably filled it, in reducing the salary, and bringing the whole establishment as nearly as possible to the recommendations of the finance committee. It was quite clear that if the new arrangement had not been made, but the office of treasurer of the navy had been given to the person filling that of the president of the board of trade, the salary of £3,000 a year would have been continued. Now, instead of that being the case, by annexing the office of president of the board of trade to another office, the government could effect a reduction in the salary of treasurer of the navy of £1,000 a year. When the committee considered the additional duties, the necessity of keeping up the office must be far more apparent to it now than it could have been in 1826. He was perfectly ready to admit that those duties important as they were, did not require a paymaster of the navy, and a treasurer of the navy also, but he should state to the committee that it was not intended to maintain the office of paymaster after the gallant admiral, who now held it, should be otherwise provided for—(hear, hear). Therefore the committee would see that by the present arrangement there would be an immediate saving of £1,000 a year, and a further saving of the salary of the paymaster of the navy, £1,200 a year, as soon as that office became vacant. The act of last year respecting widows' pensions had enabled government to abolish the offices of paymaster and secretary of those pensions. Those offices had been done away with, and their duties transferred to the commissioners for Greenwich hospital. In the navy office great changes had been effected; two commissioners had been reduced. In the victualling office the reduction appeared to be only £700, but to that was to be added £5,000 which had been incurred in consequence of the change in the Greenwich hospital. The whole of the clerks employed in the out-pension office had for the present been transferred to this. In the dock yards in amount paid to salaried officers a saving of £8,000 had been effected. This sum was chiefly saved by converting Deptford from a building yard into a yard for stores. He had also to state, that a trial was at present making at Plymouth, which he hoped would lead to a saving of £10,000 or £12,000 a year. With respect to the wages and charge for labour, a very great reduction had been made. The charge had been £450,000; but then that included lighter-men and those who had hitherto been charged as belonging to the ships in ordinary. It had been frequently remarked that there were more persons employed in the dock yards than were required, and while men required to work only five days a week instead of six, it was impossible to say they had full work. Under these circumstances the admiralty had wished to reduce the number of artificers, but had postponed doing so, considering the great want of employment and the increase of distress such a measure must have led to (hear). He took £21,000 for the wages of artificers, the whole vote being £450,000 which included the expenses of persons employed in the small craft, and what was hitherto called ship-in-ordinary expenses. In the timber stores there was a reduction on an estimate of £680,000 of £79,000. That arose from the state of the yards, and the number of ships paid off from foreign stations. There was an increase in the two next items, in consequence of transfers which had been made to those departments. There was a saving on the half-pay of £19,000. Here he might be permitted to say that objection had been thrown out to the effect that there was no restriction on naval promotions, and that the Lords of the Admiralty had the power to promote whom they pleased.—An arrangement had been made by which no promotion should be made in any rank until there were three vacancies in that line. The Admiral on foreign stations was to be allowed to fill up one vacancy, but not those which were consequent upon that. For instance, if the Captain died he was enabled to replace him, and nominate a Commander, but he had no right to fill up the place of the person promoted, nor the lieutenant under him. The same rule would be observed with regard to the flag lieutenant. From this it would be inferred that a check would take place on promotion and half pay. There was an increase on the vote for the widows' pensions, owing to an alteration in the mode of providing a fund for that purpose. Formerly a number of men were rated on every ship more than it carried, which were called fictitious men, or widows' men, and their pay went to the fund in question; but it was determined to strike off those fictitious rates, and to provide for the pensions by one recognizable vote. There was a constant increase in the number of widows, and, in particular, there were three times as many added last year as died in that period. In the works of the yards there was a small reduction from the estimate of last year.

In the admiralty office there was a reduction of 14 individuals, and an amount of	£7,000
In the navy pay office, 24 persons	10,800
Navy office, 37 persons, and 4 commissioners	[illegible]
In the dock yards, 408 salaried persons	88,000
In the foreign yards, 29 persons	33,000
In the victualling office, 48 persons	8,500
In the victualling yard, 37 persons	5,480
And in the medical establishment, 8 persons	3,600
Making a total of	£168,180

And when it was considered that that reduction had been made on a sum of £450,000, it would be evident that since 1821, more than one third of the establishment had been reduced. He hoped that would convince the house that the navy department was not remiss in carrying into effect its recommendation of unsparing economy (hear, hear).—He would now lay before the Committee the number of men to be employed. Last year an estimate had been taken for 30,000 men; but in consequence of the state of affairs in autumn in the East of Europe, three large ships of the line were ordered, and there was a necessary increase of 2,000 men. That made the whole number 32,000; but, in consequence of the events which had since taken place in the same quarter, orders had gone out to recall these ships; and, as they would soon be brought home and paid off, he would take the vote for 29,000 men, and he thought there would be no necessity of increasing the vote.—With regard to the wages of these men, he would propose the rate to be the same as last year, with the exception of a particular increase, which he would specify in its proper place. He would conclude for the evening by proposing the first resolution, that 29,000 men be granted for his Majesty's naval service for the year 1830.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM could not approve the continuance of the office of treasurer of the navy, although the right hon. baronet had held out the temptation of the reduction of £1,000 a year in prospect, when a provision could be made for the paymaster of the navy. In his opinion some arrangement might have been made to save the country the salary of the former office, when it was recollected that the mastership of the mint was held by the same individual who was at the head of the board of trade, and that the office of the treasurer of the navy was held by Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald in common with that of the president of the board of trade. It was his intention, after consulting his friends, and those to whose opinions he was inclined to defer to follow up what he said by moving at a fit time that the office be altogether abolished (hear).

Mr. HUME said that the hon. baronet had not stated what was the whole amount of reduction.

Sir G. CLERK said that there was a reduction in

wages of men and provisions..........	£74,000
And ordinary estimates of..........	134,000
Which amounted in the whole to..........	£208,000

Mr. HUME.—A more extravagant charge could not have been made than had been. The honourable Baronet said reductions had been made, but were they never to come to a peace establishment? With all their reductions, they were, in the estimates, £400,000 above those of 1821 and 1822. The dock yards, were nine or ten times as expensive as during any former peace. He complained also of the system of promotion. Why should one vacancy out of three be filled up? They had 5,000 officers and only service for 1,000, and it was only to provide for the friends of members of parliament that the promotion was kept up. Again, with respect to widows' pensions, he contended that widows who had ample means should not be supported by the country. The greatest improvement in the way of economy would be a rejection of all pensions and allowances. At the proper time he should inquire what ground his Majesty's government had for keeping able-bodied young men on the pension list. The vote proposed was £29,000. He wished to ask his Majesty's government, whether there was any prospect of war in the Burmese territory, the Mediterranean, or Lisbon, which prevented them from going back to the old establishment of 1817? They had then 1,674 men. It appeared to him that 5,000 marines had been called for beyond the number actually required for the service. He should propose a deduction of 4,000. The hon. member proposed as an amendment, that 21,000 seamen and marines be employed in the sea service from the 1st of January, 1830, to the 30th of June, 1830.

Sir G. COCKBURN.—Who could say the country was in perfect peace, and no appearance of interruption of our commerce? War had but just ceased between Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro, and in the next place our merchants were calling for a force to protect them on the South American station. They were at the present time obliged to keep a line-of battle ship on that station. The marine force required was absolutely necessary.

Mr. Secretary PEEL—The consciousness of the strength of other nations required this country to assume a proper tone, and possess the ability to make a demonstration. The present establishment was to be defended on grounds which did not exist in 1817. The force in the Mediterranean was small compared with that of the Russian and French fleets. The coast blockade would account for an increase of £2,000. Then the packet service was to be taken into account. In 1817, the packets were in the Post-office service. In every department of government there had been the strongest desire to promote economy.

The house divided, when there appeared—

For the original resolution	148
For the amendment..........	47
Majority	101

Sir G. CLERK then proposed the following resolution:—"That £980,200 should be granted for wages for the said 29,000 men, at the rate of £2 12s a man, a month."

The resolution was agreed to, and the house resumed. Report on Tuesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MARCH 2.

WEXFORD ELECTION.

The following are the names of the committee upon this election—Lord John Hay, Panton Corbett, Edward Webb, Ralph Howard, Philip C. Sydney, R. B. Smyth, G. Esthope, J. H. Cooke, —— Maxwell, Henry Cline, Francis Baring. (Left sitting.)

IMPROMPTU.

Lefroy, Lefroy!
Forsaking Joy!
Sans Doute—resigned, I'm told;
Which proves that you,
Good man and true,
More sterling are than Goold.

The Heads of Houses and Proctors have appointed Sir Charles Wetherell counsel to the university of Oxford, vacant by the elevation of Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet to the bench.

There are eight Roman Catholic High Sheriffs in Ireland this year.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Feb. 25.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

[In our last we inserted the speeches of Earl Stanhope (who moved for the inquiry), and of Lords Goderich, Rosseberry, and Eldon—we now resume the debate.]

The Duke of WELLINGTON observed, that the noble earl, although he had stated that it was not his intention to make his motion personally against him, yet he certainly did contrive to introduce matters entirely personal. The noble duke (Richmond) had done the same, in bringing forward an occurrence in a county in which he was the lord lieutenant, when the noble duke forgot that he himself was in the neighbourhood in another county in which a similar misfortune had existed. On the first day of the session he had stated, what he now repeated, that he did not entertain the slightest doubt of the distress; but when the noble duke called upon the house to establish a committee of inquiry into the agricultural distress, he should recollect that the usual course on similar occasions was to state what substantive measure he intended to propose. Did the noble earl mean to propose a repeal or alteration in the corn laws? for if he did, he would at once tell him he would oppose him. The corn laws had worked completely to the object destined, by preventing the price of corn rising, so as to injure the interests of the country at large, whilst it enabled the agriculturist to receive a beneficial reward in some degree for his labour. In the royal speech at the opening of the session, his Majesty had not ascribed the distress to the influence of the weather exclusively, as had been most unfairly assumed, but merely expressed a hope that "due weight would be assigned to the effect of unfavourable seasons, and to the operation of other causes beyond the reach of legislative remedy or controul." To take a just view of our present condition, it was necessary to call to mind the state of England at the end of the continental war. Europe had been the arena of contending armies for a space of thirty years. When peace after so long an interval, ensued, the inhabitants of all these states naturally and simultaneously directed their energies and attention to the refinements of civilized society, and manufactures were universally fabricated. The inevitable consequences proved to be a fall in prices. (The noble duke here read several entries of the prices in 1814 and 1829, of cotton, silk, wool, &c., in order to show the general depreciation of prices since the peace). In fact, he himself had no doubt but manufacturers, speaking generally, made at the end of the war five times the amount which they did at present, owing to the natural effects of foreign competition, steam, and machinery. Their profit now, he firmly believed, was reduced lower than the price of the raw material before. There was no competition in cotton, no competition in the potteries, no competition in the iron ware, yet all these branches of trade were reduced in the same proportion as others. What legislative enactment would raise prices? Both cause and effect in cases like these were, and would always remain, beyond the reach of the controul of Parliament, however well inclined to apply a remedy. He defied the noble lords opposite, with all their powers, to do any thing whatever on the subject, which would be at once politic and satisfactory—expedient and efficacious. Was it fitting, then, he would ask, that Parliament should attempt to interfere, when it was utterly impossible to do good? (hear). In the course of the speech delivered by the noble viscount, he had adverted to two or three points, one of which related to the Bank charter, which he seemed desirous to restrict by a further extension of the act of 1826. Such a measure was unquestionably beyond the controul of Parliament, for they could not interfere without a breach of the bank charter. As to the repeal of taxes proposed, on account of a surplus revenue, he could state, that in reality the available surplus would not amount to more than £1,500,000 at the utmost. It was the duty of government, and also their inclination, to carry saving as far as they practically could; but saving, it should be remembered, was not always clear gain to the public (hear, hear). Wherever an office happened to become vacant, it was always the first object to consider whether business could go on without it in future, and not a day passed that the means of augmenting the resources, by curtailing the establishments, was not considered, with a view to alleviate the public burthens. He denied that the shipping was at present depressed: it was rather on the increase. Large profits were not made; but when speaking of the profits, their lordships must take into consideration not only the high price of timber, the expense of ship-building, and the cost of provisions but also the increased wages of the men. Since 1814 a number of foreign ships were employed in carrying on the trade of the country; but, under existing circumstances, was it possible for trade to get on without making the carrying of goods as cheap as possible? How was it possible for the noble lord (Goderich) to calculate on an advanced production by a reduced taxation, if the great interests of the country were really on the decline, and in a state of general suffering? Looking at the produce of the malt tax in 1828 and 1829, and to the produce of all the other taxes, the same conclusion must be drawn. In considering the general state of the country, they must look at the great increase of buildings, not only in the metropolis, but in every town, and in small villages, at the great increase in building farm houses. All this was a proof of the progress of the people to something like prosperity. Let them look also at the large investments in savings-banks. Another circumstance which must not be left out of consideration was the great increase of traffic on all the roads and canals. At least it proved that the internal traffic of the country was not on the decline. He never denied the existence of distress; all he contended for was, that it did not prevail to so great an extent as was asserted for by some noble lords. Looking at all the circumstances, he could not admit that there were sufficient grounds for the motion, which could be supported on no other ground than to make a stand against the administration.

The Earl of ELDON and Viscount GODERICH explained some passages in their speeches referred to by the Duke of Wellington. The Duke of RICHMOND added, that in designating the fact he had witnessed, of men drawing carts, as disgraceful to the country, he could have meant nothing personal.

The Marquis of SALISBURY suggested it to the Duke of Richmond, to move for a select committee to inquire into the cause of the distress in the labouring classes. The proposition before the house would do more harm than good.

The Earl of RADNOR instanced the low prices of various articles of agricultural produce, as proving the depressed state of agriculture; and afterwards read some extracts from speeches delivered by Viscount Goderich in 1824 and 1825, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, to show that that noble lord's expectations as to the prosperity and future prospects of the country had not been fulfilled. The present evils, in his opinion, arose chiefly from tampering with the currency; and although he would support the motion, it was not with a view of another alteration. The noble lord descanted upon the bad effects produced by the mal-administration of the poor laws, and said he could bear testimony to the fact, that in the country there had arisen an acrimonious feeling between the labourers and other classes, which threatened the dissolution of society.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN declared himself against a mode of inquiry, which would only have the effect of exciting expectations, which could not perhaps be realized. The one great remedy was retrenchment, although he agreed much might be done in relieving the pressure of a contracted currency, by an alteration in the banking system.

The Marquis of BUTE, Lord WHARNCLIFFE, and Earl DARNLEY, objected to the motion, on nearly similar grounds to the Marquis of Lansdown.

Earl DARNLEY expressed his opinion that the causes of the distress were of a temporary nature, and pointed out the collection of the revenue as a fruitful field for retrenchment.

Earl STANHOPE briefly replied; and Lord KING having withdrawn his amendment, the House then divided on the original motion:—

Content.—15 present, proxies .... 10—Total .. 25
Non content—67, present, proxies .. 51—Total .. 118

Majority against the motion 93.

The House adjourned at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Feb. 26.

A ballot was taken to-day for the committee to try the merits of the petition from Cork, against the return of Mr. Callaghan. The committee are—Sir W. Scott, W. Russell, Esq., J. Marshall, Esq., James Lott, Esq., Sir W. H. Pringle, Bart., the Right Hon. Sir J. Murray, Bart., J. Bradshaw, Esq., J. H. North, Esq., Thomas Alcock, Esq., T. Baring, Esq., J. N. Macleod, Esq.

Mr. J. WOOD presented a petition, signed by 7000 weavers of Preston, complaining of great distress and destitution. They attributed their distress to the exportation of cotton twist, and they prayed as a remedy that the duty might be taken off the raw material, and that a duty of 8 per cent. might be imposed on the export of cotton twist. He could not agree with the petitioners in their views.

Mr. CHAPLIN presented a petition from the county of Lincoln, praying for the reduction of taxation, especially the repeal of the beer and malt duties. The petition was signed by 7000 persons.

Sir W. HEATHCOTE presented nine petitions from the county of Southampton, complaining of distress.

FREE SALE OF BEER.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice, that on Tuesday next he would bring forward his motion for a committee to inquire into the laws and regulations relating to the sale of beer, with a view to giving a greater freedom to the trade in that article.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Sir R. VYVYAN gave notice that on Friday next, when a motion was to be brought forward on the state of the country, he should move that the house be called over.

PECUNIARY INTEREST OF MEMBERS IN BILLS.

Mr. LITTLETON said, that in rising to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice, he was influenced by no personal feeling towards the member for Colchester (Mr. D. W. Harvey). His motion originated in a petition he presented last Friday from Mr. Ayre Lee. This gentleman, as he stated upon that occasion, received a letter signed W. R. Sidney, announcing that the writer had entered into a professional connexion with Mr. D. W. Harvey, a member of that House, for the purpose of carrying on the business of a parliamentary agency, and of forwarding private bills through the house. This letter was franked by Mr. Harvey. It immediately struck him as extraordinary that any member of that house should undertake to manage private bills for pecuniary fee or reward. Having thus shortly stated the case he would proceed to show what he conceived to be the practice of the house in matters of this kind, and the grounds of his motion. In the year 1666 a resolution was agreed to, declaring the offer of any money to a member for the transaction of any business in Parliament a breach of the privileges of the House. The resolution which he should propose declared it to be a gross breach of privilege for any member to engage, for fee or reward, in the management of any private bill through himself or his partner, in that or the other House of Parliament. The member for Colchester defended the practice, by saying that other members did the same, and that no notice was taken of it. After all the inquiry he (Mr. L.) could make, he was unable to discover that any solicitor, being a member of the house, had embarked for fee or reward in the management of private bills, with the knowledge of the house.—He could state, with reference to two parties who had been referred to—Sir James Graham and Mr. Smith, who was solicitor to the East India Company—that the former never participated in the fees arising from the management of private bills. He could not admit the force of the argument drawn by the honourable gentleman from the case of the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals. There was no instance of these officers having received a fee for business done in the house, and they were now present to answer for themselves. The hon. member on Friday night alluded to the case of private bills involving the interests of individual members, who still sat in committee on these bills, or voted on them in the house. It must certainly often happen to every county member, to find himself personally interested in private bills, and this could not possibly be avoided altogether. But that was quite a different case. When a member had a direct pecuniary interest his vote was disallowed, as frequently happened in 1825 and 1826, when members of that house were connected with the various companies that were then set on foot. A Select Committee was appointed to inquire into these transactions, and the consequence was the appointment of an Appeal Committee, to which they were to be referred. This operated as an effectual remedy. The member for Aberdeen brought forward a motion, the object of which was to prevent any member of that house, having an interest in a bill, from taking any part in it. His resolution was rejected, and the house reserved to itself the right of dealing with every case as it occurred. By a resolution agreed to in 1666, members of that house, being barristers, were not allowed to plead at the bar of the other, either on questions of common law or on bills. This resolution was modified in 1669, when the house declared they saw no reason why members of that House should be prevented from pleading at the bar of the other, on common law cases, the House of Lords being a Court of Judicature, as well as a branch of the legislature. Pleading on bills, however, was declared to be a different thing, as bills might come before them, as members of the house, in their legislative capacity. In the Commons they were still prevented from pleading in either case. In a recent case, that of the Queen's trial, the Lords applied for permission to have the member for Winchilsea and the member for Knaresborough at their bar to plead against a bill of pains and penalties. Time was taken for consideration. This permission was refused for some days, but at length granted, with great caution, and with a proviso that it should not be drawn into a precedent. This he thought was quite sufficient in support of the resolution he should propose. His first thought was to refer the matter to a select number of the Committee of Privileges; but this, upon subsequent consideration, he deemed unnecessary, as all the facts were admitted. It was merely a question of moral propriety, and even if a precedent could be produced against him, he would still call upon the house to put an end to such a practice. The honourable gentleman concluded by proposing this resolution:—"That it is contrary to law, and to the usages of Parliament, that any member of the house of Parliament should be permitted, either by himself or his partner, to engage in the management of any private bill before this or the other house of Parliament for any fee or reward."

On the question being put, a member said, he had ascertained, on the fullest inquiry, that Sir James Graham never connected professional with parliamentary business. He had retired from business before he entered Parliament, and never derived any profit from private bills.

Mr. D. W. HARVEY said, he never should have connected himself with the gentlemen whose petition was withdrawn that night, if he supposed that, in so doing, he acted contrary to the practise and privileges of the House. He had alluded to Sir James Graham, because he thought that gentleman derived a profit from private bills, but that imputation was now completely removed. When he said that private bills must be frequently submitted for opinion to the law officers of the crown, he did so, because he thought that their time could not be gratuitously devoted. He was not also aware at that time, that those hon. and learned gentlemen to whom the member for Stafford alluded, assisted at the Queen's trial without pecuniary reward; and the more so, because a large sum was voted by Parliament to defray the expenses of the trial. It was not sufficient ground for the motion of the hon. gentleman, that there existed no precedent on the journals. He would admit that Committees of that house could not be too pure; but why keep up a mere hypocritical affectation of a purity which did not exist? Was a solicitor, who derived small profit from the management of a private bill, to be impure, while persons interested to the amount of thousands of pounds in a bill were deemed perfectly pure, and permitted to vote? He should be most willing to second the resolution if it extended equally to all members of the House. He believed it was hardly possible to introduce a private bill affecting Glasgow, Edinburgh, or any, the most distant, part of the empire, which would not be discovered as connecting itself with the interests of other parts. He was often urged by some of his constituents to oppose such bills as affecting Colchester, in cases where it was difficult to find what sort of subterraneous connexion there was between them. He should be quite satisfied if every member having a direct interest in a bill was precluded from voting on it. For his part, he could declare that he never had a share, to the amount of a farthing, in any road, canal, gas, or other work, or charged 6s. 8d. on any bill, since he entered that house. When, as he stated the other night, members sat upon bills in which they were interested to the amount of many thousands, why run a-muck against solicitors, a class of persons to whom formerly many places were open, which were now given to others possessing more influence in that house? They would stretch their power very far by agreeing to this resolution, for they would dissolve a partnership. He denied their right to do so, and the existence of such a power was not proved. If his partnership was dissolved, he hoped the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Peel) would put his case on the footing of other vested interests, and make him some compensation. He held in his hand a paper with about 200 names of persons opposed to the Birmingham and Coventry canal. Among these names were those of Lord Cornwallis and the Marquis of Hertford. He did not know whether the Marquis of Hertford had a member in that House (a laugh). He did not say he had; but suppose he had, and that member was called upon to support a bill which did violence to his conscience and feeling, what would be the degree of influence there?—Were there no stewards or agents in that house of such a person as the Duke of Devonshire? If it were proposed to run a canal through Chatsworth, however beneficial it might be to the country at large, would the noble duke's agent suffer it to pass without opposition? He did not think it consistent with the dignity of the House to pass a resolution affecting only an individual. It would be more worthy of their justice and of their dignity to make the resolution general. He should therefore conclude by moving as an amendment the following resolution: "That it was inconsistent with public and private justice that any member should vote, either in a committee or in the house, on a bill in which he had a direct personal interest."

Mr. HUME seconded the amendment, observing that he had, upon a former occasion, submitted a similar proposition to the house. The house would do itself great honour by agreeing to the general resolution. In a question of this kind the house should act on general, and not on partial views.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, the member for Stafford rested his resolution on lower ground than he might have assumed when he based it on the Revolution of 1666. The resolution was directed against members of that house receiving money to influence their votes. That a member of any deliberative body like that should act as agent or solicitor, in a case where he must also act as judge, was so inconvenient in practice, and so inconsistent in principle, as not to admit of argument. It had been said, that there could be no harm in a member of that house acting as a solicitor in a private bill, if he did not sit in the committee on the bill. Now he would put this case—suppose there were two solicitors, A. and B., and his hon. friend wanted an agent to manage a private bill; he was told that A. was no member of Parliament, but B. was. He believed his hon. friend, shrewd as he was, and understanding well his own interest, would not long hesitate which to select; and if the question were put to him as to the choice, he would no doubt reply, "Do you think me a fool, do you suppose me such a dolt and a driveller as not to know that B. is the better man for my business?" But it might be said B. can do you no good, as he will not be in a committee. No; but he is in the house. Could any person for a moment doubt which solicitor, *cæteris paribus*, would be selected in a case of this kind. Were they then, by permitting such a practice, to give their own solicitors preference over all others? No person ever heard of the member of a court being allowed to act as a solicitor in it. He recollected that Mr. Sheridan, who was a privy councillor, once took his seat at the council when a matter was to come before the court in which he was personally interested. He was reminded of the circumstance, and retired below the bar. The law of Parliament prevented any member from voting where he was personally interested. He wished to correct a misapprehension with regard to the part he took on the Queen's trial, and it was principally for that purpose he rose. It never was mooted at Westminster-hall that a barrister could sit upon an election committee, if he had any interest in that election.—He made it a rule never to be employed as a barrister in any election committee, whether in or out of Parliament. He had so acted upon the grounds that, being a parliamentary man, he might be supposed to have a degree of influence which he was not inclined to exercise (hear). There was the greatest possible difference between counsel in this house being heard in the house of lords, and solicitors getting up private bills. The Queen's counsel in this house never in any one form or shape exercised their professional capacity. They had acted upon their own responsibility, and in the house merely acted as members of Parliament.—Until this night it never was heard of, that the counsel for the queen received any emolument. Her Majesty's counsel never received any remuneration whatsoever from the Queen; the expenses of the trial were defrayed by the public as were the expenses at the other side. In making this statement he meant to cast no imputation upon any quarter whatsoever. The servants of the Queen had used their greatest exertions, and when they had succeeded, her Majesty directed him to apportion the sum of £7000 between him and his colleagues.—That was not acceded to—because himself and his colleagues were paid in the usual way of professional men. With respect to the difference of the fees of solicitors and counsel, he was sure there could not be much difference of opinion. Solicitors did not merely recover the 6s 8d so talked of by the hon. member for Colchester. There was 13s 4d—there were drafts—there were various other charges which proved that no two counsel received half the emolument of the respectable solicitors engaged in a cause. With respect to the late Sir J. Graham, he could only say, in justice to him and his family, that he heard him often twitted for interfering in private bills, but such a charge he always rebutted with the greatest indignation (hear, hear.)

Sir J. SCARLETT said he would not enter into any discussion as to the difference of fees between barristers and solicitors. And he would only say that, holding a situation under the crown, he never acted in this house with a view to emolument from the passing of public or private bills.

Sir C. WETHERELL said that no law officers ever received any fee for acting in this house in their character of members of Parliament, and as one proof of the independence they preserved, in the time of Lord North, the then Attorney General Thurlow, opposed a measure brought forward by the crown. Sometimes they were called upon to support the government; but it sometimes happened that they received no fees; and that in doing their duty they rejected their situation in their office, in order to preserve their honour and their consistency (hear, hear.)

Mr. BARING agreed in substance with the resolution proposed by Mr. Littleton. He thought a sense of delicacy would prevent a member from acting upon any committee in which his private advantage was concerned.

Mr. HOBHOUSE would vote for the resolution of the hon. member for Staffordshire; and he recommended Mr. D. W. Harvey to withdraw his amendment, and to propose it as a substantive motion. He had attended committees up stairs, and he knew of one in which there were only four members present, three of whom had a direct interest in the matter at issue. These gentlemen of course carried their object; and he was sorry to say that even in the course of the last year a similar circumstance had occurred. He mentioned these facts to show the necessity for a change in such proceedings; and that such a blot should be taken off the house of commons (hear.)

Sir M. W. RIDLEY also hoped that the hon. member for Colchester would withdraw his amendment.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL said he had read the circular of the honourable member, and he must say that nothing more objectionable ever came before his notice. The rules of the House precluded the necessity of the proposed amendment, and therefore he should oppose it.

Sir C. BURRELL asked Mr. Hobhouse for some further explanation as to the conduct of the committee to which he had alluded.

Mr. C. W. WYNN said, if the honourable member for Westminster could only substantiate his charge, he for one would at once agree with him in the necessity of immediate inquiry.

Mr. Secretary PEEL said he would vote for the original resolution. He had no wish to mix up the motion and the amendment on this occasion; but let a substantive motion be made, and it should receive his best attention. He feared it would be difficult to prevent members having an indirect interest in matters coming before this House to vote upon committees (question, question).

Mr. D. W. HARVEY said that he would cheerfully vote for the resolution of the honourable member; and in order to show that he did not act contrary to public principle, the next *Gazette* should see his name separated from his partner's. When the first resolution was disposed of, he would then propose that to which he had before adverted.

The original resolution was agreed to; and Mr. D. W. HARVEY then proposed his.

Mr. HUME seconded the motion.

Mr. LITTLETON considered the proposed resolution unnecessary, inasmuch as the House acting upon the advice of the committee, had adopted the very principle to which it had reference. He should, therefore, as an amendment, move the order of the day.

Mr. O'CONNELL hoped the resolution would be allowed to pass.

Mr. SADLER thought that the resolution would tend to injure the public interests in the transaction of local business, and he should therefore vote as one of the orders of the day.

Mr. TRANT supported the resolution; Mr. WYNN, Mr. W. SMITH, and Mr. CROKER, said a few words in favour of the amendment.

The House then divided, when there appeared—for the amendment, 174; for the resolution, 263.

BOROUGH OF EAST RETFORD.

The House then proceeded to the order of the day for the second reading of the East Retford Bill.

Mr. TENNYSON declared his intention to move, in the committee on the bill, a clause for transferring the franchise to Birmingham.

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN gave notice that he should move a clause disfranchising the borough of East Retford for ever.

Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice that he should move that the mode of election be by ballot (laughter).

Mr. STUART said that he should make a proposition to throw out this disgraceful bill altogether.

After some conversation, the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday next.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House being in committee,

Sir H. HARDINGE moved that a sum not exceeding £7,856 19s 6d be granted to his Majesty for defraying the expenses of the Military College for 1830.

Mr. HUME expressed an opinion that the Military College ought to be supported by those who received education within its walls. He wished to know why the military governor of the establishment on his removal did not fall back upon half pay instead of a superannuation allowance of £800 a year? There was also a captain with an allowance of £800 per annum. He did not know why the governor received £2 4s per day, and the captain 19s.

Sir H. HARDINGE said there were three classes educated at the college. The first were the sons of officers who had died in the service of the country. They paid £20 per annum for their education. The second class were sons of officers, and they paid a larger sum. The third class were the sons of noblemen, who paid £150 a year. All possible reduction had been made in the expense of the establishment. Seven years ago the estimate was £12,000. It had been reduced in the present instance to £7,500. With regard to the captain, his services in the college were required five years ago, and he gave up his military profession. Had he remained in that profession he would have been a major general. He had been twenty-five years in the service, and superannuated; he received only £800 per annum. The lieutenant-governor, who had £800 a year, would have received £1000 if he had remained in the army.

Lord EUSTON objected to the establishment altogether. The present was not a time to rear young soldiers. The noble lord said he did not see any one disposed to second him, but he wished to move to stop the vote altogether.

Mr. HUME said the noble lord should not want a seconder. He proposed to reduce the estimate to £3,800.

Lord EUSTON agreed to the proposition.

Mr. MABERLY contended that a better system of education might be adopted.

Mr. WARBURTON supported the amendment.

Colonel DAWKINS wished to state that he had derived great advantage from education at the college.

Mr. HUME said, the only objection was, that the gallant officer did not pay for it. It was extravagant to vote so large a sum for this purpose.

Colonel DAWKINS said it had so happened that he was one who paid the largest amount for his education in the college.

Mr. HUME said he did not wish to put down the establishment, but compel those who received their education to pay for its support.

Sir M. W. RIDLEY thought something more might be paid for education at the college, and a saving would thereby arise to the government.

Sir G. MURRAY thought it would be hard to exclude the sons of poor parents, which would be the case if large sums were required for education.

Sir H. HARDINGE said the number of commissions claimed this year by orphans educated in the college was eight.

A division then took place, when the numbers were—For the original vote, 85; for the amendment, 17; majority for the original vote, 68.

The House then resumed; the Consolidated Fund Bill went through a committee, and the report was ordered to be received on Saturday.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter before one o'clock.

MR. O'CONNELL IN PARLIAMENT.

It is impossible to please every body. But it is Mr. O'Connell's luck to please nobody. The secret of his misfortune consists in the fact, that that gentleman acts in obedience to his temperament, which is always urging him on to be doing, without much reference to the possibilities or advantages of the things to be done. Before he took his seat in the House of Commons, he spoke at several popular meetings in Ireland in terms of unmeasured contempt of the present government; but he was no sooner in the House than he complimented Mr. Peel and Sir Edward Sugden. It is easily explained. Carried away by the impulse of the occasion, he abused men in power when he addressed a mob, and flattered the minister when he addressed the House of Commons. He is wild and impracticable in the form—sober and purposeless in the legislature. Those who think that a change has been wrought in his principles, since he breathed the discreet air of St. Stephen's, are hasty in their judgment, until they clearly establish what those principles were. It is true he pledged himself to many things; but then he pledged himself to so many that it would be the excess of folly to expect their accomplishment. He agreed embraced utilitarianism and reform, doctrines that could easily be proved to be as opposed to each other, if they be intelligible, as free will and predestination. How could he achieve both?

The sole question that has been universally put in all companies that have busied themselves in the matter is—what has Mr. O'Connell done? Such a question never yet was put, unless where a man had left undone what he was expected to do. The fact is, he has contented himself with breaking in upon a few desultory conversations, dropping a homely phrase here and there, and making a sort of Hume-like despatch of his opinions. It would be idle to say that he has failed as an orator, for he has not yet made an attempt, and it is notorious that he possesses the power whenever he chooses to exercise it. But that is not the point. His constituents look for the settlement of the thousand

Waterford Mail.

and one projects, on the wings of which he flew from his Redress of Grievances' Office in Dublin into the legislature. Already there is a murmur in the crowd. When the reform question came on, he "said never a word." Where then was Daniel in the lion's den? "Sitting on a stone reading a book, while Pharaoh and his host were peeping through the key hole!"

But he has given one notice of one motion, and that motion involves a palpable absurdity: it is that "truth is not a libel, and *shall* not be a libel." Before we have this turned into law, it would be well to see how far it is calculated to affect the morals of the community. Would it be wise thus to throw open to the passions of the base and the malignant the right of publishing and uttering that which, however true, may be an offence against the decencies of life, and the cherished dignities of domestic virtue? Is it because of its truth, that bad men are to be licensed to instruct the world in vice? The medium between the necessary liberty of the press and this licentiousness, was well described by Lord Tenterden when he drew a happy distinction between discussion and abuse. Truth is not always to be told. We would punish no man for telling the truth where the evils of exposure are less than the guilt of concealment, but to empower the idle and the profligate to gossip on the affairs of their neighbours with impunity, provided they confined themselves to facts, would be to destroy all personal independence, and make each man responsible not to the laws but to his private enemies. In this crusade, Mr. O'Connell will be supported by superficial thinkers, and all those who long for a free trade in scandal—of the result there can be no doubt, and at the end of the session, Ireland, with its hundred mouths, will again demand "What has the agitator done?"—*Atlas.*

LITERATURE, &c.

Lawrie Todd; or the Settlers in the Woods. By John Galt Esq. 3 vols. London, 1830.

There is considerable power of impersonation at will in Mr. Galt's novels. Perhaps even the northern magician cannot so readily transform himself into an ideal original, as the author of this quaint and instructive auto-biography. The dramatic truth of the execution consists not so much in the diction and the turn of the sentiment, as in the peculiarity of view and the habitual modes of thinking that pervade the work even to its minutest and meanest portions. Mr. Galt has cast off his own mantle to apparel himself in the costume of an humbly educated Scotchman, and so effectually has he entered into the disguise, that there is not a single shred of the adopted fashion either wanting or out of place. *Lawrie Todd* is the son of poor parents, residing in a village in one of the pleasant out holms of the sylvan Esk. At an early age he seeks his fortune in America, to which country he brings but the unambitious knowledge of nail-making. He soon gets employment, and shortly after a wife. Things progress but slowly with him, and the picture of his domestic life is so full of brief and accurate touches of reality, that one is almost tempted to believe the story a transcript of actual facts and feeling. His wife dies, but he bears his afflictions with pious resignation. A Scotchman making his way in the world wants a thrifty partner, and, as *Lawrie Todd* cannot endure to see things going wrong in his household, he [illegible] There is so much simplicity in his account of this matter, that we cannot refuse our readers the pleasure of perusing it. We recommend to their particular attention the portrait of *Mr. Zerobabel L. Hoskins*, a Yankee farmer:—

If a man marry once for love, he is a fool to expect he may do so twice—it cannot be: therefore, I say, in the choice a second wife, one scruple of prudence is worth a pound of passion. I do not assert that he should have an eye to dowry; for unless it is a great sum, such as will keep all the family in gentility, I think a small fortune one of the greatest faults a young woman can have; not that I object to the money on its account, but only to its effects in the airs and vanities it begets in the silly maiden, especially if her husband profits by it.

For this reason I did not choose my second wife from the instincts of fondness, nor for her parentage, nor for her fortune; neither was I deluded by her fair looks. I had, as I have said, my first born needing tendance; and my means were small, while my cares were great. I accordingly looked about for a sagacious woman—one that not only knew the use of needles and shears, but that the skirt of an old green coat might, for lack of other stuff, be a clout to the knees of blue trowsers—and such a one I found in the niece of my friend and neighbour, Mr. Zerobabel L. Hoskins, a most respectable farmer from Vermont, who had come to New York about a cod-fish adventure that he had sent to the Mediterranean, and was waiting with his wife and niece the returns from Sicily.

This old Mr. Hoskins was, in his way, something of a Yankee oddity. He was tall, thin, and of an anatomical figure, with a long chin, ears like trenchers, lengthy jaws, and a nose like a schooner's cut water. His hair was lank and oily, the tie of his cravat was always dislocated, and he wore an old white beaver hat, turned up behind. His long bottle-green surtout, among other defects, lacked a button on the left promontory of his binder parts, and in the house he always tramped in slippers.

Having from my youth upward been much addicted to the society of remarkable persons, soon after the translation of my Rebecca, I happened to fall in with this gentleman, and without thinking of any serious purpose, I sometimes of a sabbath evening, called at the house where he boarded with his family, and there I soon discovered, in the household talents of Miss Judith, his niece, just the sort of woman that was wanted to heed the bringing up of my little boy. This discovery, however, to tell the truth quietly, was first made by her uncle.

"I guess, Squire Lawrie," said he, one evening, "the Squire has considerable muddy time on't since his old woman went to pot."

Ah, Rebecca! she was but twenty-one—

"Now, Squire, you see," continued Mr. Zerobabel L. Hoskins, "that are being the circumstance, you should be a making your calculations for another spec," and he took his cigar out of his mouth, and trimming it on the edge of the snuffer-tray, added, "Well, if so be as you're a-going to do so, don't you go to stand like a pump with your arm up, as if you would give the sun a black eye, but do it right away."

I told him it was a thing I could not yet think of; that my wound was too fresh, my loss too recent.

"If that ben't particular," replied he, "Squire Lawrie, I'm a pumpkin, and the pigs may do their damnedest with me. But I ain't a pumpkin, the Squire be knowing."

I assured him, without very deeply doubting the truth, that I had met with few men in America who better knew how many blue beans it takes to make five.

"I reckon, Squire Lawrie," said he, "is a puffing of a parley voo, but I sells no wooden nutmegs. Now look ye' here, Squire. There be you, spinning your thumbs with a small that ha'nt got no mother; so I calculate, if you make Jerusalem fine nails, I guess you can't a hippen such a small child for no man's money—which is tarnation bad."

I could not but acknowledge the good sense of his remark.

He drew his chair close in front of me, and taking the cigar out of his mouth, and beating off the ashes on his left thumb nail, replaced it.—Having then given a puff, he raised his right-hand aloft, and laying it emphatically down on his knee, said in his wonted, slow, and phlegmatic tone.

"Well, I guess that 'ere young woman, my niece—she be'nt five-and-twenty—she'll make a heavenly splice!—I have known that 'ere young woman 'liver the milk of our thirteen cows afore eight a morning, and then fetch Crumple and her calf from the Bush—Dang that ere Crumple! we never had no such heifer afore—she and her calf cleared out every night, and wouldn't come home on no account, no never, 'till Judy fetched her right away, when done milking t' other thirteen."

"No doubt, Mr. Hoskins," said I, "Miss Judith will make a capital farmer's wife in the country, but I have no cows to milk—all my live stock is a sucking bairn."—

"By the Gods of Jacob's father-in-law! she's just the cut for that.—But the Squire knows I am't agoing to trade her. If she suits Squire Lawrie—good, says I—I shan't ask no nothing for her; but I can tell the Squire as how Benjamin S. Thuds—what is blacksmith in our village—offered me two hundred and fifty dollars—gospel, by the living jingo!—in my hand right away; but you see, as how, he was an almighty boozer, though for blacksmithing a prime hammer—I said no, no, and there she is still to be had—and I reckon Squire Lawrie may go the whole hog with her, and make a good operation."

Discovering by this plain speaking of Mr. Hoskins how the cat jumped—to use one of his own terms—we entered more into the marrow of the business, till it came to pass, that I made a proposal for Miss Judith, and soon after a paction was settled between me and her, that when the fair American arrived from Palermo, we should be married; for she had a share in the codfish venture by that bark, and we counted that the profit might prove a nest-egg; and it did so, to the blithsome tune of four hundred and thirty-three dollars, which the old gentleman counted out to me in the hard on the wedding-day.

Is not that drawn to the life? Is there not great merit in the contrast between the canny Scotchman doing the business in his own quiet, resigned, sure way, and *Mr. Zerobabel L. Hoskins* swearing by the living jingo! and settling the bargain off-hand?

After some fluctuations in his fortunes—some up hill and down-hill scenes—prosperity and adversity—*Lawrie Todd* is induced to take to the bush. Here his character is more vigorously thrown out. *Mr. Hoskins* unites his capital with him, and they jointly establish a settlement in the woods. The life of the settler is exceedingly well described; their privations and difficulties, and at last their growing importance, as the village rises around them, and new comers gather, until, finally, where the wild wilderness stretched before, the patriarch sees the luxuries and fictitious appurtenances of society springing about him. The gradual development and increase of the settlement—the petty jealousies, rivalships, and striving of competitors—the building of churches and chapels, and the consequent uncharitable scandal—the establishment of opposition newspapers, with the long train of factions, politics, and personal quarrels, are all graphically painted. The knowledge of human nature as well as of the woods displayed by Mr. Galt in this portion of the work, deserves acknowledgment.

POOR LAWS.

The application of the poor laws to Ireland was announced last year as one of the subjects which would occupy Parliament in the present session. The pacification of Ireland, which has resulted so much more rapidly than even its friends hoped for from the measure of last session, may not cause the attention which was excited on the part of many Englishmen to the affairs of that country, to be relaxed.

But the danger which land-owners still apprehend from Ireland is, perhaps, as serious in their eyes as that which we have escaped. It is not now the danger of a civil war and separation, but the evils of too close union—not of a drain on our resources, but of an influx of corn and men—of a reduction of prices and a burthen on the rates.

The probable effects of "poor laws in Ireland" have been discussed in a pamphlet recently published by Sir John Walsh; and, though we think the opinion which he maintains of the mischievousness of the poor laws as applied to Ireland is not the sound one, yet independently of the manner in which he has considered the question, which is admirable, the objections which he has produced are so weighty that they deserve, from every statesman who has to decide on the subject, the maturest consideration. This, we think, he proves clearly—that to introduce poor laws into Ireland, and to cause them to be well administered, will be no easy task even for a willing legislature: the difficulties in the performance of it must be steadily viewed and grappled with. The most formidable of these difficulties is to find fit persons to execute the laws if they are enacted. This is well stated by Sir J. Walsh.

"Whoever has witnessed the internal government of a parish in England, must be aware that the whole execution of the poor laws rests with the farmers and yeomen. Each parish has its little oligarchy, who direct all its internal arrangements. The burthen of the rates falls eventually on the landowner, but he has nothing to do with the levying or the application of them. The present interest of the farmer, particularly if he holds under a lease, is concerned in keeping them within the narrowest practicable limits.—Thus the state of society provides a body of men of all others the fittest for such a charge. The landlords, were they to devote their whole time and attention to the task, are obviously unsuited to it; they would be too few, too much separated from the working classes, and would be the dupes of prepetual frauds and encroachments; but on the spot are found a body of men sufficiently independent, raised above the labouring classes, yet near enough to them to have a personal acquaintance with the character and circumstances of each. They are so placed as to possess a large share of influence and power over the labourers, and to exercise a vigilant superintendence. The whole working of the system depends upon them. I need not repeat that this useful class have no existence in Ireland. The small farmer of that country is wholly unqualified for such a charge: his station cannot offer the same guarantee for his conduct, nor carry the same weight and authority with it; his own children, parents or near relations, might easily be among the objects of charity. Endless confusion would result from the attempt to work with such instruments. The first modification which would be necessary would be a modification of the best part of the English plan—that which places the whole management and control of the rates in the hands of those whose place in the community and whose interests render them the best adapted to administer them, and to check the vices of the system. We must seek for other agents." p. 74.

"The idea that the landowners could themselves administer the poor laws, Sir J. Walsh thinks preposterous—"No man of education, with the habits and feelings of a gentleman," he observes, "could submit to the endless drudgery, the constant sifting of unfounded claims, the wearisome contention with fraud, low cunning, and fierce passions, which would accompany the execution of these duties."

The conclusion he comes to is, that the management of the rates would be necessarily entrusted to salaried agents—men of the description of tithe proctors, excise officers, bailiffs, &c. who would have no personal interest in keeping the rates low. "Those who are conversant with the characters of people of this kind, and are aware of the jobbing spirit so unhappily prevalent in Ireland," he concludes, "may form some conjecture of the amount of the per centage they will intercept," p. 75.

It is an essential principle, certainly of the English system of poor laws, that it is administered by the contributors themselves—by those who feel the loss of every shilling which a new claimant on the rates takes from their pockets; and, unless this same principle can be applied to Ireland, to introduce the poor laws into that country will be to give up the whole produce of the land to be divided among swarms of paupers, and deprive the people of the virtues which grow out of the present laws without improving their physical condition.

We are strongly inclined to think, too, that what is called a modified system of poor laws will be found to be impracticable. The English system works well wherever the sybaritical indolence of the rate payers, or the fantastical conceit or maudlin humanity of magistrates, or the interference of the legislature with its uniformity, has not prevented its proper operation. But to work well, it must be entire—all the laws of settlement and removal, and the vagrant acts, seem indispensable parts of it, the obligation to relieve must be accompanied with power to coerce; it is a system of police as well as of charity.

But it appears to us that Sir J. Walsh assumes too hastily that the small farmer of Ireland is unqualified for the management of the poor rates—that is, for the distribution of the money which he will be compelled to pay. Will his poverty make him less vigilant to prevent the waste of his own money? It might, indeed, be necessary in such a country to have a more direct and frequent control on the part of the vestries over the payments made by the overseers; but, we believe, the poorer the body of farmers the greater the security for a vigilant administration. And does not Sir J. Walsh see, in the new motive to prevent the increase of paupers which will be given to the farmers—to all who are not too low to be rated, a bond of union between the middle and higher classes of people interested in the land, which has never before existed? The ultimate burthen of the poor would fall on the owner—the immediate burden on the occupier of land. Would not the feeling of farmers concerning the subdivision of farms, and the underletting of miserable plots of ground insufficient for the maintenance of a family, soon be changed, when they saw at no great distance an increase of their charges as the result of this improvidence?

Experience shows us that it is not in those parts of England where the condition of the farmers most nearly approaches to those of Ireland, that the poor laws are worst managed; nor was it in those times, when, throughout England, the farmers were much smaller and humbler than they are at present, that their pressure was greatest. While we should admit that it must be by the farmers, if at all, that poor laws must be executed, we are not convinced by Sir John Walsh that it would not be practicable to entrust the farmers with the execution of them in Ireland.—*Globe.*

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.
(From the *London Gazette* of Friday).
War Office, Feb. 25, 1830.

1st Regt. of Dragoon Guards—Ensign T. Todd, from the 72d Foot, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Grant promoted.

7th ditto—Cornet R. H. Symons, from half pay 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Cornet, paying the difference.

6th Foot—Hospital Assistant J. Murtagh, M.D. to be Ass.-Surg., vice Campbell, deceased.

7th ditto—Lieut. W. T. Morshead to be Capt., by purchase, vice Gage, who retires; Ensign G. G Glover, from the 82d Foot, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Morshead.

17th ditto—J. Erskine, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Campbell, appointed to the 32d foot.

30th ditto—Gent. Cadet J. T. Airey from the Royal Military College to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Cochrane, whose appointment has not taken place.

39th ditto—Ensign J. L. Corrigan, from half-pay 3d foot, to be Ensign, vice Willock, whose appointment has not taken place.

46th ditto—Lieut. J. H. French to be Capt., without purchase, vice Otway, deceased.

48th ditto—Capt. A. Greville, from the half-pay of the 2d West India regt., to be Capt., paying the difference, vice Fothergill, appointed to the 50th foot.

50th ditto—To be Capts.—Capt. W. Fothergill, from the 48th foot, vice P. Powell, who retires upon half-pay 2d West India regt.; and Capt. H. Des Vœux, from half-pay, vice J. Foy, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

55th ditto—Capt. C. T. Bird, from half-pay, to be Capt., vice R. Ficklin, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

66th ditto—Ensign T. G. Armstrong to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Kerr, who retires; and J. Parker, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Armstrong.

72d ditto—S. Fisher, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Todd, appointed to the 1st Dragoon Gaurds.

75th ditto—Lieut. J. J. Graham to be Capt., by purchase, vice Daniell, who retires; Ensign A. Jardine to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Graham; J. Ryle, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Jardine.

82d ditto—J. Brash, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Glover promoted in the 7th Foot.

1st West India Regt.—Ensign F. B. Russell to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Thoreau, deceased; S. Hodson, gent., to be Ensign, vice Russell.

UNATTACHED.

Lieut. Lord C. Wellesley, from the Royal Horse Guards, to be Capt. of Infantry, by purchase.

BREVET.

The undermentioned cadets, of the Hon. East Indian Company's service, to have temporary rank as Ensigns during the period of their being placed under the command of Lieut.-Col. Pasley, of the Royal Engineers at Chatham, for field instruction in the art of sapping and mining:—

Gent. Cadets W. Douglas, W. S. Jacob, L. Hill, H. Siddons, W. H. Horsley; Cadets C. W. Tremenheere, and F. Wemyss.

GARRISONS.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Hutchinson to be Governor of Carrickfergus, vice Gen. Moncrieff, deceased.

MEMORANDUM.

Capt. A Jones, upon half-pay 6th Foot, has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of an unattached commission.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE. FEB. 25.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Capt. and Brevet-Major D. Story to be Lieut.-Col., vice Durnford, deceased; Second Capt. R. C. Molesworth to be Capt., vice Story; Capt. W. Forneaux, from unattached half-pay, to be Second Capt., vice Molesworth.

Corps of Royal Engineers—First Lieut. R. J. Vicars, to be Second Capt., vice Cooper, retired; Second Lieut. E. Aldrich to be First Lieut., vice Vicars, promoted.

In 1815, during the riots produced by the Corn Bill, several members on their way to the House of Commons, were surrounded by the populace who obstructed the avenues, and insulted those who were known to be friendly to the measure. One member on entering the house, exhibited his torn coat to the Speaker, complaining of the want of protection.—Another lamented the loss of his hat; another had been hustled in the crowd, and if not really hurt, seriously frightened. Sir Frederick Flood, who was a supporter of the bill, and equally entitled to the displeasure of the populace, boasted his superior address in the following terms:—"Mr. Speaker, they surrounded me too, and inquired my name; now, Mr. Speaker, I hate prevarication, but, my name being Flood, I felt myself at liberty to answer 'Waters,' and so they let me pass without molestation."

Mr. Martin, of Galway, once excited considerable merriment in the House of Commons by the following story:—"A certain man," he said, "having been condemned to death in Turkey, he had it communicated to the Grand Seignior," that, if indulged with a respite for a given time, he would undertake to teach his Sublime Highness's favourite lap-dog to speak Greek. The Grand Seignior," added Mr. Martin, "being anxious to see this *lusus naturæ*, that is, a dog taught to speak Greek, granted the respite, and the criminal was thus enabled to prolong his life."

A company is forming at Paris, for the conveyance of fish from the sea-coast to the capital at a cheap and rapid rate. This will be a great addition to the agrémens of Paris, for at times, during the summer, no fish is to be obtained in a state fit for the table. The Parisians are also turning their attention in the way of improvement to horses, and it is announced that on the first Monday in every month there will be a market for the exclusive sale of race and other superior horses.—*Dublin Literary Gazette.*

LONDON—MONDAY, MARCH 1.

We understand ten per cent. has been deducted from the salaries of the clerks in the Stamp-office, at Somerset-house.—*Times.*

The *Morning Herald* says, that if there were to be a call of the House, and a division on a popular question, ministers would be left in a minority.

It appears by a recent census of Sicily, that it contains 1,780,000, inhabitants, 300,000 of whom are ecclesiastics, or living on ecclesiastical revenues; there are in the island 1,117 convents containing 30,000 monks and 30,000 nuns.

The Marquis of Palmella and M. Guerrero, two of the Regents appointed by Don Pedro to act for the young Queen of Portugal, have left England for Terceira, accompanied by Count Abra. It is expected that on their arrival they will issue letters of marque against the trade of Don Miguel.

Many gentlemen appear at the London theatres in black or blue coats, with pantaloons of corresponding colour; a strap, which passes from the pantaloon round the shoe, is attached on each side by a gold button; the waistcoat is of *velours espeigle*, in gold; cravat in black silk, and straw-coloured gloves, highly glazed.

The *Lapwing* brings intelligence that an expedition was fitting out at Cadiz, for another attempt to re-conquer Mexico. A line-of-battle ship and three sixty-gun frigates were preparing for sea; the land force is to consist of 25,000 men. Several American ships have been freighted to convey the troops to the Havanna at ten dollars a head.—*Falmouth Paket.*

The editor of the Paris journal called *Figaro*, having been condemned by the Court of Correctional Police to a fine of 1,000 francs and an imprisonment of six months for a libel on the King, published the 9th of August last (the day after the change of ministry), appealed against the sentence to the Royal Court. This Court on Thursday confirmed the original sentence, after an eloquent speech in favour of the defendent from M. Dupin.

The committee appointed to try the validity of the city of Cork election sat on Saturday, and the petition against the return of Mr. Callaghan having been read, Mr. Adam addressed the committee on behalf of the petitioners, and contended that the return of Mr. Callaghan was invalid, by the statute 22 Geo. III. chap. 5, on account of a contract which he had previously entered into with Government, and which had not as yet been completed. Mr. Callaghan's return for the city of Cork, and his contract with the victualling-office, having been proved, Mr. Pollock was heard on his behalf, and insisted that the statute mentioned had nothing to do with the present question, as it did not apply to Irish members contracting with an English board. Mr. Sedgwick having addressed the committee on the same side as Mr. Pollock, the further consideration of the question was adjourned till Monday.

Prince Leopold, who has accepted the high dignity tendered him by the allies, goes to his Greek principality (for, we believe, his title is to be that of "Prince Sovereign") perfectly unshackled by any arrangements and with full power to settle the constitution of his state as he pleases with his new subjects.

WINDSOR SUNDAY.—This morning his Majesty, accompanied by his suite, heard divine service performed by the Rev. H. Seymour, in the new Music Room; the greater portion of the Royal Household were also in attendance. Yesterday afternoon his Majesty again enjoyed an airing in his pony phaeton, accompanied by the Lord Steward. At the usual hour of two o'clock the phaetons were in readiness at the Castle. His Majesty drove up the Long Walk into the Great Park, and during his excursion visited the Royal Lodge, Virginia Water, the Belvidere, and Sandpit Gate, at which latter place he inspected the Menagerie, and left at about five o'clock on his return to the castle. His Majesty last evening entertained his suite at dinner, at seven o'clock.

Mr. Secretary Peel gave a grand dinner on Saturday evening, at his residence in Privy-gardens; among the company invited were Viscount Stopford, Viscounts Garlies, Eastnor, and Corry, Sir G. Nugent, Sir J. York, Sir T. Lethbridge, Sir W. Pringle, &c.

The Duke of Wellington gave a grand dinner on Saturday evening at Apsley House to the Earl of Errol, Lord Bexley, Mr. G. Bankes, Mr. H Twiss, and a party of noblemen and gentlemen.

DREADFUL OUTRAGE.

Our readers will recollect, from our publication of the 11th of February, the chief particulars therein given of a sanguinary conflict near Maryborough, between part of the Queen's county police under Lieutenant Wray, C.C., and a body of Rockites, on the night of the 4th previously. It will have been seen that some of the latter were shot (of whom one or two are since dead), several wounded and taken prisoners, and spoils secured by the police. The whole rencounter originated in an intended attack by the nightly legislators upon the house and family of a man named Finnegan, of Ballyknocker, where the constabulary, entering upon previous information, had lain in wait. Since that period, Finnegan had received protection from two policemen stationed at his house. We are just now informed by a gentleman who has travelled through Maryborough, that, on last Tuesday night, Finnegan's residence was surrounded by a great multitude of the country people, who discharged shots and missiles of various kinds at and into his house. The volley was returned by Finnegan and the two policemen, with fatal effect to three or four of the assailants. The Rockites, maddened by the resistance and loss, as well as having doubtless contemplated the destruction of the man and of all that would oppose them, burst into the house with the fury of a torrent, and left Finnegan and the two policemen mangled corpses. We were not prepared for these sanguinary proceedings in a county whose population we had reason to think universally returned to peace and order. —*Carlow Morning Post.*

Some very splendid purchases have been lately made of furniture for the King's new palace. Amongst them are a vase, which is said to have cost £14,000, and a cabinet upwards of £7,000.

The Americans completely out do us in gallantry. Here, when the health of the ladies is given in a company of gentlemen, "three times three" are considered sufficient honour; but we find, by a Philadelphia paper of the 12th ult., that Jonathan marks his opinion of the fair sex in a more decided manner. At a public dinner in Philadelphia, on the 8th ult., the following toast was given:—"Woman! ornament of creation! man's richest treasure! and his truest friend!"—*eighteen cheers.*

A prompt Bargain.—At the Bedford county meeting last week, one of the speakers, as a proof of the ruinously low prices, stated that he was selling his best beef and sheep at 4½d per lb. A butcher in the crowd instantly called out, "I'll take a score on ye at that price, for ready money."—The effect was irresistible.

Potatoes at the depth of one foot in the ground, produce sprouts at the end of spring; at the depth of two feet they appear in the middle of summer; at three feet deep they are very short, and never come to the surface; and between three and five feet they cease to vegetate. In consequence of observing these effects, several parcels of potatoes were buried in a garden at the depth of three feet and a half, and were not removed until after intervals of one and two years. They were then found without any appearance of germination, and possessing their original freshness, firmness, goodness, and taste. Is it the weight of earth, diminished heat, light, or moisture, that occasions the result at the depth of three feet? The fact is a very curious one.

Hindoo Law.—A very curious mode of trying the title to land is practised in Hindostan. Two holes are dug in the disputed spot, in each of which the plaintiff's and defendant's lawyers put one of their legs, and stay there till one is fairly tired out, or complains of being stung by insects, in which case his client loses. In this country it is the client, not the lawyer, that puts his foot in it.

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

(From La Belle Assemblee.)

MORNING DRESS.—A gros de Naples dress, the colour a shade between lavender and lilac; the corsage sits close to the shape, is made quite up to the throat, and fastens behind imperceptibly. Tight long sleeve, with a very full upper sleeve, which comes nearly to the elbow. The ruffles are of embroidered muslin, and of a new form; they are composed of two rows each, set on full; one turns upwards, the other falls over the hand. A black velvet bracelet, with a gold clasp, divides the ruffle. The trimming of the skirt consists of two rows of very broad rich feather-fringe, corresponding in colour with the dress, the rows placed very near each other. The collarette is worked to correspond with the ruffles—it is of the pelerine form, but of a small size. Morning cap, a high full caul of English lace, the fullness divided by rouleaux of satin, edged with narrow lace. A bouquet of roses is placed rather to the right side, and some single flowers are interspersed among the rouleaux. The strings which are of broad gauze ribbon, hang loose.

BALL DRESS.—A dress of bright cherry-coloured gauze de St. Valiere, over a gros de Naples slip, to correspond. An under corsage of white satin, is cut low, and square, and edged round the bust with narrow blond lace. The corsage of the dress is open before and behind to the centre of the waist. It turns back in a fold, which is very narrow at the bottom, but broad at the top of the bust. These folds are edged with blond lace; they are open on the shoulder, and form an elegant finish to the sleeve. Cherry-coloured ceinture, embroidered in gold, and terminated at the waist by a fall of gold fringe. Sleeve, à la Maintenon, terminated manchette, with very broad blond lace. The trimming of the skirt consists of a wreath of foliage, embroidered in gold at the upper edge of the hem. Coiffeure, a la Donna Maria. The hair is dressed in full curls on the temples and in bands and bows, which are brought very high on the summit of the head. It is ornamented with gold flowers mingled with white roses, the bouquet, à la Jardiniere, placed on one side of the bosom, corresponds with that in the hair. The bracelets and ear-rings are of massive gold; the latter in the girandole form.

Bonaparte.—I have just finished reading O'Meara's Bonaparte. It places him in a higher scale of understanding than I had allotted him. I had thought him the greatest of all military captains, but an indifferent statesman, and misled by unworthy passions. The flashes, however, which escaped from him in these conversations with O'Meara, prove a mind of expansion, although not of distinct development and reasoning. He seizes results with rapidity and penetration, but never explains logically the process of reasoning by which he arrives at them. This book, too, makes us forget his atrocities for a moment in commisseration of his sufferings. I will not say that the authorities of the world, charged with the care of their country and people, had not a right to confine him for life, as a lion or tiger, on the principle of self-preservation;—but the putting him to death in cold blood, by lingering tortures of mind, by vexation, by insults, and deprivations, was a degree of inhumanity to which the poisoning and assassination of the school of Borgia and the den of Marat never attained. The book proves, also, that nature had denied him the moral sense, the first excellence of well organized man. If he could seriously and repeatedly affirm that he had raised himself to power without ever having committed a crime, it proves that he wanted totally the sense of right and wrong. If he could consider the millions of human lives which he had destroyed, or caused to be destroyed, the desolations of countries by plunderings, burnings, and famine, the deposing of lawful rulers of the world, without the consent of their constituents, to place his brothers and sisters on their thrones, the cutting up of established societies of men, and jumbling them discordantly together again at his caprice, the demolition of the fairest hopes of mankind for the recovery of their rights and amelioration of their condition, and all the numberless train of his other enormities; the man, I say, who would consider all these as no crimes, must have been a moral monster, against whom every hand should have been lifted to slay him.—*Letter of Jefferson to John Adams.*

Effects of the Climate of England.—Of all the climates of Europe, England seems to me most fitted for the activity of the mind, and the least suited to repose. The alterations of a climate so various and rapid continually awaken new sensations and the changes in the sky from dryness to moisture, from the blue etherial to cloudiness and fogs, seems to keep the nervous system in a constant state of disturbance. In the mild climate of Nice, Naples, or Sicily, where even in winter it is possible to enjoy the warmth of sunshine in the open air, beneath palm trees, or amidst evergreen groves of orange trees, covered with odorous fruit and sweet-scented leaves, mere existence is a pleasure, and even the pains of disease is sometimes forgotten amidst the balmy influence of nature, and a series of agreeable and uninterrupted sensations invite to repose and oblivion. But in the changeful and tumultous atmosphere of England, to be tranquil is a labour, and employment is necessary to ward off the attacks of ennui. The English as a nation are pre-eminently active, and the natives of no other country follow their objects with so much force, fire, and constancy. And as human powers are limited, there are few examples of very distinguished men living in this country to old age; they usually fail, droop, and die, before they have attained the period naturally marked for the end of human existence. The lives of our statesmen, warriors, poets, and even philosophers, offer abundant proofs of the truth of this opinion; whatever burns, consumes; ashes remain. Before the period of youth is passed, grey hairs usually cover those brows which are adorned with the civic oak or the laurel; and in the luxurious and exciting life of the man of pleasure, their tints are not even preserved by the myrtle wreath or the garland of roses from the premature winter of time.—*Sir H. Davy's Last Days of a Philosopher.*

Arabian Standard of Beauty.—Beauty amongst the Moors consists in enormous embonpoint; and the young girls are, therefore, obliged to drink milk to excess; the elder ones take a great quantity of their own accord; but the younger children are compelled by their parents, or by a slave, whose office it is, to swallow their allowance. This poor creature commonly takes advantage of the "brief authority" that is granted her, to revenge herself by her cruelty for the tyranny of her masters "I have seen (says Caillie, from whom we extract this account) poor little girls crying and rolling on the ground, and even throwing up the milk which they had just drank; neither their cries nor their sufferings making any impression upon the cruel slave, who beat them, pinched them till they bled, and tormented them in a thousand ways, to force them to take the quantity of milk which she thought proper. If their food were heavier such a system would have fatal consequences; but it is so far from hurting their constitutions that they grow visibly stronger and fatter. At 12, years old they are enormous, but at 20 or 22 they lose their embonpoint. I never saw a woman of that age who was remarkably corpulent. The largest women are reckoned the handsomest. The Moors have no taste for beauty of form or mind; on the contrary, what we consider a capital defect is an attraction with them; they admire women who have the two front teeth of the upper jaw projecting from the mouth; and ambitious mothers employ all possible means to make their daughters' teeth grow in that direction.

The habit of punning was very prevalent in the House of Commons in the reign of Charles II. On one occasion, a resolution having been proposed to lay an imposition upon the playhouses, the courtiers objected, that the players were the King's servants, and a part of his pleasures. Sir John Coventry, a gentleman of the country party, asked "whether the King's pleasure lay among the *male* or the *female* players?" alluding to Mrs. Davis and Nell Gwynn, two actresses and mistresses of the King. This sarcasm gave great offence, and some of the officers of the Guards, to ingratiate themselves with his Majesty, waylaid Sir John Coventry and slit his nose to the bone. The Commons were inflamed by this indignity offered to one of their members, and passed the Act commonly called the Coventry Act or Black Act.

Some of the Wheels of the System that Works Well.—Of twenty-six boroughs, no one contains more than 25 voters; and in some there is not even a house; yet each of these boroughs returns two members to Parliament. The borough of Horsham, 25 voters; Andover, Wilton, Christchurch, Downton, Weymouth, Calne, Newport, and Boroughbridge, each 24 voters; Banbury, 19; Droitwich and Bewdley, 14; Buckingham and Malmesbury, 13; Orford and Hastings, 12; Milborn Port, 9; New Romney, 8; Rye, 6; Winchilsea and Marlborough, 2; Gatton Bletchingley and Gatton, 2; and Midhurst and Old Sarum only 1 voter each! This is the system that "works well."—*Age.*

There are at present three titles known in Ireland that have been transmitted from time immemorial, and whose origin is lost in the lapse of ages. They are known as the Knight of Kerry, the Knight of Glins, and the White Knight, which last is centered in the Earl of Kingston, who claims the priority in point of antiquity. The other two are in the family of the Fitzgeralds, and vary little in the mottoes they assume from that of the Duke of Leinster, which is the old Milesian phrase of "*crom a boo*," is supposed to be an ancient war cry; that of the Knight of Glins is "*shanit a boo*" and the others differ in minute particulars. The translation given to the Duke's is, "Fburn," and is accounted for in a curious manner. It is said that one of the early progenitors of the family kept in his house at Carton, in Kildare, a monkey of extraordinary docility; and, the house once by catching fire, the monkey is said to have rescued a child in its arms from the impending danger, and carried it to a place of safety; the motto of "*crom a boo*" was afterwards adopted, and continues, with monkeys as supporters to the armorial bearings, up to the present day.—*Court Journal.*

The Mail.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS OF TUESDAY:—

We have received the Paris Morning Papers of Sunday, with the *Messager des Chambres* of Sunday evening. The latter contains an account of what is called the preparatory sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, which took place on Sunday morning. At this sitting nothing transpired which could enable us to form a correct opininn as to the complexion of the Chamber; but the *Messager* states that the country has to congratulate itself as to its deputies, who evince firmness, patriotism, and an enlightened devotion to the throne and public liberty. The preparations for the expedition to Algiers are pursued with activity. Six steam boats are to accompany it, for the purpose of conveying rapid information to and from France, and a regular service of estafettes will be established by land to convey the despatches, the mere heads of which will be transmitted by telegraph. Reinforcements of troops are also to be sent to Madagascar. The Morning Papers contain letters from St. Petersburg, giving an account (real or pretented) of the object of the mission of Halil Pacha to the Emperor. According to this account, the Sultan has ordered his Ambassador to represent that it would be unjust to insist on the stipulations of the treaty, particularly as to the war indemnities, observing also that the public treasury of the Porte is exhausted, and that new taxes cannot be levied without compromising public tranquillity. The Porte therefore desires that Russia shall give orders for the evacuation of the Turkish territory without insisting on payment, either of the war indemnities or of those secured by treaty to the Russian commerce; that the fortifications of Giurdzevo shall not be demolished, and that the fortresses of Anapa, Kars, Akhalzik, &c. shall be restored; that separate negociations shall be opened on the incorporation of the six districts taken from Servia, that the cession of the districts and fortresses of Asia shall not remain, and that 7th article of the Treaty of Adrianople, concerning the free navigation of the Bosphorus, and the privileges granted to Russian subjects, shall be annulled. Such are said to be the demands of the Sultan. We stated some time ago, from an official source, that an application would be made by the Porte, backed by the representations of the British Government, for a reduction of the amount of the war indemnities, and we can, therefore, very easily believe that part of the account which refers to the pecuniary articles of the Treaty; but that the Sultan should have seriously asked Russia to forego all the advantages of the campaigns, and to exhibit a generosity which would be Quixotic in the eyes of Europe and unjust towards herself, with no other inducement than the presents of shawls and smoking pipes, and cloaks and whistles, distributed by Halil Pacha among the members of the Russian Cabinet, and their wives, mistresses, and dependents, can only be credited on the supposition that the Sultan has followed the example of the miser's tenant, who, when he wanted wood enough to erect a gate, first asked for timber to build a house, which being refused, was reduced to a quantity sufficient for a barn, and finally to that for a gate—on receiving which he observed that he had obtained all that he wanted, and more than he expected. It may be so with the Sultan. From fortresses, districts, close navigation, and indemnities, he may gradually lower his demand to the mere money part of the transaction; and should he succeed in any part of this, he also may observe that he has received all that he wanted, and more than he expected.—*Globe.*

The Dutch Papers which arrived this morning give from the *St. Petersburgh Gazette* a long account of the first audience of the Turkish Ambassador, Halil Pacha, with the Emperor and Empress. The Turk addressed their Majesties in the usual oriental style of compliment, but without adverting further to the object of his mission than expressing the reliance of his master on the liberality of the Emperor. The speech of the latter, which was delivered by the Vice-Chancellor, although as polite as that of the Turk was complimentary, was quite conclusive as to the intentions of the Russian Cabinet. With respect to the supposed object of Halil Pacha's mission, the Vice-Chancellor said—

"The Emperor, my august master, receives with the most lively pleasure the expression of the sentiments which the Padishah and Emperor of the Ottomans has commissioned you to offer to his Majesty. Your assurances are the more agreeable to his Imperial Majesty, because in the principles and sentiments you have expressed, Russia and the Porte have a pledge of the duration of the peace concluded between them. The only object of the Emperor, when he concluded it, was to establish the peace on a solid foundation. The maintenance of it now depends on the fulfilment of the treaty of Adrinaople; but you, gentlemen, may assure your august Monarch that the best security of it will be his confidence in the friendship of his Imperial Majesty and the assurances which his Highness has given personally to Count Orloff. It is agreeable to his Majesty the Emperor that his Highness has selected you for this mission, which his Imperial Majesty hopes will consolidate the friendly relations which are so happily restored between the two powers."

The following is the answer of the Duke of Wellington to a letter from Archibald Campbell, Esq. M.P. enclosing the resolutions on the distress of the country, adopted at the late meeting of the county of Renfrew:—

"The Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr. Campbell, and has had the honour of receiving his letter and enclosure, which he has perused with much attention and concern.

"London, Feb. 18, 1830."

WINDSOR, MONDAY.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland paid a visit to his Majesty at the Castle this morning, where he arrived about twelve o'clock. His Royal Highness was immediately introduced to his Majesty in the library, and continued in conference with the King until three o'clock, at which time he left the Castle and returned to his residence at Kew. Immediately after the departure of the Duke of Cumberland his Majesty left the Castle, accompanied by the Lord Steward, and took an airing in his pony phæton in the Great Park.

EARTHQUAKE IN CHILI.—Accounts from Valparaiso, of the 25th September, state that about two p. m., there was experienced a heavy shock of an earthquake—very few houses escaped injury.

On Tuesday night the House of Commons was occupied to a late hour with the motion of Sir Charles Wetherell, for the production of papers relative to the late prosecution of the press by his Majesty's Attorney General. Sir Charles Wetherell made an able speech and was by no means measured in his attacks upon Sir James Scarlett. The motion was agreed to.

CORK ELECTION.

The *Globe* of Wednesday says that the committee have decided against Mr. Callaghan, but their report was not to be made till that evening. There will consequently be a new election for the City of Cork.

SPEEDY CONVEYANCE—THE NORA CREINA.

We received the London evening papers of Tuesday at *ten* o'clock on the morning of Thursday, by the Nora Creina. They were not in town by the regular mail till eight o'clock that evening.

The following table shows the state of the polling at the late election in the several baronies, as declared by the Sheriff:—

	Beresford.		Barron.
Gaultier	66	..	8
Middlethird	52	..	44
Upperthird	99	..	56
Coshmore and Coshbride	81	..	67
Glanaheiry	27	..	5
Decies Within	45	..	64
Decies Without	91	..	96
Total Gross Poll	461		318
	318		
Majority for Lord Geo. Beresford	143		

TAKING A BITE.

The 'smart reckoning' that invariably attends a contested election has long been a subject of crying grievance to all who aspire to represent the majesty of the people in the Commons House of Parliament. Villiers Stuart knows something of this—and no doubt so does Lord George Beresford; but if we are rightly informed, his Lordship had to pay rather more than his own share in the late contest. In such contentions it is a common matter to be desired that the purse of the adversary may run low; but in this case the noble lord appears to be rather the worse for the circumstance, and may be tempted to exclaim for the next occasion 'Heaven send me a *wealthier* opponent!' The fact on which we ground this supposition is a recent discovery made at one of the hotels engaged by his Lordship's committee that no small number of persons had come in, eaten and drank, and plentifully regaled themselves, who contributed nothing to swell his Lordship's majority, but who, on the contrary—in this struggle which the advocates of the party call one 'of purse against *principle*'—had most scrupulously adhered to the dictates of their *consciences*, and though they *quartered* themselves on Lord George, *voted* for Barron. To do justice to those free-*booters*, we believe they had recourse to this laudable contrivance less in obedience to their will than to that extreme dearth of every thing necessary to supply their wants which they found within their own camp.——Judy Murphy came posting in one morning all the way from Kil-mac-thom-as, all flaming with 'principle against purse'—"Upperthird for ever," and "Hurra for Barron." Not an acquaintance did she meet, but the first salute was "down with Lord George and Barron for ever." Her patriotism seemed equal to any thing.—*That same evening* Judy returned, but not an "hurra" could be extracted from her. Her lips were sealed, and mystery sat upon her brow. At length an old friend whom she met at Three-mile-bridge, and who thought to cheer her with a "down with the Beresfords," &c., but in vain, made free to question her on the subject. "Why, Judy, a'n't you for *that* still?"—"Musha, then, I don't know rightly," said Judy, *thoughtfully*, "Let people speak of people as they finds 'em. For my part I got nothing at *Barron's*, nor *couldn't get it*, and my husband as good a Ten-pounder as any in the County! It was 'hunger and ease' with 'em there, faith, and so I stepped out just to see what was doing over the way—when who should I meet but ———, from *Gaultier*. 'Why, then, Mrs. Murphy,' says he; 'is that you—won't you take something for ould acquaintance?' So with that I slipt into the Chamber of Commerce, among all Lord George's men, and if I didn't get plenty of bread, beer, and cheese, its no matter"—and Judy went home an altered woman.

If the same *conversion* shall have been wrought on all his other uninvited guests, we dare say Lord George Beresford will forgive the piracy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD MAIL.

Sir,—As no notice appears to have been taken of the recent outrageous proceedings of a mob in Carrick, I beg to request your insertion of the following statement in your impartial paper:—

On Sunday last, prior to the celebration of Mass at Carrickbeg, M. R. Sause, Esq., was attacked by a mob in the chapel yard, in the presence of the clergyman. Before prayers were over, the mob increased to the amount of several thousands, determining to unite their force against a high spirited but unoffending young gentleman, whose only crime was his daring to think for himself, and differing in political opinion with the worthless gang who has been directing the recent movements of the Carrick mobs. After Mr. Sause was exposed a considerable time to insult and abuse at the gallery door, Serjeant Vokes with a few police arrived, who, not wishing to act without a magistrate, and finding his force totally inadequate, ordered out the military, and called upon Mr. L. Power, a magistrate, who happened to be then in town, acquainting him with all the circumstances. After a considerable lapse of time, Mr. Power arrived at the scene of action, but refused bringing any military aid. Mr. Sause still remained exposed to the insults of the mob, and in imminent peril of his life, and although he was aware that the protection was totally insufficient, he thought it better to venture in the company of Mr. Power, Mr. Lalor, and the police, through the mob—he did so, but was assailed on the way to Mr. Hayden's house with mud, stones, &c., by which he was severely hurt and wounded in the head.

While these scenes were acting, the ladies of Mr. Hayden's family, his wife and two daughters, were confined in the chapel. The mob having wreaked their vengeance on Mr. Sause, Mr. Power, and a few gentlemen who accompanied him, humanely undertook to escort the ladies home. It was, however, soon found, that neither their sex nor other considerations were any protection to them; they were pelted with mud by the brutalized multitude; their clothes torn; and in a distracted and fainting condition they at length arrived at their home.

This scene of shameful outrage, equalled only by some atrocities in the French Revolution, continued from eleven until three o'clock, a space of four hours, yet no prisoner was taken; the mob was suffered to depart with impunity, and to seek if they pleased, some other victims!!

Several aggravating circumstances are omitted in this statement, which is laid before the public principally with a view of calling the attention of the existing authorities to the necessity of placing a stipendiary magistrate in Carrick. The population of the town is about 10,000, and no resident magistrate has been there since the lamented death of Mr. Grady.

Requesting your excuse for this intrusion on your valuable space, I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

AN OBSERVER.

Carrick-on-Suir, March 4th, 1830.

DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

This illustrious nobleman has made a splendid proposition to government for the reduction of upwards of one-fourth of his salary, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The proposition was mentioned in the House of Commons on Monday night, by Mr. Peel, during the debate, on the navy estimates, and received with warm plaudits.

If the proposition shall be acceded to, the salary which is now £27,000 will stand as it did in 1797 at £20,000, from which it was raised in consequence of the increased prices of articles of consumption.

THE LARGEST NEWSPAPER IN THE EMPIRE.—Since the opening of Parliament THE WARDER has regularly given TWO SUPPLEMENTS, in addition to its ordinary sheet—thus extending every single publication to FIFTY FOLIO COLUMNS!

Rate of Subscription:—twelve months £1 10s.; eight do. £1; six do. 15s.; three do. 7s. 6d.

Warder Office, 2, Eustace-street, Dublin.

It will be observed, by advertisement, that these exquisite vocalists, the Tyrolese Minstrels, will give a Morning and an Evening Concert at the Assembly Rooms on Monday next, which are likely to prove bumpers. The *Devonport Paper* says—"Of their style of singing we endeavoured to convey some faint idea to our readers last week, but to comprehend the full magic of its powerful effect it must be actually heard, since no verbal description, however full, can in the most remote degree approach the reality."

We have to acquaint our readers of the arrival of Dr. Lamert in this city. We understand his stay is limited to Thursday morning the 11th. We therefore advise those persons who are desirous of consulting him, to make immediate application, as Dr. L. positively leaves Waterford on the 11th inst. and proceeds hence to Dublin.—(See advertisement.)

SICK POOR INSTITUTION.

P. M'Dougall, treasurer, acknowledges the receipt of one pound per Wm. Edwards, being a donation for the use of that institution, from an arbitration between two Captains of vessels by Mr. Ben. Moore, ship broker.

RESIGNATION OF SERGEANT LEFROY.

The *Morning Register* of this day has a long article in praise of the clemency of Government towards this learned barrister, which, as might have been expected, is flippant in charging him with a deficiency in every qualification necessary to fit him for the distinguished station from which he has been hurled. It would be a waste of time and language to enter upon the defence of such a character, with such an adversary. The learned gentleman cannot be injured in the estimation of good men by any thing emanating from such a source, and his merits are too well known, and too highly appreciated, to need emblazoning through the columns of a newspaper. When we consider the connection of Mr. Lefroy, and the determined spirit of the Prime Minister to carry his measures, we do not wonder at the circumstance of the resignation, or rather we should call it, the dismissal; for, after all, there can be no difference between dismissing a man, and placing him in a situation that must compel him to resign.

Mr. Lefroy is known to be a staunch and uncompromising Protestant, and is a near connection by marriage of General King, who was dismissed for having voted against the address upon his Majesty's speech! The Duke of Wellington is a man of extensive views and strong nerves, and has, perhaps, upon the most conscientious consideration, resolved to break down every opposition to his government. We cannot, however, think that the Noble Duke will be gratified by finding personal abuse heaped upon an individual, whose sentiments and talents must secure him respect even from those to whom his politics may be obnoxious. We are not able to throw any further light upon the motives which led to this measure of the government, but have reason to suppose that the affair will in some shape be broached in parliament.—*Dublin Packet.*

RESIGNATION OF MR. SERJEANT LEFROY.

The Learned Serjeant has resigned his degree of the Coif. The circumstance which led to this step was the appointment of Mr. Serjeant Blackburn to go the Munster circuit as Judge of Assize, with Baron Pennefather. The uniform practice heretofore has been in case of necessity, to appoint the Serjeants according to seniority; but it has been deemed expedient by his Majesty's advisers to alter the practice upon the present occasion. Rumour and surmise attribute the change to a political feeling; but we should rather hope that rumour and surmise err in this respect.

MR. SERJEANT BLACKBURN.

The learned Serjeant had his commission, appointing him going Judge of Assize, delivered to him on Monday, and left town for Ennis, where he assumed the functions of his high office on Thursday.

BOROUGH OF NEWARK.

A protracted debate took place in the House of Commons on Monday night, upon a petition presented by Mr. P. Thompson, from certain inhabitants of the town of Newark, praying for a committee of inquiry into the circumstances of the election, the object of which seemed mainly to be to inculpate the Duke of Newcastle, on account of his alleged interference to secure the return of Mr. Sadler. Mr. Peel exposed the weakness of the petitioners in adopting their present course, in preference to the usual election petition; and showed the danger of the precedent which would be afforded by listening to such appeals. The prayer for a Committee was ultimately rejected by a large majority, the numbers being—For the Committee 61—against it 194—majority 133.

Tranquillity of the County Wexford.—It is with high feelings of pride and pleasure we state the tranquil, orderly condition of our county. More than six months have passed since the last assizes in this county, yet, creditable to the inhabitants, there are only seven persons for trial at the next assizes to be held here the 12th of March. Peace and order reign universal throughout the land of Wexford.—*Wexford Evening Post.*

A stranger who takes his seat in the gallery of the House of Commons, on the discussion of an important question, will find in it a striking resemblance to the representation of a piece upon the stage. A favourite actor meets with a like reception in both places.—The expectation in the audience to hear him speak is intense; the house is hushed in mute attention when he begins; his speech is interrupted by plaudits, and when it is finished, the house rings with acclamation. There is a slight difference in the mode of its expression. In the public theatre, approbation is expressed by the clapping of hands; in the House of Commons by cries of "hear, hear," a symbol continued rather preposterously after the orator has concluded his speech. In the case of a performer, who has not the good fortune to please his auditory in the theatre, disapprobation finds vent in hisses; in the House of Commons it throws itself off in a fit of coughing. It is an influenza. The moment it breaks out it is diffused through the house with the velocity of lightning; it is a plague—each man communicates the infection to his neighbour. This peculiar mode of expressing disapprobation in the house may be variously accounted for. The act of hissing is voluntary, and might be made a ground of personal quarrel. Coughing admits of explanation—it may be an involuntary convulsion. The sufferer, against whom it is directed, has no right to presume that it is not the natural and necessary effect of a cold. In the composition of the House will also be observed a close similitude to that of a theatrical establishment. Both have their tragic and comic performers of all rates, their walking gentlemen and actors of broad farce. Both have boasted their Augustan age. The galaxy of talent which shone forth in the persons of Pitt, Fox, Burke, and Sheridan, marked the Augustan age of eloquence in the House of Commons; contemporaneous with them, Kemble, Siddons, Farren, and Palmer, adorned the stage.—*Parliamentary Anecdotes in the New Monthly Magazine.*

BIRTH.

Wednesday night, on board the Nora Creina, steamer, on her passage from Bristol to Waterford, the lady of —— Nunn, Esq. of the county Wexford, of a daughter.

MARRIED,

At the British Embassy, Paris, Viscount Stuart, eldest son of the Earl of Castlestuart, to Emmeline, sole surviving child of the late Benjamin Bathurst, Esq. and grand-daughter to the Bishop of Norwich.

In London, Captain the Hon Frederick Spencer, third son of Earl Spencer, to Miss Poyntz, second daughter of W. S. Poyntz, of Cowpark, Sussex, Esq.

DIED,

On the 25th ult., at the Widows' Apartments, at the advanced age of 83, Mrs. Patience English, relict of the late Rev. Edmond English, incumbent of Ardmore, diocese of Lismore. This lady was most respectably connected, and distinguished through life for practical Christianity. She was benevolent, tender hearted, and compassionate; a warm, sincere friend, cheerful and agreeable in her manners, and posessed of a vigour of understanding seldom to be met with. Retaining her faculties to the last, she descended to the grave full of years and of honour.

Saturday week, at Tramore, aged 91, the Rev. Nicholas Phelan, P.P.

At Arklow, Mrs. Helsham, wife of the Rev. Henry Helsham, and daughter of the late Wm. Blood, Esq. of Limerick.

At Havertordwest, William Phillips, Esq., purser in his Majesty's Navy.

On Monday, at his house in Jervis-place, Clonmel, William Whitten Esq., one of the Society of Friends, after an illness of less than two days, from inflammation of the bowels, leaving an amiable wife and nine children.

Wednesday, in Limerick, Edward Ingram, Esq. son of the late Rev. Henry Levers Ingram, and late of the 64th regt.

In Cork, on Saturday last, Wm. Jameson, Esq., one of the Burgesses of that city.

SOLICITORS AND AGENTS—PRIVILEGE.

An important question of privilege was brought before the House of Commons on Friday night by Mr. Littleton, it having been ascertained that an Hon. Member, Mr. D. W. Harvey, had undertaken, in partnership with another gentleman of the legal profession, (Sir Robert Sydney), a regular parliamentary agency for forwarding private bills through the house. The resolution proposed by Mr. Littleton went to declare such agency a breach of privilege. Mr. D. W. Harvey had on a former evening fully admitted the truth of the statements made, and, on the present occasion, endeavoured to defend the proceeding, by referring to the fact that members of the house were in the habit of sitting on private bills in which they had an interest, a practice which would be necessary even were it avoidable. Mr. Harvey proposed as an amendment the following resolution:—"That it was inconsistent with public and private justice that any member should vote, either in a committee or in the house, on a bill in which he had a direct personal interest." After a lengthened debate, the original motion was agreed to, Mr. Harvey expressing his determination to dissolve the partnership with Sir R. Sydney.

(From the *Standard*.)

The House was occupied for a considerable time with one of those pretty cases of private management, two or three of which have exploded with reasonable regularity every Session for the last six or seven years, for the purpose, no doubt, of recommending the representative body to the good opinion of the people of England. That distinguished patriot and rat, Mr. D. Whittle Harvey, Member for Colchester, is, it seems, a practising Attorney, and knowing that some advantages of various kinds might be made of his privilege as a legislator, to advance his professional practice, he took into partnership with him a person named Sydney, who was indiscreet enough to advertise that Messrs. Harvey and Sydney were willing to undertake the management of *private Parliamentary business* upon application by letter, not post paid, but addressed to the privileged member of the firm and of the House of Commons. Mr. Littleton, (of Staffordshire,) got hold of this story, and called the attention of the house to it, and a very virtuous debate followed, in which Mr. Brougham denounced all interested views in a Parliament man as deeply disgraceful, and took occasion to mention that he had never received one farthing or fee or reward from Queen Caroline, for all the services that he had rendered her. On the other hand, so strong was his attachment to independence—and the public money, that he took his fee from the Treasury Solicitor, on the occasion in question. Mr. D. W. Harvey, but not until after Mr. Brougham had gone out, recriminated with some sharpness upon the member for Knaresborough: hinting at the old and well-known story of Lord Charles Somerset, against whom Mr. Brougham had threatened various motions, all of which, however, were suffered to fall to the ground, after that the learned gentleman had received the brief and fee of Lord Charles, and thus possessed himself of proofs of that noble Lord's forgiving temper and freedom from all guilt. Upon the whole, it was a pleasant little drama, very entertaining and instructive, as to the merits of counsel and attorney legislators.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.

In consequence of an altercation which occurred on the stairs of the Dublin theatre, on Saturday evening, during which Sir Richard O'Donel was assaulted by Mr. Wm. Westby, Sir Richard, early next morning, delivered a hostile message by his friend Mr. O'Kelly; the result was an appointment to meet on Sunday, at three o'clock p.m. at the Fifteen Acres. The usual preliminaries having been arranged, and Sir Richard having taken his ground, any further proceeding in the affair was fortunately rendered unnecessary by Mr. O'Kelly receiving for his friend the following apology, which was signed on the spot in the presence of the parties assembled:—

"APOLOGY—Mr. Wm. Westby begs leave to apologise to Sir Richard O'Donel for his misconduct to him at the theatre last night. Nothing but the extreme excitement resulting from the influence of wine taken at a convivial party, with which he had spent the evening could have betrayed him into acting in a manner so extremely unbecoming and unhandsome.

"H. CASH, second.

"Sunday, Feb. 28, 1830."

Thus happily terminated, without bloodshed, this affair which had but a moment before borne so unpleasant a prospect.—*Dublin Paper.*

Mr. O'Neill, one of the members for Hull, has addressed a letter to his constituents, informing them that he has changed his opinions as to the advantages of the free trade system, as experience has shown its mischievous tendency.

Lord Redesdale's will was proved on Wednesday, at Doctor's Commons. His lordship bequeathed the whole of his real and personal estate to his son (the present lord), subject to a legacy of £20,000, and an annuity of £400 to his daughter, Frances Elizabeth Mitford. The personal property was sworn under £60,000.

It is said that the Duke of Wellington, although he refuses to make the removal of the civil disabilities of the Jews a government question, does not intend to oppose it, if warmly recommended by the House of Commons, with the necessary securities, as in the case of the Dissenters.

On Thursday evening Miss Kemble made her first appearance in the character of *Mrs. Beverly*: and, if entire and brilliant success were an exact and certain criterion of desert, we should be called upon to pronounce the performance one of the very best that she has yet exhibited.—*Court Journal.*

The *Standard* of Tuesday says—"Every body knows the merits of the case, which was so much talked about last summer. The Duke of Newcastle having just then, perhaps, heard of nine thousand pounds paid at Weymouth by his Majesty's Solicitor General for certain elective services, and finding that thirty seven of his tenants had voted against a man of the highest talents and best principles, a native of the adjacent county, and a descendant of a long line of respectable ancestors; and for a man wholly unknown to them—of bad political principles, and just such another *nullius filius* lawyer as Sir Edward Sugden, resolved that these thirty seven dubiously conducted persons should no longer derive through his hands the privilege which he thought that they had abused. Accordingly he sent them notice to quit their tenements. This is the whole story, with which the House of Commons had exactly as much to do as with the economy of the Noble Duke's household, or the arrangements of his parks and gardens."

The German Diet appears to be about to take decisive measures with the Duke of Brunswick, as he has allowed the time to expire within which he was to have made satisfaction to the King of Hanover, without paying any regard to their decrees.

FISHERY BOUNTIES—DUNGARVAN PETITION.

A petition of landed proprietors, merchants, traders, boat owners, fishermen, and fish curers of the town of Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford, was presented to the House of Commons and read, setting forth that the petitioners have heard with great alarm, that it is in the contemplation of his Majesty's Ministers to discontinue the fishery bounties which have existed in Ireland only for a short period, but which excited and promoted a spirit of industry which it is hoped might at no very distant time, place this branch of trade in more independent circumstances; that within the port of Dungarvan more than one thousand effective fishermen and their families are actually employed in the white fishery, and are wholly dependent upon the same, and that the district in which the petitioners reside, has not the benefit of any manufactory to employ an overgrown population, and that the occupation of the poor is solely confined to fishing and the cure and sale of fish; that the petitioners are informed and believe, that the British fisheries in Scotland enjoyed the benefit of bounties for a period of more than thirty years, and in consequence thereof, and under the protection of the government, the Scotch fisheries have advanced to great prosperity; that a great many of the petitioners have often been reduced to the greatest distress and misery from various causes, and that their sufferings have been greater than can be here described, but notwithstanding which they beg to refer to the various reports of the officers of the Irish fishery for a testimony of the patience with which their sufferings have been borne, and the good and industrious conduct which has distinguished the Dungarvan fishermen; that the improved state of the people, in many districts subject to the salutary regulations and superintendence of the fishery board, must be found a gratifying return for the fostering protection extended to them by the legislature; the regular progressive increase in the fisheries of Ireland since the establishment of the bounty system, affords unequivocal evidence of its utility; and the petitioners beg to state, that it is admitted by all, that the fisheries of Ireland are still far from being carried to the extent to which the situation of the island and nature seems to have intended them, and they beg to express their gratitude for the benefits conferred on them by the legislature through the fishery board and the bounty system, but at the same time they beg respectfully to express their apprehension, that by the abrogation of such a stimulus to exertion, as the abandonment of a cause which has been obviously so beneficial to the country, must produce circumstances of a calamitous nature. The petitioners therefore most humbly and earnestly entreat, that the fisheries of Ireland may remain an object of solicitude with the house, and that the bounties and fishery establishment of that country may be continued.

FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Permit me through the medium of your widely circulating columns, to address a few lines to the public on the present state and future prospects of the Fisheries of Ireland. All the legislative encouragement which has been so long held out to them, will expire on the 5th of April next; and I much fear that if it be not renewed under certain restrictions, a nearly total extinction of the Deep Sea Fishery, which is carried on by the boats belonging to the eastern coast of Ireland, will be the result.

The fishing on the eastern coast is carried on principally in boats of from 20 to 50 tons burthen, each carrying a crew of from five to nine men, besides giving employment to a number of tradesmen of various descriptions; such as fish-curers, coopers, rope and sail-makers, carpenters, &c. The fishermen thus employed having no other pursuit whereby to support themselves and families, are obliged to be out whenever it is possible for them to keep at sea, and are thus trained up to afford the finest possible supply of seamen.

Here let me remark, that if by the act of 1819, the encouragement of the fisheries was distinctly recognised by the legislature as "an object of essential importance to the wealth and commercial welfare, as well as to the naval strength of the united kingdom," how much more should it now be an object with the government to encourage a home nursery for seamen, when the carrying trade which Great Britain had formerly almost entirely to herself, is so much divided with other nations, that, if England should require sailors to man a navy, she would no longer find in her merchant ships the same inexhaustible supply which she formerly did; the more particularly as the number of seamen employed in the home trade is considerably diminished by the prevalence of steam navigation.

The expense of keeping in repair the boats employed in the Deep Sea Fishery, which are obliged, and from their size and peculiarly good construction are enabled to follow the shoals of fish to distant and remote banks, is so great, that I who am intimately acquainted with the subject, can confidently assert that the profit arising from the fishing, will not of itself, taking into consideration the uncertainty of meeting with a quantity of fish, keep up those valuable boats which their owners, being mostly without capital, will never be able to replace it they are once suffered to go to decay.

The legislative encouragement hitherto held out has been of a two-fold nature, the one a tonnage bounty, the other a production bounty, or bounty on the quantity of fish cured.

The tonnage bounty being chiefly applicable to the boats on the eastern coast of Ireland, employed in the deep sea fishery, is the one with which I am most intimately acquainted. It has hitherto acted as a kind of set off to protect the boat owners, few of whom are possessed of any capital, from the ruin which one unfavourable season must bring on them, the expense being certain, the success uncertain and various.

I understand that petitions on the subject have been forwarded to government from some of the principal fishing towns, and every confidence is felt that they will be received with attention, especially when the government consider the vast number of persons that the withdrawal of all legislative encouragement from the fisheries will add to the already too numerous distressed and unemployed people of this country, and the peculiar impolicy of such a measure, when the sum that would be requisite to support those now engaged in the fisheries, if raised in the shape of poor laws, would be so much greater than the small bounty which enables them to earn a support by their own industry.

Though political economists may object to bounties in general, yet it should be considered in this case, a few thousands employed in the encouragement of the fisheries would be the means of affording subsistence to numbers, of continuing a cheap supply of that article of food so peculiarly essential to the great mass of the Irish population, and of preserving that nursery for seamen which is of so much importance to the interests of the nation. Such a course would also prove that government are not insensible to the quiet and peaceable conduct which has uniformly distinguished the inhabitants of those parts of Ireland where the fisheries have been pursued.

A FRIEND TO THE FISHERIES.

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